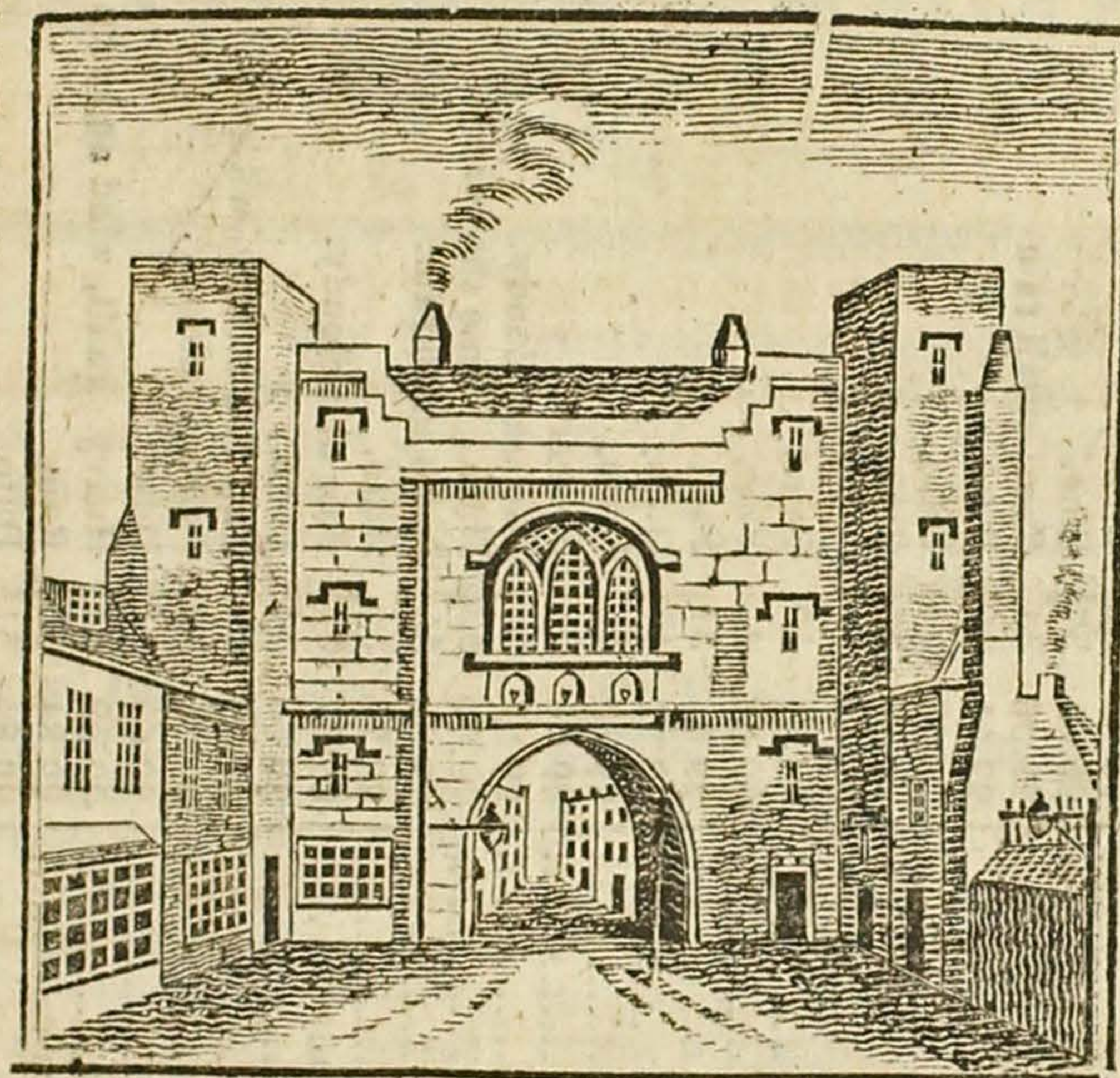


# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE



**J U N E, 1813.**  
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Dorchester.--Essex  
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2  
Halifax—Hanst 2  
Hereford, Hull 3  
Ipswich 1, Kent 4  
Lancast.-Leices. 2  
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6  
Maidst. Manch. 4  
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2  
Northampton  
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Times-M. Advert.  
P. Ledger & Oracle  
Brit. Press—Day  
St. James's Chron.  
Sun—Even. Mail  
Star—Traveller  
Pilot—Statesman  
Packet-Lond. Chr.  
Albion--C. Chron.  
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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



METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, KEPT AT EXETER.

April.				Bar. Ther. at 8 A. M.				Bar. Ther. at 3 P. M.				Bar. Ther. at 10 P. M.			
S	25	29.96	39½	Fine	29.87	56½	Very fine	29.85	45	Cloudy					
	26	29.60	39	Rain; fair at 11	29.62	47	Fair and cloudy. Fine at 4	26.65	37½	Fine.					
	27	29.60	44	Cloudy and hazy, with some showers	29.47	44½	Ditto, ditto	29.38	41	Fair; small rain					
	28	29.35	44	Wet haze; fair	29.35	43½	Fair and cloudy	29.41	40½	Ditto.					
	29	29.48	43	Cloudy and hazy	29.47	47	Ditto; blowing strong	29.50	41½	Ditto.					
	30	29.54	35½	Snow; at 10 fair	29.54	49	Fair, snow all dissolved	29.55	43½	Fine.					
May															
	1	29.55	48	Wet haze; fair at 9	29.55	56	Fine but cloudy	29.55	49	Fair.					
S	2	29.63	51	Fair and cloudy; at 12 fine	29.68	60	Very fine	29.68	46	Fine.					
	3	29.71	49	Cloudy, with some small rain	29.68	52½	Small rain	29.66	51½	Fair.					
	4	29.70	55	Hazy; at 12 fine	29.74	60	Fine	29.81	47½	Ditto.					
	5	29.88	50	Very fine	29.88	67	Ditto	29.88	56	Ditto.					
	6	29.87	59	Hazy clouds	29.79	65	Showers. Fair	29.74	56	Showers.					
	7	29.69	56½	Fine, though cloudy	29.69	57½	Ditto	29.69	52½	Fair and cloudy.					
	8	29.61	56	Fair and cloudy	29.57	56	Ditto	29.67	53½	Ditto; some showers.					
S	9	29.54	57	Ditto	29.54	65½	Fine	29.60	55	Some small rain.					
	10	29.75	59½	Ditto	29.81	64½	Very fine	29.89	56	Ditto.					
	11	29.89	56	Ditto; at 11 small rain	29.73	57	Rain till 4. Fair and cloudy	29.67	52½	Fair and cloudy.					
	12	29.63	57	Fine	29.63	63	Ditto	29.63	55	Ditto.					
	13	29.60	57	Cloudy, with some showers	29.51	60	Frequent showers; fair	29.49	54	Fair and cloudy, with wind.					
	14	29.37	56½	Cloudy, and squalls with rain	29.33	57½	Squalls with rain	29.34	53	Fair and cloudy.					
	15	29.46	56	Fair and cloudy	29.56	58	Fine	29.65	51	Ditto.					
S	16	29.46	55	Fine; wind, with showers	29.56	54	Ditto	29.59	51	Heavy squall, wind and rain					
	17	29.80	53	Fine, but blowing strong	29.88	57½	Ditto; at 6 moderate, with rain	29.84	50½	Rain.					
	18	29.73	54	Fine	29.78	54½	Fair and cloudy	29.84	51½	Ditto.					
	19	29.80	57½	Fair and cloudy; some small showers	29.80	61	Ditto	29.70	54	Fine.					
	20	29.55	54	Small rain; after 11 fair, blowing strong	29.50		Fair, blowing strong	29.52	47	Fine, moderate, windy.					



# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

## For JUNE, 1813.

Mr. URBAN, May 26.

I AM anxious, through the medium of your truly excellent and constitutional Magazine, to give publicity to a most interesting and gratifying sight, from which I am just returned; viz. a public examination of the Children of the National Society Central School, at Baldwin's Gardens, before the Archbishop of Canterbury, President; the Archbishop of York; the Earl of Shaftesbury; the Bishops of London, Lincoln, Salisbury, Worcester, Hereford, Ely, Oxford, and Chester; Lords Kenyon and Radstock, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Archdeacon Cambridge, Rev. Dr. Watson, Rev. J. Lendon, and Rev. H. H. Norris; as well as many other Ladies and Gentlemen, well-wishers to the Institution.

The Rev. Dr. Bell, the inventor of the new System of Education, was also present, to witness the striking effects produced by his excellent mode of communicating instruction to the infant mind, and to see before him at the National Schools an instance of the benefits which thousands, in every part of the country, are at this moment deriving from his inimitable system. Nothing could surpass the correct and steady conduct of the children, the knowledge imparted to them of the principles of our holy Religion, or the accurate manner in which both boys and girls passed their examination in the Catechism, and in the business of their respective classes. I was particularly struck with the devotion and earnestness with which all the children, amounting to 800, joined in the Lord's Prayer, and in singing part of the Evening Hymn. The whole company were much affected at thus witnessing the truth of the Psalmist's observation, "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise." Highly to the credit of the learned and dignified Body before whom the examination was passed, and of the General Committee, they determined on giving the children of both schools, as a

mark of their approbation, a dinner at Baldwin's Gardens, on Friday, the 4th of June, the anniversary of His Majesty's birth-day.

*A Friend to the Madras System of Education.*

Mr. URBAN, May 30.

PERMIT me to recommend to the attentive perusal of your Readers, the following extract of a letter from a gentleman whose virtues and many excellencies are too well known to the world, to admit a shadow of doubt respecting either his judgment or sincerity.

A LAYMAN.

*Extract of a Letter from JAMES ALLAN PARK, Esq. King's Council, to G. W. MARRIOTT, Esq. dated Dec. 29, 1812; extracted from "Instructions for conducting Schools on the Madras System."*

"Your account of Dr. Bell's success, and of the advancement of his good scheme, is highly interesting to me. I really think that this plan, if rightly conducted, is one of the most stupendous engines that has ever been wielded since the days of our Saviour and his Apostles, for the advancement of God's true Religion upon earth. It never has been my opinion, that Dr. Bell is infected with vanity: but there never was a man who, from seeing his plans taking a wide and deep root in the earth, has had more just cause to be vain than our excellent friend. I am not sure that this is not the commencement, by his means, of that glorious era, when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth, as the waters cover the seas. J. A. P."

Mr. URBAN, June 4.

THE following highly interesting and most affecting anecdote is so little known to the publick, that I must request to be permitted to give it universal publicity, by laying before your Readers the following extract from a recent work of Dr. Bell's, intituled, "Instructions for conducting Schools on the Madras System." Yours, &c.

*A Friend to the Education of the Poor, according to the Established Church.*

" § VII.



“ § VII. *The Importance of the new System of Education to the Amelioration of the People, and the Completion of the blessed Reformation.*”

The Rev. F. Iremonger, in his “*Suggestions\**,” has summed up this argument:

“ P. S.—The Author (says he) cannot conclude this introductory chapter without congratulating the original inventor of the system, Dr. Bell, on the realization of his anxious hopes, or the reward of those labours which will, under Providence, prove a lasting blessing to posterity, and call forth the gratitude of thousands in this country, stimulated by the same feelings of affection, which, after eleven years silence, produced from his Indian pupils a letter, fully proving (as Dr. Bell says), ‘That the sentiments which it was his incessant aim to inspire, had not evaporated: and that the principles which his dutiful pupils had imbibed, had taken deep root, and continued to yield their mature fruits.’”

“This pleasing instance of gratitude, as well as satisfactory practical proof of the strong hold which the new system takes on the mind, is signed by nearly fifty of his pupils (in the name of the whole body) at Madras; and while it shews a becoming gratitude on their part for the unwearied assiduity shewn by their benevolent Pastor, it enumerates the respectable situations in life in which they are placed; ascribing to his paternal care, under the Great Disposer of Events, their preservation, their comfort, and all the valuable advantages they enjoyed. They have since presented Dr. Bell with a service of Sacrament plate, and a gold chain and a medal; and have begged that 100 copies of his miniature, on copper-plate engravings, may be sent to be distributed among them. When the total ignorance of those children, at the time of their first being instructed by Dr. Bell, is considered, the lamentable want of early good impression, and their exposure to vice, and particularly deceit of every kind; and when we compare their subsequent moral and religious improvement, and the respectable places in society which they afterwards filled; when, too, there was more to undo, before sound principles could be imbibed,

\* This is a most admirable work, well deserving not only the attention, but the absolute study, of every person desirous of establishing Schools according to the Madras system. The Author is no theorist, but a real practitioner, having visited nearly all the principal Madras schools in the kingdom, and established his own in consequence of the most accurate investigation.

than can be the case in this happier country, an undeniable proof is afforded of the excellence of Dr. Bell's mode of instruction; nor can there be the smallest reason for doubting, that, whenever the same measures are steadily and perfectly adopted, they will be attended uniformly with the same lasting good effects.”

Mr. URBAN,

June 6.

THE Anniversary Meeting of the National Society was held on Wednesday last, in the hall of Sion College. The Archbishop of Canterbury, whose attention to the business of the Society has been unremitting, took the chair on the occasion. There were present the Archbishop of York, the Earls of Shaftesbury, Nelson; Lord Kenyon, Lord Radstock, the Bishops of London, Chichester, Chester, Exeter, Hereford, St. David's, Worcester, Ely, Salisbury, the Speaker of the House of Commons, together with a very numerous and highly respectable list of Subscribers and Friends to the Institution. The Annual Report of the proceedings of the Society was read by the Secretary, and some remarks were made on the prominent and leading features of it by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Report proved in the highest degree gratifying and satisfactory to the company assembled. It appeared that the beneficial purposes of the Institution have been carried into effect, in the course of the last year, in various parts of the kingdom, on a very extended scale. The number of schools formed in connexion with the National Society are five times greater than they were at the time of the preceding Annual Report; and, of course, the number of children educated in different parts of the kingdom on the Madras system, has increased about in the same proportion. Besides this, a number of schools have been formed precisely on the same plan, in various places, which have not yet established a connexion with the National Society; so that the extension of this important system of education has been considerably greater even than that above stated from the Annual Report. It appeared also, that, in the Metropolis, not only has the Central School, in Baldwin's-garden, been carried on with distinguished energy and effect, but other schools have been instituted, so numerous, and on



so extended a scale, as to constitute, on the whole, no inadequate system of education for the lower classes of this large mass of population. One particular instance of the perfection to which this plan of education has been brought, was mentioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and drew the very marked attention of the Meeting: this was, that, in the Deanery of Tendring, near Colchester, the number of children reported as proper objects of the Madras system of education, amounted to about 2000; and that, of these, more than 1700 are now actually receiving this education in the schools formed under the National Society.

On the whole, the report of the advancement of National Education, made during the last year, was such as fully to satisfy the highest expectations of the friends and supporters of the system. It shewed that the exertions of the National Society, for the furtherance of its great and beneficial objects, have been and are unremitting: it shewed that the spirit, by which those exertions are prompted and supported, has increased, and is still increasing, in the country at large; and it encouraged the gratifying hope, that, by the continuance of those exertions and of that spirit, the great and beneficial purpose of generally diffusing the blessings of sound Religion and sound Morality by means of this national system of education, may soon be effected in this kingdom to a very satisfactory extent.

The Treasurer of the Society, at the same time, made a report of the general state of the Society's funds. It appeared, that from the very liberal grants which had been made for the establishment of schools in various parts of the kingdom, some diminution of the permanent property of the Society has unavoidably taken place in the course of the present year; but the Committee have readily acquiesced in suffering this to be done, under the fullest feeling of conviction, that a judicious and well-directed application of their funds, for the purposes of the Society, must, under all circumstances, furnish the most certain means of ensuring the liberality of the Publick, so as to prevent their permanent diminution.

Yours, &c. A SPECTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, May 31.  
**M**UCH has been said, in your pages and elsewhere, concerning the Bible Society. I am not aware that the following observations on that subject have been anticipated: whether they are well founded or not, your Readers will judge.

Yours, &c.

R. C.

Perfect impartiality, on a subject which is either in itself or in its circumstances highly interesting, is perhaps, amidst human infirmities, a virtue rather to be desired, than expected. This remark I am willing to apply, as well to those who do, as to those who, like myself, cannot, applaud the Bible Society. The advocates of this novel institution, so far as has come within my observation, invariably represent those who forbear to join them as averse to the distribution of the Holy Scriptures. This is by no means the truth of the case. They freely and gladly, according to their abilities, give copies of the Old and of the New Testament to such as are in want of them; and many of them are members of one or of both those truly Christian establishments, the Societies for Promoting and Propagating Christian Knowledge; in both which Societies one main object is, to disseminate the Word of God, the latter in foreign parts, the other both at home and abroad.

To the design of the Bible Society, as far as I understand it, I have no objection; except that the *indiscriminate distribution* of the Bible among Hindoos, Mahometans, or other Infidels (if that is a part of their design), I cannot but regard as a profanation of the Holy Volume; which, therefore, like other things in themselves wrong, can tend to no good; but to an *individual*, whether Gentoo, Mahometan, or Pagan, who, like Cornelius, was humble and willing to be informed, I would freely give a copy of the Bible, if he wished to receive it; though I think personal conference or preaching the word of life is now, as in the Apostles' days, the most likely means, under Providence, to bring those who never heard of Christ to believe in him.

With this necessary limitation I approve of the *design* of the Bible Society; but have serious objections to the *constitution* of it. The patrons and promoters of this Society boast  
of



of that peculiar circumstance in the formation of it, which to me seems most exceptionable; namely, that they admit into their ranks, without scruple or inquiry, members of every denomination of Christians. There are found in the Bible Society those who reject both the Sacraments, which Christ himself ordained for the general use and benefit of all his followers. There are some who deny the Divinity of our Lord, and pronounce us idolaters, because, as the Scripture enjoins, we "honour the Son even as we honour the Father."—There are those who separate themselves from the Church, founded by Christ and his Apostles; and hold it lawful to act as ministers and ambassadors of Christ, without any appointment or commission from him.

Is it possible for me to join such a motley Society, without giving countenance, however unintentionally, to some or to all these errors and evil deeds? or without violating the principle, "Not to do evil, that good may come?" Let scriptural examples and precepts of Scripture decide the question.

When the Jews, on their return from Babylon, began to rebuild the temple, some of their neighbours came to Zerubbabel and to the chief of the fathers, and said, "Let us build with you; *for we seek your God, as ye do, and we sacrifice unto him.*" But the answer of Zerubbabel and the fathers of Israel was, "You have nothing to do with us, to build an house unto our God, but we ourselves together will build unto the Lord God of Israel." Ezra iv. 1—3. Some such proposal seems to have been made afterwards, when they had begun to repair the walls of the city; and Nehemiah's answer was such as Zerubbabel's had been: "The God of Heaven, he will prosper us; therefore we his servants will arise and build; *but you have no portion, nor right, nor memorial in Jerusalem.*" Neh. ii. 20.

These are some of the apposite examples of God's ancient church. What are we taught in the later and more perfect manifestation of his will? We are taught, more clearly and expressly than in the former dispensation, to love all men, and to do good to all men; to perform acts of kindness and humanity to our enemies, to Sama-

ritans, or heathens, or the worst of mankind. But are we encouraged voluntarily to associate ourselves with schismatics, or heretics, or with any who, naming the name of Christ, hold the truth in iniquity? "I beseech you, brethren," the Apostle says, "mark them *which cause divisions and offences; and avoid them.*" Rom. xvi. 17. "A man that is an heretic—reject." Tit. iii. 10. "We command you, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that *ye withdraw yourselves* from every brother that walketh disorderly." "If any man obey not our word, note that man, and *have no company with him*, that he may be ashamed." 2 Thess. iii. 6. 14.

St. Paul certainly, by such injunctions as these, does not recommend associations of heterogeneous, unacording members. Does St. John, who survived him many years, teach a doctrine, which, in the fashionable language of these times, is more *liberal* and extended? "He that abideth in the doctrine of Christ, he hath both the Father and the Son. If there come any unto you, and *bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed.* For he that biddeth him God's speed, is *partaker of his evil deeds.*" 2 John, 9, 10.

The conduct of the beloved Disciple was conformable to what he taught. History informs us, that going with some friends to the bath at Ephesus, and finding Cerinthus there, he withdrew in haste, saying, "Let us be gone, lest the bath should fall upon us, when such an enemy of the truth as Cerinthus is in it." Irenæus, who records this from the mouth of those who heard it from Polycarp, St. John's disciple, having related a similar anecdote of Polycarp himself, makes this observation: "So careful were the Apostles and their disciples to hold no intercourse, not even in words, with those who perverted the truth." Iren. adv. Hæres. L. iii. c. 3.

Whoever duly considers the precepts and examples here alleged, will find it impossible, I think, to reconcile with them any such anomalous institution as the Bible Society. Truth, without doubt, cannot successfully be maintained and promoted, but by truth alone. If any advantage may seem to be obtained by pious frauds,



or by any dereliction or compromise of principles, it will be more than overbalanced by ruinous consequences, which must, in various ways, ensue from such proceeding; nor am I ever at liberty to do the smallest evil, if I fancied or was sure (which is impossible) that I could save the world by it. If the laws of my country, or duties of humanity, join me with a Socinian (though, I thank God, I know no such person), I will not desert him. I will assist him in saving the life of man, or the life of a beast. If I were a soldier in the same regiment with him, I would fight honestly by his side. But I will not voluntarily combine myself, not even for the purpose of diffusing truth and distributing the inspired Word of God (perhaps indeed least of all for any such truly pious purpose) with one who does not hold the truth as it is in Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the only mediator between God and man.

Yours, &amp;c.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Ipswich, May 27.*

THE Rev. J. B. Blakeway having, in a pamphlet just published, animadverted upon my account of having seen and followed a person, who threw a letter of Junius into the office-door of Mr. Woodfall, it may be proper for me, although it proves nothing as to the real identity of the Author of those Letters, to be a little more explicit on the subject. The transaction occurred between eleven and twelve o'clock at night. The late Mr. Woodfall, at the time I was in his employment, (or his *servant*, if the Rev. Author will have it so, for I assure you, Mr. Urban, I bear the recollection of it with pleasure, at this moment, whatever term may be used,) had lodgings at Islington, to which place he went every evening at eight o'clock, and left to me the management of the Public Advertiser, except when a letter of Junius was to appear the next morning; then, indeed, he did not go so early, and sometimes he staid in town all night. The hand-writing of Junius was at that time so familiar to me, that I did not want to open the letter to know from whence it came. The superscription was invariably written in the same hand, but the contents were not always so. Nothing could be more various, too, than the delivery of the

letters;—sometimes they came by post; but in the general way by porters. During Mr. Woodfall's absence, I have often had in separate rooms, at the same time, Mr. Wilkes and the Rev. Horne Tooke, whenever they had any thing for publication. Being more familiar with the latter than the former, I have mentioned to him the circumstance; when, with great good humour, he has begged me to keep them separate, lest he should resort to other means to settle their political differences.

Mr. Blakeway makes me smile at the idea of the lapse of time having impaired my memory. Most assuredly I cannot run so fast now as I could nearly half a century ago; yet, thank God, my intellects are unimpaired, and the transaction to which I allude is as strong in my recollection as any occurrence of yesterday.

Yours, &amp;c.

S. JACKSON.

Mr. URBAN,

*June 10.*

YOUR last Number contained a short, but splenetic, notice (as I thought) of the *Catalogue of the Alchorne Books*; which books were sold by auction by Mr. Evans, on Saturday, the 22nd of May last. What there can be in that Catalogue deserving of especial attention, or rather of indirect vituperation, it seems difficult to discover. Some men, however, are resolved to look perversely upon every thing. There are minds in such an irritable state of prescience, that the most harmless and well-intended effusions are considered as the channels of malevolence and mischief.

It is well known (in what is called the book-world) that the Rev. Mr. Dibdin has been engaged, for nearly the last twenty months, in an elaborate *Catalogue Raisonné* of the early-printed books in the Library of Earl Spencer. It is also not less notorious that the *Alchorne Collection* was purchased by the same Nobleman. Those books which became duplicates, together with others before acquired, were disposed of in the manner above noticed. But as a great portion of them was early Classics, and of considerable rarity, it seemed to be no violation of the rules of good-breeding, or common sense, that Mr. D. should avail himself of his *former labours*; and give brief abridgments of what the Public will one day find to be



be as copious and faithful descriptions of books, as any that have preceded them. It would be hard, indeed, if a gentleman, connected as Mr. D. must be considered to be with the Library of Earl Spencer, could not volunteer his bibliographical services, without being supposed to have slighted the labours of Mr. Beloe. The notes, therefore, in the Alchorne Catalogue, to which the letter D. is subjoined, are nothing more or less than slight extracts from those fuller descriptions—taken from a very careful examination of the original books themselves—which the Public will discover to be in the BIBLIOTHECA SPENCERIANA.

One word more. The same Public will be pleased to remember that the first intimation of the labours of Audiffredi, Panzer, Clement, Schelhorn, and others, (in the shape of an English publication,) was conveyed to them in the "Introduction to the Knowledge of Rare and Valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, 1804," 8vo: three years before the publication of Mr. Beloe's first volume. The third edition of the same work appeared in 1808; and Mr. Beloe, in the Preface to his Third Volume, p. x. is pleased to call this a "curious and valuable work." Indeed there will be found, in the third and fourth Volumes of the "Anecdotes," abundant proofs that the third edition of the Introduction to the Classics has been pretty sedu-

lously consulted. "Sum cuique—" said old Tom Hearne, in the fly leaves of his books; and so says, Sir, in the printed leaves of the Gentleman's Magazine, your

NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, Newcastle, June 5.

I WAS rather astonished to find, in your account of St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle, that the steeple of it was expected to fall, in consequence of a "considerable crack," made by the foundation giving way. On enquiry, I find that nothing of the kind has happened, and that your Newcastle Friend has been indulging himself with the superb idea of what a tremendous crash the steeple would make, should it ever happen.

Yours, &c.

J. M. B.

Mr. URBAN, June 18.

THE Lectures founded by Sir Thomas Gresham are upon Astronomy, Rhetoric, Music, Civil Law, &c. and are delivered at One o'clock every day during Term-time, in a good room on the South side of the Royal Exchange. Trinity Term begins this day. Admittance is free to all; and as the information communicated by them is of general interest, an ignorance of their delivery is, I am sure, the reason why they are not better attended. The lectures on Music, of Trinity term, promise to be particularly valuable.

Yours, &c.

X. I.

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

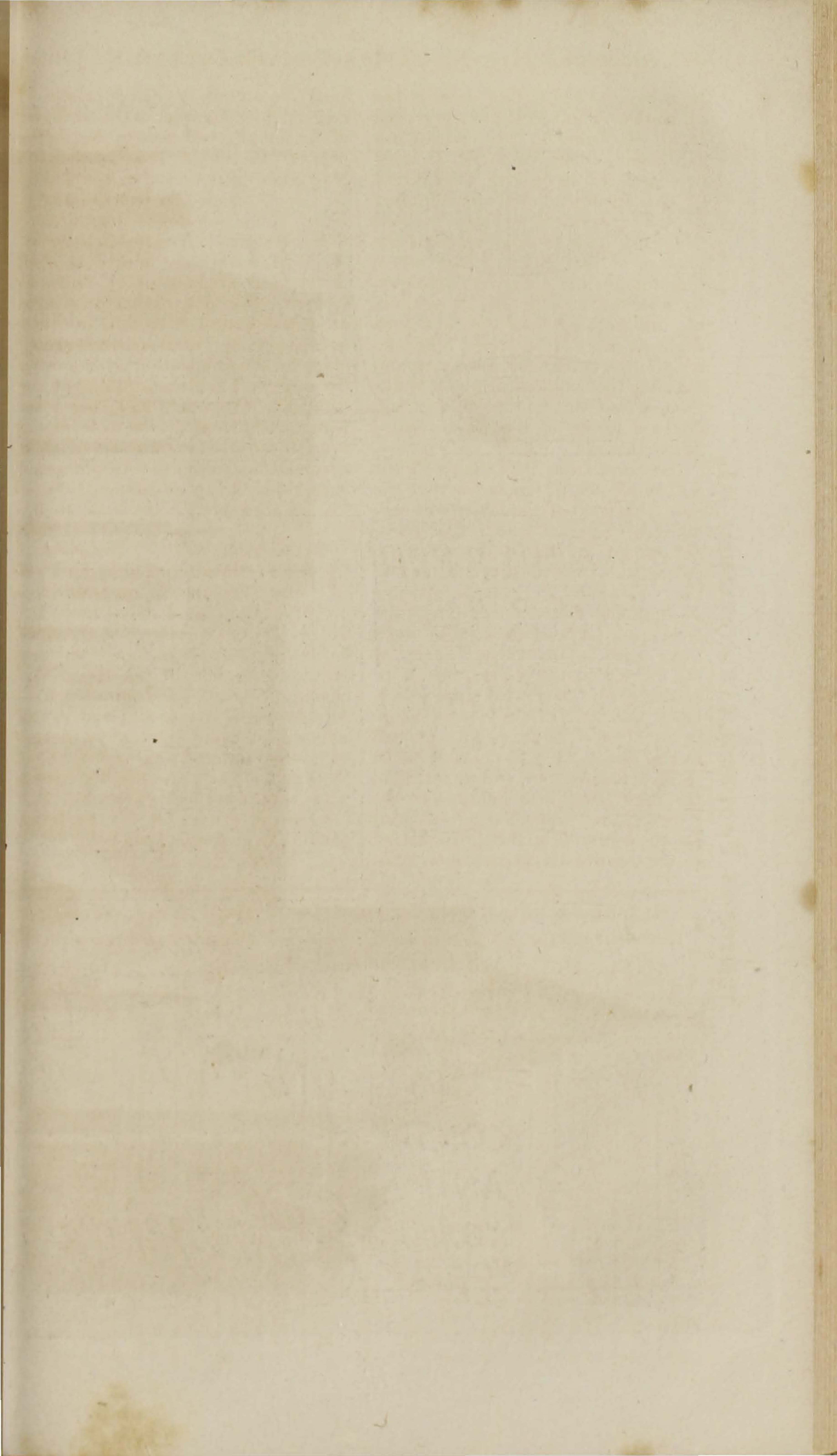
Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June 1813.
May	o	o	o		
26	51	56	50	29, 72	hail & thun.
27	50	60	54	30, 09	fair
28	54	65	54	, 10	fair
29	57	74	64	29, 92	fair
30	68	71	60	30, 06	fair
31	64	74	64	, 07	fair
J. 1	66	78	67	, 05	fair
2	63	74	66	29, 95	fair
3	66	72	57	30, 10	fair
4	56	67	57	, 20	fair
5	57	58	54	29, 95	cloudy
6	53	55	54	, 80	cloudy
7	52	68	55	, 80	fair
8	55	68	56	, 75	fair
9	57	69	59	, 54	showery
10	58	69	57	, 69	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June 1813.
	o	o	o		
11	56	68	56	29, 70	fair
12	56	68	57	, 82	fair
13	60	64	56	30, 05	fair
14	57	65	57	29, 82	showery
15	58	65	52	, 77	showery
16	55	66	51	, 97	fair
17	51	56	50	30, 03	cloudy
18	50	60	49	, 07	fair
19	50	54	51	, 10	cloudy
20	51	59	52	, 12	cloudy
21	54	61	52	, 16	fair
22	54	56	47	, 18	cloudy
23	50	61	58	, 16	fair
24	57	60	50	, 19	cloudy
25	55	65		, 21	fair







NORTON BY TWYCROSS, LEICESTERSHIRE, S.E.

*Gent. Mag. June 1813. Pl. I. p. 513.*





Mr. URBAN,

May 1.

NORTON, in Leicestershire, (five miles from Market Bosworth, seven from Atherston, 12 from Hinckley, and 16 from Leicester,) commonly distinguished by the name of *Norton juxta Twycross*, is also called sometimes *Hog's Norton*, (as the common saying is thereabout,) "where pigs play o' th' organs;" which adage, says Sir Thomas Cave, might come upon this occasion: "Looking for antiquities about this church, I found in a corner an old piece of a pair of organs, upon the end of every key whereof there was a boar cut; the Earls of Oxford (by Trussell) sometime being owners of land here."

This town was given by King Eldred, in 951, to Elfeth, his servant; and in Domesday Book is thus noticed:

"Six ploughlands in Nortone, which in the reign of the Confessor had been valued at five shillings, were worth six shillings at the general survey, when they had been held by the countess Godewa. The land was equal to seven ploughs. Three were employed in the demesne; and a priest, with one villan and two bordars, had one plough. There were eight acres of meadow."

This manor was the antient inheritance of the Griesleys, of Castle Griesley and Drakelowe, in the county of Derby, held by grant of the Earl Ferrars. They gave land in this manor to the Abbey of Merevale, in Warwickshire, and to the Nunnery of Polesworth, in the neighbourhood.

This parish was inclosed in 1749, when it appears that the King was seized of the perpetual advowson; Charles Jennens, esq. was lord of the manor; John Clayton was rector; and Sir Thomas Abney, bart. Henry Vernon, esq. and others, were freeholders and land-owners in the said manor; which contained about 1,744 acres, 377 acres of which, being heaths, wastes, and common grounds, had been of little value.

Sir John Moore\*, Lord Mayor of London in 1681, was born here; as was also the Rev. William Whiston†,

\* See an account and portrait of him in Harding's Biographical Memoir, II. 25.

† For a portrait and ample memoirs of Mr. Whiston, see Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. I. p. 494; or "History of Leicestershire," vol. IV. p. \*854.

GENT. MAG. June, 1813.

"a Divine of very uncommon parts, and more uncommon learning, but of a singular and extraordinary character," whose father was rector here from 1661 till 1685.

By the Return in 1811, it appears that Norton contains 2 houses building, 2 uninhabited, and 60 houses occupied by 62 families (44 of whom were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 15 in trade, &c.) consisting of 125 males and 164 females—total 289.

The Church (*See Plate I.*), dedicated to the Holy Trinity, consists of a tower, in which are three bells, a nave, chancel, and South porch. In 1534, the rectory was worth 11*l.* In 1650, it was returned worth 70*l.*; and its present value in the King's books is 14*l.* The present rector is the Rev. William Casson.

Such of your Readers as wish for more minute information relative to this Parish, may consult Mr. Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," vol. IV. pp. \*849—\*856, whence the above particulars are taken. B. R.

Mr. URBAN,

June 1.

AS you have hitherto furnished us with no biographical account of the late Mr. Malone; and have merely extracted from one of the newspapers a slight sketch of his character, written certainly by a kind and friendly hand, but containing no particulars of his life; your readers may perhaps derive some gratification from the following brief memorial of this accomplished writer and most truly amiable man. His high literary estimation would alone demand that his name should not be passed over in silence; and the qualities of his heart would render it doubly inexcusable if such a neglect were to be shewn towards one who was himself remarkable for the warmth and steadiness of his attachments; whose love for those whom he valued was never buried in their grave, but who was ready at all times, when the case required it, to protect their fame, and record their virtues; and whose last literary production was an affectionate tribute to the memory of his illustrious friend Mr. Windham.

Mr. Malone was descended from an Irish family of the highest antiquity\*;

\* This is not the place to enlarge upon Mr. Malone's family; but a detailed account of it is to be found in the 7th volume



and all his immediate predecessors were distinguished men. His grandfather, while he was yet only a student at the Temple, was entrusted with a negociation in Holland; and so successfully acquitted himself, that he was honoured and rewarded by King William for his services. Having been called to the Irish bar about 1700, he became one of the most eminent barristers that have ever appeared in that country. His professional fame has only been eclipsed by that of his eldest son, the still more celebrated Anthony Malone, whose superiority has not, however, been universally acknowledged. To any one, who is even slightly acquainted with the history of Ireland, it would be superfluous to point out the extraordinary qualities which adorned the character of Anthony Malone. As a lawyer, an orator, and an able and upright statesman, he was confessedly one of the most illustrious men that his country has produced. Edmond, the second son of Richard, and the father of the late Mr. Malone, was born on the 16th of April, 1704. He was called to the English bar in 1730, where he continued for ten years to practise; and, in 1740, removed to the Irish bar. After having sat in several parliaments, and gone through the usual gradations of professional rank, he was raised, in 1766, to the dignity of one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, an office which he filled till his death in 1774. He married, in 1736, Catherine, only daughter and heir of Benjamin Collier, esq. of Ruckholts, in the county of Essex, by whom he had four sons, Richard, now Lord Sunderlin; Edmond, the subject of our present Memoir; Anthony and Benjamin, who died in their infancy; and two daughters, Henrietta and Catherine.

Edmond Malone was born at his father's house in Dublin, on the 4th of October, 1741. He was educated at the school of Dr. Ford, in Molesworth-street; and went from thence, in the year 1756, to the University of Dublin, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Here his talents

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volume of Archdall's Peerage of Ireland, which, it is believed, was drawn up by Mr. Malone himself, and which contains a full and interesting delineation of his grandfather and uncle.

very early displayed themselves; and, to use the words of a most respectable gentleman, his contemporary, "He was distinguished by a successful competition for academical honours with several young men, who afterwards became the ornaments of the Irish Senate and Bar." It appears that at his outset he had laid down to himself those rules of study to which he ever afterwards steadily adhered. His pursuits were various, but they were not desultory. He was anxious for general information, as far as it could be accurately obtained; but had no value for that superficial smattering which fills the world with brisk and empty talkers. When sitting down to the perusal of any work, either ancient or modern, his attention was drawn to its chronology, the history and character of its author, the feelings and prejudices of the times in which he lived; and any other collateral information which might tend to illustrate his writings, or acquaint us with his probable views, and cast of thinking. In later years he was more particularly engrossed by the literature of his own country; but the knowledge he had acquired in his youth had been too assiduously collected, and too firmly fixed in his mind, not to retain possession of his memory, and preserve that purity and elegance of taste which is rarely to be met with but in those who have early derived it from the models of classical antiquity. He appears frequently at this period, in common with some of his accomplished contemporaries, to have amused himself with slight poetical compositions; and on the marriage of their present Majesties contributed an Ode to the collection of congratulatory verses which issued on that event from the University of Dublin. In 1763 he became a student in the Inner Temple; and in 1767 was called to the Irish bar. It might naturally have been expected that the example of his distinguished relatives, *et pater Æneas et avunculus Hector*, would have stimulated him to pursue the same career in which they had been so honourably successful; and that he would have attained to the highest rank in a profession for which he was so admirably fitted by his natural acuteness and steady habits of application; and accordingly, at his first appearance in the Courts, he



gave every promise of future eminence. But an independent fortune having soon after devolved upon him, he felt himself at liberty to retire from the bar, and devote his whole attention in future to those literary pursuits which have laid the foundation of his fame, and have entitled him to the gratitude of every English scholar. With a view to those superior opportunities for information and study, and the society which London affords, he soon after settled in that metropolis; and resided there with very little intermission for the remainder of his life. Such society, indeed, as he met with there must have been a perpetual feast of intellectual enjoyment to one so well-qualified to appreciate its value. It is no exaggeration to say that centuries may elapse before two such men as Burke and Johnson can be brought together; and how long may we look in vain for such a combination of various and splendid talent as was collected by the liberal and tasteful hospitality of Sir Joshua Reynolds, himself one of the brightest ornaments of the age in which he lived. Among the many eminent men with whom he became early acquainted, he was naturally drawn by the enthusiastic admiration which he felt for Shakspeare, and the attention which he had already paid to the elucidation of his works, into a particularly intimate intercourse with Mr. Steevens. The just views which he himself had formed led him to recognize in the system of criticism and illustration which that gentleman *then* adopted, the only means by which a correct exhibition of our great Poet could be obtained. Mr. Steevens was gratified to find that one so well acquainted with the subject entertained that high estimation of his labours which Mr. Malone expressed; and very soon discovered the advantage he might derive from the communications of a mind so richly stored. Mr. Malone was ready and liberal in imparting his knowledge, which, on the other part, was most gratefully received. In one of Mr. Steevens's letters, after acknowledging in the warmest terms the value of Mr. Malone's assistance, he adopts the language of their favourite, Shakspeare:

“Only I have left to say,  
More is thy due than more than all can  
pay.”

Mr. Steevens having published a second edition of his Shakspeare, in 1778; Mr. Malone, in 1780, added two supplementary volumes, which contained some additional notes, Shakspeare's poems, and seven plays which have been ascribed to him. There appears up to this time to have been no interruption to their friendship; but, on the contrary, Mr. Steevens, having formed a design of relinquishing all future editorial labours, most liberally made a present to Mr. Malone of his valuable collection of old plays, declaring that he himself was now become “a dowager commentator.” It is painful to think that this harmony should ever have been disturbed, or that any thing should have created any variance between two such men, who were so well qualified to co-operate for the benefit of the literary world. Mr. Malone, having continued his researches into all the topics which might serve to illustrate our great Dramatist, discovered, that although much had been done, yet that much still remained for critical industry; and that a still more accurate collation of the early copies than had hitherto taken place was necessary towards a correct and faithful exhibition of the author's text. His materials accumulated so fast, that he determined to appear before the world as an Editor in form. From that moment he seems to have been regarded with jealousy by the elder Commentator, who appears to have sought an opportunity for a rupture, which he soon afterwards found, or rather created. But it is necessary to go back for a moment, to point out another of Mr. Malone's productions. There are few events in literary history more extraordinary in all its circumstances than the publication of the poems attributed to Rowley. Mr. Malone was firmly convinced that the whole was a fabrication by Chatterton; and, to support his opinion, published one of the earliest pamphlets which appeared in the course of this singular controversy. By exhibiting a series of specimens from early English writers, both prior and posterior to the period in which this supposed Poet was represented to have lived, he proved that his style bore no resemblance to genuine antiquity; and by stripping Rowley of his antique garb, which was easily done by the substitution of modern synonym-



mous words in the places of those obsolete expressions which are sprinkled throughout these compositions, and at the same time intermingling some archæological phrases in the acknowledged productions of Chatterton, he clearly showed that they were all of the same character, and equally bore evident marks of modern versification, and a modern structure of language. He was followed by Mr. Warton and Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Second Appendix; and although a few straggling believers yet exist, the public mind is pretty well made up upon the subject. But to return to Shakspeare. While Mr. Malone was engaged in this work, he received from Mr. Steevens a request of a most extraordinary nature. In a third edition of Johnson and Steevens's Shakspeare, which had been published under the superintendance of Mr. Reed, in 1785, Mr. Malone had contributed some notes in which Mr. Steevens's opinions were occasionally controverted. These he was now desired to retain in his new edition, exactly as they stood before, in order that Mr. S. might answer them. Mr. Malone replied, that he could make no such promise; that he must feel himself at liberty to correct his observations, where they were erroneous; to enlarge them, where they were defective; and even to expunge them altogether, where, upon further consideration, he was convinced they were wrong; in short, he was bound to present his work to the publick as perfect as he could make it. But he added, that he was willing to transmit every note of that description in its last state to Mr. Steevens, before it went to press; that he might answer it if he pleased; and that Mr. Malone would even preclude himself from the privilege of replying. Mr. Steevens persisted in requiring that they should appear with all their imperfections on their head; and on this being refused, declared that all communication on the subject of Shakspeare was at an end between them\*. In 1790, Mr. Malone's edition at last appeared; and was sought after and read with the greatest avidity. It is unnecessary to point out its merits; the public opinion upon it has been long pronounced. It cannot indeed be strictly said that it met with universal approbation.

\* These particulars are collected from the correspondence which passed between them, which Mr. Malone preserved.

Mr. Ritson (of whose seeming malignity of temper it would be cruel to speak with harshness, as it is now well known that it proceeded from a disturbed state of mind which terminated at last in the most deplorable calamity that can afflict human nature,) appeared against it in an angry and scurrilous pamphlet. The misrepresentations in this performance were so gross, and so easy of detection, though calculated to mislead a careless reader, that Mr. Malone thought it worth his while to point them out in a letter which he published, addressed to his friend Dr. Farmer. Poor Ritson, however, has not been the only one who has attempted to persuade the world that they have been mistaken in Mr. Malone's character as a critic. He has been assailed, not many years back, in a similar way indeed, but by a person of a very different description. A gentleman, high in the Law, having unluckily persuaded himself that if a man is ambitious of being witty, nothing more is necessary than that he should cease to be grave, thought proper to descend from the Bench, and indulge himself in some unwieldy gambols, which he flattered himself were at Mr. Malone's expense. To this hapless piece of pleasantry Mr. Malone made no reply. Mr. Horne Tooke, who, whatever were his talents as a grammarian, or his knowledge as an Anglo-Saxon, had by no means an extensive acquaintance with the literature of Shakspeare's age, has mentioned Mr. Malone and Dr. Johnson with equal contempt\*, and im-

\* The passage to which I have alluded is in ΕΠΙΕΑ ΠΙΤΕΡΟΝΤΑ, vol. II. p. 319; and will show into what absurdity a man of real talent may be drawn, when he is carried away by an hypothesis, or, (which I rather believe to be the case in this instance,) writes under the influence of spleen. "In the Winter's Tale, Act I. Scene I. p. 273, we have

'Come (Sir Page)

Looke on me with your WELKIN eye.'  
On which passage S. Johnson says, hardly as usual, '*Welkin* eye: blue eye; an eye of the same colour with the *welkin* or sky.' And this is accepted and repeated by Malone. I can only say that this Note is worthy of them both; and they of each other. *Welkin* is the present participle Willigend, or Wealcynb, i. e. *volvens quod volvit* of the Anglo-Saxon verb Willigan Wealcan, *volvare* *evolvere*, which is equally applicable to an



mediately after proceeds to sneer at Mr. Tyrwhitt. It may readily be supposed that Mr. Malone would not feel very acutely the satire which associated him with such companions. But, to counterbalance these puny or peevish hostilities, his work gained the highest testimonies of applause from all who were best qualified to judge upon the subject, and from men whose approbation any one would be proud to obtain. Dr. J. Warton, in a most friendly letter, which accompanied a curious volume of old English poetry which had belonged to his brother Thomas, and which he presented to Mr. Malone as the person for whom its former possessor felt the highest esteem and the most cordial regard, observes to him that his edition is by far, very far, the best that had ever appeared. Professor Porson, who, as every one who knew him can testify, was by no means in the habit of bestowing hasty or thoughtless praise, declared to the Writer of this account, that he considered the Essay on the three parts of Henry the Sixth

an eye of any colour, to what revolves or rolls over our heads, and to the waves of the sea, *pealcynðe ea peacende jæ.*" Had Mr. Tooke produced an instance from any one author, who wrote in *English*, of *welkin* having been used in the sense of rolling, or in any other than that of the sky, or been able to persuade us that Shakspeare was an Anglo-Saxon, there might have been some ground for his criticism, though no excuse for his petulance. Ingenious etymology is always amusing, and, where we are in the dark with regard to the meaning of a word, may sometimes furnish us with a clue to discover it; but to adhere to the primitive and obsolete signification of a term, when in the course of those changes which every language undergoes it has deflected into another sense, which is known and established, is surely little better than idle pedantry. As well might we maintain that *hostis*, in the age of Augustus, meant only a stranger, because Cicero informs us that it was so used in the earlier ages of the Republic; or, to take our examples from our own language, with as much propriety might we say that a man is a knave in proportion as he is poor, (Vide *ΕΠΕΑ ΠΤΕΡ.* vol. II. p. 425,) or describe a beautiful young lady as being *uncouth*, because we have not the honour of her acquaintance, and she is therefore *unknown* to us.

as one of the most convincing pieces of criticism that he had ever read. The following letter from Mr. Burke will not only exhibit the high opinion which he entertained of Mr. Malone, but will be read with interest, as furnishing an additional instance of the powers which that great statesman could display even in a complimentary letter to a friend; and how every topick became generalized, when it fell under the contemplation of his truly philosophical mind.

“MY DEAR SIR, [No date.]

“Upon my coming to my new habitation in town, I found your valuable work upon my table. I take it as a very good earnest of the instruction and pleasure which may be yet reserved for my declining years. Though I have had many little arrangements to make, both of a publick and private nature, my occupations were not able to overrule my curiosity, nor to prevent me from going through almost the whole of your able, exact, and interesting History of the Stage. A history of the Stage is no trivial thing to those who wish to study human nature in all shapes and positions. It is of all things the most instructive, to see not only the reflection of manners and characters at several periods, but the modes of making their reflection, and the manner of adapting it at those periods to the taste and disposition of mankind. The Stage indeed may be considered as the republick of active literature, and its history as the history of that state. The great events of political history, when not combined with the same helps towards the study of the manners and characters of men, must be a study of an inferior nature.

“You have taken infinite pains, and pursued your enquiries with great sagacity, not only in this respect, but in such of your notes as hitherto I have been able to peruse. You have earned your repose by publick-spirited labour. But I cannot help hoping, that when you have given yourself the relaxation which you will find necessary to your health, if you are not called to exert your great talents, and employ your great acquisitions in the transitory service to your country which is done in active life, you will continue to do it that permanent service which it receives from the labours of those who know how to make the silence of their closets more beneficial to the world than all the noise and bustle of courts, senates, and camps.

“I beg leave to send you a pamphlet which I have lately published. It is of an edition more correct, I think, than any  
of



of the first; and rendered more clear in points where I thought, in looking over again what I had written, there was some obscurity. Pray do not think my not having done this more early was owing to neglect or oblivion, or from any want of the highest and most sincere respect to you; but the truth is, (and I have no doubt you will believe me,) that it was a point of delicacy which prevented me from doing myself that honour. I well knew that the publication of your Shakspeare was hourly expected; and I thought if I had sent that small donum, the fruit of a few weeks, I might [have] subjected myself to the suspicion of a little Diomedean policy, in drawing from you a return of the value of an hundred cows for my nine. But you have led the way; and have sent me gold, which I can only repay you in my brass. But pray admit it on your shelves; and you will show yourself generous in your acceptance, as well as your gift. Pray present my best respects to Lord and Lady Sunderlin, and to Miss Malone. I am, with the most sincere affection and gratitude, my dear Sir, your most faithful and obliged humble servant,

EDM. BURKE."

Having concluded his laborious work, he paid a visit to his friends in Ireland; but soon after returned to his usual occupations in London.—Amidst his own numerous and pressing avocations he was not inattentive to the calls of friendship. In 1791 appeared Mr. Boswell's *Life of Dr. Johnson*, a work in which Mr. Malone felt at all times a very lively interest, and gave every assistance to its author during its progress which it was in his power to bestow. His acquaintance with this gentleman commenced in 1785, when, happening accidentally at Mr. Baldwin's printing-house to be shewn a sheet of the *Tour to the Hebrides*, which contained Johnson's character, he was so much struck with the spirit and fidelity of the portrait, that he requested to be introduced to its writer. From this period a friendship took place between them, which ripened into the strictest and most cordial intimacy, and lasted without interruption as long as Mr. Boswell lived. After his death, in 1795, Mr. Malone continued to show every mark of affectionate attention towards his family; and in every successive edition of *Johnson's Life* took the most unwearied pains to render it as much as possible correct and perfect. He illustrated it with many

notes of his own, and procured many valuable communications from his friends, among whom its readers will readily distinguish Mr. Bindley. Any account of Mr. Malone would be imperfect which omitted to mention his long intimacy with that gentleman, who is not so remarkable as the possessor of one of the most valuable libraries in this country, as he is for the accurate and extensive information which enables him to use it, and the benevolent politeness with which he is always willing to impart his knowledge to others. There was no one whom Mr. Malone more cordially loved.

In 1795 he was again called forth to display his zeal in defence of Shakspeare, against the contemptible fabrications with which the Irelands endeavoured to delude the publick. Although this imposture, unlike the Rowleian poems, which were performances of extraordinary genius, exhibited about the same proportion of talent as it did of honesty, yet some persons of no small name were hastily led into a belief of its authenticity. Mr. Malone saw through the falsehood of the whole from its commencement; and laid bare the fraud, in a pamphlet, which was written in the form of a letter to his friend Lord Charlemont, a nobleman with whom he lived on the most intimate footing, and maintained a constant correspondence. It has been thought by some that the labour which he bestowed upon this performance was more than commensurate with the importance of the subject; and it is true that a slighter effort would have been sufficient to have overthrown this wretched fabrication; but we have reason to rejoice that Mr. Malone was led into a fuller discussion than was his intention at the outset; we owe to it a work which, for acuteness of reasoning, and the curious and interesting view which it presents of English literature, will retain its value long after the trash which it was designed to expose shall have been consigned to oblivion. Mr. Malone, in the year 1792, had the misfortune to lose his admirable friend Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose death has left a chasm in society which will not easily be supplied; and his executors, of whom Mr. Malone had the honour to be one, having determined in 1797 to give the world a complete collection



tion of his works, he superintended the publication, and prefixed to it a very pleasing biographical sketch of their author. Although his attention was still principally directed to Shakspeare, and he was gradually accumulating a most valuable mass of materials for a new edition of that Poet, he found time to do justice to another. —He drew together, from various sources, the Prose Works of Dryden, which, as they had lain scattered about, and some of them appended to works which were little known, had never impressed the general reader with that opinion of their excellence which they deserved, and published them in 1800. The narrative which he prefixed is a most important accession to biography. By active enquiry, and industrious and acute research, he ascertained many particulars of his life and character that had been supposed to be irrecoverably lost, and detected the falsehood of many a traditionary tale that had been carelessly repeated by former writers. In 1808 he prepared for the press a few productions of his friend, the celebrated William Gerard Hamilton, with which he had been entrusted by his executors; and prefixed to this also a brief but elegant sketch of his life. In 1811 his country was deprived of Mr. Windham. Mr. Malone, who equally admired and loved him, drew up a short memorial of his amiable and illustrious friend, which originally appeared in this Magazine; and was afterwards, in an enlarged and corrected state, printed in a small pamphlet, and privately distributed. But, alas! the kind Biographer was too soon to want “the generous tear he paid.” A gradual decay appears to have undermined his constitution; and when he was just on the point of going to the press with his new edition of Shakspeare, he was interrupted by an illness, which proved fatal; and, to the irreparable loss of all who knew him, he died on the 25th of May, 1812, in the 70th year of his age. In his last illness he was soothed by the tender and unremitting attentions of his brother, Lord Sunderlin, and his youngest sister; the eldest, from her own weak state of health, was debarred from this melancholy consolation. He left no directions about his funeral; but his brother, who was anxious, with affect-

ionate solicitude, to execute every wish he had formed, having inferred from something that dropt from him, that it was his desire to be buried among his ancestors in Ireland, his remains were conveyed to that country, and interred at the family seat of Baronston, in the county of Westmeath.

Mr. Malone, in his person, was rather under the middle size. The urbanity of his temper, and the kindness of his disposition, were depicted in his mild and placid countenance. His manners were peculiarly engaging. Accustomed from his earliest years to the society of those who were distinguished for their rank or talent, he was at all times and in all companies easy, unembarrassed, and unassuming. It was impossible to meet him, even in the most casual intercourse, without recognizing the genuine and unaffected politeness of the gentleman born and bred. His conversation was in a high degree entertaining and instructive; his knowledge was various and accurate, and his mode of displaying it void of all vanity or pretension. Though he had little relish for noisy convivial merriment, his habits were social, and his cheerfulness uniform and unclouded. As a scholar, he was liberally communicative. Attached, from principle and conviction, to the Constitution of his Country in Church and State, which his intimate acquaintance with its history taught him how to value, he was a loyal subject, a sincere Christian, and a true son of the Church of England. His heart was warm, and his benevolence active. His charity was prompt, but judicious and discriminating; not carried away by every idle or fictitious tale of distress, but anxious to ascertain the nature and source of real calamity, and indefatigable in his efforts to relieve it. His purse and his time were at all times ready to remove the sufferings, and promote the welfare of others. As a friend he was warm and steady in his attachments; respect for the feelings of those whose hearts are still bleeding for his loss, prevents me from speaking of him as a brother. This short and imperfect tribute to his memory is paid by one who from his infancy has known and loved him; who for years has enjoyed his society, and been honoured with his confidence; and whose affection and respect



spect were hourly increased by a nearer contemplation of his virtues.

J. B.

“ Ut silvæ foliis pronos mutantur in annos;

Prima cadunt: ita verborum vetus interit ætas,

Et Juvenum ritu florent modo nata, vigentque.”

HORATIUS *de Arte Poetica*.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, May 23.*

YOUR *Stratton* Correspondent, A. H. C. (in the *Gent. Mag.* for April, page 317,) has exhibited upon your *Arena* the *Sciolists* in antiquity, in most appropriate dialogue and costume: they have diverted me, and no doubt many others of your numerous audience; but I cannot express myself quite so well satisfied with his own performance in the character of etymologist. We are told that the word *Antiquarian* is a vulgarity, and improper, as applied to a person *conversant* in, or *studying* antiquities; that it is an adjective, and that the old word *Antiquary* is the substantive which ought to be used. Now I am aware that your Correspondent may avail himself of the authority of some lexicographers, who furnish us with no other word than *Antiquary* in the meaning above-noted; though others give us both words, and the precedence to *Antiquarian*. But your A. H. C. is at issue with the most approved writers on antiquities; and he will, I think, find himself opposed by the analogy of the English language, which the author who first used and preferred the word *Antiquarian*, we may suppose had in view.

The sanction of custom, in the opinion of the excellent poet and critic from whom I have borrowed my motto, is decisive. Let A. H. C. reflect on this; and let not an overfondness for *Antiquary* lead him to disturb the successor who has reason, analogy, and Horace on his side.

*Antiquarian*, says your Correspondent, “is merely adjective.” So, I must beg leave to add, is the word *Antiquary*: for we must derive them both from the Latin adjective *antiquarius*; and *vir*, the substantive, must be understood in the one language, as must the word *person*, or *student*, in the other. The termination *ian*, in English words, is invariably indicative of “one who possesses

science or knowledge,” or “who exercises study in,” and by natural metaphor, or association of idea, it signifies “resident in,” or “native of.” Thus Geometrician, Mathematician, Musician, Russian, Italian, Canadian, with a numerous assembly besides, are all epithets for the persons devoted to, or conversant in the sciences, or natives of the places expressed in substantives from which these epithets are derived.

Then it is incumbent on your A. H. C. to give us a reason why a student, or one conversant in antiquities, may not in strict analogy be termed an *Antiquarian*. Yours, &c. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Adlingfleet, April 16.*

YOUR Correspondent A. H. in page 214, is pleased to find some difficulty with a passage of Mrs. H. More, in vol. I. page 34, of her excellent book on *Christian Morals*. He cites many passages of Scripture to show his own ideas to be well founded; but, I think, with little success. If he will examine those passages attentively, I think he may be convinced that the whole of them apply to the resurrection of the *body* at the last day, and the judgment then to be pronounced. I confess I should have expressed myself as Mrs. More does. I never heard or read of the mortality of the soul; but of the mortality of the body everywhere. I always conceived the soul to be indestructible. The well-known Dr. Priestley, on his death-bed, expressed something of taking “a long sleep,” &c. such as your Correspondent A. H. speaks of, and respecting which he expresses so much anxiety. I should like very much to see this subject handled by some able and liberal-minded man. Am I correct when I say, that the penitent Thief upon the Cross was assured by our Lord himself, that *on that day* (the day on which they were both to die) they should be together in Paradise? It is certain that their *bodies* were *not* on that day in Paradise.

Will any of your *Leicestershire* Correspondents favour me with an account of the Parish and Church of Tugby, in *Leicestershire*, with the Chapel of *East-Norton* annexed\*?

T. V.—R.

\* See the *History of that County*, vol. III. p. 481.—EDIT.



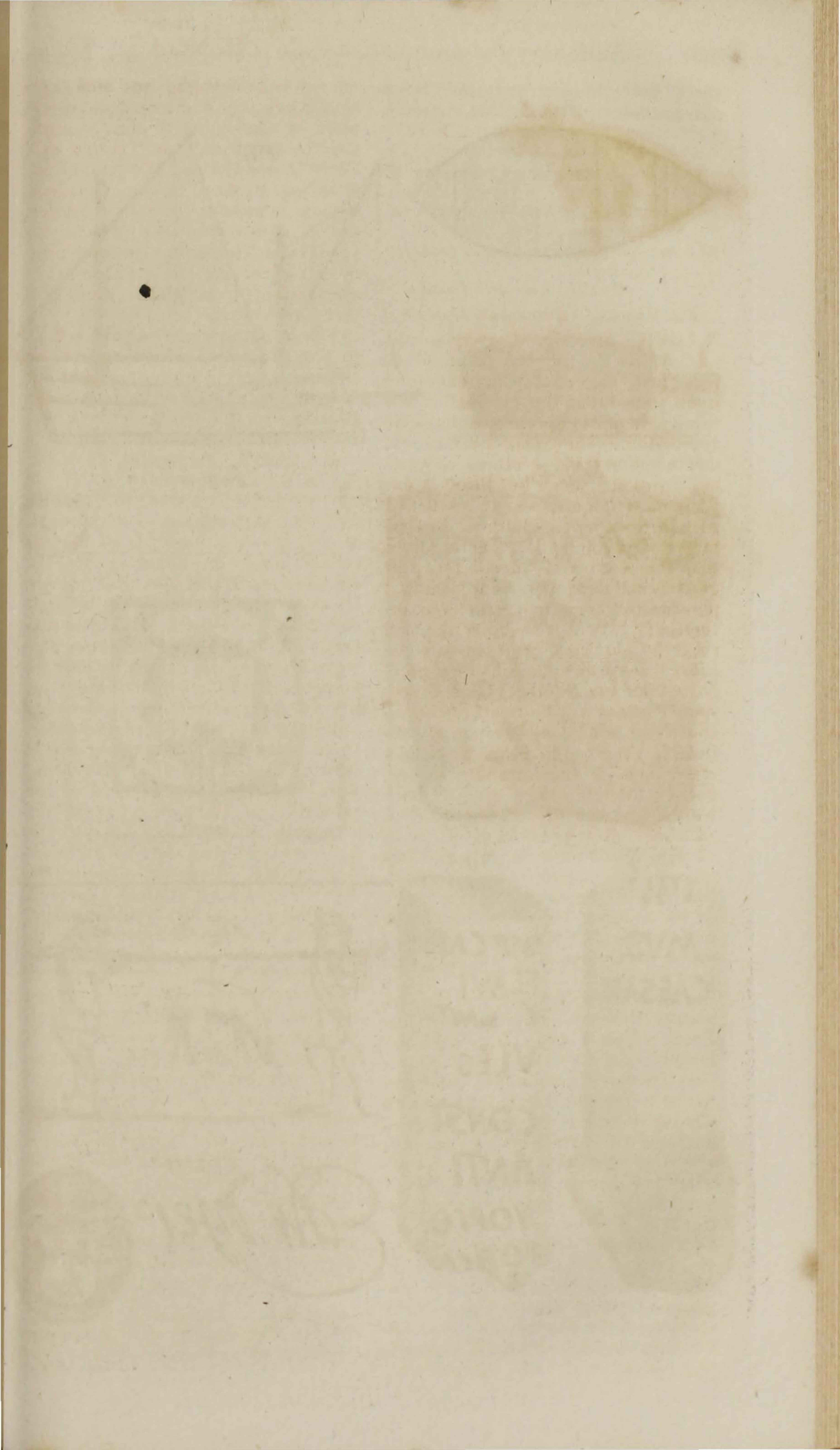




Fig. 2.

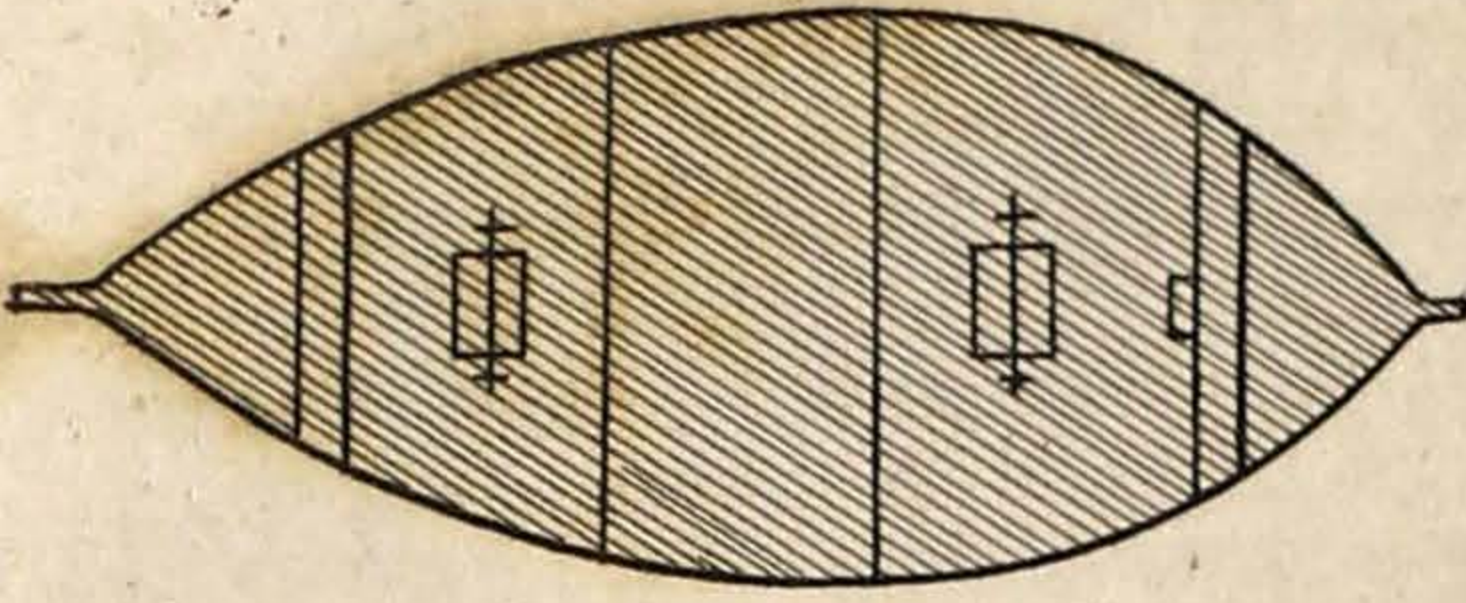


Fig. 1.

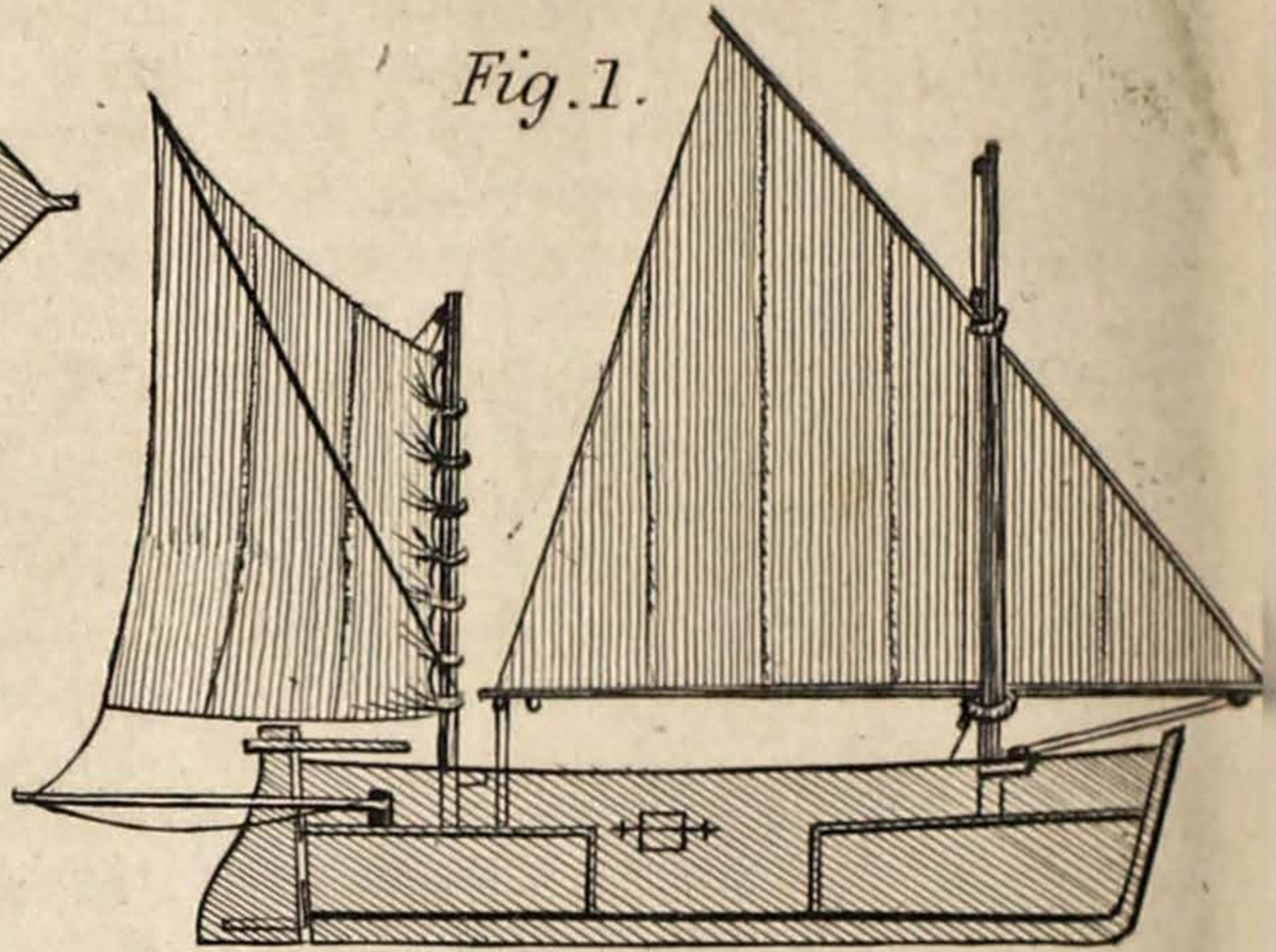


Fig. 3.

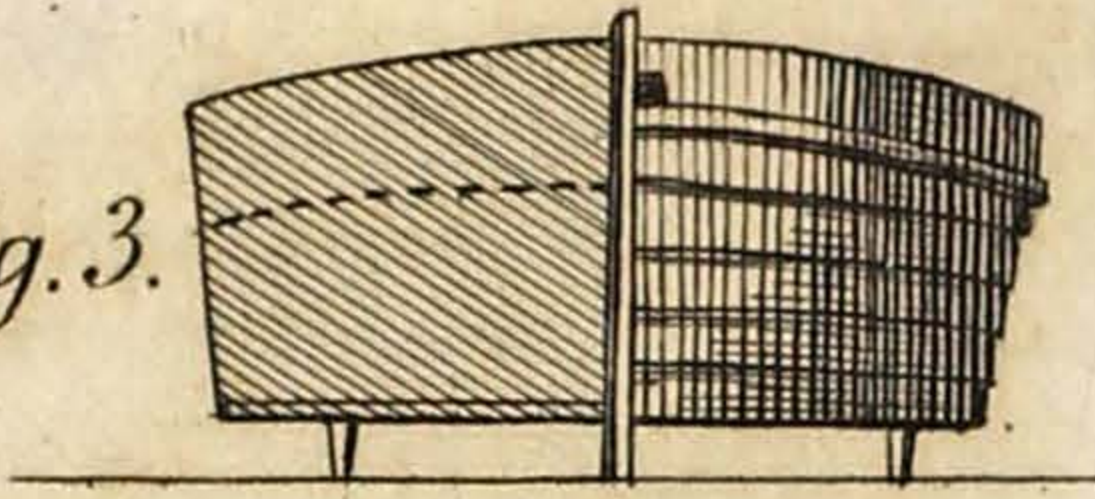


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

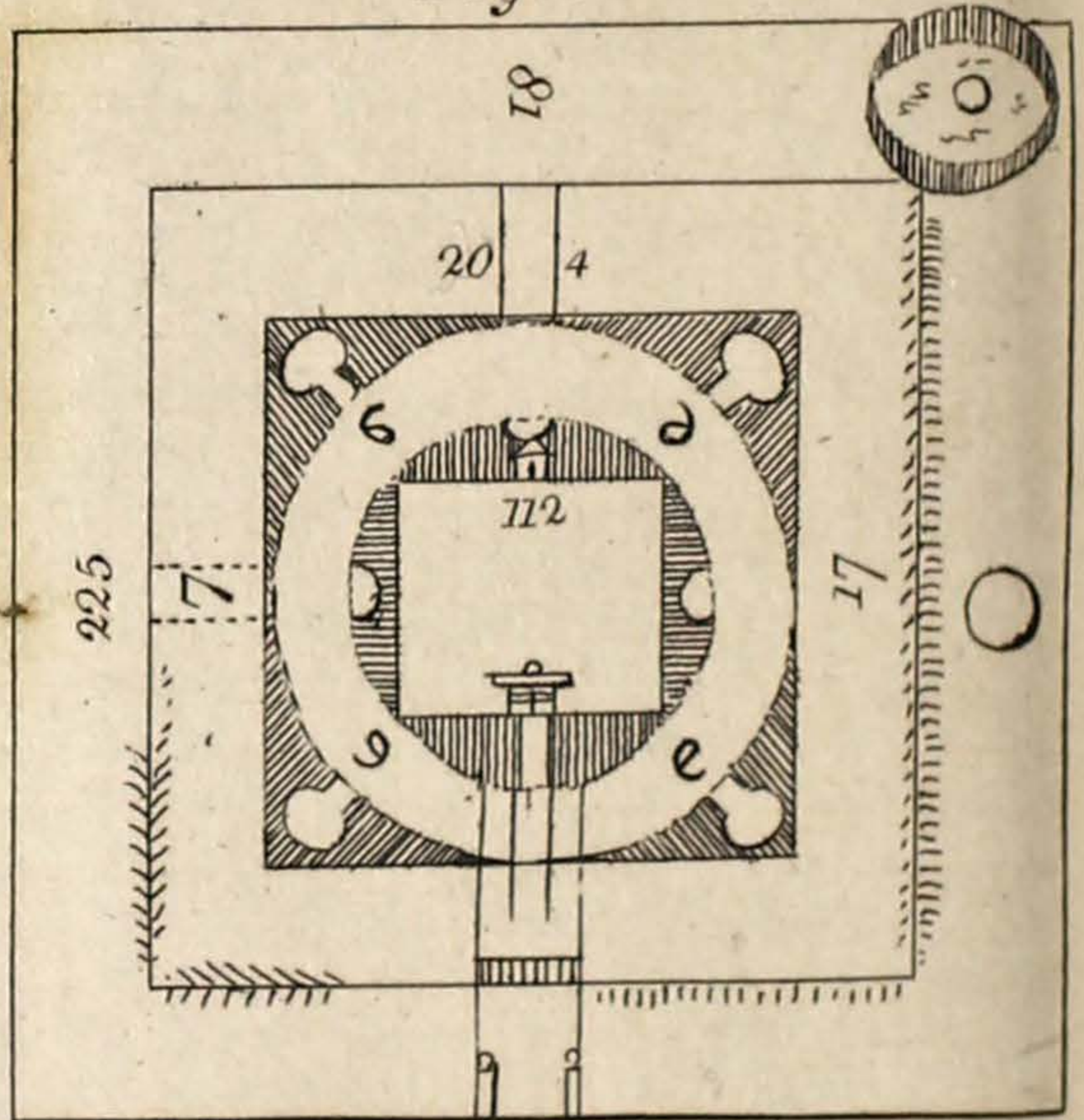


Fig. 7.

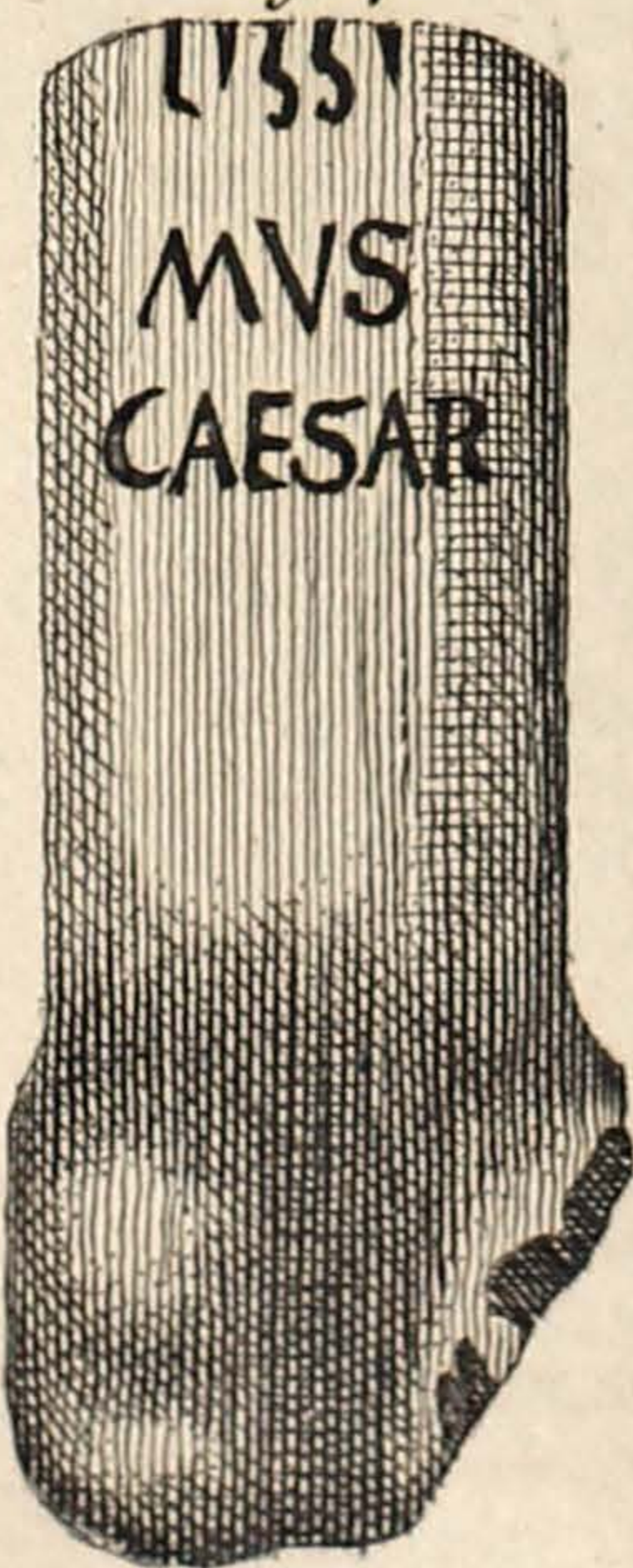


Fig. 6.



Fig. 8.

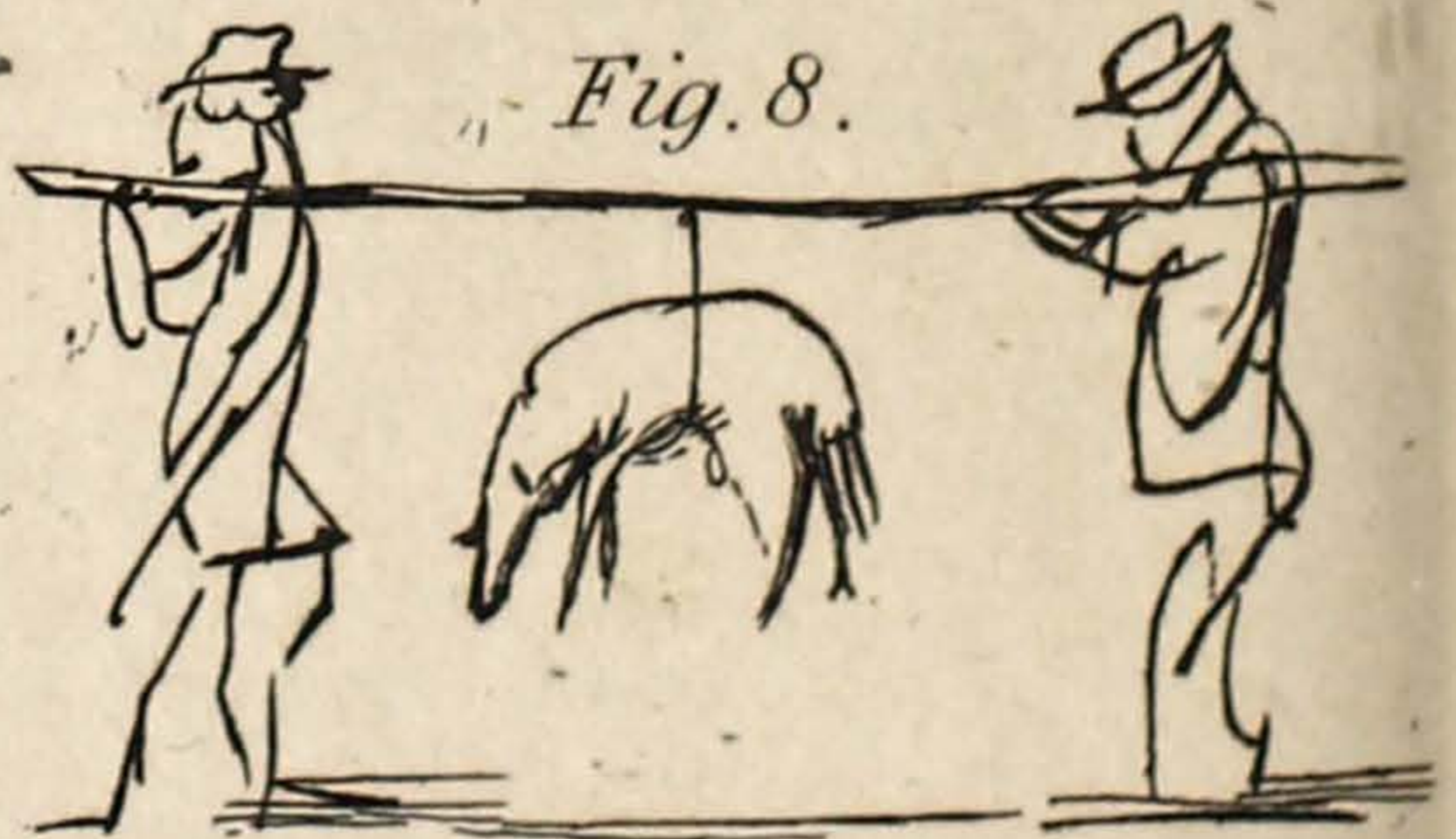
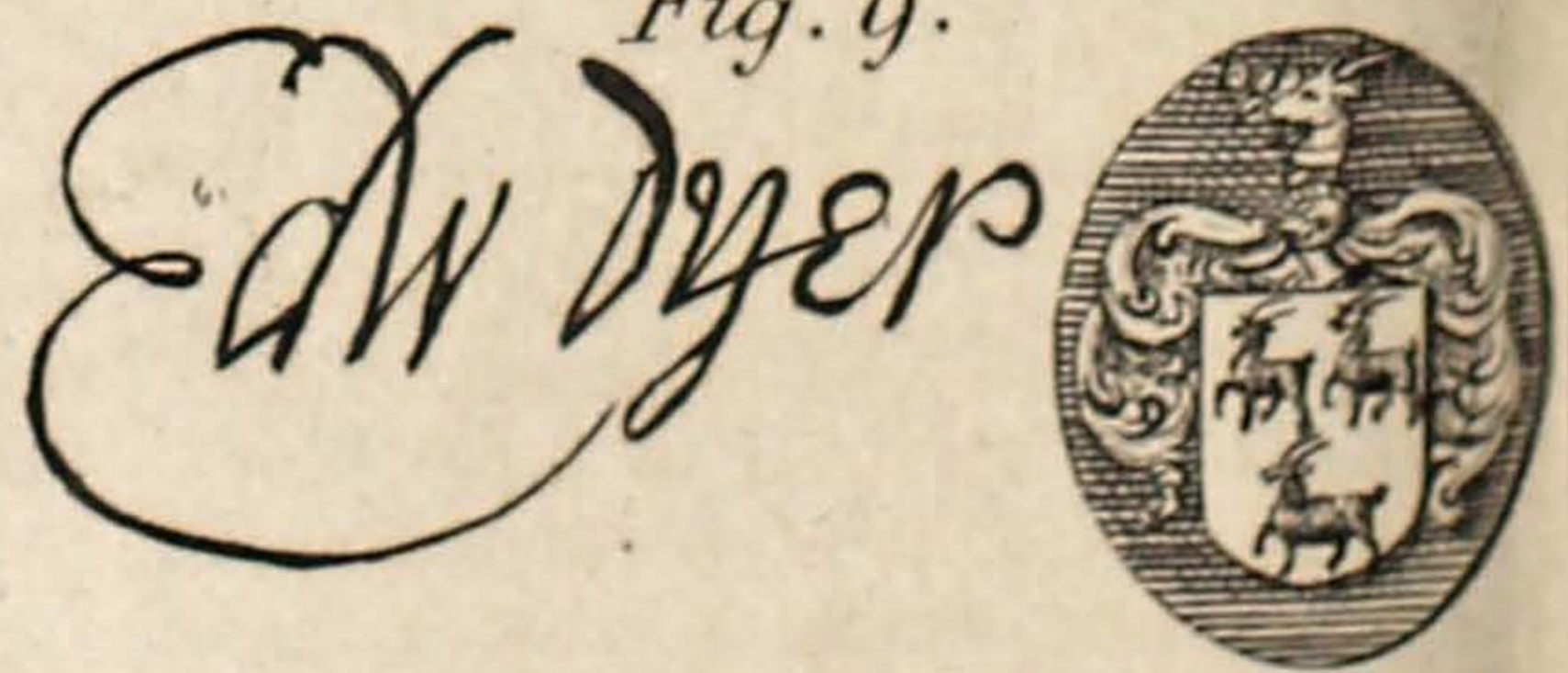


Fig. 9.





Mr. URBAN,

THE frequent recurrence of losses at sea in the small craft of our coast, induces me to offer some observations on a plan that might be adopted in that class of vessels, and likewise on a mode of constructing them.

Our attention cannot be directed to a more interesting class of men than those employed in our Coast Fisheries, either as to our admiration of industry and courage, or looking on the Fishery as the parent of Navigation, and, consequently, as the origin of our maritime splendour.

Of the frequent recurrence of these losses at sea, I would beg to notice, that there was an account, the other day, of the fishing-boats belonging to a port in Ireland being all lost, and in which were eighty persons. I need not dwell on the number of lives that are lost in this way, to enforce how desirable it is that some measure of safety could be adopted in fishing-boats and small craft. Nor do I think the difficulty lies in pointing out a method by which it can be effected, or even of obtaining the acknowledged advantage of the means advised, by the very persons themselves, on whose behalf we take so much interest. But the difficulty will be, to persuade or direct men differently from the modes in practice, and to introduce any alteration or any innovation; and which difficulty, therefore, I can only hope to overcome, by interesting individuals who are possessed of the means to aid the plans proposed.

Fisherimen and Boat-builders probably will object to every thing proposed, differing from their own methods and their old styles; and nothing but the exertions of patriotic and humane persons, who by their example in adopting the plan, and of building boats upon the construction recommended, and exhibiting the advantages at sea-ports, can be expected to overcome the prepossession in favour of old systems, and induce the adoption of those proposed.

The means by which greater safety, and we do not speak of perfect security, is to be attained in boats, consists in what can be adopted in all sorts of built, and which is what I term bulk-heads, or cabins, with small hatchways to make fast down, fore

and aft, each occupying a full third or more of the length of the boat, at either end, and made completely water-tight; and the head and stern being hollow, and kept free of water, she would, although a boat had shipped a heavy sea, swim and rise to the wave; and were the open part filled with water, the boat would not sink, and the danger of swamping would be avoided; and, though a heavy sea might be shipped, the crew would have an opportunity of saving their vessel and themselves. The centre part, or waist, to be left open, will serve for stowage, and which will have all the air and convenience of an open boat where that convenience is wanted. It is proposed, that the gunwale should surmount the bulk-heads, to protect, in some measure, the crew from the common effects of waves, and to prevent the crew from slipping overboard, as well as oars, spars, and such like, from falling out of the boat. In large vessels, the gunwale should be very high, as the crew would stand and work upon the deck.

The other source of safety will be in the construction of vessels, by having greater buoyancy, carrying none, or very little ballast, and therefore being of less specific gravity than a vessel in ballast, and consequently rising to the wave better. And for this sort of vessel I shall advise a flat floor.

In respect of the flat floor, I am aware it will be objected to; but I beg to observe, that all our coast-boats have bottoms so nearly flat, that there is little difference in the bottom of the present coast-boats and the complete flat floor. And I beg to observe, that the perfect flat form is the best of all for firmness, or is that form which is called bearing; which consists of resistance to depression, and of a lever to counterpoise, and which no vessel can sail without: for however sharp-built a boat may be, she never can sail, till, by ballast, she is sunk so deep, as to be brought to a considerable breadth; which is tantamount to a broad flat surface exposed to the water. No vessel can sail without bearing, and all the most famed sailing-vessels possess this property in the greatest degree.

The disadvantages of exposing a flat surface to the water instead of a sharp form, are the cause of a boat going



going to leeward, there being no hold on her side against the water equal to the lateral action of the wind: and if a flat vessel is sunk deep, then it is the cause of making a vessel too heavy from its increased size, and sluggish for want of being finely run under her bottom, and then she will not rise well to the wave, nor will she be fast, and which is consequently avoided by what is termed fine bottoms: but, as our plan is to sail light, these latter objections will not apply to the form of boat we recommend.

Confident in the fitness of a flat surface for sailing, I have no hesitation in saying it will be the best suited for the sort of boat alluded to; that is, a light, or open sailing-boat.

I am confident in saying the flat floor is the form best adapted for open sailing-boats, whose principle of safety must depend on their lightness, or great buoyancy, and whose power of sailing must depend on the immediate bearing therefore brought on the water, without being sunk deep by ballast or lading; and no form can equal a flat surface in this respect. The accounts given of the Balsa, of South America, verify this, and are our authority for assuming that the flat floor is well adapted for sailing and for buoyancy; and the construction now recommended is, indeed, but a scientific construction of that primitive sort of navigation. With respect to keeping to windward, lee-boards and sliding-keels will effect this: but I shall propose another mode, which is, by extending very considerably the depth of keel: which shall be extended to that depth, in proportion to the size of the boat, with corresponding substantiality, that shall be found effectual to answer the purpose. This I propose as a more effectual, and more convenient mode, than lee boards and sliding keels.

It is to be recollected, that we are speaking of fishing-craft, that are to take the shore, and that are to be launched and hauled up, as occasion requires. The convenience, then, of the mode of built proposed is, that the boat will draw less water, and being lighter than other boats in ballast, will be more easily hauled up and launched, and will save the trouble of lading and unlading ballast: and if it be found necessary to throw in a little ballast, to aid the form and

construction proposed, in sailing, it will be so trifling, comparatively with the size and strength of a boat constructed in this manner, as not to render it necessary to be removed.

Another advantage offered, in the flat floor, is this: that the floor being formed of separate plank from the sides of the vessel, the plank composing the floor may be introduced of any thickness thought to be proper, or upon experience found necessary. By increasing the thickness of her floor, we shall increase the power of carrying sail, by throwing a greater weight into her bottom, which will act with the greatest efficacy as ballast; and the specific gravity being less, she will be more buoyant, and more safe in this respect, than a boat that is ballasted; and her bottom being stronger, she will be less liable to injury in taking the ground, and being hauled up or launched, and generally less liable to damage at the bottom than other boats. And in regard to the safety arising from buoyancy, no part of the vessel being reduced below the specific gravity of water by reason of ballast, she would not labour as vessels in ballast do; but, on the contrary, would swim light, and always be disposed to keep the surface of the water, and rise more readily upon the wave.

Another advantage, in the flat floor, is the simplicity and ease of construction; and the floor, from its great substance, may be composed of almost any wood, and elm or fir may be used. That we may not be misunderstood, we shall again observe, that we do not offer this mode of construction for vessels of burthen, but for small-craft, or what we term *light* sailing-boats, and that are to take the shore; and it may be applied to the largest dimensions of fishing-boats that are used on the coast, and for taking the ground. And though we do not recommend it either for ships boats, or boats that are wanted of light construction, as indeed nothing can exceed the present modes and style of building adapted for such last-mentioned boats, according to the nature or service they are intended for; we do not mean to say, that the flat floor is not a form that experience may prove is very fit for vessels of certain description, such as coast-traders, or where little draft of water is required,



required, or the advantage of taking the ground is sought for.

We shall conclude these observations by giving directions for the construction, and the reasons and advantages of some parts of the construction. With respect to the fineness of the run, this we consider necessary for fast-sailing, because it is to be considered that, being flat-floored, she is brought immediately on her bearings, and a great substance is immediately opposed to the water on her bows, instead of being relieved at the bottom by that being rounded off, as in sharp vessels and round bottoms; therefore sharp-run bows will be requisite to give her ease; though the water, and a sharp run aft, will also be requisite, for similar reasons, to give her easy discharge and steerage; therefore I would take the length for the run at her bows full that of her beam, and at stern a similar length of run. The waist, in length, may be from one half her beam to a length equal to it; this would be giving a total length of from two and a half of her beam, to thrice her breadth of beam: but the waist of large vessels might be considerably reduced in proportion to small vessels. A more bluff form certainly may be adopted, such as making her length only two breadths, and which would not defeat the object of a sailing-boat, except as to fastness. The bulk-heads I would advise always to be extended, so as to contract the open part or waist as much as possible, with regard to convenience; and her gunwale should be sheered to a level with her deck; as by this means, should she ship a sea to fill her waist, the water would run off, and would not overflow her decks, and she would roll over all that was cumbersome at her sides, and in a great measure empty herself. But the gunwale might be continued of equal height all round her; and, in addition to scuppers, a large sliding port might be made in the aft part, or side, to aid the discharge of a heavy sea, in the event that it was shipped. The bulk-head, at the fore part, to meet the sea and pressure of sail, of course should be the greatest, and should always be extended so far as to occupy her greatest breadth of beam; and by this means a good bearing would be always ensured, although her waist was filled with wa-

ter. As to her sides, they should flaunch out a little, for the purpose of throwing the water from her; probably a twentieth part of her beam, on each side, would be more than sufficient: but it should not be too much, as it would diminish the proportionate bearing of her floor, in which the advantage of the construction chiefly consists. The depth of hold is recommended, in small boats of six feet beam, or thereabout, never to exceed one third of her beam; and, in large boats, this proportion of depth may be yet decreased; for three feet depth of hold we should think quite enough, if not more than sufficient, for twelve feet, or any breadth of beam. As to the depth of keel, six inches might be sufficient for small boats; and this may be extended to any depth large boats might require. On the depth of keel, we must observe, that it is by this, and the bearing of the sort of construction recommended, that the vessel will sail well. The thickness of timber for the floor, inch to inch and a half plank, might be quite sufficient for small boats, which might be increased for large boats, for which two inches or more might not be found too cumbersome. The floor to be laid smooth, with a rebate in each plank; the sides, however, to be of thin plank, and weathered, or laid in the clinch-built style; and there should be on the bottom, near each side of the vessel, a small keel or cradle, of equal depth with the main keel, to keep her upright, and support her floor on taking the ground, and which would likewise aid her in holding to windward.

As to rigging, we may leave that to the fancy of people; but loftiness, or taunt rigging, must by all means be avoided. Possibly, a fore lug-sail, or lateen-sail, constructed in a particular way, and a sprit-sail aft, would be found the most proper and convenient. (*See Plate II. Figs. 1, 2, 3.*)

Since the above was written, I see, by the newspapers, that a new fishery is talked of being established at Hove, a village near Brighton. Possibly, it might not be a bad opportunity to introduce a boat or two of the construction here recommended.

PHILONAUT.

\* \* \* The platform and section are drawn for a boat of nine feet breadth of floor,

Mr.



Mr. URBAN,

*Lambeth Marsh,  
March 5.*

IN p. 112, you have noticed an inscription in the Church of Eye, in Suffolk. The inclosed print of "An antique inscription, engraved on stone, taken out of the ruins of a Chapel near Eye, in Suffolk," (see *Fig. 4.*), is from a plate which came, with a few others, some time since, into my possession. Yours, &c.

J. M. FLINDALL.

*The Garden at MARYLEBONE PARK.**(From Memorandums by SAMUEL SAINTHILL, 1659.)*

THE outside square a brick wall, set with fruit-trees; gravel walks 204 paces long, seven broad; the circular walk 485 paces, six broad; the centre square, a bowling-green, 112 paces one way, 88 another;—all, except the first, double set with quickset hedges, full grown and kept in excellent order, and indented like town-walls. (*Fig. 5.*)

Mr. URBAN, *Trinity Hall, Feb. 22.*

I SEND you a few particulars respecting two interesting fragments of antiquity, discovered in the vicinity of Cambridge. (*Fig. 6, 7.*)

In the month of October last, my attention was excited by an oblong stone, projecting from a bank near the high road between Cambridge and Huntingdon, nearly three miles from the former town. On investigation, it proved to be the mutilated remnant of a Roman Monument, partly covered with large, but rude and irregular characters, which are considerably injured by the corroding effects of the atmosphere. Some of the letters, particularly in the third line, which is not so deeply relieved as the rest, are almost illegible.

The substance of the stone is a marine aggregate in a calcareous matrix; and it weighs probably two cwt. Its form is cylindrical, and its dimensions are, 33 inches in length, by 12½ in diameter. The following is an accurate transcript of the inscription; the characters of which, with the assistance of Mr. Harding, of Pembroke College, I partly succeeded in restoring.

IMP. CAES. FLAVI. CONSTANTINO. V.  
LEG. CONSTANTINO. PIO. NOB. CAES.

Professor Clarke, of this University, to whose inspection I submitted

the Monument, politely undertook to decypher the imperfect characters; and ascertained that it was erected in the reign of the Emperor Constantine, by the fifth legion, and dedicated to his son, *Constantinus Pius*, to whom many memorials of this nature were inscribed, in various parts of the Roman Empire\*.

On referring to Lysons's *Britannia*, I observe that the present highway from Cambridge to Huntingdon is of Roman origin, having been the line of communication between *Durolipons* and *Granta*, which were both important military stations under the *Cæsars*.

The monument may therefore have been simply commemorative of some local incident of trivial moment, perhaps of the formation or repair of the road, since its unadorned simplicity almost precludes the supposition of its being a memento of any very important transaction.—I do not imagine that it was designed for a *miliare*, or mile-stone, as the inscription has no reference to distance or situation.

This monument is the only one of the kind hitherto discovered in Cambridgeshire; which is rather surprising, since the Romans formed numerous military positions in *Granta* and the circumjacent country, considerable traces of which are now discernible in the Northern part of the town, in the village of *Chesterton* adjoining, and on the hills of *Gogmagog*, four miles from Cambridge.

A few weeks subsequent to the discovery of the singular monument just described, I was induced to renew my search, and succeeded in bringing to light another fragment, on which the letters *LISSIMVS CAESAR* are distinctly legible. These characters appear to have been traced with greater accuracy and precision than those inscribed on the other fragment, of which, on a cursory view, it might be supposed to form the base, particularly as it was lying immediately contiguous:—but a closer examination forbids that conjecture, the substance of the stones being different, and their dimensions by no means corresponding †.

\* Grüter's Roman Antiquities.

† It is an aggregate of sand, intermixed with numerous marine depositions. Its dimensions are, 44 inches long, by 14 broad.



It would be altogether fruitless to conjecture the design for which this monument was erected, from the very imperfect *data* which the inscription affords: it is perhaps contemporary with the memorial first discovered, as the concluding words, *nobilissimus CAESAR*, refer to one of the Roman emperors, probably to Constantine, to whom the other was dedicated.

I should not omit to mention, that numerous fragments of pottery were found on the spot, indicating that a funeral vase was deposited there, perhaps by Roman soldiers, as a tribute to some deceased companion in arms, whose ashes the urn may have contained.

It has been suggested, that there may have been a Roman station where these antiquities were discovered: but that is scarcely admissible, from the vicinity of Granta, which was a considerable military position under the Cæsars. The adjacent country, moreover, is a level plain for several miles, on which neither *tumuli*, nor any traces of an encampment, are visible.

HENRY L. BIDEN.

Mr. URBAN, *March 1.*

THE following Procession is thus prefaced in the hand-writing of the late Rev. George Ashby:

“At the Rev. Thos. Gough’s, of Risby, man and maid marrying, in Autumn, 1774.—Mr. Pate, the attorney, tells me, at the funeral, 13 Jan. 1786, that the plan and contrivance was Mr. Henry Bunbury’s; which is likely enough, as they were all (Pate too) Free-masons; and they have a notion of spectacle. G.A.”

What follows, with the slight sketch of the two butchers (*Fig. 8.*), is believed to be in the handwriting of the celebrated Mr. H. Bunbury.

Two men with staves, to clear the way.

Four Morris-dancers.

A trumpet.

Two men bearing spit and dripping-pan.

The Master Cook in all his glory  
*come* stewpannis, saucepannis, &c.

Two men bearing faggots.

Two men bearing blocks of wood.

The corpse of a sheep, borne on a tray  
by two Butchers.

Two drums.

Two fifes.

A cart bearing two barrels of beer.

A sword-bearer.

Two men with staves.

A sword-bearer.

Free-masons, two and two.

A sword-bearer.

The Priest on horseback.

The Clerk on foot.

A band of music.

Six girls with flower-staffs.

Two women strewing flowers.

Garland.

A Bridemaid. The Bride. A Bridemaid,  
Two women strewing flowers.

Garland.

Attendant. Bridegroom. Attendant.  
Doves.

Relations, two and two.

Gentlemen, ladies, and rabble, in order.”

Mr. URBAN, *Banwell, Somerset,*  
*Sept. 29, 1812.*

ON the back of the title-page of vol. LXXXII. part 1. I find some verses said to have been written by Edward Dyer, a celebrated poet in the reign of Elizabeth, and descended from a family of that name in Somersetshire; that he received his education at Baliol College, Oxon; and was employed in several embassies by the Queen, was knighted, and made chancellor of the Garter. The verses alluded to are said to have been printed from a manuscript collection of poems, written about 1600. I have now in my possession a deed dated 26th August, 1569 (13 Eliz.), whereby Edward Dyer, of Weston, esq. (whether Weston super Mare, or Weston in Gordano, does not appear,) conveyed a capital messuage and lands at Rolston, in this parish, unto Heughe Gryffyn, alias Cauweye. Mr. Dyer is said, in the deed, to be a son of Sir Thomas Dyer, *kat. deceased.* Who and what this Sir Thomas was, I should be glad to know; but I think there can be no doubt but that Edward Dyer the poet, and Edward Dyer, esq. mentioned in the deed, were one and the same persons. I have subjoined the autograph of Mr. Dyer, as copied from the original, and also a sketch of his arms, from the seal appended to the deed, as well as I could make it out, upon the wax. On another deed, of the same date with the one mentioned above, Mr. Dyer signs his name “Dier.” So very indifferent were persons in that age, in regard to orthography, that even their own names were spelt differently by persons of the first education and distinction. At the foot of the verses before spoken of, I find he is called “Mr. Dier.”

I have thought it my duty, Mr.  
Urban,



Urban, to throw in my mite towards preserving the memory of a learned and respectable character (who, two centuries and a half ago, was proprietor of the property on which I now reside); and trust you will permit its insertion in some of your future pages. (*See Fig. 9.*) GEO. BENNETT.

Mr. URBAN, *Trinity-square, May 18.*  
**I**T has been said with much truth, by a very ingenious writer on "*The Principles of Taste*," that "it is natural for the professors of every art and science to imagine the particular objects of their respective pursuits to be as important to the whole human race, as they are to themselves individually." This, I presume, is the feeling which has induced your Correspondent, "*An Architect*," to favour your Readers with *one hundred and seventy-three numbers of Architectural Dissertations.*

Certainly there cannot be any objection to this feeling; for it has the moral effect of stimulating the mind to persevere in its pursuit of science, and to bend all its powers to the attainment of its peculiar object; whence we have derived all those original principles, and established rules, which the accuracy of experience has admitted as essential to graduate the progress of study, and to lead acquirement to perfection.

But perhaps, Sir, there is an object of pursuit, which may be as important as that which your Correspondent has so long kept in view; which may also demand as much earnestness and perseverance as any by which the Antiquary's attention can be occupied, and without the attainment of which his labours of research must terminate in error, and his communications of knowledge may justly be deemed defective and obtrusive.—You will readily perceive, that this object is TRUTH; and you will admit its pre-eminent importance, independently of the following quotation from the Roman Moralist: "In primis hominis est propria VERI inquisitio atque investigatio . . . . . omnes enim trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiæ cupiditatem; in quâ excellere pulchrum putamus; —labi autem, errare, nescire, decipi, et malum et turpe ducimus."

I feel happy, therefore, at having it in my power to assist your Corre-

spondent's Architectural Investigations, as far as they relate to the Church of Allhallows, Tower-street, with what I trust he will find to be a more accurate account of THE REPAIRS than that which he has erroneously given in his "CLXXIII<sup>d</sup> No. *On Architectural Innovation.*"—For this purpose, allow me to request your insertion of the following

"*Specification:*

"Repairs to be done in the inside of the Church of Allhallows Barking, Tower-street, in the City of London.

"The monumental stones to be taken up and squared: the ground to be levelled to receive them, and the same to be relaid.

"The windows to be renewed agreeably to their present example; the monuments, at the East end, to be restored to their original appearance; the organ-gallery and tower to be put into the best state of repair, and the pews to be made single, for the better accommodation of the families of the parish.

"Centre of the Church, Chancel, and Central East window.

"The monumental stones and pavement to be relaid; the pavement, within the altar-rails, to be cleaned and reinstated.

"The bases of the columns, at the East end, that have been cased for more than a century, by which their mutilated state has been hidden, are to be restored to their original figure. The column on the North side of the altar (the base of which is now brick-work) to be repaired with stone-work, according to its ancient character. The head of the central East window to be taken out, and a new one introduced, conformably to the style of the former one; the painted glass to be preserved and replaced.

"The roof and ceiling of the nave to be new: the latter to be formed in flat compartments, with intersecting timbers and mouldings resembling the original."

Now, Sir, let your Readers compare this "*Specification*" with the assertions of "*THE ARCHITECT*," and I hope they will not perceive any symptoms of that "*influenza of beautifying and improving*," which he so feelingly deplures.—There is not one item in all this detail which is not absolutely indispensable, in consequence



of dilapidation and decay: and, for his better information, it may be as well to mention that this "*Specification*" was given to me by the Clerk of the Works himself, who did not enter upon his office, or set his foot in the church, until the 4th day of April; the person, therefore, whom your Correspondent saw, on the 31st day of March, was not the Clerk of the Works, and could not have possessed any authority for the communication out of which "*THE ARCHITECT*" has fabricated his very erroneous and reproachful account.

I have shewn how erroneous it is; and I am sure it must appear reproachful to those very respectable and scientific surveyors, Messrs. Alexander and Ireson, as well as to the Vicar, Churchwardens, and Parishioners, to suppose that due attention would not be paid to the preserving un mutilated, and in all its pristine character, so venerable a structure; and that by the only possible means of effecting it,—seasonable repair and judicious restoration.

How much "*antiquarian zeal*" may be felt by the gentlemen whom I have named, I do not pretend to know; but I think I may venture to assert, that it is not a "*zeal without knowledge*," and that this knowledge is sufficient for keeping these *Repairs* within the pale of antiquarian truth, both in composition and renovation. And I will further add, there is as much antiquarian honesty attached to this knowledge, as may be requisite to retain the monuments within the Church, instead of "*removing them into the mason's rubbish-yard*."

But can it be, that your Correspondent, when he suffered this strange suggestion to escape him, was ignorant of the common law in such a case, and that an action lies against the parson, vicar, or churchwardens, or any other individual, who shall deface or remove the tombs, sepulchres, monuments, or grave-stones, in a church or churchyard; and that even coats of armour, and ensigns of honour, are held equally inviolable? Coke, 3 Inst. 102; 9 Edw. IV. 11. Gibson, 453, 454, as quoted in Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, articles "*Burial, Church*."

Where, however, such monuments, &c. have fallen into decay, or their inscriptions are nearly obliterated by

time, it is surely a very necessary work to repair them, and renew such inscriptions, that the express purpose of them, the perpetuating the memory of the deceased, may be accomplished: and why should we conclude, from "*THE ARCHITECT'S*" italics, that there is not sufficient "*care*," "*discretion*," and "*tender respect*," among the persons whom I have mentioned, to induce them to provide that the character of antiquity should not be lost in "*re-construction or modernizing*?"—So serious a charge of such gross and senseless disregard of first principles, ought not to have been so indiscriminately and so rashly hazarded against men, whom it seems "*The Architect*" did not even know personally.

It appears, however, that he has grounded this accusation on an error, which I beg leave to correct.

It was not the meagre pretext of "*beautifying and improving*" the Church, that led the parish to adopt the present plan of repair, but a positive and threatening necessity for its immediate adoption. The lives of the congregation were in jeopardy. The ceiling, therefore, was not wantonly "*removed, that it might give place to a new one of a better character*;" neither is the East window "*reconstructed*," because it was considered as "*a dark piece of deformity*;" but both were unsafe. This window was much decayed; and so rotten was the roof altogether, that when it was taken down, the ruined state of the timbers displayed a most impressive evidence of Divine Mercy; for it was plain they were not removed one minute too soon, and it might have been one minute too late!

That I do not represent the danger to have been more imminent than it really was, the following account of the condition of the roof, given to me by the Clerk of the Works, will, I think, sufficiently prove, to any one who is at all acquainted with the perilous probabilities of the decay described.

"The raising, or wall-plates, on which the principal timbers rested, and which received the feet of the rafters and the ceiling-joists, were very much decayed, and had not sufficient substance in them to support their own weight, when clear of the walls; yet their original size was  
twelve



twelve inches wide by seven inches and a half thick. So great, indeed, was the decay, in some parts of these plates, where the transverse or principal beams rested, that the latter were sunk more than three inches: one, in particular, had fallen four inches, and had not more than four inches square of sound timber left. The ends of these beams were as much decayed as the plates; and although their original size was 14 inches square, their average substance, on the walls, was found to be no more than six inches, and at least one third of that was in a state of decay; yet these slender substances had to support a proportional weight of the roof and its covering, the longitudinal tie-beams, with the whole of the heavy ceiling joists, on which was laid a boarded floor; three large chandeliers, with very heavy chains and weights; and all this, without any truss whatever.

"It is also to be observed, that when the principal beams were cut across for their being more conveniently removed, they were found to be in as bad a state in the centre as they were at the ends; for the roof was constructed with chesnut, the property of which is to decay first at the heart, while it preserves a sound outside to the last."

Here then, Sir, I beg to put it to your Correspondent's candour, whether, after reading this detail of the perils under which the congregation assembled, he could say that there was any room for the sarcastic remarks of his "Antiquarian zeal;" and whether safety, by renovation, may not justly be considered as "*of a better character*" than such imminent peril, clothed with all the mouldering dignity of the antique.—Indeed, I cannot avoid holding out this evidence to the serious consideration of every parish, whose church may be in a decayed condition.

Many have been the instances of the sudden falling-in of the roofs, walls, and steeples of churches, which well-timed repair would have prevented; and as the horrible crash is more likely to happen during Divine Service than at any other time, may we not justly attribute it to the preserving Providence of God, that it does not *then* occur? And whenever, in consequence of neglect or opposi-

tion, the dreadful probability is risked, notwithstanding the strongest conviction of the necessity for repair, may it not justly be said, that we tempt His Providence, and contemn His love?

Upon this impression it was, that the present Repairs of Allhallows Church, Tower-street, were entered upon; and by the unremitting attention of the Churchwardens, and the Committee appointed for the purpose of conducting them, a most expedient arrangement has been made of the whole concern, which has been sanctioned by the unanimous concurrence and approbation of the parishioners. Skilful surveyors have been appointed (the Committee also going through the survey by an actual view in their own persons); the interest and convenience of the parish at large have been uniformly consulted; advantageous contracts have been made; and, much to the honour of the parish of Allhallows-Barking be it recorded, *the entire sum was raised by the voluntary loans of the inhabitants; and the whole will be paid off, principal and 5 per cent. interest, in ten years, by a rate of only one shilling in the pound.*

As an apology, Mr. Editor, to you and your Readers, for this long, and I fear I must add uninteresting trespass upon your valuable pages, I must acknowledge that I felt some small vexation at finding my parish so unwarrantably held out to the scorn of the Antiquary, and the disesteem of the devout; as having, with "*exterminating intent*," laid the devastating hand of barbarism upon the antique honours of their church, and, with the profane indifference of the infidel, overthrown the hallowed depositories of the dead.

I trust, therefore, that your Correspondent will better appreciate the plan, and more justly represent the design of these Repairs, in his farther notice of this sacred edifice: and, as I am willing to believe that his present strictures have arisen from false information respecting both plan and *intent*, I would hope that, now he is better informed, he will be better disposed to do justice to both. I desire also to assure him, that when he shall be inclined to review this church, after its repairs, it will afford me much satisfaction, as the curate of the parish, to accompany him, and to convince



vince him how much more eligible it is to worship God in a church judiciously repaired and cleaned, and under a safe and properly reconstructed roof, than to have our devotional thoughts distracted and confused by the alarming reflection, that at the very instant we are so employed, a whole congregation may be buried alive in the tremendous crush of mutilated pillars, decayed timbers, rotten ceiling, mouldering tracery, and all the dilapidated “enrichments” of antiquity.

If hence I may be permitted to hope, that I shall so far prevail over “THE ARCHITECT’S” “antiquarian zeal,” as to bring him to an acknowledgment of the injustice of his unprovoked attack, I shall rejoice in not having to apply to him that remark of the historian: “Vitium est malignitatis humanæ ut vetera semper in laude, præsentia sint in fastidio.”

Yours, &c. HENRY WHITE.

Mr. URBAN, *Rectory-house, Rodney Stoke, May 18.*

BEING well convinced, from my own long and intimate acquaintance with your excellent Miscellany, the “Gentleman’s Magazine,” (which has for so many years past deservedly acquired so much honour and reputation in the world,) with how fond a partiality you have ever embraced every thing that is either rare, curious, or useful, in the several branches of polite and general literature; and how readily every article of each sort finds admittance into its amusing and instructive pages; I make no apology for sending you the underneath literal copies of three original Manuscript Papers, which have lately been put into my possession by a most worthy and highly esteemed Clerical Friend of mine, (who is a lineal descendant of the writer of one of them \*,) for the

\* The justly-celebrated and immortal Christopher Pitt, whose Translation of the Æneid will, unquestionably, for its strict fidelity to the original, as well as for that happy combination of poetic grandeur and harmonious smoothness of numbers which so evidently pervades the whole work, and at the same time tends so admirably and correctly to convey (to the mere English reader more especially) the exact sentiments of the great Mantuan Bard himself, be handed down with

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express purpose of their being communicated, more particularly, to the notice of that very large and respectable assemblage of Literati which forms the first class of your numerous Readers, who will, without doubt, be in no small measure gratified by their perusal: the legitimate owner of these precious treasures, these pure and genuine, but still frail and corruptible, memorials of the wise “forefathers of a former age”—being himself at this moment too sedulously and laboriously engaged in the constant superintendance of a most extensive and important national literary undertaking, now issuing from the press, to admit of his transcribing them with his own hand; but being still unwilling to withhold their contents any longer from others also, either whose interest or curiosity he conceives might chance to be anyways excited by their disclosure, from their present dormant state of latitancy, to public view.

The first of these articles alluded to, is a Letter from that once profoundly-learned and far-famed scholar Mr. Professor Spence, of the University of Oxford, (author of “Polymetis,” and of a very elegant and ingenious “Essay on the Odyssey of Homer, by Pope,” &c.) written directly from the Tomb of Virgil, near Naples; and addressed to his worthy friend and copartner in letters, the Rev. Christopher Pitt. It contains a concise, but, nevertheless, an exquisitely luminous and highly captivating description of the Writer’s own personal devotions, which he had but just before paid at the shrine of this stupendous and heaven-born genius, penned at the very instant, whilst he was

solemn veneration, from age to age, to the latest classical posterity. Of the learned Translator, in like manner as of his illustrious prototype, may it truly be said, in the words of Macrobius, with the addition of a single epithet only, in order simply to distinguish the country wherein he flourished, and the language in which he wrote, “Hæc est equidem . . . . Maronis” *Britannici* “gloria, ut nullius laudibus crescat, nullius vituperatione minuatur.” Saturnal. lib. I. cap. 24. See, particularly, on this subject, the late Dr. Joseph Warton’s Prefatory Dedication to Sir George Lyttelton, bart. in the First Volume of his edition of the Works of Virgil, 1778. 8vo.



yet warm and in raptures on the subject, and still standing as it were on the very spot itself. From the singular propriety and relativeness of which circumstance, therefore, he at once seizes so favourable an opportunity as the one before him, for conveying to his inimitable Translator a most appropriate and happy compliment on the success of his English version of the *Æneid*, which he had then but in part only accomplished; and thence takes immediate occasion likewise to crown the proffered eulogium in the handsomest manner imaginable, as well as in the most flattering degree, by inclosing to him, as the great Mantuan's "truest successor," a LEAF\*, plucked from one of the bays which grew upon and surrounded the venerable monument which had been piously consecrated to his eternal memory.

The second article, Mr. Urban, that I have to treat your Readers with at present (and a high treat I make no doubt it will prove to many of them,) is, certainly, a very curious, if not (as I think also it will now-a-days be almost universally allowed to be) likewise a very correct *Receipt for the Composition of a Sermon*, as drawn up by the Poet *Christopher Pitt* himself.

And the third and last dish, which I have now the pleasure of setting before them for their additional entertainment, and to conclude the repast, is *A Complimentary Poetic Address to poor Christopher*, by his brother *Henry*, on the occasion of his close confinement at home by a most severe fit of the gout, in which cruel disorder, it seems, according to tradition, this noble favourite of the

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\* A small relick of this very leaf is yet carefully and religiously preserved in the letter itself; but has long since been wrapped up, for the sake of greater security, in a separate piece of paper, superscribed, in the hand-writing, apparently, of one of its former protectors, "*A Bay Leaf gather'd from Virgil's Tombe, 1732.*" The all-destructive hand of Time, however, which too speedily, alas! annihilates every thing that we set a value upon here below, has now nearly reduced to dust this sacred tribute of affectionate regard to splendid talents and exalted worth, though what still remains of it retains yet, so far invariably, its pristine form and shape, as when first cropped from its parent bough,

Muses had the misfortune to be a very frequent and no less poignant sufferer.

Without venturing, therefore, Sir, on any further comment of my own, beyond what I have already advanced, on the intrinsic value or merit of these papers, which I shall now transcribe hereunder for your future use in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, (with the exception, however, of one short remark more, which I design to introduce in the form of a *Note*, on the concluding part of the second article); but leaving them otherwise in their own pure and native condition, entirely to that kind indulgence of yours in that respect which I have heretofore so liberally experienced at your hands on a variety of several former correspondencies, I hasten to subscribe myself, as ever, your truly devoted friend and humble servant,

THOMAS ABRAHAM SALMON.

I. *Mr. Spence's Letter, from the Tomb of Virgil, to the Rev. Christopher Pitt.*

"I believe, dear Kit, you wou'd be at some difficulty to guess where I have been this morning. 'Tis not St. Peter's at Rome, nor the Louvre at Paris; but a place that I respect more than either—the Tomb of Virgil, here at Naples. 'Tis necessary for us gentlemen-travellers, more than any people in the world, to endeavour to be fools as much as we can. When we go to see a thing that is shew'd as something very remarkable, 'tis not our business to enquire what reasons are to be offer'd for and against; but to resolve to believe strongly, and to gape and admire as much as we can. Full of these resolutions, I went this morning along the Bay of Naples, (which is one of the finest in the world,) and mounted up the side of a hill, over the Grotto of Pausilippo, to pay my devotions at the Tomb of the great Virgil. After winding round the side of the hill, with some difficulty, you come to the repository of this great man. The first sight of the ruins look venerable to you; and when you are to enter the sacred place, something like a religious horror seizes you. There lyes the body of that vast genius, the greatest that Rome in all its glory cou'd produce. Over those rocks, and thorough this shady gloom, has wander'd that great soul; separated from its body, and—

from



from pens and ink. So I am now recover'd again, and can ask you very sensibly and gravely, why you don't go on in doing justice to the gentleman I have been talking of? If you don't, I assure you I'll go once more to his Tomb, to inform him what you have done in his favour, and how long you have staid to compleat the obligation. O, I had almost forgot that 'tis very true that there are laurels, or rather bays, growing upon and round the tomb: a leaf of which, as his truest successor, I send you herein inclos'd.

Beside other letters, I sent you one from Dijon in France, in which I promis'd to write to you when we shou'd get to this place. I am now as good as my word, and have discharg'd my conscience. To grow serious, I must assure you, that the account our news mention'd of the fire at Blandford concern'd me very much: 'tis the settled misfortune of that poor town: I hope by this time it begins to recover from it. I shou'd be particularly glad to hear of the health of all your good family, both there and at Pimperne; and, when I come to England, begin to flatter myself already with the hopes of seeing Dorsetshire once more. We are now at the very farthest step we are to go; and when we go back from Naples for Rome again, I shall look upon myself as coming home again. How does Mr. and Mrs. Riley after this misfortune? I beg my humble services to them: and with my heartiest respects to all your good family, am ever yours affectionately,

JO. SPENCE.

*Naples (in sight of Mount Vesuvius), March 19, 1732.*

P. S. This morning, March 20, we have been on the top of the aforesaid Mountain; but I might as well not have mention'd it, for 'tis a sight not to be describ'd.

*To the Rev. Mr. Pitt,  
Rector of Pimperne, near Blandford,  
in Dorsetshire.*

*Inghilterra. en Angletterre."*

2. *The Rev. Christopher Pitt's Receipt for a Sermon.*

"Take some scraps out of the best book you have; weigh them and sift them thoroughly: then divide them into three parts; dividing them into more is generally thought to crumble them too much; work them well, and handle them neatly, but neither mince

them, nor chop them. Season the whole with a due proportion of salt: put in nothing that is too hard or difficult to digest; but let it be all clear and candid. It should have some fire; for that raises and prevents its being heavy. You may garnish it with a few flowers; but not so thick as to hide the substance: take care it is not overdone; for, as it is the last thing served up, if it is not inviting, some of the company may not taste it. In a hard frost, or extreme cold weather, it should be done in twenty minutes; in more temperate, it may take half an hour; but if it is done in a quarter, it is a dish fit for a king\*."

3. *A Poetical Address from the Rev. Henry Pitt to his Brother Christopher, on the latter's close confinement by a most severe Fit of the Gout.*

"Among the well-bred natives of our isle,  
'I kiss your hand, Sir,' is the modish stile.  
In humbler manner, as my fate is low,  
I beg to kiss your venerable toe.

Not old Infallibility's can have [slave.  
Profounder reverence from its meanest  
What dignity attends the solemn Gout!  
What conscious greatness, if the heart  
be stout!

Methinks I see you o'er the house preside  
In painful majesty, and decent pride;  
With leg toss'd high on your sophee you  
sit,

More like a Sultan than a modern Wit.

\* An allusion is here evidently made to an *injunction* said to have been given, by Royal command, to the Court-Chaplains of our late Most Gracious Sovereign Lord King George the Second; namely, "That each and every of them do on no account, or on any occasion whatsoever, presume to exceed *fifteen minutes* in the delivery of any Sermon which he might thenceforth be called upon to preach, in His Majesty's presence, at the Chapel Royal of St. James's: on pain (in case of his non-compliance herewith) of his being, for the *first* offence, thereupon *suspended, pro tempore*, from the exercise of his office of Chaplain in Ordinary; as well as on further pain, likewise, both of his incurring an *absolute and immediate dismissal from Court for any repetition of the like offence* after his restoration to his former post again, and thereby also rendering himself thenceforward *utterly incapable of serving His Royal Majesty, in such honourable capacity, any longer, throughout all the future days of his mortal life.*"



Quick at your call th' obsequious slaves  
appear, [fear.

Advance with caution, and retire with  
Ev'n Peggy trembles, tho' (or authors fail)  
The Salique laws at certain times prevail.

Ambassadors from various parts arrive,  
Some to condole, and others to contrive.  
Compassionate Divines their offers send,  
To serve, and to secure in need, a friend.  
But chief *Henrico*—he, thro' winds and  
rain, [scours the plain:

Now climbs the mountain, and now  
Neglects his own, to serve his Brother's  
church, [lurch.

And leaves the Wiltshire Peasants in the  
Now, Lord have mercy on poor Dick,  
say I; [flannel by?'

'Where's the lac'd shoe?' 'Who laid the  
Within 'tis hurry, the house seems pos-  
sest;

Without; the horses wonder at their rest!  
O terrible dismay! O scene of care!

Why is the sooty Mintram's hopeful heir  
Before the morning dawn constrain'd to  
rise, [eyes?

And give attendance with his half-shut  
What makes the girl with hideous visage  
stare? [Fair?

What fiend prevents Ede's journey to the  
Whence all this noise, this bustle, and  
this rout?

O nothing, but my master has the Gout!

Meantime, superior to the pains below,  
Your thoughts in soaring meditations  
flow: [dwell,

In rapt'rous trance on Virgil's beauties  
To us poor mortals his strong genius tell.  
Like great *Aeneas*—from your couch of  
state, [Trojan fate.

In all the pomp of words you paint the  
Can nought your high poetic flights  
restrain? [pain?

Or does the Muse suspend the rage of  
Awhile give o'er your rage: in sickness  
prove

Like other patients, if you'd pity move.  
Think not that Friends compassionate  
can be, [see:

When such the products of disease they  
Your cruel pains but add to our delight,  
We'll wish you still the Gout, if still you  
write! H. PITT."

On CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, and the Cha-  
racter of the CHRIST'S HOSPITAL  
BOYS.

A GREAT deal has been said about  
the Governors of this Hospital  
abusing their right of presentation,  
by presenting the children of opulent  
parents to the Institution. This may  
have been the case in an instance or  
two; and what wonder, in an esta-  
blishment consisting, in town and  
country, of upwards of a thousand

boys! But I believe there is no great  
danger of an abuse of this sort ever  
becoming very general. There is an  
old quality in human nature, which  
will perpetually present an adequate  
preventive to this evil. While the  
coarse blue coat and the yellow hose  
shall continue to be the costume of  
the school, (and never may modern  
refinement innovate upon the vene-  
rable fashion!) the sons of the Aristo-  
cracy of this country, cleric or laic,  
will not often be obtruded upon this  
seminary.

I own, I wish there was more room  
for such complaints. I cannot but  
think that a sprinkling of the sons of  
respectable parents among them has  
an admirable tendency to liberalize  
the whole mass; and that to the great  
proportion of Clergymen's children in  
particular which are to be found  
among them it is owing, that the  
foundation has not long since degene-  
rated into a mere Charity-school, as  
it must do, upon the plan so hotly re-  
commended by some reformists, of re-  
cruiting its ranks from the offspring  
of none but the very lowest of the  
people.

I am not learned enough in the his-  
tory of the Hospital to say by what  
steps it may have departed from the  
letter of its original charter; but be-  
lieving it, as it is at present consti-  
tuted, to be a great practical benefit,  
I am not anxious to revert to first  
principles, to overturn a positive good,  
under pretence of restoring some-  
thing which existed in the days of  
Edward the Sixth, when the face of  
every thing around us was as different  
as can be from the present. Since  
that time the opportunities of instruc-  
tion to the very lowest classes (of as  
much instruction as may be beneficial  
and not pernicious to them) have mul-  
tiplied beyond what the prophetic spi-  
rit of the first suggester of this cha-  
rity \* could have predicted, or the  
wishes of that holy man have even  
aspired to. There are parochial  
schools, and Bell's and Lancaster's,  
with their arms open to receive every  
son of ignorance, and disperse the  
last fog of uninstructed darkness  
which dwells upon the land. What  
harm, then, if in the heart of this no-  
ble City there should be left one re-

\* Bishop Ridley, in a Sermon preach-  
ed before King Edward the Sixth.



ceptacle, where parents of rather more liberal views, but whose time-straitened circumstances do not admit of affording their children that better sort of education which they themselves, not without cost to their parents, have received, may without cost send their sons? For such Christ's Hospital unfolds her bounty. To comfort the desponding parent with the thought that, without diminishing the stock which is imperiously demanded to furnish the more pressing and homely wants of our nature, he has disposed of one or more perhaps out of a numerous offspring, under the shelter of a care scarce less tender than the paternal, where not only their bodily cravings shall be supplied, but that mental *pabulum* is also dispensed, which He hath declared to be no less necessary to our sustenance, who said, that "not by bread alone man can live." Here neither, on the one hand, are the youth lifted up above their family, which we have supposed liberal though reduced; nor, on the other hand, are they liable to be depressed below its level by the mean habits and sentiments which a common charity-school generates. It is, in a word, an Institution to keep those who have yet held up their heads in the world from sinking; to keep alive the spirit of a decent household, when poverty was in danger of crushing it; to assist those who are the most willing, but not always the most able, to assist themselves; to separate a child from his family for a season, in order to render him back hereafter, with feelings and habits more congenial to it, than he could even have attained by remaining at home in the bosom of it. It is a preserving and renovating principle, an antidote for the *res angusta domi*, when it presses, as it always does, most heavily upon the most ingenuous natures.

This is Christ's Hospital; and whether its character would be improved by confining its advantages to the very lowest of the people, let those judge who have witnessed the looks, the gestures, the behaviour, the manner of their play with one another, their deportment towards strangers, the whole aspect and physiognomy of that vast assemblage of boys on the London foundation, who freshen and make alive again with their sports the else mouldering cloisters of the old

Grey Friars—which strangers who have never witnessed, if they pass through Newgate-street, or by Smithfield, would do well to go a little out of their way to see: let those judge, I say, who have compared this scene with the abject countenances, the squalid mirth, the broken-down spirit, and crouching, or else fierce and brutal deportment to strangers, of the very different sets of little beings who range round the precincts of common orphan schools and places of charity.

For the Christ's Hospital boy feels that he is no charity-boy; he feels it in the antiquity and regality of the foundation to which he belongs; in the usage which he meets with at school, and the treatment he is accustomed to out of its bounds; in the respect, and even kindness, which his well-known garb never fails to procure him in the streets of the Metropolis; he feels it in his education, in that measure of classical attainments, which every individual at that school, though not destined to a learned profession, has it in his power to procure, attainments which it would be worse than folly to put it in the reach of the labouring classes to acquire: he feels it in the numberless comforts, and even magnificences, which surround him; in his old and awful cloisters, with their traditions; in his spacious school-rooms, and in the well-ordered, airy, and lofty rooms where he sleeps; in his stately dining hall, hung round with pictures by Verrio, Lely, and others, one of them surpassing in size and grandeur almost any other in the kingdom\*; above all, in the very extent and magnitude of the body to which he belongs, and the consequent spirit, the intelligence, and public conscience, which is the result of so many various yet wonderfully combining members. Compared with this last-named advantage, what is the stock of information, (I do not here speak of book-learning, but of that knowledge which boy receives from boy,) the mass of collected opinions, the intelligence in common, among the few and narrow members of an ordinary boarding-school?

\* By Verrio, representing James the Second on his throne, surrounded by his courtiers (all curious portraits), receiving the mathematical pupils at their annual presentation, a custom still kept up on New-year's-day at Court.



The Christ's Hospital or Blue-coat boy has a distinctive character of his own, as far removed from the abject qualities of a common charity-boy, as it is from the disgusting forwardness of a lad brought up at some other of the Public Schools. There is *pride* in it, accumulated from the circumstances which I have described as differing him from the former; and there is a *restraining modesty*, from a sense of obligation and dependance, which must ever keep his deportment from assimilating to that of the latter. His very garb, as it is antique and venerable, feeds his self-respect; as it is a badge of dependance, it restrains the natural petulance of that age from breaking out into overt-acts of insolence. This produces silence and a reserve before strangers, yet not that cowardly shyness which boys mewed up at home will feel; he will speak up when spoken to, but the stranger must begin the conversation with him. Within his bounds he is all fire and play; but in the streets he steals along with all the self-concentration of a young monk. He is never known to mix with other boys; they are a sort of laity to him. All this proceeds, I have no doubt, from the continual consciousness which he carries about him of the difference of his dress from that of the rest of the world; with a modest jealousy over himself, lest, by over-hastily mixing with common and secular playfellows, he should commit the dignity of his cloth. Nor let any one laugh at this; for, considering the propensity of the multitude, and especially of the small multitude, to ridicule any thing unusual in dress—above all, where such peculiarity may be construed by malice into a mark of disparagement—this reserve will appear to be nothing more than a wise instinct in the Blue-coat boy. That it is neither pride nor rusticity, at least that it has none of the offensive qualities of either, a stranger may soon satisfy himself by putting a question to any of these boys: he may be sure of an answer couched in terms of plain civility, neither loquacious nor embarrassed. Let him put the same question to a Parish boy, or to one of the Trencher-caps in the ——— Cloisters; and the impudent reply of the one shall not fail to exasperate, any more than the certain servility,

and mercenary eye to reward, which he will meet with in the other, can fail to depress and sadden him.

The Christ's Hospital boy is a religious character. His school is eminently a religious foundation; it has its peculiar prayers, its services at set times, its graces, hymns, and anthems, following each other in an almost monastic closeness of succession. This religious character in him is not always untinged with superstition. That is not wonderful, when we consider the thousand tales and traditions which must circulate, with undisturbed credulity, amongst so many boys, that have so few checks to their belief from any intercourse with the world at large; upon whom their equals in age must work so much, their elders so little. With this leaning towards an over-belief in matters of Religion, which will soon correct itself when he comes out into society, may be classed a turn for Romance above most other boys. This is to be traced in the same manner to their excess of society with each other, and defect of mingling with the world. Hence the peculiar avidity with which such books as the Arabian Nights Entertainments, and others of a still wilder cast, are, or at least were in my time, sought for by the boys. I remember when some half dozen of them set off from school, without map, card, or compass, on a serious expedition to find out *Philip Quarll's Island*.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

May 31.

THE first principle in life is to be morally useful—for this purpose was society originally formed—as we combined original rights for mutual protection, so we are called upon to bring into the general mass all the resources of our minds and bodies, in order to illuminate, purify, polish, and benefit the whole: surely it is a vain argument, that a man is sufficiently useful who spends his money in food, raiment, or pleasure, because those who thus partake of his fortune, in supplying his wants, maintain their families by it. If this were the end of life, we had better return to a state of Nature, where we should soon learn, that our own active exertions are necessary for our preservation: must any part of our race, at this enlightened period, look back to the ante-

ante-



antediluvian ages, or to the deserts of Africa, to read lessons of human duty?

We cannot too often reflect upon the stations which we fill—on the power and extent of our example, and on the great question which ought, I conceive, to be one of the foremost in every well-regulated mind, how much good we have done, and are capable of doing. Suited to every one's station and power are the occasions which frequently present themselves of doing good; it is for this purpose that such occasions are offered, and for this the station is conferred. When I thought of putting my son into the Church, I flattered myself that, with some few notions I myself entertained of such a duty, and more that by the example of a friend, whose name I would quote if I was writing to any other than yourself, I should live to see him venerated for the sincerity of his religious exercises, and beloved for his active benevolence: but it is otherwise ordered. He must learn, and his good disposition will incline him, to be useful to the extent of his power: still I shall ever retain the deepest sense of admiration for the character and station of a worthy Clergyman. I know of no one in which are combined so many of those qualifications, which, if well exercised, are capable of endearing a man to his fellow-men and to his Maker: for I know of none whose example has more influence—whose word is more effectual—and whose power is so extensive. Has he not a power greater than all others, of soothing affliction—of healing dissension, of reconciling inveteracy and rancour with injured merit—of repairing wrong by forgiveness—of awakening torpid indifference—of breaking the shafts of infidelity—of unveiling the beauty of virtue, and making Religion the fostering parent of repentance, and the sure passport to eternal mercy! How much do Clergymen lose, when they reject these opportunities of their station! I much fear that, as they have hidden the talent entrusted to their use, they will be finally charged with the loss of all those whom they might have conducted to the mansions of the blessed!

There are many other stations in human life, which are amply suffi-

ent to try and to embellish all human powers: and in some, or one of these, we may always trace the real character of the man. Indolent habit, relaxation, and vicious pursuits, will shew themselves to have been unrestrained in the beginning of life; as a disposition to order, to judgment, and a virtuous fortitude, will in all stations methodise the course, and equalise the practice: what are we, my dear friend, but trustees of an important trust committed to us? As a monarch is a trustee of his high charge, to render benefit to his people; so is each, even the humblest of his subjects, for the smaller charge which their calling produces. It has often afforded me surprise that our teachers of morals have not more frequently and fervently insisted upon this principle, for it is really one of the corner-stones of their whole fabrick: if it was deeply impressed upon every one in early life, and especially upon the catechumens for the sacred order, they would so deeply feel the high importance of the trust intended to be reposed upon them, that they would dread the thought of not devoting themselves entirely to the fulfilment of it. Look then at the effect which this anxious solicitude would diffuse upon mankind: it would ameliorate our whole condition, by reducing the stock of evil here, and by securing eternal felicity in the world to come. Such is really the effect of first principles; the superstructure can never stand unless a strong foundation is laid, and that in a soil fit to bear its weight.

Does not every guardian of orphan children, nay every treasurer of the smallest society, know the extent of his trust, and what account will be expected of him at its close? His wary caution in his measures, his use of the property deposited in his hands; his mental and personal care of the objects—his increase of their benefits—his securities against their loss—the limits of his risks—his frugal application of its produce, and the accumulations of its surplus for their future improvement; with his entire and unequivocal forbearance of all sinister advantage or emolument: are not these impressed upon his mind before he enters upon his covenant of fidelity? Is he not sensible that he can claim no profit, nor

command



command any reward? If he dares be unfaithful with this sacred pledge, he foresees, but cannot obviate, the punishment of the law, and, what is worse, the execration of mankind. If he renders a fair account, he is released with alacrity and acknowledgment; he has been the benefactor by being the trustee of the fatherless; he lives in the grateful embrace of those who have been raised by his protection; and what crowns his reward is, that his own heart will never reproach him so long as he lives.

But all this is transient: a few short years, and himself, and his trust, and these objects of his care, are levelled together in the dust; but his motives and his example have left a lambent flame of veneration, that plays round his reputation, and spreads the effect of his integrity through a widely-diffused circle of mankind, until its influence destroys the meanness of peculation, and drives infidelity and dishonour from the society of mankind: yet even all these succeeding benefits, which his conduct has thus diffused and prolonged, must have an end; but the day will approach, when the lustre of their works will be made more manifest, when their disinterested merit will receive their glory, when they will live in the enjoyment of eternal fame.

If then the majority of mankind are so tenacious of their station as trustees of property merely, how comes it that at least an equal number are not found to be half so tenacious of their moral trust? Do they regard less what is committed to them from Heaven than from earth? Are their motives less likely to be seen by one ever-penetrating and all-seeing eye, than by the finite investigation of human inquiry? Will the charges of the Judge of all the world be less alarming than the interrogatories of human institutions? Is the expectation of a future release from Him who will require an ample account, more easy than from those who may be deceived by misrepresentation? How flagrant is human inconsistency! A trust of far more importance is pressed upon them in the just execution of their moral duties as men and as citizens: instead of a few passing years, this is to continue during every year of their lives; it is their covenant for existence:

their station and the resources of it are the talents which are to be improved: and from the Monarch to the Beggar this sacred trust is reposed on all in relative and just proportions; each individual beginning with himself. Does any man expect the scrutiny of a judiciary inquiry for his account of a few pounds—and not expect the divine visitation and inquiry for intemperance, adultery, and blasphemy; for the effects of bad example, and for denying the assistance which he could have granted to imploring distress? Does any man scrupulously examine and take the best advice he can procure, how to execute the injunctions of his friend's or his parent's will concerning the distribution of his wealth, and yet remain unconcerned upon the restrictions of the whole moral will of God, whose restrictions are the sources of human comfort, and whose burden is light? It will leave a large blank in his final account, to state that he rendered a just return to his fellow-men for their pecuniary confidence—that he went up to the letter of his covenant, and was not bound to exceed it—that he fulfilled all that society could justly demand of him, but never gave more or received less than was strictly due. Alas, this cold arithmetical rectitude never admitted into his narrow system the swelling motives of generosity, nor the bliss of benevolence or compassion; it never impelled him to fill a cup of cold water to the fainting necessities of adversity, nor to press the hand of famished indigence with the means of returning strength! Foolish ignorant man, it never whispered to him the luxury of lifting the bended knee that blessed him, or of breathing sigh for sigh in the chambers of sorrow. These are some of the many virtues which may ornament every station, which dignify the human mind, and mark whether it is more than brute. A man without these reciprocal affections, may boast the human shape, but will probably be numbered with the animal or vegetable kingdom.

It is no small delight, as well as duty, to check the murmurs of spleen, to soothe the anguish of disappointed love, to smooth the brow furrowed by the treachery of fraud or slander, to calm the tumults of revenge, or to dissipate the agonies of despair:

every



every child of the human race is consigned to vicissitudes which may introduce his heart to these painful and pungent visitations; and every station in which mankind are placed affords them reciprocal opportunities, in all their multiform connections and concerns, to render them subservient to the cure of these evils, in which they all participate: but the bare satisfaction in having remedied or softened one of these afflictions, is the least motive which ought to operate in our minds; nor should the hope of future reward excite the motive; but the pure hope of the effect: for wretchedness may be saved a long course of sorrow, which always accumulates as it rolls on, by small aid and an hour's advice;—a gay companion may be saved from perdition by prudence and a manly example;—a desponding widow may be restored to active care over her orphan children, by the soothing balm of sympathy which mingles its tears with hers;—penury and want may be driven from the cottage door, by some small gift which never will be missed;—and smiles may be planted in the house of mourning by him who is a friend in need:—the promptitude of a willing heart may recover the wounded traveller, left half dead and plundered of his property; and it may raise from eternal shame the deluded victim of suicide, who refused to wait his appointed time.

If such is the effect of upright exertions in our respective stations upon the frown of affliction, what will it not extend to, in correcting by example and advice the tumultuous seductions of prosperity, the hurry of intemperance, and the infidel taunts of those who despise or reject the influence and offices of Religion! Add to these the long catalogue of benefits that flow from the protection of the oppressed, the instruction of youth, and the employment and council of active industry.

Most of all these benefits are in the hands of every one, of even the poorest, to bestow: a few short moments, for they will comparatively not occupy more, and they may thus become the angelic ministers of long, perhaps eternal good. The pride of life and the riches of the world, grant no joys unless thus enlarged, unless

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thus engaged; no reflections unless thus endeared; no prospect unless thus realised; no hope unless thus rewarded! Is it not then marvellous that any should so misuse, or not use his station, as to be weary in thus seeking its principal pleasures!—they are the result of the life and doctrine of Him who has brought this future hope to light—for whom but us did he preach this cause, for whom else did he die? This was his sacred charge—“In as much as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.” The charge thus solemnly given, if it be not fulfilled, proves that for such he died not! but to fulfill the charge is the criterion of that sincerity which is the insignia of his friends—the badge of their honourable service—the security of eternal triumph over death!

REGINALD MORRYSSON.

(Concluded from our last, page 408\*.)

... βροτοῖσιν ὡς τα χρεῖσά πράγματ' αἶα  
Χρεῖσ' ὧν ἀφορμὰς ἐνδίδωσ' αἰεὶ λόγων.

ΕΥΡΥΠ. Ἐκαθ' η.

THE donation from Mrs. Malliet, of Berners-street, Oxford-street, by Mrs. Larpents, in p. \*405, ought to have been set down £2.—There remains, therefore, £1 due still to Mrs. Palairt and Mrs. Vias; which money shall be carefully conveyed to them with the first quarterly payment of THE ROCK LIFE ANNUITY in July.

In consequence of delay in the publication of the “TRIBUTES OF RESPECT TO VIRTUOUS OLD AGE,”—for the mode of its insertion in this work with *asterisks* was not very readily adopted,—a mistake has occurred under the letter W. in that honourable List, which we hasten to rectify. To prevent even the semblance of disrespect to any Subscriber, a strict adherence to alphabetical order was intended; and the *proofs* were under revision when Lady Wake's gift of *one pound* appeared. To insert her ladyship's name in its proper situation, that of G. Walker, esq. was removed; whilst his donation of *two guineas*, unluckily, was left. Mr. Walker's kind letter, therefore, may here not be deemed irrelevant or improper.

“Turner's Court, Glasgow, April 9.

“The gentleman who has called the attention



attention of the benevolent to the case of Mrs. Palairt, will be pleased to accept the sincere thanks of a friend of her deceased husband. I have this day applied to a house in town, to direct *two guineas* to be paid to Messrs. Hammersley and Co. in my name for her benefit. Should negligence or accident delay the payment beyond the 1st of May next, I hope you will have the goodness to favour me with a few lines. Meantime, from better motives, I trust, than vanity, I wish Mrs. Palairt (if she still retain her powers of recollection) to be informed, that she and Mr. Palairt have often, during a long absence from Britain, been remembered with reverence and respect by,—

“GAVIN WALKER, once of Uxbridge Common, now of Glasgow.

*The Rev. Weeden Butler, jun.*”

It is humbly presumed no other error will be found. Such, then,—blessed be the goodness of Almighty God!—such was the happy RESULT.

Payment of tradesmen's bills, provision for immediate comforts, and purchase of a little annuity, were objects determined upon very early in the course of the collection. As soon even as the sum of £260 came to the hands of the present Writer, he addressed a letter to THE ALBION *Fire and Life Insurance Company*, stating particulars, and requesting information. The answer was as follows:

“Sir,—I have the favour of your letter, relative to an annuity upon two lives, of 90 and 92; and the survivor of them. The annuity you propose to purchase is smaller than what The Company is in the habit of granting. The rate of annuity, however, to be paid half-yearly, would be £18 *per cent.* You might, perhaps, obtain more advantageous terms by treating with an individual. Yours, &c.

“For W. PHIPPS, Sec. M. K. KNIGHT.  
*The Rev. Weeden Butler, jun.*”

To a gentleman of the Stock Exchange, was next sent a note, enquiring into the rate of annuities granted by GOVERNMENT at the *Bank*. The answer was,

“J. E. P.'s compliments to the Rev. Weeden Butler, jun. He encloses *Tables* respecting the Life Annuities granted at the Bank. The *Form* which is necessary for the parties to fill up can be handed, if the arrangement should be agreed upon. It will be seen that, supposing the price of Consols to be at the time between 58 and 59, and the

age 75; the purchase of £100 money invested therein and transferred to the Commissioners would yield £19. 4. 7. *per annum*, or £11. 5. for every £100 stock. But the serious question which would arise in the ages of 90 and 92 is, that they would get no higher interest than a person of 75,—although such lives are hardly worth any thing:—the highest being 75 and upwards, all lower ages are calculated according to the real age.”

These two answers were forwarded to a warm and active friend for consideration. A reply was not delayed.

“My dear Sir,—I return you the letters: at the same time, I beg leave to say that from a friend, who can and will give all due security, I can procure £20 *per cent.* with a promise of answering for funeral expences; which idea, I own to you, originated with me. *Funeral expences!* you will say. *And what have these to do with the comfort of the living?* Much, my dear Sir, as I have witnessed, and can prove to you. A. V.  
*The Rev. Weeden Butler, jun.*”

Now, the charges of burial had been anticipated and provided for already, in a very benevolent and liberal manner, by a lady, Mrs. Catherine Griffith, of No. 12, High Road, Knightsbridge: and private *individual* security of any kind the Rev. W. B. jun. wished to decline most pointedly.

To William Morgan, esq. Actuary to THE *EQUITABLE Assurance-Office*, and to William Frennd, esq. Actuary to THE *ROCK Life Assurance-Office*, application was made. From the former gentleman, no doubt, owing to some unknown and unintentional informality, no answer ever came; the latter humanely and promptly replied:

“Sir,—I am favoured with your letter respecting the two aged females, whose condition cannot fail of commanding the attention of the humane. In my situation as Actuary, however, I cannot permit humanity to interfere in the transactions of the Office; and we must be guided by the general principles of annuities in every application, from whatever quarter it may come. The money subscribed may be laid out in an annuity during the joint lives of the parties, and that of the survivor; and I have inclosed the *Form* of an application to this office, which being duly filled up and signed by you, I will lay before the Court on Thursday next, and they will determine what annuity they will



will grant. In this case, the parties will have the best security for the payment of that annuity.—You will, however, judge better of this when you hear the terms on which the Office will transact the business for you. Wishing you success in your efforts, I remain, &c.

“ W. FREND.

*The Rev. Weeden Butler, jun.*”

The printed *Form* so inclosed was filled up; and £260 was specified as the certain sum of money ready to be expended in a small annuity.

Mr. Friend very soon obliged the Writer, thus:

“ Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, that your proposal for purchasing an annuity, (equivalent to a present payment of £260) during the remainder of the lives of two ladies, aged  $91\frac{8}{12}$  years, and  $90\frac{3}{12}$  years, respectively, has been laid before the Court of Directors, who have agreed to grant an annuity of £23 per cent. less by property tax, being a clear annuity of £53 16 4 as stated below. I am, &c.

W. FREND.

“ Annuity                    £59 16 0

“ Property-tax            5 19 8

—————  
53 16 4

“ Quarterly Installments 13 9 1

*The Rev. Weeden Butler, jun.*”

The offer was deemed eligible, and it was accepted. By this time, however, the contributions of friends permitted an advance to be made; and Mr. Friend was apprised of the intended change.

“ Sir,—In the absence of Mr. Friend, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday; and in answer thereto, I beg leave to inform you, that the alteration of the sum proposed to be advanced from £260 to £320, cannot be made without the concurrence of the Court; but the proposed alteration shall be submitted to the Directors for their consideration on Thursday next, and the result made known to you. I am, &c.

“ W. S. LEWIS, *Sub Act.*

*The Rev. Weeden Butler, jun.*”

On Saturday, 3d April, the business was effected; and, for £320, an annuity of £66 4 10 clear of property tax was secured at THE ROCK, to be paid *quarterly*.

The Writer is apprehensive that by some light and inconsiderate minds this full statement of facts may be regarded as a tedious Narrative; but he can easily console himself:—

Ἄπλῆς ὁ μῦθος τῆς ἀληθείας ἔφου,  
Κ' εὖ ποικίλων δεῖτ' ἀνδιχ' ἑρμηνευμάτων.  
Ἐχει γὰρ αὐτὰ καιρόν. ΦΟΙΝΙΣΣΑΙ.

Οὐχὶ περιπλοκάς

Λόγων ἀθροίσμας εἶπον, ἀλλὰ καὶ σοφοῖς,  
Καὶ τοῖσι φαύλοις ἔνδιχ, — ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ.

ΦΟΙΝ.

He has penned the words of truth and soberness.

And HERE he might and would have closed his labour;..... but for a chance discovery, made at the very crisis, of a nature so affecting and uncommon, that he felt it his duty still to keep open the humble channels for liberality, and to proceed.

About 46 years ago, when Mrs. Palairet and Mrs. Vias were in circumstances comparatively prosperous, (when they “once had friends, and fortune smiled,”) their active benevolence had pitched upon a little infant girl, the child of one formerly an inmate in their family, descended from French Refugee parents like themselves. This child they adopted for a god-daughter, and to her they proposed to shew solid proofs of bounty by their last wills, if she out-lived them; carefully instructing and training her, meanwhile, to habits of frugality, piety, and virtue. “*Projecerant panem suum secundum aquas, ac multiplicanti bus diebus invenerunt eum.*” By permission of Heaven it has happened that, far from having property to leave to another at their decease, these good ladies had scarcely wherewithal to support themselves in life, and had not income enough to pay for the service of a menial domestic. The sad tidings reached the ear of FRANCES DISTURNELL, their duteous god-daughter: and, instantly, on her receiving the intelligence, with all the personal devotion of Madame Cottin's *Elizabeth* in “*The Exiles of Siberia,*” this interesting woman left a comfortable situation, and flew on the wings of affection to their aid; and, in grateful recognition of an intended bequest, has ever since persisted most faithfully and most zealously in tending her honoured and helpless distant relatives; saying, “Me let the tender office long engage, To rock the cradle of declining age!”

POPE.

And this, too, in the prime and vigour of life, although she herself wanted



wanted pecuniary relief.—Oh! generous refinement of gratitude! Oh! exalted dereliction of self! Oh! glorious meekness and true humility of soul!—The character of *Fidelia*, in THE SPECTATOR, No. 449, beautiful in the extreme, exhibits a model of unambitious merit less remarkable, and of cheerful resignation less heroic.—A powerful genius has admirably described and accounted for the proud sensations of such a female: He says, “La joie de faire du bien est tout autrement douce et touchante que la joie de le recevoir: revenez y encore; c’est un plaisir qui ne s’use point: plus on le goûte, plus on se rend digne de le goûter. On s’accoutume à sa prospérité propre, et on y devient insensible; mais on sent toujours la joie d’être l’auteur de la prospérité d’autrui: chaque bienfait porte avec lui ce tribut doux et secret dans nôtre âme; le long usage qui endurecit le cœur à tous les plaisirs, le rend ici tous les jours plus sensible.” MASSILLON.—F. D. has visited the widow in affliction; she has kept herself unspotted from the world; her religion is pure and undefiled before God.

On Wednesday, 2d June, the additional sum of £253 in money was laid out (by advice) in the purchase of £440 Three per Cent. Reduced Stock, to be transferred into a GOVERNMENT ANNUITY of £22 8 6 on the life of Frances Disturnell, above mentioned. The annuity is to be paid to the Rev. Weeden Butler, jun. half-yearly, for the benefit of Mrs. Palairt and Mrs. Vias during their lives; and, at their demise, he will receive the same solely for the Nominee.

## REV. W. B. JUNIOR’S ACCOUNT.

RECEIPT.	£.	s.	d.
Donations as per List, } in GENT. MAG. May, 1813. }	668	11	6
Mrs. Turner since.		14	0
Mrs. Malliet’s donation } (omitted). }	1	0	0
ANON. post-mark Banbury, } Oxfordshire, 8th June, 1813. }	1	0	0
Rev. Millington Buckley, } Nottingham Place, 12th } June, 1813. }	1	0	0
A. B. from Pontefract, by } Messrs. Hammersley, } 14th June, 1813. }	5	0	0
Rev. W. M. Bradford, Rec- } tory, Beaconsfield, and } Friends, 16th June, 1813. }	3	0	0
Total	680	5	6

EXPENDITURE.			
3d Ap.	Rock Annuity	320	17 6
2d June	Government ditto	253	0 0
20th Mar.	Paid bills; by } Mrs. C. G. }	45	0 0
23d Ap.	Advanced to the } good ladies in cash }	20	0 0
3d June	Ditto	20	8 0
31st May	Printing the List } of Subscribers prefixed to } the Gent. Mag. for May }	10	0 0
Total		669	5 6

REMAINDER, due to the good ladies £11. to be paid in July, with first quarterly Rock Annuity.

If a question be made by any stranger to the Writer’s process, how a person engaged, as he is engaged, in scarcely intermitted studies, could find spare time for such an effort; the answer is very candid:—No regular call of duty was, on this occasion, neglected. The hours of relaxation, of amusement, of reflection, and of rest, were alone broken in upon. Slight privation, surely! “Me quid pudeat, qui ita vivo, ut ab nullius unquam me tempore, aut commodum aut otium meum abstraxerit, aut voluptas avocarit, aut denique somnus retardârit?” CICERO.—With some patience and perseverance of toil, the vase of charity has been slowly filled, drop by drop, from many a bounteous source; and now that his pleasingly painful task is finished, without casting an anxious glance to the sacred text, “Qui ubertim communicat, idem amplius profundet,” he is content to flatter himself, in the words of the heathen poet:—Hæc olim meminisse juvabit!

*Discedam: explebo numerum, redarque tenebris. Virg. Æn. VI. 545.*

WEEDEN BUTLER, JUN.

Chelsea, 20th June, 1813.

[Donations to enlarge the Government Annuity will be received by Messrs. Hammersley and Co. till the 1st of Aug. 1813.]

## ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CLXXIV.

**L**EADEN-HALL. Erected 1419, as a public granary, with a chapel for those who frequented its market. This building was at times used for other purposes; the preparation of triumphs, pageants; for the distributing of pious alms, &c. The design, noble in itself; a quadrangle of elevations, with a cloister on each side;



side; the arches of which, the several door-ways, windows, groins, chimney-pieces, open timber-worked roofs, all of that pure mode of masonry and carpentry, which possesses an equalisation of parts; circumstances ever imparting a solid satisfaction, never to be effaced. A short time back, the grand front next the street and North cloister gave way to modern accommodation; now the East and South side, with their cloisters, are under the destroyer's hands: the West side is waiting the like annihilation. How painful is this task of recording the perpetual acts of City innovators! Our antiquities within their power are hourly falling; in very truth, their labours hasten towards a conclusion, as few objects remain to meet such cruel overthrow. Ungrateful times! and forgetful of the honours of past days, of noble deeds, and civic glories!

To speak of the North front; it had three stories, was divided into nine parts by buttresses; in the centre an archway entering into the quadrangle. The windows of the basement story, very rich in tracery\*. Alluding, also, to the Chapel: it projected from the East cloister, had four divisions North and South, with buttresses; the tracery of the windows, more particularly the Eastern, of five lights, pleasing and regular. In the interior was a rich screen of introduction to the chapel itself, the entrance part large, and the side compartments replete with tracery and other accompaniments. In the Chapel, no decorations: they, with the original groins and roof, long since destroyed. The late roof, a common barn-like covering; the sacred walls themselves being in the occupation of a Quaker, as a deposit for tanned hides and other commodities.

*Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND in the Reign of CHARLES II. continued from p. 336.*

*St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook.*  
 "The *chef-d'œuvre* of Sir Christopher Wren;" so says Pennant, and perhaps with some degree of reason. Indeed this church is now brought into notice from the opinion generally held, that it is most excellent in design, chaste, and of an uncommon arrangement of parts; in fact, there is no violent infraction of architec-

\* Engraved in Carter's "Small Views of Antient Buildings."

tural rule and order, no absolute domination in decoration, or ornamental display, as is too obvious in his other ecclesiastical performances; which, like this fabric, owe their formation to his sole perception and untroubled ideas. It must at any rate be allowed, that there is a secret influence, ever ready to play upon the senses, on entering into the scenic confine; but to what direct cause the impulse is to be attributed, it is difficult to determine. Much novelty is on view; the embellishments many, but not profusely distributed; judicious contrivance of the plan; and, lastly, the attempt of setting up a dome, a comparative imitation (though on a diminutive scale) of the Pantheon at Rome (ever adulated, ever admired), and which, no doubt, was a kind of probationary trial, previous to his gigantic operation of fixing one on his octangular superstructure, in the centre of his new St. Paul's.

*Plan.*—An oblong, with a detached tower, though partially made to appear (internally) as making a portion of the edifice itself; direction, West and East. Upon a minute investigation (May 19) of the ground-lines, the masonry of the lower part of the walls and tower; it is conjectured, that so much of the building is the basement or fragment of the original church, demolished at or after the great fire. This opinion is strengthened, from the tower being as it were a supernumerary, attendant upright, not a central or introductory division of the church; as no doubt, if this had not been the case, and the whole work an entire new effort of Sir Christopher, he would have placed it at a point, as above hinted. In the centre, a porch (tower on the left), in which is a flight of steps; doorway into a second porch, or half vestibule. The church has five ailes or arcades in width (North and South), and six in length (West and East), so arranged by columns, in a manner singular, and on the most just geometrical principles. The two outermost arcades on the West, and one at the East end, with one on the North and South sides, give four conjoined arcades. The innermost arcade, commencing at the second ditto West; sixth ditto East, and the other two North and South, constitute the space for the turning of the dome; a most fortunate



fortunate commixture of the lines, whereby its circle, its four angular springers, its four recessed introductory arcades, (each of which necessarily multiply, by the direction of the lines, into eight distinct parts of arches and spandrels,) are scientifically brought out to bear on each other's several properties; evidence of the great forecast and intense study of the celebrated Professionalist. Near the West, the font; in the Southern part, the pulpit; and at the East, the altar. Thus we find the antient disposition of these sacred objects still preserved. The recent nineteenth-century accommodation of Fire-places have found situations in the plan; one in the centre of the North aisle, and one in the South ditto.

West Front. Centre porch. Its door-way circular-headed; has pilasters, with Doric caps; on the summit of the architrave are ornamental scrolls, supporting an oval perforated compartment; over it, a guideron shield, with depending large festoons of fruit and flowers. The rest of the front is wholly built against, by common houses. The tower itself is in four stories: in the first and second ditto a window, with plain Doric cill, architrave, and entablature: the openings indicate a pyramidal diminution towards the head (certainly a new Grecian introduction at the time, though familiar at this day). Third story, plain oval window. Fourth story; Doric semicircular-headed window, with kneed architrave, and plain key-stone; general cornice, flutes in the platband: an entablature succeeds; at the angles, breaks, with an ornamented head. To this height we may suppose the old walls of the tower, with Sir Christopher's decorations, were permitted to remain; the work in continuation, which may be termed a spire romanised, is truly all his own; his disciples then, and in a regular train brought down to us, ever have cried out, "A masonic jewel of the first water! What elegance, what charming simplicity! the pride of all his labours, and the force of all his genius!" Let us illustrate its "beauties." An Ionic perforated pavilion, raised on a pedestal, with breaks (in which is a door-way with a fluted entablature), marks the principal portion of the intent. The Ionic columns at the angles are dis-

posed on the figure three in one, set diagonally, aided by ditto pilasters: the entablature plain: a small parapet with breaks; at its angles, small domes and bosses. A demy perforated pavilion succeeds; double pilasters and entablature: globe vases at the angles. Five tier of pedestals carry up the lines, each still diminishing, until the vane terminates this the Knight's envied point of attraction, his spire-spun height of celebrity! The other aspects of the tower and spire similar.

North Front. A mass of simplicity, combined with much architectural consequence (looking, as we are now compelled, to the Roman school). First story: the lower half a blank wall, the upper half of ditto is marked by a plain string, six oval windows having Doric architraves, and key-stones of cherubim heads; block cornice. Second story; the dome principal, supported by pedestal-formed breaks, each with their incumbent windows for lighting the body of the building. The dome is ribbed by the foldings of the lead-work: it finishes with a circular lantern and vane. On the right, the line of windows for the Western part of the church.

East front. Centrally, a large circular-headed window in three lights: they have been bricked up to accommodate the dispose of a painting of the Martyrdom of St. Stephen, by West, placed internally at this end. Pilasters on each side; above them pedestals and scrolls. Right and left, circular-headed windows, and oval ditto for side aisles: below (Northwards), a common door has been inserted. The block-cornice from side-front is turned on this aspect.

Interior. The Porch. It is a square; cieling flat, in one large compartment; the flight of steps, ascending to the vestibule, is well conceived; the door-way large, a knee'd architrave, ornamented side-scrolls, support the cornice: in the frieze, a sort of cherub head and drapery. The vestibule, a plain semi, and flat cieling, leads through a screen into the church. This screen has a circular-headed door-way central, and square ditto on each side; the design is very elaborate: Corinthian columns on pedestals, circular pediment, compartments with foliage, festoons



toons of fruit, flowers, and drapery. The organ-case above pursues the same rich course, where are cherubim heads, angels with trumpets, &c. Looking eastwards, the great purpose of the new architectural essay is brought upon the sight: right and left, Corinthian columns (shafts plain) upon octangular pedestals, supporting an exceeding rich foliated entablature (no regular architrave), on which springs the groins of the arcades; the soffit of the arch has a rich border of fruit and flowers. The several arcades that diverge and fill the entire scene (within them the various windows, both circular-headed and ovals) set in complete view the dome: its dimensions are capacious (diameter about 40 or 50 feet), and it is divided into eight great compartments (each containing semi ditto, filled with palm-wreaths, roses, and other ornaments), corresponding with the eight arches of the arcades. In the centre of the dome, the circular lantern. In the spandrils of the eight arches, guideron shields and foliage. The architrave to ditto arches, each springing from an united support of foliage, are much enriched; their key-stones have cherubim heads. The cornice to the dome is Doric, with drops in the mutiles, flowers in the soffit, &c. Corinthian pilasters are attached to the walls at the West and East ends, associating with ditto columns, making out the lines in these directions: North and South, rich brackets make out the lines in a similar mode. Wainscot panneling to a certain height, with dispersed ornaments, cover the walls. The font rather plain; but its octangular canopy full of embellishments, in twisted Ionic columns, cherubim heads, angels in foliated bowers, angels on each angle of the cornice, a crown, &c. The Pulpit, in its ornaments, seems to have exhausted all the art of the carver: plan hexangular, bearing centrally on a slender shaft, but abutting principally, for support, against a massive square Ionic pilaster: the canopy, usually called the "sounding board," rests also on ditto pilaster. To enumerate the ornaments, they are found in compartments, cherubim heads, angels, festoons of fruit and flowers, a romanised finial, &c. The Altar-screen is a curtailed remnant of what it once exhibited pre-

vious to the setting up of West's picture, his embellishment filling the whole space at this end, to the exclusion of the East window, as already spoken of. The altar-steps, rails (twisted balusters), and table, with rich double scroll feet, are semi ovals in form: over the altar compartments of drapery, fruit and flowers, foliage, &c. Corinthian columns succeed, with compartments for the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, on which is an entablature accommodated for the support of the said picture.

The general effect of the interior, although deprived of its principal light, the East window, is undoubtedly grand and imposing; and, notwithstanding pious feelings are not so immediately the result, as when yielding to the solemn impressions imparted in our antient piles, still much-deserved praise must be allowed to the merits of the laborious Knight in the present instance. At any rate, the purpose of our progress is answered, by the exemplification of the *Architectural History of the Country.*

(*We shall enter on the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in our next.*)

AN ARCHITECT.

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#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

*Oxford, May 26.*—The Chancellor's Prize Compositions have been adjudged as follows:—

*The Latin Essay*—"Quam vim in moribus populi Romani corrigendis habuerit potestas censoria?" to Mr. JOHN TAYLOR COLERIDGE, late scholar of Corpus Christi College, and now fellow of Exeter College.

*The English Essay*—"Etymology"—to the same Gentleman.

*Latin Verse*—"Alexander tumulum Achillis invisens"—to Mr. HENRY HART MILMAN, commoner of Brasenose.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, *English Verse*—Mr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, fellow of St. John's College.

Speedily will be published,

An Ode to the Russian Chiefs.

Phædo, a Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul, translated from the Greek of Plato, by T. R. J. Esq. A. M.

A Tract on the Character of Henry the Fifth, by Mr. LUDERS.

Memoirs of Algernon Sydney, with an Appendix of Curious and Authentic Documents. By Mr. MEADLEY.

The



The Laws relating to the Clergy; intended as a guide to the Clerical profession, in the legal and canonical discharge of their various duties. By the Rev. D. WILLIAMS, late of Christ Church, Oxford.

Sketches from Nature, written during a short residence at Margate. By Mrs. PILKINGTON.

The Nature and Objects of Elocution explained, by Mr. B. H. SMART.

Jane De Dunstanville, or Characters as they are. By ISABELLA KELLY.

A Series of Flowers and Fruits, from Designs by Madame VINCENT, of Paris; to be engraved by Mr. T. L. BUSBY.

The History, Nature, and Treatment of Chin-cough, illustrated by a variety of Cases and Dissections; with an Inquiry into the relative Mortality of the principal Diseases of Children in Glasgow during the last Thirty Years, and the number who have died at various periods under Ten Years of Age. By Dr. ROBERT WATT, of Glasgow.

Practical Remarks on Diseases resembling Syphilis, with Cases. By Mr. JOHN WHITSED, of Peterborough.

*Preparing for Publication:*

A Portrait of Mr. JOHN WARD, Hinckley; engraved by BASIRE, from a Miniature by BASS.

A Voyage to Terra Australis, in His Majesty's Ship the Investigator, in two quarto volumes, illustrated by plates and charts. By Capt. MATTHEW FLINDERS. Under the Authority of the Board of Admiralty.

ROBERT CORY, jun. esq. proposes to publish the History and Antiquities of Yarmouth, in Norfolk, in two quarto volumes, embellished with engravings.

Memoirs on European and Asiatic Turkey, from the Manuscript Journals of Modern Travellers in those Countries. By Mr. ROBERT WALPOLE.

A new Elementary Work on Geography, by Mr. BRADLEY.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We should be much obliged to any SUSSEX Friend for the Epitaphs (either at *Horsham* or at *Southwater*) on any of the Family of LINTOT.

Mr. BIRCH, the strenuous Opposer of Vaccination, having refused his signature to the propositions introduced to the *Court of Assistants* of the *College of Surgeons*, respecting the Inoculation of Small Pox, has thought it requisite "to declare his reasons (which he has done in a printed Circular Letter) for differing from so many respectable Practitioners, in order that the Records of the *College* may hereafter determine, whether

his firmness in opposing the introduction, and the continuance of an *Experiment*, which, in his opinion, rests on no foundation, is to be attributed to a correct practical knowledge of the Art and Mystery of Surgery, or to an ignorance of the Animal Economy."—We have great pleasure, however, in stating, that the present Year's Vaccine Report, presented to the House of Commons, is highly satisfactory, and sufficient to disarm even the doubts of Scepticism.

A CONSTANT READER requests to know who was the Compiler of that most excellent Book "The Christian's Duty from the Sacred Scriptures," in two parts, dedicated to the Duchess of Dorset and Middlesex, 1730.

EUSEBIA asks, "If the water in the Docks, by being impregnated with the copper from the bottoms of the vessels, destroys the spawn of the fish, may not it be in a degree prejudicial to the river itself, consequently to the health of those that drink it, notwithstanding it is said to purge itself?"

P. 216. 2d col. l. 35. read "I have known these quotations introduced in the *Meeting*; and have read them in Sermons," &c.

The Lord Chancellor will give a direct answer respecting the School Funds inquired after by PAULO.

S. (who dates from the Chapter Coffee-house) will meet with an elegant edition of "*The Projector*" at any respectable Shop in *The Row*.

J. N. D. will find an answer to his inquiry after the foundations of the Irish Bishopricks in Beatson's "Political Index."

The Correspondent from High Wycombe, p. 29, is right (and Noble therefore wrong) about the Death of Sir RICHARD ELLYS in Feb. 1741-2. See our Volume for that year.

We are much obliged to YECATS for his kind offer; but we ourselves possess many hundred similar "Small Deeds."

B.'s Silver Medal is by no means an uncommon one.

OLD PARR'S COTTAGE, and St. Michael's, Cambridge, are engraving.

Dr. ABBOT's communication shall be used as soon as opportunity offers.

In Detector's Letter, p. 327, l. 15, *wit* has, by mistake, been printed for *art*.

A PLAIN DEALER'S Reply to DETECTOR; PHILATTICUS in answer to Dr. BUTLER and Mr. WOODFALL; Mr. SALMON'S long-delayed communication; Mr. CARTER in answer to "An Old Correspondent," (with many other Articles unavoidably postponed) shall appear in our SUPPLEMENT.



## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

68. *Essays on the Sources of the Pleasures received from Literary Compositions. Second Edition.* Longman and Co. 8vo.

THE success of these Essays is announced on the title-page by the words *second edition*; a success which, in our opinion, they well deserve. The subjects of the Essays are, on the improvement of taste; on the Imagination, and on the Association of Ideas; on the Sublime, on Terror, on Pity, on Melancholy, on the Tender Affections, on Beauty, and on the Ludicrous.

In treating on the Sublime, the Author observes, that great power and sublimity are universally associated; "whether it be that which is exerted by living agents on external objects; or whether it be the force with which bodies act upon each other; or whether it be the mental energy of intellectual beings." A delightful and vivid admiration arises from each of these cases through the contemplation of great power; but terror in the two former always accompanies admiration. A degree of awe will naturally take place in the mind, when it imagines the horrible evils great power is capable of inflicting, although it may be exerted in useful or kind acts, or entirely diverted from ourselves. "In the contemplation," says the Essayist, "of mental energy, there are two cases, the consciousness of our own force of mind, and the conception of what is exerted by others. In the former case we are sensible of that elevating pride, which Longinus regarded as so characteristic of the Sublime: and in the latter case, according as we suppose ourselves capable of the same exertion or not, our admiration is mingled with elevating pride, or humbling veneration." Magnitude is the most obvious of these qualities in external objects, such as we observe in vast and elevated structures, rivers of great breadth, plains, mountains, precipices, the ocean, and the firmament.

"When our attention is directed to this quality, we are always conscious of a very lively emotion, an emotion so remarkable, that, as we have observed, some philosophers have fixed upon it as

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the standard of the Sublime. Now the extraordinary power which must have been employed in the production of such an object, and the extraordinary force with which it would act upon other bodies, are the only things which are naturally and directly suggested; we may almost say exhibited, by its magnitude singly. And hence arises the principle, that the sublimity is the greater according as there is the greater simplicity or uniformity of appearance. For there is no quality whatever, at least in bodies at rest, which suggests, so directly as magnitude does, the idea of power. The other qualities suggest to us different ideas, such as design, wisdom, goodness, convenience, pleasure, which divert our attention, and soften the effect of the simple idea of power."

The preceding extracts may afford slight specimens of our Author's powers in demonstrating his conceptions on the Sublime.

The Essay on Terror contains many pertinent remarks; and the writer cites several instances which confirm his opinion, that the Poet and the Painter may fail in their object of exciting that passion by introducing too many figures or principals in their respective compositions. One of his instances is Poussin's Deluge, in which that excellent artist, instead of introducing a multitude of drowning wretches, chose rather to shew a desolate scene, where the imagination could assist him with supposing the worst the flood had accomplished, for this reason:

"The only vestige of mankind was the ark, seen dimly through the haze in the distant back ground; and the only living creatures were in the fore ground, a horse drowning, hurried down by a torrent from the hills, and only his head above the water; and a huge snake winding up the hill, as if to escape from the inundation in the valley below. The colouring of the whole was uniform, dull, and dreary, like that of a very rainy hazy November day."

The Essayist considers, that the Author possesses an advantage beyond the Painter, as the former has it in his power to prepare the mind for the intended impression. That terrific scenes may have full effect, the person wrought upon should previously



viously be rendered grave, and even melancholy, and startled by sudden and unexplained alarms; and it will be still greater, if compassion has weakened the tone of the spirits.

“In the first scene of Hamlet,” he proceeds, “we are well prepared for the entry of the Ghost, merely by having our attention turned to sublime objects, together with a single hint to alarm us. ‘Last night of all,’ says Bernardo to the Officers who were on watch with him at midnight, and who had heard of the apparition—

‘Last night of all,  
When yon same star, that’s Westward  
from the Pole,  
Had made his course t’illumine that part  
of Heav’n, [myself,  
Where now it burns; Marcellus and  
The bell then beating one——’

‘Peace, break thee off’—interrupted Marcellus—‘look where it comes again.’”

The publication affords no ground for doubting the Author’s future success in literary composition.

69. *Memoirs of the Reign of King Charles the First.* By Sir Philip Warwick, Knight. Ballantyne and Co. Edinb. Longman and Co. London. 8vo.

OUR Readers will recognize an old favourite in the present publication. The approbation of the judicious for a century fixes a value on the work, not to be shaken by modern criticism; and we are heartily disposed to add our feeble testimony in support of the general opinion.

The Memoirs are printed exactly from the edition of 1702, and the old title-page succeeds the above abridgment. A portrait after Vandyke, very neatly engraved, is prefixed to the volume; and another, after Lely, of Sir Philip Warwick, faces the original title. The Introduction informs us, that Sir Philip was the son of Thomas Warwick, organist of the Abbey church of St. Peter, Westminster, in which church he performed the office of chorister for some time. He had a liberal education at Eton, and concluded his studies at Geneva under the instruction of Diodati, celebrated for his scriptural commentaries. Upon his return to England, he was so fortunate as to obtain the friendship and patronage “of one of the best men of that unhappy period, Francis Wriothesly Earl of Southampton.” The Earl

holding the high office of Treasurer, Sir Philip received the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury; and those who wished to compliment him at the expence of his Lordship were in the habit of calling him “Sir Philip the Treasurer;” thus insinuating, that the regularity and order prevailing in the department were the result of his particular exertions. During the civil war, the Earl of Southampton “was employed in seven public messages, and three treaties, between the King and Parliament;” consequently, Sir Philip, who firmly adhered to the fortunes of his patron, had frequent opportunities of obtaining correct information, which he has transmitted to us in the Memoirs. “His integrity has never been doubted; and when allowance is made for the situation in which he was placed, his prejudices appear to have been fewer and less virulent than could reasonably have been expected.” Our Historians have regularly quoted from this work as an authentic record; and few of his contemporaries have given so dispassionate a view of the dreadful period in which he lived. Sir Philip Warwick died Jan. 25, 1682.

The present Editor adds, that the publick are indebted for the original publication to Dr. Thomas Smith, a Nonjuring Divine, well known for his great acquirements in literature, and his learned writings on the Greek church. This gentleman wrote a Preface to the Memoirs, which so decidedly proclaimed his own political opinions, that he was under the necessity of altering and expunging the offensive passages, to avoid a prosecution at the instance of the Government.

“It is remarkable,” says the Writer of the Introduction, “that among the books edited by Dr. Smith, of which there is a list in the Biographia Britannica under his article, the Memoirs of Sir Philip Warwick are omitted. The publick are now supplied with a new edition of this authentic and curious book, in which are preserved more personal anecdotes of interesting characters during the civil wars than in any other work of the period.”

As the original Preface has been mentioned, it may not be unacceptable to the Reader to see an abstract of it. Dr. Smith mentions, that the



Memoirs were written by a gentleman equal in wisdom and integrity, who had repeated opportunities of ascertaining the secret springs of the most important occurrences of the time, through his personal attendance on the King, and the employments he held under the Crown. From the same causes he also had the means of developing the characters of the persons that were most concerned and active in them. "And (proceeds the Doctor) as the vindicating of the cause and actions of his Royal Master and his friends, and to do right to truth, were the great inducement to his writing these remarks; so, to rectify mistakes, and rescue the memory of that injured Prince from the false imputations and indignities that have been cast upon him by prejudiced and malicious men, is the cause of this publication."

The Editor, having thus explained his motives for presenting the Memoirs to the publick, considered himself as not under the necessity of saying more, than that they are genuine, and published from the Author's original manuscripts entrusted to his care by Sir Philip; except that he might have leave to add "that as the Author wrote with freedom, according to his genius and his principles, so it is hoped he will be read with candour and just allowances by all gentlemen of what sentiments soever."

Although we have already said enough to convince the Reader of our partiality for these Memoirs, yet we cannot feel ourselves thoroughly satisfied with dismissing them, without further observing, that the language in which they are written is more nervous than those of the period they belong to generally are, and have less of that pedantic quaintness than may be found in many publications of the beginning of the eighteenth century. We have chosen Sir Philip's sketch of Cromwell, as a happy exertion of his abilities.

"The first time that ever I took notice of him was in the very beginning of the Parliament held in November 1640, when I vainly thought myself a courtly young gentleman; for we courtiers valued ourselves much upon our good clothes. I came one morning into the House well clad, and perceived a

gentleman speaking (whom I knew not) very ordinarily apparelled, for it was a plain cloth suit, which seemed to have been made by an ill country-tailor; his linen was plain, and not very clean; and I remember a speck or two of blood upon his little band, which was not much larger than his collar; his hat was without a hatband; his stature was of a good size; his sword stuck close to his side; his countenance swoln and reddish; his voice sharp and untunable, and his eloquence full of fervour, for the subject-matter would not bear much of reason; it being in behalf of a servant of Mr. Prynne's, who had dispersed libels against the Queen for her dancing, and such-like innocent and courtly sports; and he aggravated the imprisonment of this man by the council-table unto that height, that one would have believed the very Government itself had been in great danger by it. I sincerely profess, it lessened much my reverence unto that great council, for he was very much hearkened unto. And yet I lived to see this very gentleman, whom out of no ill-will to him I thus describe, by multiplied good successes, and by real, but usurped power (having had a better tailor and more converse among good company) in my own eye, when for six weeks together I was a prisoner in his serjeant's hands, and daily waited at Whitehall, appear of a great and majestic deportment, and comely presence. Of him, therefore, I will say no more, but that verily I believe he was extraordinarily designed for those extraordinary things, which one while most wickedly and facinorously he acted, and at another as successfully and greatly performed."

70. *A Voyage round the World, in the years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804; in which the Author visited Madeira, the Brazils, Cape of Good Hope, the English Settlements of Botany Bay and Norfolk Island, and the principal Islands of the Pacific Ocean: with a Continuation of their History to the present Period. By John Turnbull. Second Edition, 4to, pp. 524. Chapple.*

THIS Voyage, which has been out of print for five years, has at length made its appearance in an elegant and handsome form. The Author evidently wishes to place this work upon the same shelf with Cook, King, Vancouvre, &c. and with other Historians of the Southern Ocean; and this object he in all probability will obtain, having brought up the history of



of the Southern Islands to the present period. The volume before us presents delightful entertainment concerning nations and countries with which we were previously but imperfectly acquainted; and the information which it communicates is detailed with much acuteness, perspicuity, and judgment.

The Author appears to have enlarged this edition, by many important observations and suggestions, highly interesting to the country at the present moment. In his first edition he took only a transient glance at the island of Madeira; "but, since its occupation by the British troops, it has excited a new interest, which it had never before possessed;" he has therefore considerably enlarged that part of his work.—The emigration of the Court of Lisbon to the Brazils, has led Mr. Turnbull considerably to increase his remarks upon that country. He has fully demonstrated the superior advantages which Great Britain might derive from her friendly intercourse with the Portuguese Government. It is delightful to contemplate, that, notwithstanding all the struggles which Great Britain has endured during the revolutionary crisis of public affairs, and the numerous means which have been employed by the Tyrant of France to diminish our resources and destroy our trade, she still holds a most decided pre-eminence. As her old resources dry up, new channels are opening—affording increasing confidence in that Providence which watches so carefully over the interests of the British Nation.—The materials which our Author has collected concerning Botany Bay are no less worthy of serious attention. He appears to have stated his sentiments freely, and without any restraint, respecting the causes "which have retarded the progress of that infant colony." Many things are suggested, which display a mind pregnant with good sense, close thinking, and a sound understanding, with a generous and ardent desire to promote the amelioration of the human species.—The Author spent much of his time between the Tropics; and has therefore paid great attention to the Society and Sandwich Islands, those very places which Cook explored,

and whose account of the simple manners of the inhabitants had excited much tender interest. The rapid advance which the Sandwich islanders are making towards civilization is surprising. "These islanders have taken a leap, as it were, into civilization; and if their progress keep any pace with the vigour of their first start, they will not be long considered as savages."

We subjoin an interesting anecdote concerning the effects which the death of Capt. Cook produced upon the minds of these islanders.

"In a conversation with Mr. Young, respecting the melancholy fate of Capt. Cook, I asked him how the Sandwich islanders felt after the first transports of anger had abated respecting this great man. His answer was, that as they at first considered him as immortal, according to some of their rude notions of a superior being, they most fully expected that he would, in some shape or other, re-appear amongst them; and that they retained this idea for some years. Afterwards, being given to understand that his sons were chiefs of high power in England, they conceived a great alarm, lest one or other of them should return to the Sandwich islands with a large force, and wreak a merited vengeance on them by some terrible example."

The account of the Missionaries in Otaheite is very fairly and candidly stated, and the Author appears very friendly to their designs.

"We cannot omit in this place to do justice to the amiable manners and truly Christian deportment of these men, who, like the Apostles of old, foregoing all the comforts of civilized life, and a life at least of tranquillity in their native land, have performed a voyage equal to the circumnavigation of the globe; and, like the dove of the ark, carried the Christian olive over the world of waters. Their life is a life of contest, hardship, and disappointment: like their holy Master, they have to preach to the deaf, and exhibit their works to the blind."

From Mr. Turnbull's statement, it should seem that little good has been produced by their labours. He recommends the London Missionary Society to turn their attention to the Sandwich islanders; and, with such facts before them, we are rather astonished, that they should neglect a spot, which appears so promising  
and



and fertile, for one that is so ill suited to their labours.

The detail of the Voyage of the *Geographe* and *Naturaliste*, the two French ships sent out on discovery by Buonaparte, is no less deserving attention, because it develops some of the views, objects, and plans, of that astonishing man.

Upon the whole, we have been much gratified with the perusal of this volume, which is replete with useful and valuable information, and displays the state of these countries to great advantage.—The first edition of this work has been, we understand, translated by the French Minister of Marine at Marseilles.

71. ALTHEA: a Poem. Printed by Nichols, Son, and Bentley; sold by Cadell and Davies. small 4to. pp. 22.

THIS Poem is not accompanied by any sort of Prefatory Introduction; but, on the slightest inspection, it will evidently appear to be the production of a refined and elegant mind, tinged with a degree of plaintive reservedness very much unlike the fashionable manners of the present age. An Advertisement in the Newspapers informs the publick that it was written by "a Nobleman;" and we doubt not but Mr. Park, in his next Edition of the "Royal and Noble Authors," will find a distinguished niche for the modest merits of so worthy and respectable a Patrician.

ALTHEA, the subject of our Noble Author's profoundest admiration, is thus pourtrayed:

"Since fairest Eve first walk'd in Paradise,

Her fairest daughter is Althea now;  
The burning Indies cannot yield a price,  
Which equal to her beauty we allow.

Take all the stars of thrice-angelic light,  
That sparkle on the forehead of the Morn,

And all, that burn upon the zone of Night,  
And more than these the world she doth adorn.

She is the Moon, unfaulted in delight,  
The golden Sun, that doth inform the day:

We live but in her sphere of beauty  
And perish, as her presence fades away."

After 61 Stanzas of similar encomium, the enamoured Bard proceeds:

"Whatever Shakspeare in his page has writ,

Or boundless Ariosto finely penn'd,  
Of perfect beauty, and unerring wit,  
In her, as in a mirror, may be kenn'd.

Angelica was never half so fair,  
Though all the world beneath her beauty bow'd;

If with ALTHEA she would think to pair,  
She would be judg'd but of the vulgar crowd.

O innocence, by perfect art refin'd!  
O art, by perfect innocence adorn'd!  
I am to this sweet world of beauty blind,  
If in her presence Dian were not scorn'd."

Twenty other Stanzas are then devoted to the praises of the fair sex in general, and in particular of ALTHEA. We are then told,

"The balmy air, on which the Angels feed,  
[and pure:  
For mortal breast may be too fine  
And yet the Poets of that air have need,  
If they would to the bounds of time endure.

The Poets! ah! that happy word mis-plac'd,  
[is due:  
Men yield it not, where the soft crown  
The sacred head is of its leaf ungrac'd,  
And blemish'd by compare with Folly's crew.

If those great wits, that but in story live,  
In this time-lesser'd age could live again,  
[give,  
Their boundless labours no delight would  
Nor they themselves could the neglect sustain.

If Dante, who could ope the gates of Hell,  
[his flight,  
And with the sacred Morning speed  
Should now survive, that spirit he must quell,  
[too bright.  
Which would be for a fallen World

O Shakspeare! let thy restless spirit pine,  
O Ariosto! mix thy tears with me;  
The soul, that is inflam'd with light divine,  
Must perish in most dark obscurity!

Then, oh! farewell the golden beams of Morn,  
[at Eve,  
Farewell the songs, that I have heard  
When Angels' wings the happy gates adorn,  
And Halleluiahs the soft day receive.

The monsters now, that by the baleful stream  
[with woe,  
Affright the air, and darken Night  
May finely yell, and be no Poet's theme;  
Earth has no ears that can such musick know.

The



The Lilies now may waste their souls in  
air,

The fine Narcissus pine its life away;  
We have no voice your virtue to declare,  
Or make you to eternal song a prey.

O Air, thy myriads of delight withhold;  
O Earth, thy treasures pour not on my  
sight;

O Ocean, in thy darkest waves infold  
Thy monsters, and thy fables of  
delight!

But by the fountains I will sit, and weep,  
And mourn upon the hills, the while  
I view [must sleep,  
The countless thousands that in night  
Since Poesy is robbed of her due.”

All this, however, the charms of  
ALTHEA can overcome.

“The gen’ral beauty, and the gen’ral  
pride,

Your image will the fallen age restore;  
Be no delay; but, to soft Love allied,  
Let Poesy now shed her tears no more.

Your golden smile will well inform the  
age:

Your pity, shed on me, our loss redeem;  
Possess’d of thee, with glory I engage,  
And conquer, if ALTHEA be my theme.”

72. *The History and Antiquities of Hawsted and Hardwick, in the County of Suffolk. By the Rev. Sir John Cullum, Bart. F. R. S. and F. S. A. The Second Edition: with Corrections by the Author; and Notes by his Brother, Sir Thomas-Gery Cullum. 4to; pp. 287. Nichols, Son, and Bentley.*

THIS is a very elegant re-print of a volume of established merit in the scale of Topographical Publications. It was duly noticed in our volume LIV. p. 678; and is now embellished with good portraits of the benevolent Author, and of his immediate ancestor, Sir Thomas Cullum, an Alderman of London, and the first Baronet of the family.

The present Edition has some useful Notes, particularly on subjects of Natural History, by Sir Thomas-Gery Cullum, whose Prefatory Advertisement shall here be given.

“The Compiler of this History, alas! scarcely lived long enough after the date of his Preface, to ascertain what opinion was entertained of his publication, and whether a second Edition would ever be required. I am very certain that Mr. Nichols has (as well as myself) too great a respect for the Historian of Hawsted, to wish to send forth a new Edition of the Book, if he had not found the Work sufficiently approved by his numerous

Correspondents and Friends. Under this persuasion, I have ventured to give my entire consent to the publication of the present Volume; and, if the name of CULLUM too frequently occur, some excuses (if any are necessary) may be pleaded for continuing this frequent repetition of the name, from the present increasing taste for Genealogical inquiries, and a wish not to disturb the original plan. Some few additions have been made; few, if any, amendments: and the general arrangement continues the same. If, upon the whole, the narrative contains a recital of antient manners, parochial history, and other subjects not uninteresting, some allowance, I trust, will be made by the candid publick to the general good intention of the deceased Author, and the narrow limits to which the subject confined him. T. G. C.”

The following Postscript is added by the Printer:

“Of the elegant and accomplished Author of this Work, the biographical memorials are few, but they are highly creditable.

“Descended from a family seated in Suffolk early in the fifteenth century, and at Hawsted in that County in 1656, of which latter place he has himself been the Historian; it may be sufficient to say, that Sir John Cullum was born in 1733; educated at Catharine hall, Cambridge, of which Society he was afterwards Fellow; and obtained the first Senior Bachelor’s dissertation prize in 1758.

“He married Peggy the only daughter of Daniel Bisson, esq. of West Ham, by whom he had no issue. In April 1762, he was presented to the rectory of Hawsted, in Suffolk, by his father, who died in 1774; as did his mother in 1784. In March 1774, he became F. S. A.; in December that year he was instituted to the vicarage of Great Thurlow, in the same county, on the presentation of his brother-in-law, the late Henry Vernon, esq.; and in March 1775 was elected F. R. S.

“His admirable History of the parish of Hawsted (of which he was lord and patron) and Hardwick-house, a perfect model for every work of the same nature, was originally published as the XXIII<sup>d</sup> number of the “*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*,” and is now again offered to the publick in a superior style of Typography, with the addition of seven new plates.

“What collections Sir John Cullum possessed of his own and Mr. Thomas Martin’s for the county of Suffolk, may be seen in Mr. Gough’s ‘*Anecdotes of British Topography*,” vol. II. pp. 242, 247.

Besides



Besides a variety of notes taken in his tours about England, he communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine, Observations on Cedars, vol. XLIX. p. 138, and (qu.) on Yew-trees in Church-yards, ib. 578; to the Phil. Trans. vol. LXXIV. an account of an extraordinary Frost (reprinted in the present volume, p. 268); and to the Antiquarian Repertory, No. XXXII. an Account of St. Mary's Church at Bury. He also revised the second edition, 1771, of the Description of that antient Town.

"That Sir John Cullum was a profound Antiquary, a good Natural Historian, and an elegant Scholar, the 'History of Hawsted' sufficiently evinces. That he most punctually and conscientiously discharged the proper duties of his profession as a Divine, the grateful recollection of his parishioners will best testify. His discourses in the pulpit were plain, unaffected, and rarely in any degree controversial; adapted to the village congregation, which he gladdened by residing very near them. His attention to their truest interest was unremitted, and his example their best guide. His friendships in private life were amiable; and in his general commerce with the world, the uniform placidity of his manners, and his extensive literary acquirements, secured to him universal esteem. He was among the most valued correspondents of Mr. Gough, who sincerely lamented his loss. A specimen of his familiar letters will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1797, vol. LXVII. p. 995.

"Sir John Cullum died Oct. 9, 1785,

in the 52d year of his age; and was buried (according to the express direction of his will, dated Dec. 1, 1784,) in the church-yard at Hawsted, under the great stone that lies at the North door of the church\*. His relict, Dame Peggy Cullum, died Aug. 2, 1810, aged 78\*. Dying without issue, the title devolved on his brother, now Sir Thomas-Gery Cullum, bart. J. N."

The Volume is accompanied by a good and satisfactory Index.

73. *Journal of a Tour in Iceland, in the Summer of 1809.* By William Jackson Hooker, F. L. S. and Fellow of the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh. Second Edition, with Additions. 2 vols. 8vo. Longman and Co. and Murray.

OUR knowledge of the inhospitable regions in which Iceland is situated was comparatively confined, till the Archbishop Von Troil and Sir Joseph Banks presented to the publick their interesting information on the subject. The island furnishes so many phenomena in fire, ice, and boiling springs, that they would afford motives for almost endless inspection and reflection; and were not the voyage attended with all the difficulties and dangers of a Northern sea, no doubt the visitors of Iceland would nearly equal those of the Continent during a time of peace. As the place is circumstanced, it requires no common degree of health and courage to ex-

\* A marble tablet over the North door was thus inscribed:

"Sacred to the memory  
of the Rev. Sir John Cullum, Baronet,  
M. A. F. R. S. & F. S. A.  
late Lord of this Manor,  
and Patron and Rector of this Church;  
whose life was an ornament to his profession;  
and who, mingling the researches of the Antiquary  
with the studies and practice of the Divine,  
has faithfully transmitted  
the History and Annals of this his native place  
to latest posterity.

He departed this life Oct. the 9th, 1785,  
in the 53d year of his age."

"The above tablet has been removed, and put up on the North wall on the inside the church; and, immediately underneath it, a black marble with white letters, thus inscribed:

"Peggy and Elizabeth Blgrave  
dedicate this memorial  
to their much-loved and affectionate relative  
Dame Peggy Cullum,  
Relict of Sir John Cullum, Baronet.  
She departed this life Aug. 2, 1810,  
aged 78 years."



plore it; and therefore we are the more indebted to Mr. Hooker for his "Recollections of Iceland," of which the publick so much approved as to require a second edition of them in less than two years. The simple fact, of Sir Joseph Banks having recommended this voyage to Mr. Hooker, establishes for him a fair claim to general favour, which, we think, he has repaid by the work before us with interest.

The dedication to the worthy Baronet is composed in terms of humility with respect to the Author, and shews his anxiety that the Journal might appear under the sanction of Sir Joseph, because he considered it proper that the earliest essays of his pen should be "inscribed to him, who, by proposing and facilitating (his) tour to Iceland, first gave that pen the opportunity of being employed." Another motive tended to the same desire, which was, the circumstance of Sir Joseph Banks having advised him to publish what he had written solely for the perusal of his friends: those friends the Author found highly approved of his information; but, as he expected less partiality from the publick, which judges more correctly, he wished to shield his labours under the authority of a man to whose judgment that publick pays equal deference with himself. He further informs his patron, that he "found (his) own withholding this book would not prevent its actual publication; different parts of it having already appeared in periodical works, which have announced their intention of continuing similar extracts: and (he) consequently considered it more respectful to the publick, if not due to (himself), that, such as it is, they should have the opportunity of perusing it entire, instead of having it forced upon their attention in garbled extracts."

It appears in the Preface, that Von Troil's Letters on Iceland early inspired Mr. Hooker with an ardent wish to visit the singular spot to which they relate, to view its volcanic mountains and unequalled boiling springs. The limited intercourse between England and Iceland, and the hostile disposition of the Danish government towards this nation, seemed insurmountable impediments to the gratification of Mr. Hooker's wishes;

but in the spring of 1809, Sir Joseph Banks unexpectedly proposed to him, as a compensation for a disappointment in an intended voyage to a tropical climate, that he should take his passage in a merchant-ship, which would be ready to sail in three days, and pass the summer in Iceland. Nothing could be more acceptable than this proposal; and as a proof of his thankful acceptance of it, Mr. Hooker took care to be on board the vessel at Gravesend within the appointed time.

In the following paragraph of the Preface, the Author mentions an unfortunate event which happened to the Margaret and Anne on her return home; and refers to the narrative for an explanation. On board of this vessel were several Danish seamen, some of whom formed the diabolical resolution of setting her on fire, as was afterwards discovered by their own confession; and having accomplished their purpose effectually, it was most fortunate that the remaining part of the crew and passengers were saved by the exertions of a ship's company then near the burning vessel. Mr. Hooker suffered a heavy loss on this occasion, as little more was saved from the flames than a portion of his journal, containing the occurrences of the first four weeks of his residence in Iceland, and an Icelandic lady's wedding dress; the rest of his MS. plants, books, drawings, minerals, and other subjects of natural history, were totally consumed. "With the slender materials," continues Mr. Hooker, "that remained to me, I should not have ventured upon committing the following recollections to paper, even as they were originally intended, merely for the perusal of some of my friends, but at the solicitation of the most valued of those friends. It is to Mr. Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth, that these sheets owe their existence."

Exclusive of his obligations to Sir Joseph Banks for counsel and assistance in preparing for this voyage, the Author considers himself indebted to that gentleman for the truly hospitable reception he met with from the inhabitants of Iceland, who, he is satisfied, felt real pleasure in thus having an opportunity to pay every possible attention to a stranger introduced by their "great and generous



nerous benefactor." After his return to England, Sir Joseph no sooner heard that the Recollections of Iceland were preparing for the press, than he generously offered Mr. Hooker the use of his own MS Journal, various other valuable documents, and the matchless collection of drawings of the characteristic of the country, the dresses of the natives, &c. which were made by artists who accompanied him on his voyage to the island in 1772. Messrs. Phelps, Troward, and Bracebridge, merchants, and owners of the vessel that conveyed our Author, were extremely kind and serviceable to him; and, to add to his satisfaction, the first of those gentlemen accompanied him on business of his own. Sir George M'Kenzie was also highly useful and generous in collecting plants for Mr. Hooker in his late excursion to Iceland; and, though a total stranger to Dr. Wright of Edinburgh till after the fatal destruction of the fruits of his voyage, the latter gentleman feelingly participated in his misfortunes, and offered him the use of various subjects of natural history in his possession, which had been collected by his nephew, the late Mr. Wright, who accompanied Sir John Stauley on his voyage to that country.

The Preface thus concludes:

"No apology, I trust, will be considered necessary for prefacing my journal with a slight and very cursory sketch of Icelandic history, or with the details that follow, explanatory of the various offices, as well civil as ecclesiastical. An Introduction, comprising these, and hints on a few other most remarkable objects in the island, appeared to me to be necessary, not only for the proper understanding of much of my narrative, but to prevent these volumes from being to such a degree incomplete as would have rendered them almost useless."

The frontispiece to the first volume is a curious coloured representation of an Icelandic lady in her bridal dress; the cap is a strange erection, formed within of paper, and covered with handkerchiefs which wrap round the head at the bottom in manner of a turban. The Faldur, as it is termed, is eighteen inches in length, and compressed from a cylindrical shape

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till the upper part is quite flat, and bends over in front; rich silver gilt ornaments are suspended to the faldur. The body is covered by a spencer or jacket, much resembling, and embroidered in the same manner as that of a dragoon; the material is green velvet; and the petticoat and apron, each of fine cloth, partake of the general splendour.—A map of Iceland faces the Introduction; and prefixed to the Recollections is a map of part of the Southern quarter of Iceland, shewing the different routes of the Geysers Kreisevig and Borgafjord; at page 103 a natural chasm in the earth; and at 109 a plan of an Icelandic house, with a very good engraving of an eruption of the Geyser at 147, and an etching, we suppose by the Author, of the crater of Geyser when empty after an eruption, p. 149.

Facing the title-page of the second volume Mr. Hooker has placed a particular chart of the coast of Iceland from Kiarlarnaes to Mólshöfde, &c. This volume he calls an Appendix; and, like other Appendices, it forms a *melange* of all kinds of information respecting Iceland. The paper on volcanoes will perhaps be found as interesting as any part of the work.

We now recur to the Recollections, or Journal; and, after noticing some curious particulars in it, shall with satisfaction recommend the work to the notice of our Readers.

On perusing the narrative, our regret was strongly excited, that the inhabitants of any part of the world should be compelled to live in a state of such complete wretchedness as we find the Icelanders experience. Placed on an island where the labours of the agriculturist are exerted in vain on the surface of lava and rocks scattered in every direction, they are compelled to derive their existence from sources which would be considered by us as little better than starvation. There is no class amongst them more to be pitied than the Clergy, of whom the following facts are given p. 129:

"Of the poverty of the Clergy, as well as of the common people in Iceland, I had heard much previously to my coming to Middalur, yet was scarcely prepared for what I here met with, though I had been assured by the priest

Eglosen



Egclösen that instances were not wanting of gentlemen of his profession having been reduced, in bad winters, to such a state, for want of the necessaries of life, that they have been obliged to beg a scanty subsistence from house to house; till, through coldness, weakness, and hunger, they have perished miserably among the mountains."

To the infamy and disgrace of the crown of Denmark, the king pays but four of the twenty rix-dollars, the salary of the priest of Middalr. This poor man also exercised the trade of a blacksmith; and yet, such was the poverty of himself and family, that Mr. Hooker observed two or three of the latter "eagerly picking up from the ground the heads and entrails of the fish, which Jacob, in preparing for cooking, had thrown away." To the high honour of Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Hooker found that worthy Baronet had exerted himself to the utmost in favour of this wretched people while on the island, whose gratitude still flows in warm strains of praise.

Our limits will not permit us to enter upon the Author's description of the phenomena of the place; but we must not omit noticing an account of a dinner given by an ex-governor to Mr. Hooker and his friends. A plate, knife and fork, a bottle of claret, and a wine-glass for each guest, were placed on the table round a handsome glass castor of sugar with a rich cover of silver. The first food introduced was a large tureen of soup, made of sago, claret, and raisins. Mr. Hooker and others ate two soup-plates each, not knowing what was to follow. Two large salmon boiled and cut in slices succeeded, with a sauce of butter, vinegar, and pepper—a plate of this they cleared; then came hard-boiled eggs, of which the host placed one dozen before every guest, and insisted on their being eaten with cream and sugar; a half-roasted sheep succeeded the eggs. "It was to no purpose," says Mr. Hooker, "we assured our host that we had already eaten more than would do us good: he filled our plates with the mutton and sauce, and made us get through it as well as we could; although any one of the dishes, of which we had before partaken, was sufficient for the dinner of a moderate man. However, even this was

not all; for a large dish of waffles, as they are here called, viz. a sort of pancake made of wheat flour, flat and roasted in a mould, which forms a number of squares on the top, succeeded the mutton. They were not more than half an inch thick, and about the size of an octavo book. The Stiftsamptman, said he, would be satisfied if each of us would eat two of them." Norway biscuit and rye loaves served for bread, and the drink was the bottle of claret. Coffee was then administered in such quantity as the host thought proper, when a large bowl of rum punch came forward, and after it a second. The whole concluded with tea; and that these crammed persons might not be quite suffocated with kindness, they were compelled to depart abruptly.

74. *Omniana, or Horæ Otiosiores.*  
2 vols. 12mo. Longman and Co.

THESE volumes are from the pen of the ingenious Mr. Southey, whose facile powers of mind enable him with equal success to use the pen of the Historian, that of the Satirist of living manners, the Poet, and of the Miscellaneous Author. In this latter character he appears at present, but has not thought proper to inform us why or wherefore, in either preface, introduction, or advertisement; we therefore conclude *Omniana*, as is asserted in the title, to be the effusions of his leisure hours, and collected from the numerous works he must have perused in the course of his various literary pursuits, occasionally interspersed with original thoughts on different subjects.

There are many fastidious persons who despise this desultory kind of reading; but we are of opinion that miscellaneous anecdotes furnish many useful hints in a variety of ways; and it cannot be denied that there are few resources for the relaxation of the mind better calculated for the purpose; tales, romances, and novels, excite an interest, if they are above mediocrity, which keeps the fancy upon the stretch; but the interest of an anecdote is raised and gratified in an instant, and consequently the book is new throughout.

It would be wrong to say *Omniana* is composed with equal success in all its pages; that perhaps is impossible for  
man



man to accomplish; but we will venture to say the Reader will find considerable amusement and information in perusing the two volumes.

We shall extract one specimen of these *Horæ Otiosiores*:

“ Dogs at Court.

“ The great Turk’s dogs, and manner of keeping them, says the merchant Sanderson, are worth the sight, for they have their several attendants, as if they were great horses, and have their clothing of cloth of gold, velvet, scarlet, and other colours of cloth; their sundry couches, and the places where they are kept, most cleanly. My lord Zouch, when he was there, as Master Burton said, did like exceeding well of this place and attendance of dogs. When the great Turk went out of the city toward the wars, it was with wonderful great solemnity and notable order, too long to describe particularly; but I remember a great number of dogs led afore him, well manned and in their best apparel. . . . cloth of gold, velvet, scarlet, and purple cloth. (Purchas, pp. 1614, 1620.)

“ Sir Thomas Roe took out some English mastives to India, as a present for the Great Mogul; they were of marvellous courage. One of them leapt overboard to attack a shoal of porpoises, and was lost. Only two of them lived to reach India. They travelled each in a little coach to Agra: one broke loose by the way, fell upon a large elephant, and fastened on his trunk; the elephant at last succeeded in hurling him off. This story delighted the Mogul; and these dogs in consequence came to as extraordinary a fortune as Whittington’s cat. Each had a palanquin to take the air in, with two attendants to bear him, and two more to walk on each side and fan off the flies; and the Mogul had a pair of silver tongs made, that he might, when he pleased, feed them with his own hand.—There was a Newfoundland dog on board the *Bellona* last war, who kept the deck during the battle of Copenhagen, running backward and forward with so brave an anger, that he became a greater favourite with the men than ever. When the ship was paid off after the Peace of Amiens, the sailors had a parting dinner on shore. Victor was placed in the chair, and fed with roast beef and plum-pudding, and the bill was made out in Victor’s name. He was so called after his original master, who was no less a personage than Victor Hugues.”

75. *Notes of Conversations with Hugh M’Donald, Neil Sutherland, and Hugh M’Intosh, (who were executed at Edinburgh, 22d April, 1812.) during the Time they were under Sentence of Death; with an Account of their Behaviour during their last Moments, and some Original Papers, including an Address written by Neil Sutherland to his fellow Prisoners, on the Morning of the Day of the Execution. By William Innes, Minister of the Gospel. Sixth Edition, 12mo pp. 72. Edinburgh.*

“ ———Sunt hic etiam sua præmia laudi,

Sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt!”

IN this humble and very cheap little manual, we hesitate not to assure all our Readers, will be found thoughts that breathe and words that burn;—thoughts that breathe the genuine accents of sorrow, and words that burn with all the glow of penitence and devotion. Most pleasingly-painful are the emotions with which we shall rise (improved we trust) from its earnest perusal; for it presents the language of truth and the spirit of Christianity. If to “ save souls alive” be any claim from mortal man to the praise of Heaven; if to evince in the most artless and affecting manner “good-will towards” sinful “men” be, in any degree, to promote “the glory of God;” then may the Rev. Author of the Tract before us place it under his pillow, with no common anticipation of eternal comfort, when—(at some distant period may it be!) when—he, too, shall find ‘his soul draw near unto the grave, and his life to the destroyers.’—We shall give his laudable motives for the publication in his own words:

“ Having gone with my friend Mr. Waugh, one of the Magistrates of Edinburgh, to see three unfortunate young men, who were condemned to death in consequence of the share they had in the late riots, I found every encouragement, from their state of mind, to repeat my visits as frequently as possible. As, by treating them with sympathy, and shewing a disposition to instruct them, I gradually got into their confidence, they frequently expressed their feelings, both in their former state, and in that in which they were then placed, with a considerable degree of freedom. Besides visiting them repeatedly in the earlier period of their imprisonment, I spent a considerable time with them every day, except one, of the week immediately



mediately preceding their execution. I had thus the satisfaction of marking the very rapid progress they made in the knowledge of those truths, to which their attention was directed by the different ministers who were in the habit of attending them. Many of their observations in themselves, but especially from the way in which they were expressed, appeared to me extremely interesting, as exhibiting some very striking views of the state of the human mind, when placed in uncommon and peculiarly trying circumstances. A hope that these might be useful if generally known, first led to the publication of the following NOTES; and the interest they have excited has been apparent, from the unusually rapid and extensive demand for them.—The present edition is particularly intended for the use of the numerous Sabbath Schools in different parts of the United Kingdoms, and is printed in this form at the suggestion of a warm friend to these useful institutions.—As the young men, whose conversations are here recorded, suffered the sentence of the law at a very early age, the consideration of their youth is peculiarly calculated to attract the attention of the young reader; and I am happy to be able to mention, that the account of their execution, and of the state of their minds in the prospect of that event, has already produced salutary impressions on some young persons in this place.—This edition is therefore affectionately dedicated to the numerous YOUTH attending SABBATH SCHOOLS, in the hope that, while the perusal of these conversations will, on the one hand, fill them with gratitude, that they have been preserved from those crimes which brought Hugh M'Donald, Neil Sutherland, and Hugh M'Intosh, to an ignominious death, it will also lead them to admire that rich grace, which offers pardon to the most unworthy, who are willing to come and receive it, and to love and obey that Saviour from whom such grace proceeds."

We wonder not at the popularity and quick sale of the Work. It constitutes, indeed, an interesting and very heart-thrilling Narrative of a dreadful scene, gradually irradiated with beams of hope, and faith, and gratitude, and joy. We shall not presume to mutilate such an admirable performance by extract or abridgment. To the humane we confidently recommend a careful perusal of the whole, and assure them of much entertainment of a very exalted nature from it. Repeatedly, as we

read on, we ourselves felt reminded of some noble lines in Young's *Complaint*; and with them we shall close our hearty eulogy:

"How poor, how rich, how abject, how august,  
How complicate, how wonderful, is MAN!  
How passing wonder HE, who made him such!  
Who centred in our make such strange  
From diff'rent natures marvellously mix'd,  
Connexion exquisite of distant worlds!  
Distinguish'd link in being's endless chain!  
Midway from nothing to the Deity!  
A beam ethereal, sullied, and absorpt!  
Though sullied and dishonour'd, still divine!  
Dim miniature of greatness absolute!  
An heir of glory!—a frail child of dust!  
Helpless immortal! insect infinite!  
A worm!—a God!"

COMPLAINT, *Night I.*

76. Faulkner's *History of Fulham.*

(Continued from page 243.)

OF the late benevolent Bishop of London, Dr. Porteus, Mr. Faulkner says:

"His Lordship's residence at Fulham was distinguished by his constant and unwearied attention to the wants of the poor, and particularly to their instruction by the establishment of Sunday Schools; by his mild and unassuming manners, and by his ready aid to any work of benevolence and charity.—Of those excellent institutions, the Sunday Schools, he was the principal founder; and to his advice and assistance may be ascribed their general formation in the diocese of London.—The mildness of his private character accompanied him into public life; he was easy of access, indulgent in the exercise of his episcopal functions, and ever ready to believe in others, the pure, honest, and upright motives by which he himself was at all times actuated. The recent "Life of Bishop Porteus, by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson," precludes us from saying more; we refer our Readers to that work, and have only to add that these observations are the result of our own knowledge and feelings, arising from a long residence on the spot. This amiable Prelate died at Fulham, on the 14th of May, 1809, and was buried in the church-yard of Sunbridge, in Kent.—The bishop bequeathed his books to the See, and directed by his Will, that the profits of a complete edition of his works, after deducting the sum of 100*l.* each to the three trustees appointed by him to superintend the publication, should become the ground-work of a fund for the purpose of erecting a new Library at Fulham



Fulham Palace. The copyright of the Bishop's works, edited by the Rev. Robert Hodgson, with his Life prefixed, has been sold for the sum of 750*l*.

A good representation of the *Tête du Pont* over the Thames, between Fulham and Putney, has been already given in our last volume, p. 206. And we shall now take a few miscellaneous extracts.

"It is universally allowed that no professional man ever rendered more substantial services to his country than the late *Charles Kent, esq.* In the year 1808, the gentlemen of Norfolk presented him with an embossed silver goblet, ornamented with the emblems of Agriculture, the cover surmounted with the figure of Justice, holding the antient steelyard."

"*Mark Catesby* was born about the latter end of the year 1679. He acquaints us himself that he had very early a propensity to the study of Nature; and that his wish for higher gratifications in this way first led him to London, which he emphatically styles "the centre of Science," and after impelled him to seek further sources in a distant part of the world.—He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society soon after his second return from America, and lived in acquaintance and friendship with many of the most respectable members of that body, being greatly esteemed for his modesty and ingenuity.—Some time before his death he removed from Hoxton to Fulham, probably with a view of being near the Botanic Gardens in this neighbourhood; to one of which, the Fulham Nursery, he contributed many valuable foreign plants."

"*John Dunton* was born at Graffham in Huntingdonshire, in 1659, of which parish his father was then rector. He was for some time a bookseller in London; but, proving unsuccessful, he turned author and projector. His '*Athenian Gazette*,' a sort of Review, has been celebrated in an Ode by Swift; and the '*Narrative of his own Life*' is a very curious performance, and abounds in literary history. He was a most voluminous writer, and it would be difficult to enumerate his various publications.—He resided at Fulham about 1690."

"*Dr. Ekins*, late Dean of Carlisle, also died here.—He was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow, and was Tutor to the late Earl of Carlisle. He published, in 1771, '*A Translation of the Loves of Medea and Jason, from Apollonius Rhodius*,' in 4to. which possesses great merit.—He held succes-

sively the rectories of Quanton, Sedgefield, and Morpeth, in Durham, and was made Dean of Carlisle.—*Mr. Cumberland*, in his '*Memoirs*,' thus mentions his intimacy with this family: "I was also, at this time, in habits of the most intimate friendship with two young men of my own age, sons of a worthy clergyman in our neighbourhood, the Rev. *Mr. Ekins. Jeffery*, the elder, now deceased, was Dean of Carlisle and Rector of Morpeth; *John*, the younger, is yet living, and Dean of Salisbury.—Few men have been more fortunate in life than these brothers; fewer still have probably so well deserved their good success. With the elder of these my intimacy was the greatest; the same passion for poetry possessed us both, the same attachment to the drama: our respective families indulged us in our propensities, and were mutually amused with our domestic exhibition. My friend *Jeffery* was in my family, as I was in his, an inmate ever welcome; his genius was quick and brilliant, his temper sweet, and his nature mild and gentle in the extreme: I loved him as a brother; we never had the slightest jar; nor can I recollect the moment in our lives, that ever gave occasion of offence to either. Our destinations separated us in the more advanced period of our time; his duties drew him to a distance from the scenes I was engaged in; his lot was prosperous and placid, and well for him it was, for he was not made to combat with the storms of life.—In early youth, long before he took orders, he composed a drama of an allegorical cast, which he entitled, '*Florio; or, the Pursuit of Happiness*.' There was a great deal of fancy in it; and I wrote a Comment upon it, almost as long as the Drama itself, which I sent to him as a mark of my admiration of his genius, and my affection for his person."

"The first house on the East side of Parson's Green was built by *Sir Francis Child*, Lord Mayor of London in 1699, who was buried in Fulham Church-yard; and was for many years the property of his family.

"On the site of the house at the South side, now occupied by *Dr. Taylor*, was an antient mansion, which formerly belonged to *Sir Edward Saunders*, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1682.—It has since been celebrated as the residence of *Mr. Samuel Richardson*, who removed hither, in 1755, from North-end; where he composed some of his works, particularly the novels of '*Clarissa Harlowe*' and '*Sir Charles Grandison*.'—*Thomas Edwards*, author of '*Canons of Criticism*,' being on a visit to *Mr. Richardson*, died here, Jan. 2, 1757."



In our Review for March, we introduced some very excellent specimens of engravings on wood.—As connected with a subject which has lately been elucidated by Sir Henry Halford, one other specimen shall now be given, from a Bust and Cenotaph in Hammersmith Chapel.

“ Against the North wall of the nave, near the pulpit, at a considerable height from the ground, is a fine bronze bust of Charles I. on a monument of black and white marble, with the following inscription :

This Effigies was  
Erected by the special appointment  
of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knight & Baronet,  
as a grateful commemoration of that  
Glorious Martyr King Charles  
the First, of blessed  
Memory.

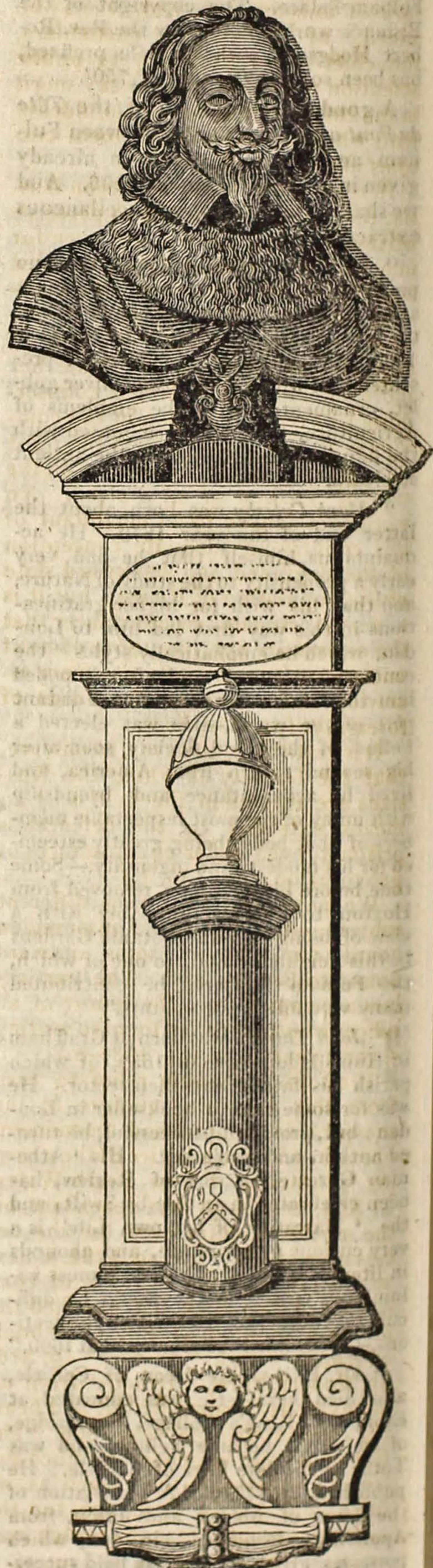
“ Beneath, on a pedestal of black marble, is an urn inclosing the heart of Sir Nicholas Crispe; on the pedestal is inscribed :

“ Within this urn is entombed the heart of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Kt. and Baronet, a loyal sharer in the sufferings of his late and present Majesty. He first settled the trade of Gold from Guinea, and there built the Castle of Cormantine. Died the 26th of February 1665; aged 67 Yeares.

“ The bust of King Charles was placed here by Sir Nicholas Crispe in his lifetime, in grateful commemoration of his Royal Master. Sir Nicholas was interred in the family vault in the parish church of St. Mildred, in Bread-street; but he directed his heart, after his decease, should be placed in an urn beneath this bust.”

77. *Geographical, Commercial, and Political Essays; including Statistic Details of various Countries.* 8vo. pp. 323. Longman and Co.

THE miscellaneous memoranda which compose this volume, were committed to writing at different times by a Gentleman who has declined to communicate his name to the publick; but who, it appears from the preface, resided in a large commercial city, and had opportunities of frequent intercourse with Travellers. In company with these, and with other persons acquainted with foreign countries, he found means to glean a variety of statistical facts, of more or less importance, which he thought it worth while to put on record. This being done without the least view to publi-





publication, the work exhibits a mixture of unconnected, and, it may be added, of unarranged particulars, the chief claim of which to public attention must rest, not on any merit in the composition, but on the fidelity with which they represent local customs and manners.

In reading the observations on Russia, the reader cannot fail to perceive what a vast field there is still open for improvement in that thinly-peopled and half-civilized country. To cultivate peace for a long series of years, would add more to the strength of that empire, and would enable her more effectually to form a counterpoise to French ambition in the commonwealth of Europe, than the most splendid acquisition of territory on the side of Turkey or of Poland. No words can convey to an inhabitant of this country an adequate conception of the degraded and backward state of the population of Russia; but it is a very fortunate circumstance that the natives are not, like those of most uncivilized countries, averse from receiving instruction at the hands of foreigners (pp. 132, 133).

It is gratifying, however, to observe, that the ferocity of which the Russians are accused in the field is by no means extended to the defenceless prisoner, even under circumstances of provocation, (pp. 136, 7.)

We next pass to a very different subject:—the regulations observed on board our Convict ships outward bound to Botany Bay. The particulars are copied from the report of an officer who committed them to writing several years ago, (pp. 193—5.)

It affords a sensible relief to turn from this disgusting picture to the prospect of comfort and amendment opened (p. 92.) in a notice of the growing prosperity of New South Wales. At first the colony was dependant on the mother country even for the necessaries of life; but in 1794 a new æra began, and the increase of corn crops and live stock has equalled the most sanguine expectation. The book concludes with a "Picture" (p. 316) of Modern Paris, extracted from an anonymous German writer, and bearing reference to the year 1806. The Germans have in general as much national antipathy to the French as we have; and it is to be hoped, for the sake of morality, that the sketch here

exhibited is drawn in too unfavourable colours.

78. Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, &c. The Seventh Volume; containing a copious Index to the preceding Volumes.* 8vo. pp. 486. (Given, without farther Charge, to Purchasers of the former Volumes.)

VERY few Books in modern times more imperiously demanded a copious Index, than this ample Collection of detached Literary Anecdotes; and still fewer have had an Index so ably and attentively compiled. The volume of Dr. Pegge's "Anonymiana" approaches nearer to it than any other within our recollection.

If it were not unusual to review an Index, the present Volume would afford some pleasant and interesting extracts. But, for a variety of obvious reasons, we must alike abstain from criticism or commendation.

In a Prefatory Advertisement, Mr. Nichols observes,

"The unavoidable delay which has occurred in the completion of this Index has been eventually useful; having afforded the opportunity of again and again recurring to a minute examination of the whole Work, and of noticing occasional errors both of the pen and of the press. Some of these might have escaped the Reader's observation; and others would have been readily excused and corrected. By far the greater part, however, are improvements, derived from subsequent researches and communications; having received from several intelligent Friends substantial evidence of their honouring the 'Anecdotes' by an attentive perusal. Those remarks I was gradually incorporating for the press, and had actually printed more than 50 pages; but such is already their extent, that they would appear wholly out of place at the end of an Index in which they could not be included. As the only alternative, therefore, I have determined to continue the 'Typographical Annals' by One more Volume; to which the various 'Additions' may conveniently be appended.

After an ingenuous enumeration of a few of the *Errata graviora*, he adds,

"One article more shall be noticed, though it is rather an omission than an error.—In vol. I. p. 151, the name of my good friend Andrew Strahan, esq. should have been joined to that of his worthy Father, as an instance of a Printer and Bookseller being a Member of the Great Council



Council of the Nation; and, to the honour of the profession, Joseph Butterworth, esq. a Law Bookseller of first-rate reputation, has been chosen a Representative in the present Parliament for his native City of Coventry. Not to mention the *Churchills* and the *Tonsons* of old times, three other Members of the Company of Stationers have also been honoured by seats in parliament—Sir Matthew Bloxam, Sheriff of London 1787, and Alderman in 1803; Richard Ramsbottom, esq. and Geo. Longman, esq.—Of Lord Mayors, they may boast of Sir John Davis, Sir Steph. Theodore Janssen, Thos. Wright, esq. W. Gill, esq. J. Boydell, esq.; and they look forward with no small degree of satisfaction to Michaelmas-day 1813, when Mr. Alderman Domville, one of their most meritorious assistants, is next in rotation for that high and important office.—Of Sheriffs they have had an abundant harvest (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXIV. p. 965); and Mr. Alderman Magnay and George Longman\*, esq. (two worthy Members of their Company) stand prominent for the ensuing year.

“Of Giles Hussey, esq. the ‘*Pictorum Princeps*’ of Dorsetshire, a separate Article and Portrait will appear in the *Eighth* Volume; with a Memoir and Portrait of my late much-respected friend George Allan, esq.—Portraits also will be given of Dr. Browne Willis, the Rev. Sir John Cullum, Bart. and the late Mr. James Basire.—Those of some other Worthies will probably be contributed by surviving relatives.

“I must repeat my acknowledgments to the young Friend by whose skill and assiduity this full and satisfactory Index has been completed; the extensive Work which it illustrates being of so desultory and miscellaneous a nature, that such a key to it became indispensably requisite. Having been employed, for nearly twelve months, in revising the sheets through the press, I confidently anticipate that those who can best appreciate its merits will be the most ready to pardon occasional defects. J. N.”

This is followed by another short Preface from the Compiler of the Index, explanatory of the Plan on which it is formed, and equally creditable to his modesty, his ingenuity, and his gratitude.

79. *The Year; a Poem.* By John Bidlake, D. D. of Christ Church, Oxford; Chaplain to their Royal Highnesses

\* Mr. Alderman Magnay is now one of the Sheriffs Elect; but Mr. Longman has declined the honour, and paid the accustomed fine. EDIT.

*the Prince Regent, and the Duke of Clarence.* 8vo. pp. 236. R. Rees.

WHILST we were cutting open the leaves of the present Volume, not having heard of the Author's misfortune, we were forcibly struck by an accidental glance at the following appeal, “To the Friends of the Church of England,” which appeared in “*The Times*” of June 15:

“The Rev. Dr. Bidlake, appointed to read the Bampton Lecture, during the delivery of the third Discourse was seized with an affection of the head, which terminated in Blindness. He is without any preferment, and has been obliged to give up the Curacy of Stonehouse, Devon, from which the principal part of his income was derived. It has been proposed to print a new edition of his Bampton Lectures, and the book will be ready for delivery in the course of a few months. In the mean time Dr. Bidlake's health has been much impaired; and it has pleased God to fill up the measure of his distress by an attack of Paralysis, which has recently seized him. Under these circumstances his demand for immediate assistance and support is become more urgent; and those persons who have expressed an intention of subscribing to the Work, and who have not yet paid their Subscription, are requested, if they think proper, to advance the same, for the benevolent purpose abovementioned. The attention of others is solicited to this distressful case; and those who feel disposed to assist a Clergyman who is the author of many useful Publications, and who is known to his immediate neighbours by a conscientious discharge of his Parochial duties, are requested to make their Donations to Messrs. Rivington, booksellers, St. Paul's Church-yard; Mr. Rees, bookseller, Pall-mall; or, to Mr. Hatchard, bookseller, Piccadilly. It is proposed, in the first place, to relieve the immediate pressure occasioned by this uncommon calamity; and then to apply the remainder of the money subscribed, to the purchase of an annuity, to insure to Dr. Bidlake a comfortable maintenance for the rest of his life. A numerous and respectable List of Subscribers may be seen at either of the above places. If any Gentleman wishes to obtain farther information of this case, or of the character of Dr. Bidlake, he is referred to Dr. Cole, the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford.”

Such an appeal cannot fail of having the full effect which we most sincerely wish it may excite; and we copy it immediately, though under the necessity of postponing the Review of the Poem till our Supplement.



20. *Conversation; a Didactic Poem. In Three Parts. By William Cooke, Esq. The Third Edition, revised and enlarged with a new Preface; small 8vo. pp. 24 and 97.*

WE have very sincere pleasure in seeing this new Edition of a Didactic Poem by a respectable Friend, whose own powers of Conversation we have many years since witnessed, in friendly argument with the sturdy Moralist Dr. Johnson, at the Essex-head Club—a delightful association—of whom the Author of this Poem and his present Reviewer are now nearly the only survivors.

Of the Poem itself we have spoken in vol. LXVII. p. 878; and of the second Edition, vol. LXXVII. p. 643.—It is now considerably improved; and we shall extract a few passages from the Author's new Preface:

“Amongst the many improvements which have been made, and are daily making, in the progress of Education, it is rather extraordinary that *Conversation* should be so much neglected, as not to be considered as an useful assistant in such a national concern. What is here meant by Conversation, is that species of it which might be agreeably and profitably conducted in assemblies of both sexes at one another's houses, or other appropriated places for the purposes of discussing such occasional subjects as may be useful and ornamental to society. By such an exchange of talents each sex would be benefited, and a practical knowledge of life acquired, which books alone cannot bestow.—The deeper parts of erudition, whether consisting of languages or sciences, require much time, abstraction, and self-contemplation. They refer mostly to *professors*, and though highly necessary to keep up the general *depôt* of learning, are of little use in the currency of the world; but *manners* touch on every side—they are what vex or soothe us—corrupt or purify—barbarize or refine us. In short, they are what principally educate and express the mind, and act upon us like the air we breathe in, by a steady, uniform, insensible operation.—Since the revival of letters, there have been but two attempts to introduce this system of education amongst us; the one in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the other in that of Charles the First. Of the former of these, ‘it would have been much more honoured in the breach than the observance’—as of all the wild schemes of

literary innovation, this seems to be one of the first.”

A brief history of it is then given; and Mr. Cooke proceeds,

“During the reign of James, there was no attempt at establishing any kind of public conversation whatever; it was rather the reign of *male favouritism*; and so far from any sentimental intercourse between the two sexes being established, it was not the *etiquette* for women to appear at Court: some great men, no doubt, flourished at this period, but the general rage was for pedantry and puns, masques and tournaments, which seemed to occupy all the leisure hours of the king, nobility, and gentry.—The succeeding reign, however, made ample amends; Charles, who was both an *amateur* and a practiser of the fine arts, aided by the lively and elegant manners of his Queen, the beautiful but unfortunate *Henrietta*, brought the ladies back again to Court, where not only conversational parties were kept up, but disseminated amongst all the circles of the polite and fashionable. Swift, who had an opportunity of knowing the fact, speaks of this *æra* in the following manner:—‘I take the highest period of politeness in England to have been the peaceable part of King Charles the First's reign; and from what we read of those times, as well as the accounts I have formerly met with from some who lived in that Court, the methods then used for raising and cultivating conversation were altogether different from ours. Several ladies, whom we find celebrated by the Poets of that age, had assemblies at their houses, where persons of the best understandings, and of both sexes, met to pass the evening in discoursing upon whatever agreeable subjects were occasionally started; and although we are apt to ridicule the sublime Platonic notions they had, or personated, in love and friendship, I conceive their refinements were grounded upon reason, and that a *little grain of romance* is no ill ingredient to preserve and exalt the dignity of human nature, without which it is apt to degenerate into every thing that is sordid, vicious, and low.’—The great revolution in government which succeeded this period, not only swept Conversation from the pale of polite life, but every thing that could soften and ameliorate human cares; even beauty was in disgrace; it was forbidden to love, it was criminal to consider it as an object of desire.”

“The restoration of Monarchy endeavoured to make ample amends to beauty for the indignities of the Commonwealth; but, though women were never so much caressed,



caressed, they were not proportionably respected. Love seemed to be considered more as an appetite than a passion, and the grossness of this principle infected the public manners; hence the cavaliers of that day, in avoiding spiritual pride and moroseness, departed from the essential principles of religion and morals, and by too widely contrasting the language and manners of hypocrisy, they shamelessly violated the laws of decency and decorum.—The bigotry of the next reign rather damped the spirit of conversation; nor did the Revolution, in the following one, (though otherwise of the highest importance to the constitution of the country,) much enlarge it. The Augustan age of Queen Anne, no doubt, disseminated a considerable degree of useful knowledge amongst the general classes of society; and it is to the elegant and moral pen of Addison, that we owe a chastity of humour, and a grace of expression, unknown to our preceding writers. But however those Essayists enlarged the general mind, they formed no school for conversation; the public thought and wrote better, it is true, but felt no incitement strong enough to improve this acquisition into a regular and practical branch of education.—The fact is, the *spirit of commerce*, which had been gradually taking root since the reign of Henry the Seventh, now began to appear as one of the prominent features of the English character, which, followed by the general interests that men of all ranks and talents found in politicks, they cultivated business and debate more than refined and enlivened society. Succeeding times have greatly enlarged these views, by making them the broad and general road to riches, rank, and reputation.”

After many other sensible observations, Mr. Cooke concludes,

“In recommending this branch of education so warmly, it is not meant, in the least, to advocate for any degree of frivolity, or over-refinement, in that system.—No, let the English character stand, as it always did, and I hope ever will, upon the broad basis of a fair, plain communication of sound knowledge; but let it be, at the same time, remembered that courtesy and polished manners do not preclude the manly virtues, that there is a *suaviter in modo*, as well as a *fortiter in re*; and that it is by a happy combination of these qualities, that men best rise to characters of eminence and respectability.”

81. *A List of Plates, Maps, &c. (Fifteen Hundred and Sixty-two in number,) contained in the Gentleman's Magazine,*

*from the Year 1731 to 1807 inclusive, with References to the Pages where they should be placed, and to the Numbers in which they were published; 8vo. pp. 51. Machell Stace; Nichols and Co.; and all other Booksellers.*

WE consider ourselves as under much obligation to this active and intelligent Bookseller for the great pains he has taken in digesting this List, which, we doubt not, will prove highly acceptable to many of our curious Readers; and heartily wish that he may find encouragement to proceed with Indexing other parts of our voluminous labours.—A separate Index, either to the Obituary from the beginning, or to the Miscellaneous Articles from 1786, might probably answer his purpose, had he leisure to undertake it.—The present Work is thus introduced:

“This List of Plates, Maps, &c. (fifteen hundred and sixty-four in number) contained in the Gentleman's Magazine from the year 1731 to 1807 inclusive, is published for the use of Possessors of sets of that periodical publication; and also as a guide to Bookbinders, having references to the pages where the plates should be placed, and to the numbers in which they were published.—Sets of the Gentleman's Magazine already bound, which may not exactly correspond with this List in regard to the pages and plates they refer to, are not to be deemed incorrect, should the different volumes contain the requisite number; the directions in the early volumes being in many instances irregular.—The Publisher hopes this List will prove useful and correct. It concludes with 1807, the year previous to the fire at Messrs. Nichols's Printing Office; and will be continued at different periods, provided it should meet with the approbation of the publick.”

82. *Classical Pastime, in a set of Poetical Enigmas, on the Planets and Zodiacal Signs. By Marianne Curties 8vo. pp. 103. J. Richardson.*

“THIS little Work is presented to the publick, as one of the trifles of the day, too insignificant to require a preface, and expecting the smile only of those who possess the happy philosophy of being easily pleased; which disposition residing chiefly with the young and inexperienced, to them it is dedicated, by their truly affectionate well-wisher, Marianne Curties. Abbey-house, Reading, May 4, 1813.

This “Classical Pastime” will afford a pleasing entertainment even to Children six feet high.



## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"It is surely happy for a man to have a real sensibility for fine musick; because he has, by that means, one source of enjoyment more, than those whose auditory nerves are less delicately strung."—MOORE'S *Italy*.

"It is the lowest style only of arts, whether painting, poetry, or musick, that may be said, in the vulgar sense, to be naturally pleasing. The higher efforts of those arts, we know by experience, do not affect minds wholly uncultivated."

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

22. *The Seasons; composed by Joseph Haydn, Mus. D. adapted for Voices and Pianoforté by Muzio Clementi. No. 1. Spring, pp. 49. Clementi & Co.*

THE four Seasons by Haydn, although one of the principal works of that wonderful composer, has hitherto been scarcely known, except by name, in this country. According to Le Breton, the poetry for the musick of the Seasons, and for Haydn's *chef-d'œuvre*, the Creation, was written by his friend the Baron Van Swieten. To relish all the excellencies of the present work, requires not only nerves delicately strung, but a complete acquaintance with the mysteries of musical composition. To the pianoforte player who is neither singer nor composer, it cannot afford much pleasure, without the assistance of three pretty good vocal performers. The characters in the piece are, Simon, a farmer, (bass voice); Jane, his daughter, (a treble); Lucas, a young countryman, (a tenor voice); country people and hunters. It commences with an Overture, in G minor, "expressing the passage from Winter to Spring." This occupies five pages, and is so full of uncommon harmony and abrupt modulation, that the numerous persons who are partial to musick of a gay character, who consider pandéan airs as the most agreeable sort of musick, would find it less to their liking than the "daddy-mammy" of a squad of drummers. Lively musick is what delights the multitude. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Clementi's arrangement of the Creation, will know what to expect in his adaptation of the Seasons. We have no faults to find but with the paper on which the musick is printed: for musick like *this* it should be more durable. It is unnecessary for us to recommend the works of "the admirable and matchless Haydn." "From his productions," says Dr. Burney, "I have received more pleasure late in

my life (1789), when tired of most other musick, than I ever received in the most ignorant and rapturous part of my youth, when everything was new, and the disposition to be pleased undiminished by criticism or satiety." We have mentioned only the overture:—the rest of the present number consists of recitatives, airs, and choruses, with accompaniments the most ingenious, in which musical imitation and expression are carried to the highest pitch of excellence. The Spring concludes with a vocal fugue in B flat major, "Endless praise to thee we'll sing, Almighty Lord of all."—Summer, the second number of the work, is just published:—Joseph Haydn was born in Lower Austria, 31st March, 1732. He came to England in 1790, and repeated his visit in 1797, remaining here about 18 months each time. In 1795, he composed his Creation, which is now pretty generally known and admired in this country, although some think the musick rather too dramatic for the church. He died 21st May, 1808. "We are acquainted with about 800 of his compositions, among which are 118 symphonies, 163 sonatas for the Basitor (a small species of violoncello), 44 sonatas for the pianoforte, 24 concertos for different instruments, 83 quartets, 24 trios, a numerous collection of pieces in 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 parts for various instruments, 13 airs in four parts, 85 canons, 42 single songs, accompaniments and ritornelli for 365 Scotch airs, a great number of dances and waltzes, 15 Italian and 5 German operas, 5 oratorios, 15 masses, some *Te Deums*, and other pieces of church musick."—*Le Breton*.

23. *The Smile of Affection, a Ballad, written by John Lee Lewis, Esq. the Musick composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge, pp. 5. Clementi and Co.*  
WE recommend this pleasing and easy little song, but consider it as far from



from being one of Dr. Clarke's best. The passages are more common than his generally are, yet they are everywhere very well adapted to the words. The melody to the line, "And bright are the dew-drops that hang on the thorn," appears to be borrowed from Kelly's childish song, "The mischievous Bee;" and the close from "The Cottager's Saturday night." In the conclusion of a song, it is no easy matter for a composer to avoid using a melody that was the invention of some other writer. This song is in the major key of G, and the compass of the vocal part is from middle D a tenth upwards.

24. Russian Marches, performed by the most distinguished Regiments in the Service of Alexander, Emperor of all the Russias; dedicated to the Countess of Chatham, and arranged for the Pianoforte, by H. Liebe. Preston, pp. 12.

THESE marches bear very curious names, and possess a common share of military spirit: common indeed! for musick less original cannot be imagined. There is a tiresome sameness throughout the whole set.

25. Two Grand Waltzes for the Pianoforte, with a Flute Accompaniment, composed and dedicated to Miss Mary Seymour, by J. C. Mencke, Musician to the Prince Regent, pp. 5. Preston.

THE first waltz is in G major, followed by a "trio" in C major: the second is in E flat major, followed by a trio in the relative minor key. These form pleasing lessons for the pianoforte, and do the author credit. They are not, like many modern compositions, made up of scraps of melody that every body has heard before in some piece or other. On the 3d staff, page 4, the effect of the B flat on the phrasing of the melody deserves a young composer's attentive consideration. The ear generally requires the prominent or most striking parts of a composition to be at equal distances or intervals of time. In some pieces, however, design requires the contrary: see Haydn's *Earthquake*, &c. &c.

26. Le Chansonnier des Graces; avec Quarante deux Airs gravés. A Paris, 1813. *The Song-book of the Graces.*

COMPARING these neatly-engraved airs with old collections, we perceive that the French have much improved in melody. Their musick is

more Italianised, and has, consequently, more expression than formerly; yet it still contains a notable portion of that melodious ugliness so characteristic of the French. The following information is not to be found in our French Dictionaries; we therefore extract it: "By the word *timbre*, we mean the designation of any song-tune, or the first (or sometimes the last) verse of the song for which the tune was composed. We also understand by this word any verse, or the burthen of a song; thus

(9) Chantez, dansez, amusez-vous,  
Mon père était pot (*air de facture*).

(14) Sautez par la croisée,  
are *timbres*: these airs may be adapted to the songs which, in this collection, are preceded by the same numbers.

Airs, *dits de facture*, are such as cannot be applied to any other poetry than that for which they were composed, unless we parody exactly the rhythm of the original words. Many of these songs are very amusing. One is written to ridicule the clipping pronunciation of the Normans.

Translation of "O Nanny."

Chansonnier des Graces, 1813.

Loin d'un monde rempli d'appas,  
Tendre Nancy, tu veux me suivre;  
Tu veux accompagner mes pas  
Dans le désert où je vais vivre;  
Pourras-tu quitter sans regret  
La ville et ses fêtes nouvelles?  
Cette cour où l'on admirait  
Nancy, la plus belle des belles?

Du soleil bravant les rayons,  
Pourras-tu parcourir la plaine?  
Pourras-tu des froids aquilons  
Souffrir la rigoureuse haleine?  
Sans gémir, pourras-tu des bois  
Entendre les échos fidèles  
Redire aux accens de ma voix;  
Nancy, la plus belle des belles.

Quand tu veux partager mon sort,  
Sais-tu quelle en est l'injustice?  
Ton amour est-il assez fort  
Pour ce pénible sacrifice?  
Laisse-moi seul de la douleur  
Subir les atteintes cruelles;  
L'Amour créa pour le bonheur  
Nancy, la plus belle des belles.

Mais quand le lugubre beffroi  
Sonnera mon heure dernière,  
Accours, Nancy, viens près de moi,  
Que ta main ferme ma paupière;  
Qu'un souris tendre, caressant,  
Calme mes angoisses mortelles;  
Et que j'expire en embrassant  
Nancy, la plus belle des belles.

M. JOUY."  
SELECT



## SELECT POETRY.

*Imitation of the Elegiac Verses inscribed at  
Bristol to the Memory of a lamented Wife.*

QUISQUIS erit, morientis amans, qui  
pectore læso

Hic trepidè oblatas jecit amantis opes,  
Quisquis erit, morbi sperans lenire dolo-  
rem,

Cui serò effusæ nil opis unda tulit,  
Qui mutè invigilans, votis, precibusque  
laccessit [timet,

Fontis aquam, sperat fausta, malumque  
Cui triste officium, lethalem abstergere  
lympham,

Quæ furtim obrepit fronte super gelidâ,  
Qui cedentem oculum, tremulæ suspiria  
vocis,

Pallentesque genas, albaque labra notat,  
Huc si perveniens, hæc inter funera, nuptæ  
Carmina sacra legat, quæ sibi fecit  
amor, [lorem,

Depicta inveniet sua damna, suumque do-  
Uxoremque suam flebit, ut ipse meam:  
Evolat ex oculis animi cœlestis imago,

Deliciæ,—veneres,—gratia,—forma,—  
decus; [recti

Conjugis exemplar, sub quâ duce, conscia  
Jura dedit virtus, et sua fecit amor:

Hæc satis; admonitus per eum, qui, spiri-  
tus, urnæ,

Morte adimit sancti pulveris interitum,  
Castigat lachrymas dolor, et complectitur  
urnam,

Quæ meritis iter est, in penetrale Dei.

[We have been told, by a Correspon-  
dent, that Mr. Hardinge wrote these lines  
at Bristol, upon one of his Journeys to the  
circuit in Wales; having made a note of  
the original, which he thought uncommonly  
pathetic, tender, and beautiful. EDIT.]

## EPITAPH

To the memory of the Right Hon. George,  
Earl of Tyrconnel, Viscount Calling-  
ford, Baron Carpenter, Aid-de-camp to  
His Royal Highness the Commander in  
Chief, a Captain in the 1st Regiment of  
Foot Guards, Secretary with Lord Cath-  
cart in the Embassy to St. Petersburg—  
who died, at the age of 24 years, at Wil-  
na, on the 20th of December last, "from  
excessive fatigue in pursuit of the  
French: and to whose remains Field  
Marshal Prince Kutousoff Smolensko  
ordered all Military Honours to be paid,  
and directed a Monument to be erected  
in the Church of the reformed Religion."

*Lord Cathcart's dispatch to Government.*

WHILE o'er thy bier, amid his Victor-  
bands, [stands,  
Smolensko's Prince a pious mourner  
He bids to raise the monumental stone,  
To tell how rare TYRCONNEL'S virtues  
shone.

O worth too early to thy Country lost!  
Yet, thus attested, 'tis thy Country's boast:  
At Wilna's altar, lo! her Genius bends—  
Thy Cathcart there to Heav'n that zeal  
commends [scorn'd repose,  
Which burn'd beyond its strength—which  
To win thy deathless titles from her foes\*.  
Ah! though the wreath she cull'd to grace  
thy brow,

(So watching thy return,) avail not now,  
A brighter halo circles round thy fame,  
Where Angels greet thee with a PATRIOT'S  
name: [draws—  
Whence thy freed soul the envied comfort  
Th' have died the death most honour'd—IN  
HER CAUSE; [inspires,  
While such thy triumph this sure hope  
"Ev'n in our ashes live their wonted fires."

CHARLES P. MYDDELTON, A. M.

Minister of Heaton-Norris, and Chap-  
lain to the late, and present Earl of  
Tyrconnel.

*Ardwick Green, May 10.*

## ELEGIAC ODE, for Five Voices.

*The Poetry written by the Rev. THOMAS  
BEAUMONT. The Music composed by  
W. HORSLEY, Mus. Bac. Oxon. And by  
them inscribed to the Memory of their  
Friend, the late SAMUEL HARRISON.*

Sung at the Vocal Concert on Friday,  
May 7th, 1813, by Mrs. BIANCHI LACY,  
Mrs. VAUGHAN, MESSRS. GREATOREX, W.  
KNYVETT, and BARTLEMAN.

## INTRODUCTION ..... ORGAN.

THE breathing Organ swells the sound of  
woe, [winds along:  
Through high-arch'd ailes the cadence  
Solemn, yet sweet, the plaintive tidings flow  
In all the mournful melody of song.

With voices blended in harmonious lay,  
The sorrowing Choir their heavy loss  
deplore;

And this last tribute of affection pay  
To their beloved Comrade, now no more.

'Twas his, celestial pleasure to impart,  
Judgment with Taste and Science to  
combine, [art,

Waking, with Seraph-voice and matchless  
Immortal HANDEL'S harmony divine.

Peace, gentle Spirit! to thy lov'd remains!  
Let no rude sounds thy halcyon grave  
annoy! [strains,"

But "Gentle Airs †," and "soft melodious  
Attend thy passage to the realms of joy!

\* The family motto is, "Per acuta Bel-  
li," *Through the Toils of War.*

† HANDEL'S beautiful song of "Gentle  
Airs," a portion of which is introduced in  
this place, was the last public performance  
of Mr. HARRISON.



## THE MUSICK OF THE GROVES.

From Mr. G. DYER'S "Poetics."

CLARA and I, the other day,  
Walk'd out: the birds were blithe and  
gay,

As striving all to please their loves:  
So great a stir the warblers made,  
In their orchestras over head,  
There seem'd a Concert of the Groves.

Clara and I sat down together,  
Like two young birds of the same feather,  
Yet grave as two old Quaker-preachers.  
Quoth I, "Clara, you have read Gay,  
And well know what these warblers say,  
For they have often been your teachers.

"Of all these birds that seem so blest,  
Pray, tell me which you like the best,  
And why by you they are preferr'd?"

Quoth Clara, "That I'll freely do,  
But after, I must hear from you  
As freely, what's your fav'rite bird.

"I love the bird that hails the morn;  
The linnet trilling on the thorn;  
The blackbird's clear loud song:  
But most I love the melting tale,  
That's warbled by the nightingale,  
So sweetly warbled all night long.

"That lark has taught me when to rise;  
Those other warblers, how to prize  
The cheerful song of day:  
I love to soothe affliction's pain,  
And I have learn'd the soothing strain,  
From Philomela's ev'ning lay."

Then I: "Clara, you oft have seen  
A little bird on yonder green,  
In varied colours gaily drest;  
To me it pours a pensive song,  
Yet sweet—and neither loud nor long;  
That is *my* bird, Robin Redbreast.

"It sings no better than it teaches,  
And thus, methinks, the warbler preaches,  
Clara, it surely speaks to you;  
One day I listen'd at the door,  
And heard you sing an hour or more,  
A song, I thought, to Nature true."

"Those birds which there so gaily sing,  
They do but hail the flaunting spring,  
And gaudy summer's golden hours:  
I sing, when sombre autumn comes;  
I love to cheer the winter glooms;  
And may my song, sweet girl, be yours!"

"They droop at the departing year;  
While I still all the village cheer:  
May you your spring-time gaily fill!  
But cheer, when spring-time shall decay,  
Your friends with your autumnal lay,  
And be their winter-warbler still!"

Mr. URBAN, *Stratford-upon-Avon, Feb. 20.*

THAT the youthful attainments of John Meacham may be remembered, I have selected from his other scholastic compositions, a poem upon his native town of Stratford (written, in 1782, in his 17th year), which I trust you will preserve.

Yours, &c.

R. B. WHEELER.

## ON STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

SAFE from the noisy world retir'd,  
I turn my thoughts on Thee,  
Thrice happy spot, by all admir'd,  
By none so much as me.

Genius in thee a cradle found,  
Thou nurs'd the hidden flame;  
From thee went forth the pleasing sound,  
From thee, a *Shakspeare's* name.

Sweet Avon, too! may e'er thy stream  
In cheerful murm'ring glide;  
Be thou the subject of my theme,  
Be thou my Muse's pride.

Oft when the noonday's scorching heat  
Has warm'd my youthful blood;  
Near thee I've sought a cool retreat,  
Or plung'd into the flood.

Oft at the dawn of early day  
On thy sweet bank I've stray'd,  
Oft there I've bent my lonely way,  
Beneath the evening's shade.

There many a fragrant flowret blows  
That e'er can deck the mead;  
There many a luscious violet grows,  
And lily rears its head.

Oft at the foot of yonder brake  
I've ply'd the luring hook,  
Soon as the blackbird was awake,  
Or croak'd the plaintive rook.

Whilst round my head the feather'd throng  
In heavenly concert join'd  
Sweet Philomela's tender song,  
To raise my thoughtful mind.

Thrice pleasing Stream! unknown to strife,  
Yet known to every sweet,  
Might I here pass my future life,  
My lot would be complete.

Then, Avon! would I view thy stream,  
And by each bubble learn,  
That life's short day is but a dream,  
Ah! never to return!

Or, if my cruel fate ordain  
Some other seat for me,  
Oh! may my relicks here remain,  
When death hath set me free\*:

Where sweetest Shakspeare, Fancy's child,  
Infus'd with heavenly fire,  
Warbled his native wood-notes wild,  
And tun'd the tender lyre.

\* The Author (who was son of Mr. John Meacham, an eminent Surgeon of Stratford, by Dinah, his wife) died upon the 1st of June, 1784, at the age of 19 years; and was buried near Shakspeare in the Chancel of Stratford upon Avon Church; where his parents erected a Monument to the memory of this sincerely lamented son, "who was cut off in the bloom of youth, when he gave the most flattering hopes of being a source of happiness to his friends, and an ornament to society."

R. B. W.

May



May still contentment, friendship, peace,  
 Here shed their influence o'er,  
 Till every earthly care shall cease,  
 And time shall be no more.  
 Then, Stratford, then, from age to age  
 Thy sacred name shall stand  
 Inscib'd in Time's recorded page,  
 The envy of the land.

FEMALE CELIBACY;

Or, *The Grave of Cynthia. By the Author of the "Bachelor's Soliloquy \*."*

WHERE youthful circles make resort,  
 Nightly to flaunt in trim array,  
 Where meet in Fashion's airy court  
 The light, the giddy, and the gay,  
 I would not seek,  
 To wet one cheek  
 With gentle Pity's holy dew:  
 Why shade with clouds a summer-sky?  
 Why dim the lustre of an eye  
 Which sorrow never knew?  
 But lives there one whose feeling breast,  
 Those festive scenes can bear to leave,  
 To wander where the weary rest,  
 And feel how sweet it is to grieve?  
 If such there be,  
 O! come with me,  
 And view poor Cynthia's lowly bed;  
 'Tis yonder little fresh-green sod,  
 Where seldom mourner's foot hath trod,  
 Or pious tear been shed.  
 Oh, Time! I would not blame thy power,  
 For Cynthia's youth and beauty flown,  
 I mourn but that so sweet a flower  
 Should bloom and wither all alone:  
 For she was fair  
 Beyond compare,  
 And ever was her heart so blythe  
 By gay good-humour'd mirth upborne,  
 Oh Time! she would have laugh'd to scorn  
 Thy very glass and scythe.  
 For her, soft dreams, and slumbers light,  
 Succeeded calm unruffled days;  
 Each eye beam'd on her with delight,  
 Each tongue was tuneful in her praise:  
 And at her feet,  
 With reverence meet,  
 A crowd of flattering suitors strove;  
 Some proffer'd glittering gems and gold,  
 And some of endless transports told,  
 And everlasting Love.  
 But little could their prayers avail,  
 Nor one could win the maiden's choice;  
 She little heeded Flattery's tale,  
 She scorn'd the sound of Mammon's  
 voice:  
 The gay attire  
 Could she admire  
 Of beaux that glitter'd by her side?  
 While every vagrant butterfly  
 That frisks beneath a summer-sky,  
 Could rival all their pride!

Yet had she seen some gentle youth,  
 Of manners mild, by sense refin'd,  
 Whose pure integrity and truth  
 Spoke manly dignity of mind;  
 And had he sued  
 In plaintive mood,  
 And, sighing, look'd his anxious pain,  
 And had he dropt a silent tear,  
 The tribute of a soul sincere,  
 He had not sued in vain.

What tho' the charms which Nature spread,  
 With raptur'd eye she oft surveyed,  
 What tho', "by heavenly musing led,"  
 She lov'd to wander through the shade;  
 Still from her breast  
 Forlorn, distress'd,  
 Would sometimes break unbidden sighs,  
 That she had none whose feeling heart  
 In all her griefs might bear a part,  
 And share in all her joys.

Vain was the oft-repeated sigh  
 For friends her youthful years had  
 known,  
 Who now had own'd the sacred tie  
 Which binds all charities in one:—  
 The moon's still beam,  
 On lake or stream,  
 Dark woods and precipices rude,  
 Would then inspire sweet melancholy,  
 That shunn'd the world, its noise and folly,  
 In love with solitude.

And now her charms are fading fast,  
 Her spirits now no more are gay;  
 Alas! that beauty cannot last!  
 That flowers so sweet, so soon decay!  
 How sad appears  
 The vale of years,  
 How chang'd from youth's too flattering  
 scene!

Where are her fond admirers gone?  
 Alas! and shall there then be none  
 On whom her soul may leau?

Poor Cynthia! friendless and forlorn!—  
 When Youth's gay flowers are all grown  
 sear, [scorn,  
 Thou yet couldst shun the world's dread  
 And hide thy faded beauties here:  
 But in thy end,  
 A more than friend  
 Was needed, who could watch each  
 breath,—

Still near thy sickly couch could wait,—  
 Support thee on the brink of fate,  
 And cheer the gloom of death.

Thou who couldst mourn o'er Friendship's  
 bier,  
 Why was thine own unwept to be?  
 Thou who couldst give to all a tear,  
 Why was there none to weep for thee?  
 Now o'er thy grave  
 The wild weeds wave  
 Who shall thy perish'd worth deplore?  
 Or say, the breast which lies beneath,  
 Though doom'd its sighs-unheard to breathe,  
 Was never cold before!

\* See Gent. Mag. LXXXII, Part I. p. 263.



Adieu, poor Cynthia! though thy bier  
 By widow'd love has not been press'd,  
 What though no child with starting tear  
 Shall view thy place of lowly rest;  
 This little mound  
 Shall still be found  
 In spring's soft verdure first array'd,  
 The snow-drop, earliest of the year,  
 Spotless like thee, shall flourish here,  
 Like thee, shall early fade.

A MORNING HYMN.

THE sun, his daily course commencing,  
 Mounts aloft the azure sky;  
 Light and warmth around dispensing;  
 Nightly gloom and darkness fly.  
 Attending then his cheerful warning,  
 From my couch I'll early rise,  
 T' enail the fragrant breath of morning,  
 And to God to raise mine eyes.  
 Beneath, O Father, thy protection,  
 I have been refresh'd with sleep;  
 Under now thy wise direction,  
 May I all thy precepts keep.  
 With thy Holy Spirit guide me,  
 Thee to serve in word and deed;  
 With raiment fit do thou provide me,  
 Me with food convenient feed.  
 This day from harm do thou defend me,  
 Grant that I each sin may shun.  
 Whate'er thou mayst be pleas'd to send me,  
 Let thy Holy Will be done.  
 May I preserve a temper even;  
 Each passion under due controul;  
 A will resign'd to me be given;  
 And a heav'n-aspiring soul.  
 Through his our great Redeemer's merit,  
 Humbly I would thee implore,  
 Whom with thee, and with thy Spirit,  
 Ever blessed, we adore.  
 Pentonville, June 4. M. H. SHEPHARD.

THE FRENCH PEASANT.

WHEN things are done, and past recalling,  
 'Tis folly then to fret and cry,  
 Prop up a rotten house that 's falling,  
 But when 'tis down, ev'n let it lie.—  
 Oh, Patience, Patience, thou 'rt a jewel,  
 And like all jewels hard to find.  
 'Mongst all the various men you see,  
 Examine every mother's son,  
 You 'll find they all in this agree,  
 To make ten troubles out of one.  
 When passions rage, they heap on fuel,  
 And give their reason to the wind.  
 Hark, don't you hear the general cry,  
 Whose troubles ever equall'd mine,  
 How readily each stander-by  
 Replies with captious echo, "mine."  
 Sure from our clime this discord springs,  
 Heaven's choicest blessings we abuse,  
 And every Englishman alive,  
 Whether Duke, Lord, Esquire, or Gent,

Claims as his just prerogative  
 Ease, liberty, and discontent.  
 A Frenchman often starves and sings  
 With cheerfulness and wooden shoes.—  
 A Peasant, of the true French breed,  
 Was driving in a narrow road  
 A cart with but one sorry steed,  
 And fill'd with onions, savory load!  
 Careless he trudg'd along before,  
 Singing a Gascon roundelay—  
 Hard by there ran a whimpering brook,  
 The road ran shelving towards the brim,  
 The spiteful wind the advantage took,  
 The wheel flies up, the onions swim—  
 The Peasant saw his favorite store  
 At one rude blast all puff'd away.  
 How would an English clown have sworn,  
 To hear them plump, and see them roll,  
 Have curs'd the hour that he was born,  
 And for an onion damn'd his soul!  
 Our Frenchman acted quite as well:  
 He stopp'd, and hardly stopp'd, his song;  
 First rais'd his Bidet from his swoon,  
 Then stood a little while to view  
 His onions bobbing up and down:  
 At last he, shrugging, cried "Parblieu,  
 Il ne manque ici que de sel,  
 Pour faire de potage excellent."

To a Lady, who asserted she was very old  
 for her years.

IF, as the Sacred Text declares,  
 (Who can dispute a rule so sage?)  
 "Wisdom is to mankind grey hairs,  
 And life unspotted is Old Age;"  
 Then must I honestly confess,  
 Nor need a second time be told,  
 You but the simple truth express,  
 And for your Years, are very Old.  
 But when I mark the warm desire,  
 (Above the formal rules of Art),  
 Mirth and good-humour to inspire,  
 And joy, and happiness, impart;  
 When circled by your family,  
 And cheerful the gay groupe among,  
 I will not what you say deny,  
 Yet I must own I think you young.  
 But Time creeps on with all, and Age  
 Withers each youthful charm away,  
 While yours must still all hearts engage,  
 For Mental Beauties ne'er decay.  
 M.

\* \* \* The following verses which conclude  
 the "Lines written and presented by a  
 Young Lady to a happy Couple, at the Ce-  
 lebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of their  
 Marriage," (p. 359.) were, by an unaccount-  
 able accident, omitted in their proper place.

"Virtues here have wove a wreath,  
 Where the sweetest perfumes breathe!  
 Here, alone, has Age been cheated,  
 Groans and Terrors all defeated!  
 How lovely to the heart of Youth,  
 Is Age, adorn'd with smiles and truth."

HISTORICAL



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1813.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 24.*

An Address of condolence to the Prince Regent, on the death of the Duchess of Brunswick, was agreed to.

In the Commons the same day, on Lord *Castlereagh* moving an Address of condolence to the Prince Regent on the melancholy event of the death of the Duchess of Brunswick, Sir *F. Burdett* and Mr. *Whitbread* suggested the propriety of a similar Address to the Princess of Wales; but, there being no precedent for such an Address, that to the Prince only was agreed to.

Mr. *Cockrane Johnstone* moved that the Petition of Sir J. Douglas be read. This being complied with, he submitted, after a few introductory observations, the necessity of fixing a stigma upon it, by a resolution to this effect — “That the Petition of Sir J. Douglas, on behalf of himself and Lady Charlotte his wife, is regarded by this House as an audacious attempt to give a colour of truth to the most atrocious falsehoods against the honour and life, peace and happiness, of the Princess of Wales.”

Mr. *Whitbread* said, that though he was of opinion that a wicked conspiracy had existed against the life and honour of the Princess, he could not vote for this resolution, as there was no evidence whatever before them.—This being the general opinion, after some conversation between Sir *William Garrow*, Mr. *Tierney*, and Mr. *Barham*, the motion was got rid of by the previous question.

*March 25.*

The House having formed itself into a Committee on the state of the Finances, Mr. *Huskisson* spoke at great length against the Resolutions of Mr. *Vansittart*,—as destroying the Sinking Fund created by Mr. *Pitt*—violating public faith and justice to the public creditor—lessening the opinion held by foreign nations of its beneficial operation in the redemption of the national debt—and exposing the nation to the imminent risk of losing all the fruits of its exertions for the last 20 years—He had himself once shewn the plan now adopted by Mr. *Vansittart* to Mr. *Pitt*, as the suggestion of a very ingenious man, well skilled in finance; but that eminent Statesman had spoken of it in terms of reprobation, as unfit for a period of war, and unnecessary during a time of peace.

Mr. *Vansittart* replied.

Messrs. *A. Baring*, *Thornton*, and *Tierney*, spoke against the plan; as did Sir *R.*

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*Heron*, and Messrs. *Long* and *Rose*, in its favour — Mr. *Ponsonby* wished for delay. The Resolutions were then agreed to.

*March 26.*

Mr. *Calcraft* withdrew the Apothecaries Bill for the present Session, in consequence of the strenuous opposition given to it.

The Report of the Finance Committee was brought up, after some opposition; and Leave given to bring in a Bill founded on it.

A Petition from the East India Company prayed that they might be permitted to be heard by Counsel, and adduce evidence in support of their claims.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 29.*

The Duke of *Norfolk*, in presenting a Petition from *Sheffield* against the East India Monopoly, stated that the finer articles of cutlery goods had lately found their way to *China*, through *Moscow*; and urged this as an argument to prove the advantages that would result from a more direct trade.

In a Committee on the Stipendiary Curates' Bill, the Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York*, and the Bishop of *London*, proposed, first, that the salary should not exceed 100*l.* and afterwards 200*l.*

Lords *Harrowby*, *Grenville*, and the Bishop of *Norwich*, opposed the amendment; urging that Curates ought to be provided for according to the value of the livings, in order to encourage residence.—The amendment was then negatived, by 17 to 15.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 30.*

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, *W. Hastings*, esq. was examined by Mr. *Adam*: he said, that the plan of the unrestrained intercourse of Europeans, excepting Americans, would be converted to the purpose of tyranny, which would drive the Natives, though naturally timid, into insurrection, or encourage the neighbouring Princes to the invasion of our empire. Did not think the trade susceptible of much increase, as the mass of the people of *India* had no means of purchasing superfluities, and the wealthier class of *Hindoos* were simple in their habits. To the interrogatories of several Members, he said that Missions to *India* had never been successful. He wished some other time had been chosen for the experiment of a Church Establishment, as a surmise had gone abroad that there was an intention of forcing our Religion on the Natives. Such an opinion, propagated among the

Native



Native infantry, might be attended with dangerous consequences—to attempt to convert the Natives, by asserting that Mahomet was an impostor, might create a religious war.

Lord *Teignmouth* was next examined by Mr. R. Jackson: His Lordship said, that thirty years' experience induced him to believe that the unrestrained influx of strangers to India would be prejudicial to this country, especially if they were seamen and traders. The Government was one of opinion and prejudice, which would not be supported by People brought up in this country. He thought it easy, however, to prevent persons trading to India from penetrating into the interior, and to impose restraint on those who chose to settle there. The trade was not susceptible of increase. He conceived that no danger would result from allowing religious Missions, or supporting an Ecclesiastical Establishment. To be the cause of the death of a Brahman was so inexpiable a sin, that they resorted to the threat of killing themselves for the purposes of extortion. Christianity would improve the civil condition of the Natives. His Lordship then withdrew; and it was agreed that the evidence should every day be entered on at an early hour, and that afterwards the House should return to the business of the day.

March 31.

Mr. *Whitbread* called the attention of the House to a justificatory letter addressed by Earl Moira to the Freemasons, in which his Lordship remarked, that the legal advisers of the Princess had never dared to bring forward the testimony of Kenney, the steward, and Jonathan Partridge, the porter of Lord Eardley at Belvidere (the latter of whom, according to his declaration to the steward, was devoted to the Princess) until after the death of Kenney, when they produced it to put a false colour upon the investigation. The Hon. Gentleman, conceiving that this passage imputed criminality to the Princess, and that it was necessary his Lordship should give some explanation before his departure from this country, concluded by moving for the attendance of his Lordship.

The *Speaker*, Lord *Castlereagh*, Mr. *Ponsonby*, and Mr. *Canning*, insisting upon the irregularity of the motion, and the little probability of the other House agreeing to Earl Moira's attendance, no inquiry being pending—Mr. *Whitbread* agreed to withdraw the motion, stating at the same time his conviction, that nothing would tend more to calm the public mind, and put a seal upon the business, than the granting the Princess an establishment suitable to her rank and dignity in the State.

In a Committee on the East India affairs, Mr. *Cooper* said, that "an experience of 30 years induced him to believe, that

it would be difficult to regulate the conduct of strangers on the event of an unrestrained intercourse with India, though he thought it would be easy to remove them out of the country. In regard to an Ecclesiastical Establishment, the witness did not think it would be dangerous; but, having that morning seen a Resolution in the Papers, of certain individuals, at the head of which was Lord Gambier, declaring "that there are now more than 50 millions of Inhabitants subject to the British Empire in India, under the influence of inhuman and degrading superstitions, which form an effectual bar to their progress in civilization," he thought that the propagation of such sentiments in India, as connected with the proposed Church Establishment, would create dissatisfaction, and be attended with important consequences. About 400 of these papers would go out to India by the next fleet, where they would be perused by the wealthy Hindoos, many of whom understood English, and who would not distinguish between what was tolerated and what was enforced by the Government. The Missionaries, as far as his observation extended, had never been successful, and were in no repute. The Committee now rose.

In a Committee of Ways of Means, Mr. *Vansittart* said, that in an interview with a number of bankers and others that morning, he had proposed that the authority of Parliament should be obtained, for funding twelve millions of outstanding Exchequer Bills, in the five per cents. navy annuities; for every 100*l.* of Exchequer Bills, 115*l.* 10*s.* of the navy annuities would be granted; the interest both of that and of the Sinking Fund being 6*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* As it had been deemed expedient to give the holders of Exchequer Bills an opportunity of subscribing 50 per cent. at their own option, an intermediate kind of security had been fixed upon—that of debentures transferable by indorsement, and bearing an interest of 5 per cent. payable in April and October of each year. The holder was to have the option of having it paid off in money, or converted into stock in April 1815, or on every succeeding 5th April during the war, or to be paid off finally within 12 months after the conclusion of peace; or he might, if he thought it more to his advantage, exchange his debentures for stock at the following rates: for every 100*l.* in debentures, the holder might receive 100*l.* 5 per cent. navy annuities; 120*l.* 4 per cents. or 150*l.* 3 per cent. reduced annuities. By this plan a sum of money would be obtained for the public service at a charge of 13*s.* less than by the original mode. It was likewise proper, that the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt should be allowed one per cent. upon this new public burden,



burden, as upon the other securities, so that the ultimate liquidation might keep pace with the old debt. The whole amount of the charge upon the publick would be 240,000*l.*

Mr. *Vansittart* next proceeded to the New Taxes he had to propose, and by which he should avoid reproach in case his plan with respect to the Sinking Fund should not be adopted. The sum to be raised was 1,136,000*l.* He would provide for it thus :

By a duty on Tobacco, in lieu of the auction duty which had never passed into a law, estimated at per ann.....	100,000 <i>l.</i>
Additional duties on the Consolidated Customs, excepting tea, sugar, wine, raw silk, and cotton wool, would produce .....	870,000 <i>l.</i>
French Wines, additional duty of 13 <i>d.</i> per bottle, making 18 <i>d.</i> per bottle to the consumer ...	30,000 <i>l.</i>
War Taxes, taken at 360,000 <i>l.</i> would make up the remainder of the Sum : thus —	
Import duty on goods the produce of France and its dependencies, encreased two-thirds .....	200,000 <i>l.</i>
War duties on exports increased generally to one half of the present amount, about.....	150,000 <i>l.</i>
Additional duty on the Export of Foreign Hides 1 <i>d.</i> per lb.	
Additional duty on the importation of American cotton at 1½ per lb. in British ships—and in Foreign ships 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.—	
(amount not stated) .....	1,136,000.

Mr. *Vansittart* said, that the product of the War Duties he calculated at 360,000*l.*; and as in the ordinary state of trade they would produce three times as much, he had thus made ample provision for all reverses. Any surplus would go into the war taxes, in aid of the other resources of the country. A power should be given to Ministers, to suspend or reduce, by an order in Council, any of these War Duties.

The first Resolution being moved, Mr. *Baring* said, that the supply of India Cotton was inadequate to the wants of the manufacturers, and inferior in quality, being sold at half the price of the sea island cotton. The power vested in the hands of Ministers, of suspending the duty, would not be exercised until all the evils predicted had been felt, when it would be too late. We should still, therefore, have American cotton from Georgia, through Spanish Florida; and, from the improving state of Europe, it would be brought by neutrals, and imported from the Elbe, the Baltic, and Lisbon, and all the additional expences of this circuitous navigation must be borne

by our manufacturers, who would be unable to meet competition in foreign markets.

Sir *R. Peele*, Messrs. *Lascelles*, *Gordon*, *Findlay*, *Phillips*, and Sir *J. Newport*, spoke to the same effect; but Mr. *Vansittart* said that he should not press this tax at present. The resolutions in regard to the other taxes were agreed to with expressions of satisfaction.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April 1.*

The Royal Assent was notified, by Commission, to the two Exchequer Bills, Sugar, Irish Sugar Drawback, Waste Silk, Local Militia, Scots Local Militia, and other Bills:— in all 30.

In the Commons, the same day, the second reading of the Pancras Poor Bill was opposed, on the ground of its unpopularity among the major part of the population; and being pressed to a division by Mr. *Mellish*, who was instructed to take the sense of the House thereupon, it was thrown out, by 54 to 38.

Lord *A. Hamilton* moved for the remainder of the Evidence respecting the Weymouth election, which related to the illegal interference of the Duke of Cumberland, in possessing himself of the Writ, and procuring the return of the Members. Among the documents was a letter in his Royal Highness's hand-writing, who is one of the trustees for the property. A short discussion ensued, when Lord *Castlereagh*, Messrs. *Long*, *Atkins*, *Rose*, and *B. Bathurst*, opposed the motion; which was supported by Messrs. *Whitbread*, *W. Wynne*, *Brand*, and *Ponsonby*. On a division, the motion was negatived, by 105 to 57.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April 2.*

Lord *Holland*, in presenting Petitions for peace from Derby, Ashby de la Zouch, Loughborough, &c. said, he should not found any motion on them, as he did not know that Ministers had neglected any fit opportunity of opening a negociation. He trusted, however, that they entertained no chimerical notion of wresting from France her acquisitions during the last 20 years, or of humiliating the great Prince who ruled that Country. He wished that some declaration of our views had been put forth, and that the Proclamation of Louis XVIII. had been disavowed.

The Marquis *Wellesley* said, that the India Resolutions were in many respects incompetent and delusive; and he should bring forward a motion on Wednesday for papers. India-built ships, he thought, should be admitted to the benefit of British registry.

In a conversation between the Marquis *Lansdowne*, Lord *Grenville*, and the Earl of *Liverpool*, the latter said, that the French Government



Government had offered to open a negotiation for the exchange of prisoners; but it being conceived that the terms were similar to those which had been rejected, they had been refused, and an offer made for treating on the terms formerly submitted.

Lord *Holland* said, that both parties were extremely unreasonable.

The second reading of the Shoplifting Bill, being opposed by Lords *Sidmouth*, *Eldon*, and *Ellenborough*, was thrown out, though supported by Lords *Grenville*, *Holland*, and the Marquis of *Lansdowne*, by 26 to 15.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Gower* and Mr. *Whitbread*, in presenting petitions for peace from the potteries of Staffordshire and Leeds, both said that the present circumstances of the Continent had opened to us more favourable prospects of peace than we had long enjoyed; but they both declared that they would not found any motion thereon.

Lord *Castlereagh* disclaimed all participation in the proclamation of Louis XVIII. and disavowed being actuated by any design to restore the Bourbons, or strip France of her conquests, as the basis of any negotiation.

Mr. *Tierney*, at the conclusion of a long speech against the new Financial System of Mr. *Vansittart*, moved the appointment of a Committee of 21 members, to report thereon, whether it was not a violation of public faith, &c. It was negatived, by 153 to 59.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 5.

In the Committee on the East India Company's affairs, Col. Sir *J. Malcolm* said, that he had been in the military service of the Company since 1783; and conceived that unrestricted intercourse would be mischievous and ruinous. He thought that, from the quietness of the Mahomedans and Hindoos, they were satisfied with the British Government. He did not think that, by throwing open the trade to India, the use of British Manufactures would be much increased.

Sir *S. Romilly's* Attainder of Treason Bill went through a Committee; but on a motion that the Report be received tomorrow, a short discussion ensued.

Messrs. *Yorke*, *Wynne*, *Wetherall*, *Lockhart*, and *Frankland*, with the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, opposed it, on the ground that the law, as it stood at present, operated so as to prevent persons of large freehold property from committing treason, lest their children should be cut off from the succession to their estates, and making in fact men's affection to the Government influenced by the affection they hold to the future welfare of their posterity.

Mr. *Preston* supported the Bill.

Sir *S. Romilly* regretted that he had not heard the objections sooner: he might then have left out that part which regarded the succession in cases of high treason, and preserved that part respecting the property left by persons executed for felony. It was not, however, too late to re-commit the Bill even now. On a division, there appeared for receiving the Report 43 — against it 55 — Majority 12 — The Bill is therefore lost.

#### April 6.

Mr. *J. Smith*, in presenting a petition from Nottingham in favour of peace, said that in one parish of 7000 persons, 2350 received parochial relief. The petition was rejected, on account of its being printed.

On the motion of Mr. *Lockhart*, who dwelt on the inefficiency of the Bankrupt Laws, a Committee was appointed to inquire and report thereon.

#### April 7.

In a Committee on the East India Affairs, Sir *J. Malcolm* said, that the Native population of Calcutta was about 500,000; of Madras, he could say nothing; Bombay was not inferior to Calcutta. The Persians had no prejudices against the importation of European articles, except brandy and wine, which were forbidden; and the nobles were very fond of our fire-arms, if they could obtain them for nothing. Woollens had been imported into India. In regard to increasing the knowledge of the natives of India, it would certainly add to the comforts of their own situation; but with respect to the political interests of the Company, he thought it would be best to keep them as nearly as possible in their present state. The superior states of India had great means of rebellion in their power, and were not dependent on the British Government. No doubt, the inhabitants would purchase British manufactures, if they were more wealthy. They could never rival us in the woollen manufacture, as they had no wool among them. He had observed Europeans were fond of resorting to India, and the lower classes in particular, who, when once arrived there, shewed no inclination to leave it again. Any great increase of Europeans in India would tend to lessen the respect in which the Natives held the British character and Government.

The National Debt Bill, after some opposition from Messrs. *Thornton*, *C. Grant*, and Sir *H. Parnell*, was read the third time.

Mr. *Macdonald* presented a petition from Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, complaining that the late Sir *W. Pulteney* had formerly possessed a great part of the freehold property of the Borough, and, by splitting votes by fictitious leases, had got into his own hands the power of returning the



the members. This power had descended, through the Countess of Bath, to Sir J. L. Johnstone, whose trustees, of whom the Duke of Cumberland was one, possessed the influence at present. That his Royal Highness had, in addition to his influence as trustee, solicited places for his voters. All this the petitioners prayed permission to prove at the bar of the House. They submitted that the freedom of the Borough could only be restored by securing the *bona fide* freeholders. On Mr. Mac-

donald moving that the Petition be referred to a Select Committee, a discussion ensued. Messrs. *Bathurst, Wetherall, Best, Atkins, Sir W. Garrow,* and Lord *Castlereagh*, opposed it, observing that the Weymouth Election Bill would remedy the abuse complained of; which was denied by Messrs. *Abercrombie, Preston, C. Wynne, Wrottesley,* and *Ponsonby, Sir J. Newport, Lord A. Hamilton,* and *Sir S. Romilly*. The motion was then negatived, by 102 to 37.  
(*To be continued.*)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-street, April 19.* Extract of a Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst by Lieut.-gen. Sir John Murray, dated Headquarters, Castella, March 23, 1813.

I have the honour to enclose extracts of two dispatches addressed to his Excellency the Marquis of Wellington, by which your Lordship will be fully apprised of the present situation of this army, and of the different trifling affairs which we have had with the Enemy.

*Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Murray to Lord Wellington, dated Alicante, March 10.*

I had the honour, in my letter of the 26th ult. to acquaint your Lordship, that I had taken the command of the division of the Mediterranean army serving on the Eastern coast of Spain. Since my letter of Feb. 26, nothing of importance has occurred. On the 3d inst. when reconnoitering the position of Alcoy, it became necessary to drive in the advanced posts. The Enemy lost in the action, as I have been informed, one officer killed, and about twenty men killed and wounded. The possession of Alcoy appeared to me of importance: and having had a very accurate view of the position, I thought it possible, in carrying the place, to cut off the corps stationed there. With this intention, on the 6th inst. I directed the march of a part of the army on Alcoy, and attacked that post on the morning of the 7th; but by the unfortunate delay of the column which was destined to cut off his retreat, the Enemy effected his escape: had this column arrived a quarter of an hour before, not a man could have got off. The advanced guard of the column destined to attack the Enemy in front, drove him about six or seven miles, when I found the soldiers so much fatigued, that even, had I wished, I could have pressed them no further. The country over which the Enemy retired was extremely favourable for him, and certainly might have been much better defended. He was on this account enabled to dispose of his killed and wounded, and I cannot state his loss. That on the part of the allied army

is inconsiderable. I have much satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that, trifling as these affairs have proved, they are sufficient to give me great confidence in the troops which were engaged; and it is with peculiar pleasure I have noticed the state of Major gen. Whittingham's division of the Spanish army.

*Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Murray, to Gen. the Marquis of Wellington, dated Castella, March 23.*

In my dispatch of the 10th instant, I had the honour to inform your Lordship, that I had found it expedient to drive the Enemy from Alcoy, and to occupy that place with a strong division of the allied army. In consequence of this movement, Marshal Suchet quitted Valencia, and has assumed the command, in person, of the troops on the right bank of the Xucar. He appears to have drawn to this division of his army nearly all the disposable force which he has in the neighbourhood of Valencia. Finding that the Enemy was concentrating his force, I assembled the allied army at Castella on the 20th. In consequence of this concentration of the allied army, Marshal Suchet has reinforced his right, and has now a strong force at Onteniente, Mogente, and Fuente del Higuera. Since I had last the honour of addressing your Lordship, there have been several trifling affairs with the Enemy. General Whittingham has forced him to retire beyond the Puerto de Albayda, with a very considerable loss. In this affair, which General Whittingham conducted with great judgment, and in which the Spanish troops behaved with great gallantry and order, the General was slightly wounded, as were an officer and seven men. In a reconnoitering party on the same day, conducted by Major-general Donkin, Captain Jacks, and the foreign troop of light cavalry, Captain Waldren, and the grenadiers of the 2d, 27th, and Lieutenant M<sup>r</sup> Dougall, of the Adjutant-general's Department, had an opportunity of making a spirited attack on an Enemy's post, which was carried in the presence of a battalion drawn up as spectators. We suffered no loss



loss on this occasion, but killed some of the Enemy, and took a few prisoners.—Before I conclude this letter, I beg to add, that since I have been in co-operation with General Elio, I have found his Excellency most anxious to forward every object I have in view: it is impossible too highly to extol his zeal, or the readiness with which he meets my wishes.

*Admiralty-office, April 20.* Letters, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been transmitted by Rear Admiral Dixon, from Lieutenant Chads, late First Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Java:

*United States Frigate Constitution,  
off St. Salvador, Dec. 31.*

SIR, It is with deep regret that I write you, that his Majesty's ship Java is no more, after sustaining an action on the 29th instant, for several hours, with the American frigate Constitution, which resulted in the capture and ultimate destruction of his Majesty's ship. Captain Lambert being dangerously wounded in the height of the action, the melancholy task of writing the detail devolves on me. On the morning of the 29th instant, at eight a. m. off St. Salvador (coast of Brazil), the wind at N. E. we perceived a strange sail; made all sail in chase, and soon made her out to be a large frigate; at noon prepared for action, the chase not answering our private signals, and tacking towards us under easy sail; when about four miles distant, she made a signal, and immediately tacked and made all sail away upon the wind. We soon found we had the advantage of her in sailing, and came up with her fast, when she hoisted American colours; she then bore about three points on our lee-bow. At fifty minutes past one p. m. the Enemy shortened sail, upon which we bore down upon her: at ten minutes past two, when about half a mile distant, she opened her fire, giving us her larboard broadside, which was not returned till we were close upon her weather bow. Both ships now manœuvred to obtain advantageous positions, our opponent evidently avoiding close action, and firing high to disable our masts, in which he succeeded too well, having shot away the head of our bowsprit with the jib-boom, and our running rigging so much cut as to prevent our preserving the weather gage. At five minutes past three, finding the Enemy's raking fire extremely heavy, Captain Lambert ordered the ship to be laid on board, in which we should have succeeded, had not our foremast been shot away at this moment, the remains of our bowsprit passing over his taffrail; shortly after this, the maintopmast went, leaving the ship totally unmanageable, with most of our star-board guns rendered useless from the wreck lying over them. At half

past three our gallant Captain received a dangerous wound in the breast, and was carried below: from this time we could not fire more than two or three guns until a quarter past four, when our mizen-mast was shot away; the ship then fell off a little, and brought many of our starboard guns to bear: the Enemy's rigging was so much cut that he could not now avoid shooting a head, which brought us fairly broadside and broadside. Our main-yard now went in the slings; both ships continued engaged in this manner till 35 minutes past four, we frequently on fire in consequence of the wreck lying on the side engaged. Our opponent now made sail a head out of gun-shot, where he remained an hour repairing his damages, leaving us an unmanageable wreck, with only the main-mast left, and that tottering. Every exertion was made by us during this interval to place the ship in a state to renew the action. We succeeded in clearing the wreck of our masts from our guns, a sail was set on the stumps of the fore-mast and bowsprit, the weather half of the main yard remaining aloft, the main tack was got forward in the hope of getting the ship before the wind, our helm being still perfect: the effort unfortunately proved ineffectual, from the main-mast falling over the side, from the heavy rolling of the ship, which nearly covered the whole of our starboard guns. We still waited the attack of the Enemy, he now standing towards us for that purpose: on his coming nearly within hail of us, and from his manœuvre perceiving he intended a position a-head, where he could rake us without a possibility of our returning a shot, I then consulted the officers, who agreed with myself that our having a great part of our crew killed and wounded, our bowsprit and three masts gone, several guns useless, we should not be justified in wasting the lives of more of those remaining, who I hope their Lordships and the Country will think have bravely defended his Majesty's ship. Under these circumstances, however reluctantly, at fifty minutes past five, our colours were lowered from the stump of the mizen-mast, and we were taken possession of a little after six, by the American frigate Constitution, commanded by Commodore Bainbridge, who, immediately after ascertaining the state of the ship, resolved on burning her, which we had the satisfaction of seeing done as soon as the wounded were removed. Annexed I send you a return of the killed and wounded, and it is with pain I perceive it is so numerous; also a statement of the comparative force of the two ships, when I hope their Lordships will not think the British flag tarnished, although success has not attended us. It would be presumptuous in me to speak of Captain Lambert's merits, who though still in danger



danger from his wound, we still entertain the greatest hopes of his being restored to the service and his country.—It is most gratifying to my feelings to notice the gallantry of every officer, seaman, and marine on board; in justice to the officers, I beg leave to mention them individually. I can never speak too highly of the able exertions of Lieutenants Hevringham and Buchanan, and also of Mr. Robinson, master, who was severely wounded, and Lieutenants Mercer and Davis, of the Royal marines, the latter of whom also was severely wounded. To Captain John Marshal, R. N. who was a passenger, I am particularly obliged for his exertions and advice throughout the action. To Lieut. Aplin, who was on the main deck, and Lieut. Saunders, who commanded on the fore-castle, I also return my thanks. I cannot but notice the good conduct of the Mates and Midshipmen, many of whom are killed and the greater part wounded. To Mr. T. C. Jones, Surgeon, and his assistants, every praise is due, for their unwearied assiduity in the care of the wounded. Lieutenant-General Hislop, Major Walker, and Captain Wood, of his staff, the latter of whom was severely wounded, were solicitous to assist and remain on the quarter deck. I cannot conclude this letter, without expressing my grateful acknowledgments, thus publicly, for the generous treatment Captain Lambert and his officers have experienced from our gallant Enemy, Commodore Bainbridge, and his officers. I have, &c.

H. D. CHADS, First Lieutenant  
of his Majesty's late ship *Java*.

P. S. The *Constitution* has also suffered severely both in her rigging and men, having her fore and mizen-masts, main-top-mast, both main-top-sail-yards, spanker-boom, gaff, and trysail mast badly shot, and the greater part of the standing rigging very much damaged, with ten men killed, the Commodore, fifth Lieutenant, and 46 men wounded, four of whom are since dead.

*Force of the two ships.* — *Java*: 28 long 18-pounders, 16 carronades, 32-pounders; 2 long nine-pounders — total 46 guns; weight of metal, 1034lbs.; ship's company and supernumeraries, 377.—*Constitution*: 32 long 24-pounders; 23 carronades, 32 pounders; 1 carronade, 18-pounder — total, 55 guns; weight of metal, 1490 lbs.; crew, 480.

[Here follows a list of the killed and wounded on board the *Java*—*Killed*: C. Jones, T. Hammond, and W. Gascoigne, mates; W. Salmon, E. Keele, midshipmen; T. Mathias, supernumerary clerk; W. Hitchens and J. Fegan, quarter-masters; and 14 seamen and marines.—*Wounded*: Capt. Lambert (since dead), Lieut. Davis. R. M. severely; Lieut. Chads, slightly; B. Robinson, master, severely; Messrs. Keele,

Burke, Morton, and West, midshipmen, all severely except the latter; 60 seamen and 21 marines, and 9 supernumeraries, exclusive of Capt. Marshal and Lieut. J. Sanders, slightly; Captain Wood, aid-de-camp to Gen. Hislop, and W. Brown, mate, severely.

Extracts of two letters from Lieut. Chads follow. They are dated from St. Salvador, Brazil, Jan. 4 and 5. The first says that the Americans did not behave with the same liberality towards the crew, that the officers experienced; on the contrary, they were pillaged of almost every thing, and kept in irons.—The second mentions the death of Captain Lambert, of the wounds he had received in the action, and his interment, with military honours, the next day in Fort St. Pedro, Brazil, at which the Portuguese Governor, Conde dos Areas, assisted.]

*Downing-street, April 22.* Dispatch received by the Earl Bathurst, from Lieut. gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart. Governour-gen. and Commander in Chief of the Forces in North America:—

*Quebec, Feb. 8, 1813.*

My LORD, — I have the honour to congratulate your Lordship upon the signal success which has again attended his Majesty's Arms in Upper Canada. Brig.-gen. Winchester, with a division of the forces of the United States, consisting of upwards of 1000 men, being the right wing of Maj.-gen. Harrison's army, thrown in advance, marching to the attack of Detroit, was completely defeated on the 22d of January last, by Col. Proctor, commanding in the Michigan territory, with a force which he had hastily collected upon the approach of the Enemy, consisting of a small detachment of the 10th royal veteran battalion, three companies of the 41st regiment, a party of the royal Newfoundland fencibles, the sailors belonging to the *Queen Charlotte*, and 150 of the Essex militia, not exceeding 500 regulars and militia, and about 600 Indians: the result of the action has been the surrender of Brig.-gen. Winchester, with 500 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the American army, and with a loss on their part of nearly the like number in killed and wounded. For the details of this affair, which reflects the highest credit upon Col. Proctor for the promptitude, gallantry, and decision, which he has manifested upon this occasion, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to his letter to Major-gen. Sheaffe, herewith transmitted. I have also the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, returns of the killed and wounded on our part, and of the prisoners taken from the Enemy, the latter of which, your Lordship will not fail to observe, more than exceeded the whole of the regular and militia force which Col. Proctor had to oppose to them.



them. Maj.-gen. Harrison, with the main body of his army, consisting of about 2000 men, was reported to be four or five days march distant from Brig.-gen. Winchester's division, advancing in the direction of Detroit. I think it not improbable that, upon hearing of the disaster of this division, and the loss of his supplies, he may commence his retreat: but should he persevere in his endeavours to penetrate farther into the Michigan territory, I feel the fullest confidence in the skill and bravery of Col. Proctor, and the troops under his command, for an effectual resistance to every attempt of the Enemy in that quarter. A small detachment from the Royal Artillery at Fort George, with the light infantry company of the 41st regiment, have marched to reinforce Detroit; they are to be replaced on the Niagara frontier, by troops now in motion from Montreal.

I have, &c. GEORGE PREVOST.

*Sandwich, Jan. 25.*

SIR, — In my last dispatch I acquainted you, that the Enemy was in the Michigan territory, marching upon Detroit, and that I therefore deemed it necessary, that he should be attacked without delay, with all and every description of force within my reach. Early in the morning of the 19th I was informed of his being in possession of Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, 26 miles from Detroit, after experiencing every resistance that Major Reynolds, of the Essex militia, had it in his power to make, with a three pounder well served and directed by Bombardier Kitson, of the royal Artillery, and the militia, three of whom he had well trained to the use of it. The retreat of the gun was covered by a brave band of Indians, who made the Enemy pay dear for what he obtained. This party, composed of militia and Indians, with the gun, fell back 18 miles to Brown's town, the settlement of the Brave Wyandots, where I directed my force to assemble. On the 21st inst. I advanced 12 miles to Swan Creek, from whence we marched to the Enemy, and attacked him at break of day on the 22d instant; and after suffering, for our numbers, a considerable loss, the Enemy's force posted in houses and enclosures, and which, from dread of falling into the hands of the Indians, they most obstinately defended, at length surrendered at discretion; the other part of their force, in attempting to retreat by the way they came, were, I believe, all, or with very few exceptions, killed by the Indians. Brig.-gen. Winchester was taken in the pursuit by the Wyandot Chief Roundhead, who afterwards surrendered him to me. You will perceive that I have lost no time; indeed it was necessary to be prompt in my movements, as the Enemy would have been joined by Maj.-gen. Harrison in a few days. The troops, the marine, and the Militia, displayed great bravery, and behaved uncommonly well.

Where so much zeal and spirit were manifested, it would be unjust to attempt to particularize any; I cannot, however, refrain from mentioning Lieut.-col. St. George, who received four wounds in a gallant attempt to occupy a building which was favourably situated for annoying the Enemy; together with Ensign Kerr, of the Newfoundland regiment, who, I fear, is very dangerously wounded. The zeal and courage of the Indian department were never more conspicuous than on this occasion, and the Indian warriors fought with their usual bravery. I am much indebted to the different departments, the troops having been well and timely supplied with every requisite the district could afford. I have fortunately not been deprived of the services of Lieut. Troughton of the royal artillery, and acting in the Quarter-master-general's Department, although he was wounded, to whose zealous and unwearied exertions I am greatly indebted, as well as to the whole of the royal artillery, for their conduct in this affair. I inclose a list of the killed and wounded, and cannot but lament that there are so many of both; but of the latter I am happy to say a large proportion will return to their duty, and most of them in a short time. I also inclose a return of the arms and ammunition which have been taken, as well as of the prisoners, whom you will perceive to be equal to my utmost force, exclusive of the Indians. It is reported that a party, consisting of 100 men, bringing 500 hogs for Gen. Winchester's force, has been completely cut off by the Indians, and the convoy taken. Lieut. M'Lean, my acting Brigade-major, whose gallantry and exertions were conspicuous on the 22d instant, is the bearer of this dispatch, and will be able to afford you every information respecting our situation. I have, &c.

HENRY PROCTOR, Colonel-commanding.

Total prisoners taken, 495. Total British killed, 24; Do. wounded, 158.

Names of the Officers wounded—Royal Artillery, Lieut. Troughton; 41st Foot, Captain Tallon and Lieut. Clemow; Royal Newfoundland Regiment, Ensign Kerr; Marine Department, Lieuts. Rollette and Irvine; and Midshipman Richardson; 1st Essex Militia, Capt. Mills, and Lieuts. M' Cormic and Gordon; 2d Ditto, Claud Garvin; Staff, Col. St. George.

*Admiralty-office, April 24.* A letter from the Hon. Capt. Paget, of H. M. S. Superb, announces the capture of the Viper American letter of marque, of 274 tons, six guns, and thirty-five men, from Nantes.—Another from Hon. Capt. Bouverie, of H. M. S. Medusa, mentions the capture of the American schooner letter of marque, Caroline, of four guns and twenty-eight men, from New Orleans to Bourdeaux.

ABSTRACT



## ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

## GERMANY.

We lament to say, that Hamburg has again fallen into the hands of the French. At the very moment, when we were led to believe, that they were under the protection of an irresistible Russian and Swedish force, their city was occupied, on the morning of the 30th ult. by 5000 Danes, who were followed in the evening of the same day by 1500 French. The city was taken possession of by the French General Bruyere, in the name of Buonaparte, as belonging to the French empire. General Tettenborn and his troops left it the day before; the Swedes had previously quit- ted it.

An official article, published at Stralsund, accounts for the departure of the Swedish troops from Hamburg, by stating, that an agreement had been entered into by the Danes and French to attack them, in case they should have remained in that city.

The French General, however, has not entered Hamburg, as it was supposed he would, clothed in all the terrors of martial law, destroying the property of the inhabitants, and sacrificing their lives to his fury. It does not appear that he has even called upon them to deliver up their arms. Instead of giving up muskets and bayonets, bullets and gun-powder, Davoust has, *ex virtute officii*, issued a *criminal information* against all those who possess, either for their own private use, or for general dissemination, any libels, books, pamphlets, portraits, pictures, caricatures, poems, verses, &c. which have been published since the 24th of February, when the Allies became possessed of the city. — He does not appear to consider the place, as these papers describe it, “a well-stored hive of war,” filled with a citizen-soldiery, and having on its ramparts upwards of 200 pieces of cannon. No, with that hatred of the liberty of the press, which characterises Napoleon, and which, of course, his satellites imitate, he contemplates Hamburg as an immense depôt of inflammatory and seditious publications; inflammatory, because they are calculated to excite a spirit of resistance throughout Germany; and seditious, because, having that effect, they tend to destroy the power of his Master. He considers a 48-pounder as an engine less to be dreaded than one of those inflammatory folios; the whole burgher guard affects him less than half a dozen of duodeci-

mos; and the desultory observations contained in various pamphlets, “strike more terror to the soul of *Richard*,” than the utmost exertions of a regiment of Cossacks; a pun is more an object of dread than a petard; and the point of an epigram more destructive than the spear of a Polish lancer. A Proclamation of Davoust’s imposes an extraordinary contribution of 48 millions of franks on the citizens of Hamburg, as a punishment for their conduct during the absence of the French from that city. The Proclamation is dated the 7th inst. and the first instalment on the contribution was to be paid on the 12th. The whole is divided into six instalments, the last of which is to be paid on the 12th of July. The first three instalments were to be paid in money; but for the last three bills would be accepted, payable at Paris at three months date. The Proclamation particularly directs the contribution to be levied on those persons who had subscribed to the patriotic levies, or otherwise distinguished themselves against the French since the 24th of February.

The re-capture of Hamburg is mentioned in the French papers in very exulting terms; and it is sarcastically observed, that the Duke of Cambridge (meaning Cumberland) and the Duke of Brunswick arrived in time to give *eclat* to the success of the French. Hamburg is ordered to be made a strong place; and another fortress is to be constructed at the mouth of the Havel, in order to complete the defence of the Elbe. — In an article dated from Altona, it is stated that all the Danish troops in Holstein have been placed by the King of Denmark under the orders of Davoust, and that Prince Christian has proceeded to Norway, where he will place himself at the head of an army, and enter Sweden.

The *Correspondenten* has again been transformed into the *Journal of the Department of the Mouths of the Elbe*, the Hamburg arms taken away, and the editing placed under French controul.

A recent defeat of the French at Halberstadt appears to have been one of the most brilliant enterprizes of the campaign. Gen. Czernicheff, who directed this gallant and skilful operation, having crossed the Elbe on the 28th ult. received information of the passage of a large hostile convoy and park of artillery through the Brunswick territory, as well as of the expected arrival of the whole on the following night at Halberstadt.

He



He instantly formed the determination to surprise this convoy. He had under his orders about 400 regular cavalry and a body of Cossacks; and in thirty hours, in pursuance of his design, executed a rapid march of fifteen German miles (upwards of 70 English). About four o'clock in the morning of the 30th, he discovered the Enemy encamped without the walls of the town, formed into a square, of which the convoy constituted the centre. Notwithstanding the fatigue of his cavalry, from the extraordinary length of march, he attacked the square, which the enemy had strengthened with great art, and defended with 14 pieces of cannon. He met at first with a vigorous resistance; but, having been apprised that another convoy, protected by 4000 men, was approaching, he ordered his men to make a general and simultaneous charge, which ultimately succeeded, just as the head of the second column had arrived. The result of this admirable affair was the capture of 1000 men, 800 draft horses, and 14 cannon, 700 of the Enemy killed, besides the destruction of the large park of artillery. The General of Division, Ochse, a Colonel, and several horses, were among the prisoners. This spirited enterprise reflects great honour on the Russian General.

Hamburgh and other papers to the 30th ult. bring accounts of the battles of Bautzen and Wurtschen, very different from the statements contained in the French Papers.—In the affair of the 19th, instead of a trifling loss admitted by Buonaparte, it appears that Lauriston's corps of 12,000 men was routed; that three divisions of Ney's corps were also engaged; and that the final result was a complete victory on the part of the Allies, who took ten pieces of cannon, 1500 prisoners, with two General Officers, and completely dispersed a column of 9000 men. In the battle of the 20th, at Bautzen, the French were repulsed in all their attempts to force the position of the Allies; and the battle was renewed with the greatest fury at four o'clock the next morning the 21st. The enemy began by attacking the left wing of the Allies; but this was only a feint to cover their main design against the centre and right. In the centre he was repulsed with great slaughter, where the Allies had a most formidable artillery, which did dreadful execution upon the assailants. On the right he appears to have been successful; General Blucher commanded here, and was driven from his position. This was, in fact, the whole advantage obtained by the French; and even this was counterbalanced by a forward movement of the allied left wing, which prevented the

French from pressing any further on the right. Night put an end to the conflict; and though the result of the combined attack on the right and centre of the Allies was to make such a change in their position, as rendered it advisable for them to remove from the field of battle, yet they took up a new position at a short distance, in the greatest order, and ready for another contest.—That the French ultimately gained the victory in these battles, there is no doubt, because they remained in possession of the field of battle, from which the Allies retreated; but it appears to have been in itself a barren triumph. Buonaparte acknowledges a loss of 11,000 or 12,000 men, killed and wounded, and has no trophies to boast of; he says, he could take no colours, because the Allies always carry them off the field of battle! and he only took 19 cannon, because he wished to spare his cavalry. These reasons, so curious, and at the same time so unusual in a French account of a battle, evidently show that the victory in itself was of little value. It is remarkable also, that he does not estimate the loss of the Allies, or state his having taken any prisoners, except wounded. The number of the wounded of the allied force is said in a vague manner to be about 18,000 men, of whom 10,000 were prisoners. The rest, he admits, had been carried off by the allied army in carriages. It is clear, therefore, that he was unable to pursue, and that the Allies retreated at their leisure and in good order. On the 22d, an affair took place at Reitzenbach, in which the Allies were defeated.

There is a sort of theatrical display of Buonaparte's sensibility on the occasion of this tremendous waste of human blood, which is intended, we suppose, to divert the attention of the French publick from his sanguinary ambition. Among those who were mortally wounded, was Duroc, the son of a scrivener, and for many years a servile attendant on the Tyrant, who, in return, had created him Duke of Friuli. To this person, in his last moments, Buonaparte paid a consolatory visit; and the poor dying wretch is described as carrying his adulation and servility to the very borders of the grave; much like Pope's courtier, who expires uttering his customary compliment—“If where I'm going I can serve you, Sir.” The scene, however, is too much for the tender nerves of Buonaparte; and he, who could behold unmoved the wanton destruction of so many thousands of his fellow-creatures, for no other object, but to gratify his lust of power, this emblem of ferocious and unrelenting cruelty, is overcome by his feelings, and retires



tires to his tent to indulge the luxury of grief alone.—Odious, disgusting, contemptible hypocrisy! But our readers shall have it in the language of the *Moniteur*: “As soon as the posts were placed, and the army had taken its *bi-vouaques*, the Emperor went to see the Duke of Friuli. He found him perfectly master of himself, and shewing the greatest *sang-froid*. The Duke offered his hand to the Emperor, who pressed it to his lips.—“*My whole life,*” said he to him, “has been consecrated to your service; nor do I regret its loss, but for the use it still might have been of to you!”—“*Duroc!*” replied the Emperor, “*there is a life to come; it is there you are going to wait for me, and where we shall one day meet again!*”—“Yes, Sire! but that will not be yet *these 30 years*, when you will *have triumphed over your enemies, and realized all the hopes of our country.—I have lived an honest man—I have nothing to reproach myself with—I leave a daughter behind me—Your Majesty will fill the place of a father to her!*”—The Emperor, grasping the right hand of the Great Marshal, remained for a quarter of an hour with his head reclined on his right hand in deep silence. The Great Marshal was the first who broke this silence. “*Ah! Sire,*” cried he, “*go away; this sight gives you pain!*” The Emperor, supporting himself on the Duke of Dalmatia and the Grand Master of the Horse, quitted the Duke of Friuli, without being able to say any more than these words: “*Farewell then, my friend!*” His Majesty returned to his tent, nor would he receive any person the whole of that night.”

We have now to record the conclusion of an ARMISTICE between the Belligerent Armies on the Oder. A suspension of arms was agreed to on the 1st inst. and finally, on the 4th, the Armistice was signed; a cessation of hostilities having previously taken place. It is to last to the 20th of July; six days notice of the recommencement of hostilities is to be given; and the besieged fortresses are to receive provisions every five days. The terms are such as serve amply to shew, that Buonaparte, with all his boasting of late, has not been able to dictate conditions to the Allies; who, on the contrary, have procured an advantageous line of demarcation for their Armies, at which they will be able to receive all necessary succours. As, however, the French reinforcements have the lesser distance to march, we should suppose the Armistice necessarily most favourable to France, if we did not recollect a decree of the Emperor of Russia, dated December 12, commanding a levy of

300,000 men, who were to be drawn, throughout the whole Empire, in one month from that date. Allowing three months for the collecting and training of this force, it would be ready to march about the middle of April; and it is, probably, necessary to allow more than two months for the average length of this march from the different parts of that empire. If this calculation be right, it is plain that none of these troops could have been with the Russian army when the armistice was signed; and yet it is probable that all will have joined before its conclusion.

The head-quarters of the Allies were removed, immediately after the signature of the Armistice, to Reichenbach, twelve miles beyond Schweidnitz. The Commander-in-chief, Barclay de Tolly, was at Reichenbach; and Generals Wittgenstein and Blucher, in front of Schweidnitz. Buonaparte arrived at Dresden on the morning of the 10th, and in the evening he received the Danish Minister. He lodges in the suburbs of that capital, and remained there on the 13th. On the 10th, Marshal Ney was at Breslau; Mortier at Glogau; Victor at Grossen; and Oudinot upon the frontiers of Saxony and Prussia, on the Berlin side.

Commissioners on both sides have been appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace; Generals Schouvaloff and Kutusoff on the part of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, and Generals Dumoutier and Flahault on that of Buonaparte. They have met at Neumarkt.—The Emperor of Austria set out on the 1st of June from Vienna for Bohemia, and was immediately followed by his Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Metternich; a circumstance of itself sufficient, we should imagine, to shew that negotiation is the object of his journey.

By a Mail from Heligoland, with letters to the 11th inst. Government has received dispatches from Lieut.-col. Hamilton, stating, that the Allies had beaten the French near Halberstadt, taken 14 pieces of cannon, and entered Brunswick. Col. Tettenborn had put himself in communication with the Swedes; he has 10,000 men under his orders; and his head-quarters, at the date of the last accounts, were at Bautzenburgh. The occupation of Brunswick is believed to be the consequence of the defeat of Gen. Poinset by Gen. Woronzow.

The Aid-de-Camp of General Barclay de Tolly, and a French officer belonging to Berthier's staff, arrived at Hamburgh on the 9th, to announce the Armistice.

It is confirmed, that the Danish auxiliary brigade under Davoust has possessed itself



itself of Lubec; but this event took place so far back as the 2d, before the Armistice was concluded.

#### SWEDEN.

The Treaty between our Government and that of Sweden stipulates, that we shall assist the views of Sweden by a naval co-operation, if necessary, in obtaining possession of Norway; cedes to that power the Island of Gaudaloupe, and grants a subsidy of 1,000,000*l.* sterling. Sweden, in return, agrees to contribute 30,000 men to join the Russian army, and grants a right of *entrepôt* for British goods and colonial produce, in British or Swedish vessels, to the ports of Gottenburgh, Carlsham, and Stralsund, on payment of a duty of one per cent. *ad valorem*: possession of Gaudaloupe to be delivered to Sweden in the month of August in the present year, or three months after the landing of Swedish troops on the Continent.

#### FRANCE.

A large wood in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, called the *Four Squares*, was set on fire in April last. Notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the people of the commune, the flames destroyed houses, barns, cattle, growing crops, and timber, along a surface of 22 miles in extent, and 12 broad.

#### HOLLAND.

Letters from Holland mention, that a serious disturbance took place at Leyden on the 2d inst. Some thousands of country people, who had been drawn for the conscription in that neighbourhood, assembled in the town, took possession of it, shut the gates, and declared that they would defend themselves. General Molitor assembled all the troops in the neighbourhood, and issued a proclamation that he would burn the town if it did not surrender. In consequence, some of the inhabitants drove the country people from one of the gates, and let the French in. The French then fired on the people, killed many, and took some hundreds prisoners, of whom eighty were shot the next day. The Burghers who had joined the insurgents were disarmed. At the Hague there was likewise much fighting between the Conscripts and the French, and several persons were killed.

#### ITALY.

From Palermo, it is stated, that a cessation of hostilities had taken place between the Sicilian Government, and Murat King of Naples; in consequence of which, a friendly intercourse had taken place with the islands in the bays of Gaeta and Naples, which, it was hoped, would soon be extended to the Continent. The conjecture is, that Murat, immedi-

ately on his return to Naples, after the disastrous retreat from Russia, carried his disgust of Buonaparte so far as to make propositions to Lord William Bentinck, the result of which has been a material approximation towards an amicable understanding between the two Governments.

#### SPAIN.

Dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington exhibit an auspicious opening of the campaign in the Peninsula. His force is divided into three parts, of which the centre, composed chiefly of light troops, is headed by Lord Wellington himself. With these he has pushed on to Salamanca, and once more delivered that famous university from the modern Vandals. Villat had barely time to evacuate it, with the loss of 300 of his rear-guard, who were cut off by Lord Wellington's entering the town at full gallop. — The right, commanded by Sir Rowland Hill, includes only one division of British. It is moving up in a parallel direction with his Lordship, on the left bank of the Douro. But the grand and judicious feature of the plan is, the throwing the main body of the army on the north of the Douro, at Braganza; from whence, under the command of Sir Thomas Graham, it will proceed along the right bank of the river; thus superseding the necessity of forcing a passage across it, in the face of the enemy. The right bank of the Douro, through all this part of its course, is rugged and precipitous, and completely commands the Southern side. Hence the French had confidently reckoned on an advantage, which the present plan has entirely defeated; and it is presumable, that no serious obstacle can be opposed to the junction of the allied Army, in or near Valladolid, which was calculated to take place on the 8th instaut.

Besides the capture of Salamanca, and the defeat of the Enemy's rear-guard, Zamora has been possessed by our troops; and Government is also in possession of accounts of Lord Wellington having entered Toro on the 2d instant.

We are informed by private letters, that there has been a gallant affair between the 10th Hussars, supported by part of the 18th, and a Brigade of French cavalry under General Dijon, on the 2d, at a village near Toro. Lieut. Cotton was killed, and Capt. Lloyd made prisoner. The 10th and 18th took 207 prisoners; and but for the French having much artillery, the whole Brigade would have been destroyed. General Dijon ran away at the first onset.

From Lisbon and Corunna we have accounts which state, that the French have



have evacuated Madrid, Toledo, and several other places; of which circumstances, it appears, Lord Wellington was not informed at the date of his dispatches.

The following is a statement of the forces of the combined army:—

British Infantry .....	41,000
——— Cavalry .....	6,000
Portuguese Cavalry and Infantry	32,000
	———
Total	79,000

The whole of the Spaniards in co-operation with the above force is computed at 80,000; they are well armed and equipped, but indifferently officered. Castanos is with Lord Wellington. Excellent field and battering trains accompany the army.

#### AMERICA.

Accounts from Halifax bring intelligence of the British town and port of Little York, the capital of Upper Canada, having been captured on the 26th of April by the American General Dearborn, with 5000 men, assisted by a naval force under Commodore Chauncey. 296 Militia and Indians were made prisoners, and a quantity of stores were found in the place. The American Brigadier-general Pike, and 200 of his troops, were killed by the explosion of a magazine in one of the batteries. Fifty of the British artillery-men are also said to have been killed by it. — General Sheaffe retired with his regular troops.

According to private accounts, Gen. Dearborn and his army had since been compelled to evacuate Little York.

Halifax papers to the 12th ult. state, that Gen. Proctor had defeated the Americans, with the loss of 1000 killed and wounded.

A serpent, of a species supposed by Bryan Edwards, in his History of Barbadoes, to have been extinct for more than 100 years, was lately found on that island: it was 12 feet long, and 2 feet in girth; and had killed several head of cattle, by enfolding its body round their throat, and suffocating them: it displayed extraordinary sagacity including search, never choosing a hiding place which had not several openings remote from each other, and from whence it usually escaped. Its powers of mobility were incredible, distancing the swiftest dogs, and clearing, at a bound, a space of 14 feet. Many of the negroes, from the sagacity, swiftness, and courage displayed by the animal, considered it as animated by an evil spirit, and began to regard it with veneration: it was killed in the act of bringing forth its young, 8 miles from the spot where it was first seen, and where it had suffocated a heifer.

The American Papers depict in strong colours the alarm that pervades almost every part of the coast.—Havre de Grace, in Maryland, has been burnt by our squadron—Elk town was expected to share the same fate—Charlestown was in great consternation. A landing had been effected near Baltimore, and Admiral Warren is stated to have been on the 6th before that city, and preparing to bombard it.

Some American Papers state, that Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Bayard are certainly going to Russia, to open a negotiation for peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of Russia.

Letters from Buenos Ayres to the 5th ult. enclosed a Gazette Extraordinary of the preceding day, which states the total defeat of the Royal Peruvian Army, by that of the Independents under the command of General Belgrano. After the battle, the remainder of the Peruvian army capitulated. This victory is regarded as having confirmed the independence of Buenos Ayres. It also appears, that the Buenos Ayres troops have defeated the garrison of Monte Video in a sortie.

*St. Pierre, Martinique, April 8.* An account has just been received of the total destruction of the town of Castrees, in the island of St. Lucia, by fire, on the night of the 6th. The conflagration commenced in a small negro-house to the North of the town, and the wind blowing strong from that quarter, the whole was soon in flames. Little or no property has been saved. Some children lost their lives by the fire. The rest of the inhabitants are now on board the shipping in the roads.

#### IRELAND.

It appears from the subjoined article that, had the late Catholic Concession Bill been approved and passed, it would have failed of conciliating Ireland, or being received as a boon by the Catholics:

“At a General Meeting of the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland, held this day, May 27, 1813, the Most Reverend Richard O’Reilly, D. D. President.—Resolved unanimously, That having seriously examined the copy of the Bill now in progress through Parliament, purporting to provide for the removal of the civil and military disqualifications under which his Majesty’s Roman Catholic subjects labour, we feel ourselves bound to declare, that the Ecclesiastical Clauses or Securities therein contained, are utterly incompatible with the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, and with the free exercise of our religion.—Resolved unanimously, That without incurring



incurring the heavy guilt of schism, we cannot accede to such regulations; nor can we dissemble our dismay and consternation at the consequences which such regulations, if enforced, must necessarily produce. R. O'REILLY, Pres."

June 7. A dreadful fire took place in the house of a publican of the name of Barnes, in Denzil-street, *Dublin*, owing to the leaving a candle carelessly burning, which entirely consumed the house, and five persons became victims to the all-devouring element.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

May 20. At two o'clock in the morning the inhabitants of Plymouth Dock were alarmed by a fire in *Hamoaze*. The bells of the Dock-yard rang, to summon the officers and artificers of the yard to their duty, who promptly attended the call. A fire had broken out on board the *Magdalen*, a fine large American ship, prize to the *Superb* of 74 guns; and as a great many other prizes, as well as men of war, were at the time close to the *Magdalen*, much apprehension was entertained lest the conflagration might be communicated to them. It was at length deemed prudent to tow her to the Western shore, and scuttle her, which the artificers of the dock effected with their usual alacrity. The *Magdalen* was a large three-masted vessel, pierced for 20 guns, and was laden with brandy from *Bourdeaux*.

May 30. Last week Dinah Maxey aged 50, and Elizabeth Smith aged 22 (her daughter by a former husband) were poisoned at *Hainford*, Duchy of Lancashire, while at breakfast, by arsenic being infused into the water with which their tea was made. James Maxey, the husband, has been committed to *Norwich gaol* on suspicion.

#### MURDER OF MR. AND MRS. THOMSON BONAR, AT CHISELHURST.

This murder equals the most atrocious which have disgraced this country. On Sunday evening, May 30, Mr. Thomson Bonar went to bed at his usual hour: Mrs. Bonar did not follow him till two, when she ordered her female servant to call her at seven. The servant, at the appointed time, went into the bed-room and found Mr. Bonar mangled and dead upon the floor, and her lady wounded, dying and insensible in her bed. The footman, Philip Nicholson, came express to town for surgical assistance, and to give information at *Bow-street*. He performed the journey in 40 minutes, though he stopped three times on the road to drink as many glasses of rum. Mr. Ashley Cooper arrived with all possible dispatch, but it

was too late; Mrs. Bonar expired at one o'clock, having been during the whole of the previous time insensible. The linen and pillow of the bed in which Mrs. Bonar lay were covered with blood, as was also the bed of Mr. Bonar. They slept in small separate beds, but placed so close together that there was scarce room to pass between them. The interval of floor between the beds was almost a stream of blood. About 7 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Bonar, jun. arrived from *Faversham*, where he was on duty as Colonel of the *Kent Local Militia*. He rushed up stairs, exclaiming, "Let me see my father; indeed I must see him." It was impossible to detain him; he burst into the bed-chamber, and immediately locked the door after him. Apprehensions were entertained for his safety, and the door was broken open, when he was seen kneeling with clasped hands over the body of his father. His friends tore him away, tottering and fainting, into an adjoining chamber.—The unfortunate subjects of this narration had resided at *Chiselhurst* about eight or nine years; their mansion is called *Camden-place*, and is remarkable as being the spot from which the late Lord Camden, who resided there, took his title. Mr. Bonar, we learn, was upwards of 70 years old. Perhaps scarce a man exists in whose praise a more generally favourable testimony could be borne. Both he and his lady have died regretted by all ranks in the vicinity of their residence.

During Monday, Nicholson did not make his appearance, and it was alleged that, before he had given information at *Bow-street*, he had gone to a man named Dale, and said to him 'The deed is done. You are suspected; but you are not in it.' Dale was taken up and examined, but clearly proved an *alibi*. From this and other collateral circumstances the Lord Mayor was induced to issue a warrant for the apprehension of Nicholson. When examined by Sir C. Flower, he was in such a drunken state that no rational answer could be obtained from him.—The Coroner's Jury, after a most patient investigation, returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against Nicholson; but the evidence is become much less interesting since the subsequent ample confession of the murderer. While the Coroner was reading over the depositions to the several witnesses for their assent and signature, Nicholson was permitted to go into a water-closet in the passage leading to the hall, attended by two of the officers, and the moment he was released, he cut his throat with a razor which he had concealed



concealed in the front of his breeches. He bled so copiously, that it was supposed he could not live many minutes; but, fortunately, Messrs. Roberts and Hlott, surgeons, of Bromley, were in attendance, and the latter gentleman seized the arteries, and contrived with his mere grasp to stop the blood, till the wound could be sewed up.

On the 7th, in consequence of the numerous visitors (among whom were Lord Castlereagh, Lord Camden, and Lord Robert Seymour) who went to contemplate the supposed murderer, Nicholson shewed repeated symptoms of annoyance and agitation. On the morning of the 8th, at half-past six, Nicholson voluntarily requested Mr. Bramston, the priest, who had been with him a short time, to bring Mr. Bonar to him immediately, when Nicholson burst into tears, and begging pardon of Mr. Bonar, expressed his wish to make a full confession. Mr. Wells the Magistrate, who resides at Brickley-house, in the neighbourhood, was sent for; and in his presence Nicholson made, and afterwards signed, a deposition, acknowledging himself to be the murderer. The following particulars may be relied upon: "On Sunday night, after the groom left him, he fell asleep upon a form in the servants' hall, the room where he was accustomed to lie: he awoke at three o'clock by dropping from the form: he jumped up, and was instantly seized with an idea, which he could not resist, that he would murder his master and mistress: he was at this time half-undressed: he threw off his waistcoat, and pulled a sheet from his bed, with which he wrapped himself up; he then snatched a poker from the grate of the servants' hall, and rushed up-stairs to his master's room: he made directly to his mistress's bed, and struck her two blows on the head; she neither spoke nor moved; he then went round to his master's bed, and struck him once across the face: Mr. Bonar was roused, and from the confusion produced by the stunning violence of the blow, imagined that Mrs. Bonar was then coming to bed, and spoke to that effect: that when he immediately repeated the blow, Mr. Bonar sprung out of bed, and grappled with him for 15 minutes, and at one time was nearly getting the better of him; but being exhausted by loss of blood, he was at length overpowered: Nicholson then left him groaning on the floor. He went down stairs, stripped himself naked, and washed himself all over with a sponge, at the sink in the butler's pantry. He next went and opened the windows of the drawing-room, that it might be sup-

posed some person had entered the house that way: he then took his shirt and stockings, which were covered with blood (the sheet he had left in his master's room), went out at the front door and concealed his bloody linen in a bush, covering it with leaves: the bush was opposite the door, and not many yards from it: he then returned without shutting the outer door, and went to the servants' hall; he opened his window-shutters and went to bed (it was not yet four o'clock): he did not sleep, though he appeared to be asleep when King came for the purpose of waking him at half-past six o'clock. He stated, in the most solemn manner, that no person whatever was concerned with him in this horrid deed; and to a question put to him, whether he had any associate, answered, "How could he, when he never in his life, before the moment of his jumping up from the form, entertained the thought of murder?" He can assign no motive for what he did; he had no enmity or ill-will of any kind against Mr. and Mrs. Bonar.—This deposition was regularly given before the Magistrate, and attested by Mr. A. Cooper, Mr. Herbert Jenner, the Rev. Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Hlott, and Mr. Bonar. Nicholson had been drinking a great quantity of the beer of the house during the Sunday; and though it is not stated that he was intoxicated, yet the quantity might have had some effect on his senses. Search was made for the linen, and it was found in a laurel-bush close to the house, covered with leaves, except about two inches; the stockings were very bloody, and the shirt was also rent almost to rags about the neck and front.—Nicholson, who, before the confession, looked gloomy and fierce, and malicious, has, since that period, been perfectly calm, and has even an air of satisfaction in his countenance.

Nicholson states that his parents were Irish, his father a Protestant, his mother a Catholic; he was born and bred in Ireland, was discharged from the 12th Light Dragoons in January last, on account of a broken wrist, and entered the service of the City Remembrancer; from whence, about three weeks before he committed the horrid deed, he entered the family of Mr. Bonar. He is a man about the middle height (five feet six inches), not bulky, but well fixed and muscular. His countenance bears in it a decided resolute character; but its features are neither unfavourable nor displeasing. His age is 29 years.

*June 5.* The Anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day was celebrated at *Dumfries* with more than the usual demonstrations of affection and loyalty. The

great



great object of attraction was the revival, in all its wonted formality and splendour, of an antient festival, peculiar to that place, of "Shooting for the Siller Gun." This festival is indebted for its origin to James VI. who presented to the incorporated trades or craftsmen of Dumfries, a small silver tube like the barrel of a pistol, the temporary possession of which, as a trophy, was ordered to be given to the best marksman among them. Hence the festival is called "Shooting for the Siller Gun;" and with this title has been the subject of a poem in Scots verse, by a townsman, Mr. John Mayne. The institution itself may be regarded as a memorial of the Wapenschaw—the shooting at butts and bowmarks, and other military sports introduced by our ancestors, to keep alive the martial ardour and heroic spirit of the people. In the true fervour of loyalty, the birth-day of the Sovereign is invariably chosen for this solemnity; and for upwards of half a century, the 4th of June has, at intervals, been to the inhabitants the day of Jubilee.

June 7. Mrs. Stephens, an elderly widow woman, who kept a Chandler's shop within 200 yards of the Castle Inn at Woodford, was found murdered this morning. The murder must have been committed late on Saturday night the 5th instant. Her skull was dreadfully fractured, and her throat cut; her pockets emptied, a quantity of money taken from the till, and her watch missing. A man of the name of W. Cornwell, who had been employed as an ostler at Woodford, was taken into custody on the 16th, in consequence of his having given the watch to a publican as satisfaction for a debt. On being taken into custody he acknowledged that it had been in his possession, that he found it on Sunday morning, after the murder, at four o'clock, close to the pond near the Castle-inn, where he went to get water for his horses. He confessed that he had been at Mrs. Stephens's shop on Saturday, the evening of the murder, and had seen her in her shop about nine o'clock, previous to her shutters being put up. Several other suspicious circumstances being brought to light before the Magistrates, the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

June 8. An inquisition was held at Upton-upon-Severn, on the bodies of Henry Weed, a corporal in the 2d foot, Joseph Taylor, George George, and William Heming, recruits in the same regiment, and William Pumphrey, junior, a waterman. It appeared that eight young men, of whom the five already named formed a part, took a fisherman's boat, for the purpose of going to Hanley

Quay and back by water. They were returning from this excursion, when Pumphrey rocked it, in order, as he observed, to frighten the recruits. In consequences of this folly, the boat filled with water and sunk. Two of the party swam to shore, procured another boat, and rowed with their bats in search of their companions, who had been carried a considerable distance by the force of the current. Only one was preserved by this assistance. It seems to be clearly ascertained that Pumphrey was alone to blame. He was a good swimmer, and would have saved himself, had not the corporal held him fast by the collar in the convulsions of death, and thereby prevented him from using the necessary exertion. The jury returned their verdict—*Accidental death, occasioned by Pumphrey rocking the boat.*

June 9. In the evening the Eastern part of the county of Glamorgan was visited by a storm of rain, hail, and thunder, more destructive in its effects than any within recollection. The torrents of rain washed down the banks in many places on the high roads; the hailstones measured three inches round. The Rev. Dr. Lisle, of St. Fagan's, is a very considerable sufferer, five walls having been levelled with the ground, and upwards of 10,000 squares of glass broken, in his extensive hot-houses and graperies. A neighbouring brook rose about six feet in a quarter of an hour, and the water made a breach through his house, although situated on an eminence. Duffryn-house, the seat of the Hon. W. B. Grey, was completely filled with water, and two or three men were nearly drowned in one of the cellars, the water having rushed in upon them with such rapidity, that they were immediately to their chins before they could reach the stairs. At Court-ar-alla, the seat of T. B. Rous, Esq. every window was broken; and at many other places considerable injury was done: bridges and trees were washed down, the garden crops in the direction of the storm are every where nearly destroyed, and the growing corn much damaged.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, May 24.

In the Court of King's Bench, Mr. White, jun. for a libel on the Duke of Cumberland, in "The Independent Whig," was sentenced to pay a fine of 200*l.* and to be imprisoned in Newgate for 15 months.

"Windsor Castle, June 5. His Majesty has been tranquil and comfortable in general since the last Monthly Report." *Signed as usual.*



THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

May 29. *The Brazen Bust*; a Melodrama; said to be written by Mr. C. Kemble. The music by Mr. Bishop.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

June 11. *Lose no Time*; a Play, by Mr. Skeffington.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

*Carlton-house, May 17.* George Jackson, esq. Secretary of Legation at the Court of Prussia.

Sir T. Plomer, knt. Vice-chancellor, to be a Member of the Privy Council.

Major-gen. Sir C. Stewart, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

*Whitehall, June 1.* The Prince Regent has granted the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom to Charles Baron Whitworth, by the title of Viscount Whitworth, of Adbaston, Staffordshire.

*Carlton-house, June 3.* Viscount Whitworth, Lieutenant-general and General Governor of Ireland.

*Whitehall, June 12.* James Earl of Fife, Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of the Shire of Banff.

George Ross, esq. one of the Four Commissioners of Edinburgh, *vice* Bruce, dec.

Mr. Charles Grace, Commissary Clerk of St. Andrew's in Scotland, *vice* Stuart Grace.

*Downing-street, June 18.* Right-hon. T. Maitland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta and its dependencies.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

R. A. Cox, esq. of Little Britain, Alderman of Aldersgate Ward, London, *vice* Anderson, deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Henry Fellowes, Sidbury V. Devon.

Rev. Harry Barnes, of Dunchurch, Wanlip R. co. Leic.

Rev. T. Stone, B. D. Wotton - Rivers R. Wilts, vacant by the cession of Rev. Dr. Outram\*.

Rev. Richard Bere, B. D. vicar of Carhampton, Somerset. Morebatch V. Devon.

Rev. T. Beckley, Yarmouth and Shalfleet Curacy, Isle of Wight.

Rev. T. E. Bridges, a Preacher at the King's Chapel, Whitehall.

Rev. D. Davies, Willersey R. Gloucestershire, *vice* Scott, deceased.

\* The Court of Common Pleas, May 19, adjudged between Brazen-Nose-college and the Bishop of Salisbury, that Dr. Outram, by accepting the living of St. Philip, Birmingham, had vacated the rectory of Wotton Rivers.

Rev. J. Waterhouse, B. D. Stewkley R. Hunts, *vice* Torkington, deceased.

Rev. Charles Philpot, M. A. rector of Ripple, Kent, St. Margaret at Cliffe V. Sussex, *vice* James, deceased.

Rev. C. Cator, B. A. Kirksmeaton R. Yorkshire, *vice* Paver, deceased.

Rev. Wm. Bennett, B. D. Cheam R. Surrey, *vice* Peach, deceased.

Rev. T. Sanderson, Little Addington V. Northamptonshire.

Rev. T. Talbot, A. M. Heigham R. near Norwich.

Rev. John Norcross, Framlingham-cum-Saxtead Consolidated R. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Randolph (son of the Bishop of London), Much-Hadham R. Herts.

Rev. Charles Sanders, M. A. confrater of Brown's Hospital, Stamford, Ketton-with-Texover V. Rutland, *vice* Bullen, dec.

Rev. William Williams, M. A. Wappenbury V. co. Warwick.

Rev. Robert Fowler, D. D. Archdeacon of Dublin, (son of the late Archbishop of Dublin, and brother of the Countess of Kilkenny) Bishop of Ossory, *vice* Dr. Kearney, deceased.

Rev. James Saurin, D. D. Dean of Cork, Archdeacon of Dublin.

Rev. Mr. Magee, F.T.C.D. Dean of Cork.

Rev. J. Rumney, A. M. Languinder R. co. Brecon, *vice* Prosser, deceased.

Rev. James Wilmot Ormsby, prebendary of Kilpeacon, Castlecomb R. co. Kilkenny.

Rev. George Studdart, curate of Cabernarry, Prebendary of Kilpeacon, *vice* Ormsby, resigned.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. John Collins, to hold Oxwich and Nicholaston consolidated R.R. with Ilston R. Glamorganshire.

Rev. J. H. Cardew, Salcombe Regis R. Devon, with Curry Mallet R. Somerset.

BIRTHS.

May 26. At Reading, the lady of the Knight of Glin, a son and heir.

*Lately*, In Curzon-street, Lady Isabella Blachford, a daughter.

In Old Burlington-street, the lady of Sir J. Burke, a son and heir.

In Gloucester-place, the wife of Col. Hughes, M. P. a son.

The Countess of Moray, a daughter.

At Hampton, the wife of Hon. and Rev. F. Hotham, a son.

At Woodlands, co. Radnor, Hon. Mrs. Wilkins, a daughter.

At Brittwell-house, Bucks, Hon. Mrs. Irby, a daughter (still-born.)

The wife of W. R. Cartwright, esq. M.P. of Aynho, a daughter.

At Dean's-lodge, Dorset, the wife of Charles Lemon, esq. a son and heir.



The wife of John Frewen-Turner, esq. of Cold Overton, a son.

At Columbo, Isle of Ceylon, Lady Johnstone, a son.

At St. Petersburg, the Princess of Tscherbatof, lady of Sir R. K. Porter, a son.

June 5. At Whitton-park, the lady of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, bart. a son, since deceased.

At Exeter, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy, a son

7. In Thornhaugh-street, the wife of Frederick Holbrooke, esq. of the Inner Temple, a daughter.

At Winchester, the lady of Sir Henry Rivers, bart. a daughter.

8. At Petersham, Surrey, Countess of Enniskillen, a son.

9. At Mr. Mann's, Henhury, the lady of Sir Matthew Blakiston, a daughter.

16. Rt.-hon. Lady Forbes, a daughter.

19. In Hereford-str. Lady Owen, a dau.

26. In Serjeant's-Inn, Fleet-street, the wife of Samuel Comyn, esq. a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

May 8. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Right-hon. Lord James Townshend (youngest son of the Marquis of T.) captain of H. M. ship Eolus, to Elizabeth, daughter of P. Wallis, esq.

11. W. F. Linsingen (only son of Lieut.-gen. Baron L.) captain in the 1st Lt.-drag. German Legion, to the only daughter of E. Studd, esq. of Ipswich.

18. At Beckley, Sussex, Hon. and Rev. J. Douglas, to Mina, second daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Murray, widow of the late Gen. M.

At Deal, Henry de Humboldt, only son of Baron von H. of Schweidnitz, Silesia, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late J. Carter, esq. of Deal, and niece of the late celebrated Mrs. Eliz. Carter.

At North Aston, Oxon, Frederick Moysey, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Louisa-Gertrude, dau. of the late Oldfield Bowles, esq.

22. At St. Martin's, by special licence, Rear-adm. Sir J. Sydney Yorke, knt. to the Marchioness of Clanricarde.

26. At Leyton, Essex, Archibald Billing, esq. of Dublin, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Hamilton, of Old Broad-street.

28. Rev. T. Randolph, eldest son of the Bishop of London, to Caroline-Diana Macdonald, youngest daughter of the Lord Chief Baron.

29. Rev. E. Smyth, (son of Sir W. S. bart. of Hill-hall, Essex) vicar of Camberwell, and chaplain in ordinary to the Prince Regent, to Lætitia-Cicely, youngest daughter of J. Weyland, esq. of Wood-eaton, Oxon.

Lately, A. Williams, esq. of Southwark, to the only daughter of the Rev. G. Gibson, of Carlisle-house, Lambeth.

At St. George's, Lieut.-col. de Belleville, of the K. German Legion, to Miss Paschal.

William Barton, esq. surgeon, London, to Miss Sweet, of Cradley, eldest daughter of Joshua Toulmin, D. D. of Birmingham.

C. Crickett, esq. M. P. of Smyth's-hall, Essex, to the eldest daughter of C. H. Kortwright, of Hylands, Sussex.

Rev. Prebendary Dennis, B. C. L. to Juliana-Susanna, eldest daughter of Rev. T. W. Shore, vicar of Otterton, Devon.

At Horsham, Charles, son of Giles Greenaway, esq. of Gloucester, to Charlotte, daughter of R. Hurst, esq. M. P.

At Woodnesborough, S. Saunders, esq. of Blundestone-villa, Suffolk, to Mrs. Onslow, relict of Matthew-Richard, eldest son of Admiral Sir R. Onslow, bart.

Rev. Jos. Addison, of Shiffnall, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Dupré, of Weymouth.

At Liverpool, John Bostock, esq. M. D. to Miss Whitehead, of London.

At Rooss, Yorkshire, Rev. J. Norcross, M. A. rector of the consolidated rectory of Framlingham-with-Saxted, to Eleanor, third daughter of R. Bell, esq.

At Columbo, Ceylon, Alex. C. Jackson, esq. colonel in the army, and lieut.-col. of the 66th foot, to Elizabeth-Catharine, only daughter of the late Sir Charles Mitchell.

At Baunpore, East Indies, J. Hawkes, esq. of the Hon. Company's cavalry, to Caroline, daughter of R. Morris, esq. M. P.

June 1. Right-hon. W. Dundas, to Miss Stuart Wortley, daughter of the Hon. Stuart Wortley Mackenzie.

5. At Newport, Isle of Wight, Sir L. Worsley Holmes, bart. M. P. to Anne, daughter of J. Delgarno, esq. and niece to the late Lord Holmes.

6. At Lambeth, Dr. Blegborough, of Blackfriars, to Mrs. Treacher, of Brixton.

8. At Edinburgh, Sir Thos. Stepney, bt. to Mrs. Russell Manners.

9. At Shoreham, Henry Partington, esq. Collector of Customs at that Port, to Frances, eldest daughter of George Tate, esq. of the same place, merchant.

10. Rev. W. Tomkyns Briggs, A. M. late curate and lecturer of Hampstead, to Miss Anne Robinson, of Charlotte-street.

21. At Knole, the Earl of Delaware to Lady Elizabeth Sackville, youngest daughter of the late and sister to the present Duke of Dorset.

22. Mr. Henry-James Combs, of Bush-lane, to Jane-Knight, second daughter of William Weston, esq. of Willsley.

24. Henry S. H. Wollaston, esq. of Clapton, to Frances, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of Woodmansterne.

Henry Deering, esq. of Lee, Bucks, to Mrs. Willes, widow of the late J.-F. W. esq. of Astrop-house, Northamptonshire.



## MEMOIR OF SAMUEL FOART SIMMONS, M. D.

Samuel Foart Simmons, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the King, was born on the 17th of March, 1750, at Sandwich, in Kent, where his father, who followed the profession of the Law, was so respected, that, at the coronation of their present Majesties, he was deputed by the Cinque Ports, one of their Barons, to support the King's canopy, according to antient custom. His mother, whose maiden name was Foart, and whose family was likewise of Sandwich, died when he was an infant: his father married again, and by this marriage had several children, three of whom are now living, *viz.* John Simmons, now residing at Rochester in Kent, attorney at law, and one of the coroners of the county, who is married, and has a numerous issue (and the death of whose eldest son we recorded in our Magazine of April, page 397); 2nd, Richard Simmons, surgeon of the British Lying-in Hospital, who is married, and has issue one son; 3rd, Maria, who is married to William Coleman, esq. of Bapchild near Sittingbourn in Kent, and has issue.—Dr. Simmons was educated at a seminary in France, where he not only improved himself in the learned languages, but acquired such a perfect knowledge of the French tongue, as to be able to write and speak it with the same facility as his own. He pursued his medical studies for nearly three years at Edinburgh, and afterwards crossed over to Holland, and studied during a season at Leyden, where he was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Physick: he chose the measles for the subject of his inaugural discourse, which he inscribed to Cullen, and to Gaubius, two names of great celebrity in the medical world, and both of whom had shewn him particular regard. After taking his degree at Leyden, he visited and became acquainted with Professor Camper in Friesland, who was distinguished not only for his great anatomical knowledge, but for his having at that time one of the finest Anatomical Museums in Europe. From thence he proceeded to Aix-la-Chapelle and the Spa, and afterwards visited different parts of Germany; stopped for some time at the principal Universities; and wherever he went, cultivated the acquaintance of learned men, especially those of his own profession, in which he was ever anxious to improve himself. At Berne, in Switzerland, he became known to the celebrated Haller, who afterwards ranked him among his friends and correspondents. In his way from Berne to Geneva, he paid his respects to Voltaire, who was then eagerly employed in building a town at Ferney: after spending a few weeks at Montpellier, and visiting Baresges at the foot of the Pyrenées, he travelled on through Bourdeaux to Paris.—He came to reside

in London towards the close of the year 1778, being then in his 28th year; he was admitted a member of the College of Physicians, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society 1779, and of the Society of Antiquaries 1791, as he had been before of different foreign academies at Nantz, at Montpellier, and at Madrid: he was admitted an honorary member of the Literary and Philosophical Society at Manchester, and of the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris, at which place he was elected one of the Associés Etrangers de l'Ecole de Medicine; and in 1807, Correspondant de la Premiere Classe de l'Institut Imperial. Previous to the year 1778, he had written an elementary work on Anatomy, which was greatly enlarged and improved in its second edition, 1781: and he had communicated to the Royal Society the History of a curious Case, which was afterwards published in their Transactions (*vide* Philos. Transact. vol. LXIV.) He became also the sole Editor of the London Medical Journal, a work, which, after going through several volumes, was resumed under the title of "Medical Facts and Observations:" these two works have ever been distinguished for their correctness, their judicious arrangement, and their candour. About this time, he published an account of the Tape-worm, in which he made known the specific for this disease, purchased by the King of France. This account has been enlarged in a subsequent edition.—He likewise distinguished himself by a practical work on Consumptions, which, at the time, became the means of introducing him to considerable practice in pulmonary complaints. In 1780, he was elected Physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, a situation he held for many years, and which afforded him ample scope for observation and experience in the knowledge of disease. These opportunities he did not neglect; and though, from his appointment soon after to St. Luke's Hospital, he was led to decline general practice, and to attach himself more particularly to the diseases of the mind, he still continued to communicate to the publick such facts and remarks, as he considered likely to promote the extension of any branch of professional science. With this view, he published some remarks on the treatment of Hydrocephalus internus (*vide* Med. Comment. of Edinburgh, vol. V.) a case of Ulceration of the Oesophagus and Ossification of the Heart (*ibid*). An account of a species of Hydrocephalus, which sometimes takes place in cases of Mania (*vide* London Med. Journal, vol. VI.) An account of the Epidemic Catarrh of the year 1788. (*ibid*. vol. IX.) He had given an account also of the Life of Dr. William Hunter, with whom he was personally acquainted,  
a work



a work abounding in interesting anecdote, and displaying an ingenuous and impartial review of the writings and discoveries of that illustrious anatomist.—From the time of his being elected Physician to St. Luke's Hospital to the period of his death, he devoted himself, nearly exclusively, to the care and treatment of Insanity; and his professional skill and reputation in this melancholy department of human disease, became latterly so high, and so generally acknowledged, that few, if any, could be considered his superior. In the year 1803, it was deemed expedient to have recourse to Dr. Simmons, to alleviate the mournful malady of his Sovereign; he had the care of his royal patient for nearly six months, assisted in this important and arduous task by the constant presence and professional attendance of his son: the result was as favourable as the publick could have wished; and on taking their leave, his Majesty, independent of private marks of acknowledgment, was graciously pleased to confer a public testimony of his approbation, by appointing Dr. Simmons one of his physicians extraordinary: this appointment took place in May 1804.—In the unfortunate relapse, which occurred in 1811, Dr. Simmons again attended; and, in conjunction with the other physicians, suggested those remedies and plans which seemed most likely to effect a cure. In the examination, which took place before the House of Lords, to ascertain the opinion which the Physicians had of the nature and extent of the King's malady, and the probability of recovery, some curious facts were detailed by Dr. Simmons, of the relative proportion of Cures, effected in St. Luke's Hospital, during a period of upwards of 30 years, (*vide* Part I. vol. LXXXII. of our Magazine.) In February 1811, he resigned the office of Physician to St. Luke's; his conscientious reasons for this determination will be best explained in his own words: "After having had (says Dr. Simmons in his letter to the Secretary) the honour to officiate during thirty years, as Physician to St. Luke's Hospital, I flatter myself, I shall not be suspected by the Governors of any diminution of zeal to serve them and the publick, if (feeling as I do, that my age and state of health require more relaxation from professional avocations than I deem compatible with the duties of my office) I should be desirous to relinquish it. I consider it as a more respectful and suitable return to the Governors for the confidence they have, during so long a period, been pleased to favour me with, as well as more honourable to myself, to retire from their service, while that confidence remains, as I trust it does, undiminished, and with my mind in its full vigour, than to continue in office till the infirmi-

ties of age oblige me to withdraw." (*vide* Part I. vol. LXXXI. p. 284.)—The sentiments which the Governors entertained of the contents of this letter, are expressed in the resolutions passed on that occasion; and they are as flattering, and at the same time as considerately kind, as it is possible for language to convey. They immediately elected him a Governor of the Charity; they proposed his being one of the Committee; and, expressly on his account, created the office of Consulting Physician, in order to have the advantage of his opinion, not merely in the medical arrangement, but in the domestic œconomy of the Hospital.—We have now detailed nearly every thing that concerns the public life of Dr. Simmons; we have only to say a few words of his illness and death. On the evening of the 10th of April, though in the morning apparently in perfect health, he was seized with sickness, and a violent vomiting of bile, accompanied with a prostration of strength so sudden, and so severe, that on the 2d day of the attack he was barely able to stand, and a dissolution of the powers of life seemed to be rapidly coming on; he suffered no pain, had no fever, and retained the full command of his faculties to the last. He made all his arrangements for quitting this life with methodical accuracy, anticipated the event with great calmness, and on the evening of the 23d of the same month, with ease and composure, expired in the arms of his son.—By the death of Dr. Simmons, the publick have been deprived of a valuable and useful servant, and ourselves of one, whose benevolence and urbanity we have experienced for many years, and who was a liberal contributor to our Magazine. On the 2d of May, he was buried at Sandwich in Kent, and, according to the directions expressed in his Will, his remains were deposited in a vault in the church yard of St. Clement, next to those of his mother.—In private life, Dr. Simmons was punctiliously correct in all his dealings; mild and unassuming in his manners, and of rather retired habits, passing his time chiefly in his study and in his professional avocations. He was one of the earliest Proprietors of the Royal Institution; and in 1806, became an hereditary Governor of the British Institution for the promotion of the Fine Arts.—He has left one son, who is unmarried, and a widow, to deplore his loss.

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#### DEATHS.

1813, **A**T Little Fonthill-house, co. Dorset, Rev. Geo. Marsh, A. M.  
 Feb. 7. Killed on board the Amelia frigate, on the coast of Africa, in one of the hardest-fought engagements during the war, with the Arethuse, a ship of much superior force, First Lieut. John-James Bates;



Bates; whose indefatigable exertions and superior skill in his profession gained him the highest esteem of his brother officers, and his great goodness of heart secured to him the affection and lasting regret of all his relatives and friends. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Bates, rector of Whalton, by Miss Clutterbuck, daughter to the late Rich. Clutterbuck, of Warkworth, esq.

*March 8.* In his 86th year, Jas. Tooker, esq. of Norton-hall, co. Somerset, for which county he was one of the oldest magistrates and deputy lieutenants. More than half a century since he served the office of Sheriff, and took an active part in the formation of the County regiment at the first institution of the Militia. He was generally respected for the integrity and independence of his principles, and distinguished on all occasions by an urbanity of carriage and manner which partook of the measured courtesy of the *vieille cour*.

*March 19.* At Warkworth, deeply and deservedly lamented, aged 25, Capt. Geo. Clutterbuck, late of the 1st guards. He endured a long and painful illness with the greatest resignation and fortitude. His disorder was occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel, after the great fatigue he underwent at the battle of Barrosa.

*March 21.* At Shrewsbury, aged 68, Mr. Richard Pearce. Being a man of leisure, and fond of literature, science, and antiquities, it was conjectured he would leave a large collection of MSS. particularly respecting Shrewsbury; but it appears they are not so many as was expected, and in a crude, indigested state.—He was very reserved among strangers; but amongst his acquaintance was communicative and facetious.

*April 4.* At Burslem, co. Stafford, the wife of the Rev. William Worth. She bore a long and severe illness with true Christian fortitude and resignation. She had a turn for poetry, even when very young; and it seems intended by her friends to publish a small volume, with some account of her life. Her sorrowing husband has marked the place of her interment in Burslem church-yard by the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of ANNE, wife to the Rev. WILLIAM WORTH (in connexion with the late Rev. John Wesley), who on the verge of eternity rejoiced 'with joy unspeakable and full of glory.' She finished her course April 4th, 1813, aged 37 years."

*April 30.* Found drowned near Dufton, about four miles from Appleby, Westmoreland, at which place he had arrived from London on the 25th inst. intending to commence the drapery-business in Appleby, aged 24, Mr. G. Atkinson.

*May 1.* In Castle-street, Holborn, aged

above 50, Mr. Patrick Kiemman, attorney-at-law.

In Kennington-place, Vauxhall, in his 54th year, William Edridge, esq.

In Queen-square, aged 78, John Key-sall, esq. many years partner in the banking-house of Child and Co.

*May 3.* Mr. Wm. Hart, of King-street, Covent-garden.

Robert Gordon, esq. of Francis-street, Bedford-square.

In Newington-place, Surrey, Richard Plumer, esq. late of the South Sea-house.

At Mile-end, in his 47th year, Mr. Samuel Trenchard, man's-mercier and woollen-draper, Leadenhall-street.

At Dawlish, Barnard Harman, esq. of Monk-house, near Corsbam, Wilts.

*May 4.* Mrs. Speke, sister of the late Peter S. esq. of Calcutta.

Of epilepsy, aged 14 years 5 months, R. T. Murray, son of Mr. M. of Pall Mall-court. He had been affected from infancy; and, since the 25th of April 1807, had 1127 fits, without any known cause, although some of the most eminent of the faculty have been consulted. After his death, it was ascertained that it was irremovable.

At Whitehaven, in her 106th year, Eliz. Bell, widow. She was remarkably active, and possessed all her faculties until the 27th ult. when she was unfortunately blown down in the dreadful gale, by which her thigh was broken, which caused her death. She has left a son in his 85th year, one daughter in her 76th, and another in her 71st year, besides grandchildren, great grand-children, and great great grand-children.

*May 7.* At Tottenham, the wife of Rich. Whitecomb, esq. of the Auditors' office, Somerset-place.

At Richmond-green, Surrey, after a painful illness of many years, Sarah, wife of Wm. Higgs, esq. Chandernagore, East Indies.

At Fowberry Tower, Northumberland, in his 79th year, Geo. Culley, esq.

*May 9.* Wm. Talbot Richards, esq. father of Mrs. Edwin, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

In Brompton-crescent, the wife of Mr. Charles Weston, solicitor.

At Market Harborough, in his 60th year, Henry Coleman, esq.

At Wells, in her 86th year, Mrs. Judith Payne, relict of Rev. T. Payne, M. A. late one of the canons residentiary of the cathedral church of Wells, and rector of Langatock, co. Brecon.

Aged 80, Mrs. Routh, relict of the late Rev. Mr. R. rector of St. Margaret's and St. Peter's South Elmham, Suffolk, and mother of Dr. R. president of Magdalen-college, Oxford.

At Great Barford, co. Bedford, the wife of



of R. Francklin, esq. and third daughter of the late Sir Philip Monnoux, bart.

In Ireland, aged 70, Denham Jephson, esq. of Mallow-castle. He was returning from having dined with some friends, and, on his coachman opening the carriage-door, was found dead.

May 10. At Hackney, aged 79, Richard Pope, esq.

At Hackney, in her 65th year, Mary, wife of Wm. Newton, of Cornhill, banker.

At her son's, Limehouse, aged 85, Mrs. Bradshaw, the oldest inhabitant of that parish.

At Greenwich, Charles-Minto Oliver, second son of J.-R. O. esq. of the East India Company's service.

At Brighton, aged 22, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of T. Lloyd, esq. of the Friars, Winchelsea, Sussex.

At Slaughter's-court, Powick, co. Worcester, Mrs. Russell, relict of the late W. R. esq. and daughter of the late Sir Herbert-Perrot Packington, bart. of Westwood-park, co. Worcester.

At Lincoln, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Wood, the last survivor of a family of that name, formerly printers and booksellers in that city.

May 11. At Walworth, James Johnson, esq. of Bread-street.

At Limsfield, Surrey, T. Rudsdell, esq. lieutenant-governor of Sheerness, and formerly lieut.-colonel of the 61st regiment.

May 12. In Dean-street, aged 86, his Excellency Lieut.-gen. Count de Behague. He was above 35 years commander-in-chief in France; and on the Revolution (then commander at Martinique of the Isles), he collected a fleet of above 20 sail, fought and beat Rochambeau, and delivered up Martinique to the King of England, in keeping for his King, should he ever be restored. He was one of the best companions, musicians, swordsmen, and sportsmen of the age.

At Wakefield, aged 73, Col. Tottenham, son of Sir J. T. of Tottenham-green, co. Wexford.

At Monkwearmouth, near Sunderland, Durham, in his 65th year, Lieut. W. Sutherland, on the Retired List, Royal Invalids.

May 13. Mr. James Wrench, master of the academy in George-street, Blackfriars-road; a place which he had filled several years, with equal credit to himself and to his pupils. The father of Mr. Wrench, a respectable shoemaker in Lamb-street, Spital-fields, had several sons, all of whom were well settled in life. The deceased only, from his manner and address, was generally distinguished by the name of the *gentleman*. As Mr. Wrench's education had been liberal, and his inclination led him to the cultivation of his mind, rather than to any mechanical pursuit, on

the death of his father, the business which devolved to him, he readily gave up, and engaged himself in an eminent banking-house in the City, where, in consequence of some disagreement with one of the partners, who had failed, he quitted their employ, and was for a considerable period reduced to the most cruel extremities. During this interval, having courted the Muses, he applied for several literary situations, but only succeeded in obtaining that of corrector of a newspaper for a short period. The experience which Mr. Wrench learned in this bitter school of affliction, and those sufferings which his natural dignity prevented him from making known to his relatives, he never forgot. After various vicissitudes he purchased a school, which, by the assiduity of sixteen or seventeen years' attendance, he increased to that degree, that an easy and honourable independence was full in his view, when death suddenly arrested his course. The gout, to which he had latterly been occasionally subject, though in every other respect enjoying excellent health and spirits, unexpectedly seizing him in the stomach, occasioned his decease. Between 1789 and 1793, there were few of the Monthly or Daily publications to which Mr. Wrench had not been a poetical contributor, under various signatures, particularly that of *Nerva*; however, after he became a man of business, which he was in the strictest sense of the word, he affected to treat the making of verses as an occupation not less idle than ridiculous, and once went so far as to tell a literary acquaintance, whom he had hindered by a visit from sending off a letter in good time, "that, for his part, he would not lose half an hour in his business for the best friend he had in the world." But, notwithstanding this apparent rigour, and a loftiness of deportment that sometimes gave a temporary dislike to strangers, the breast of Mr. Wrench was never wanting in the milk of human kindness. The writer of this article, whom Mr. Wrench might have considered as a rival, can witness to his admiration and assistance of merit wherever he found it. One of the last instances of this in Mr. Wrench, was his seeking out and visiting the less fortunate Harry Lemoine, of facetious memory, on his death-bed, whom he had known in his early days and in the fair sunshine of prosperity. An admirer principally of genius, Mr. Wrench's acquaintance were few and select. Early in life he paid his addresses to a young lady of distinguished beauty, whose accomplishments were congenial with his own. Whether, in relinquishing the Muses, he at the same time relinquished their admirers, is uncertain; but he afterwards married another female, who had no pretensions to any



any thing beyond good housewifery, and who died about seven years before him, without issue. Mr. Wrench's late habits, like those of some of his early acquaintance, it is to be regretted, were rather secluded; it is, therefore, probable that many of his literary relicks, which, otherwise, might have borne striking testimonies to his brilliant talents and correct judgment, will, like his mortal remains, be consigned to oblivion.

Aged 59, the wife of Mr. Bryan, water-bailiff, of Bristol.

At the seat of his brother-in-law, Col. Parker, of Astle, near Knutsford, on his way to London, Sir Peter Warburton, bart. of Orley, Cheshire. Whilst preparing for dinner, he suddenly expired, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel. The family of Warburton is one of the oldest in the kingdom; and the deceased Baronet was celebrated for his hospitality and regard to the old English customs. Sir Peter was in the 59th year of his age, and, having no issue by his lady, the title becomes extinct. The county of Chester, in the death of this gentleman, has lost one of its first ornaments. Sir Peter was liberal to an excess—the needy was never turned away empty-handed from his door: and as a landlord he had few equals. He was endeared to all who knew him; and by none will his loss be more severely felt than by his numerous tenantry.

May 14. In Charles-street, Middlesex-hospital, Mrs. Anne Edmeston, widow of the late Gen. Edmeston.

At Bisley, co. Gloucester, Capt. John Hamstead, R. N.

Mr. Langhorne, late of the Theatre Royal, Margate, Dover, and Deal; a young and promising actor.

May 15. In London-street, Fitzroy-squ. Wm. Atkinson, esq.

At Bishop's Lough, Dalston, aged 88, Isaac Stockdale, yeoman. He had been 58 years clerk of that parish.

Benj. Ingram, gent. of Great Wigston, co. Leicester.

At Northampton, aged 82, Wm. Gibson, esq. many years senior alderman of the corporation of that town, and three several times chief magistrate.

At Dublin, the Rt.-hon. Isaac Corry, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland.

May 16. In Nottingham-place, in his 71st year, P. Deare, esq. one of the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Desenfans, relict of the late Noel Desenfans, esq.

In Southampton-buildings, Holborn, in his 35th year, Mr. Arthur Hague, late of Lisbon.

At Hackney, aged 77, Mr. Thomas Liddiard, formerly of St. Paul's church-

yard, and some years a member of the Common Council for Farringdon Within.

At Little Gaddesden, Herts, Mrs. Haynes, relict of S. H. esq. and mother of the Countess of Bridgewater.

At Exeter, in her 79th year, the Hon. Eleanor-Elizabeth-Anne De Courcy, third daughter of the late Gerard Lord De Courcy, Baron of Kinsale, Ireland; of one of the most antient families in the United Kingdom, and one of whose ancestors was summoned as a Lord to Parliament in the reign of Henry II. The Barons of this antient house have the distinguished privilege of standing covered in the King's presence; which the Lord, on succeeding to the title, once claims and exercises; and it has been continually acceded to by the British monarchs.

Mr. Ambrose Price, of Denbigh; who came into possession of a large portion of the unbequeathed property of the late R. Jones, esq. of Thames-street, and who, to his honour be it recorded, immediately settled the same upon his family, with the most decided liberality.

At Glasgow, Mr. D. Macnamara, of the Theatre Royal.

May 18. In his 78th year, J. Lyttleton, esq. of Studley-castle, co. Warwick.

May 19. In his 3d year, Edmund, son of Capt. Henry Ommanney, R. N.

In New Bond-street, H. Walton, esq. of Burgett, Suffolk.

At Kennington, Thos. Butlin, esq. jun.

Aged 47, Mr. John-North Hall, a respectable farmer, of Wigginton, Oxon.

May 20. In Upper Brook-street, the wife of Adm. Nugent.

In Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-squ. in her 20th year, Caroline, eldest daughter of Dr. Busby.

Aged 13, the Hon. Charlotte G. E. Fitzgerald de Roos, daughter of Lord Henry Fitzgerald and Lady de Roos.

Aged 74, Nath. Green, esq. of Porthill, near Hertford.

May 21. In his 76th year, Lieut.-gen. Simon Fraser.

At Rose-hill, Mrs. Salisbury, relict of the late Mr. S. of Hinton, Berks.

Aged 65, Mr. Wm. Wastie, of Ensham, Oxon.

At Northhowram hall, near Halifax, co. York, Mrs. Edwards, relict of the late Jos. E. esq.

In his 82d year, Mr. Wm. Bishop, of Gilmorton, co. Leicester.

At Bath, John Lord Elphinstone, lord-lieutenant of Dumbartonshire, a major-general in the army, and colonel of the 26th. reg. foot. His lordship married, in 1806, the relict of Sir J. Carmichael, bart. by whom he had issue John, the present lord, a minor, born in 1807.

May 22. In Temple-street, Sir T. Burke, bart. of Marble-hill, co. Galway.

Charlotte,



Charlotte, wife of J. Leacock, esq. of Alfred-place, Bedford-square.

Aged 20, J. Fauntleroy Osborne, only son of Mr. J. O. of Portland-street.

At Pancras, H. Penwarne, esq. a Controlling Searcher of the Customs.

At Camberwell, aged 72, W. Powell, esq. many years an inhabitant of Newgate-street, and formerly a very active and useful member of the Common Council of the Ward of Farringdon Within.

Aged 36, the wife of Mr. Hugh Maltby, of Kingsland-crescent.

At the Episcopal palace, Kilkenny, after a short illness, in his 72d year, the Right-rev. Dr. J. Kearney, Bishop of Ossory. Dr. K. was elected Fellow of Dublin college in 1764; became Professor of Oratory in 1781, and soon after a senior fellow. In 1799 he was appointed provost, and in 1806 removed to the see of Ossory.

*May 23.* J. Moore, esq. of Woodstock-street, Under-sheriff of London and Middlesex.

At his uncle's, Walthamstow, aged 21, Mr. Lewis Paleske, jun.

At the Oaks, Norwood, aged 88, Benjamin Cole, esq.

At Cossey-hall, Norfolk, in her 4th year, Mary Althea, fourth daughter of Sir Geo. Jerningham, bart.

*May 24.* In Charles-street, Manchester-square, in her 59th year, Christina Teresa, Countess of Findlater and Seafield. This lady was daughter of Gen. Count Murray. in the Austrian service, who had a command in the Low Countries. She was married about 1781, to the late Earl of Findlater and Seafield, who died in 1811, at Dresden. She was afflicted with blindness for the last five years.

In Upper George-street, Portman-square, aged 62, Miss Fitter.

At his friend's house, Kensington, J. Brome, esq. of Bishop Stortford, Herts.

At Shipstone-upon-Stour, Mr. J. S. Findon, solicitor, who rode out in apparent good health, and was soon afterwards found dead in a field, owing to the rupture of a blood-vessel. A brother of Mr. F.'s met his death by the explosion of some fireworks in his pocket, at the celebration of the late Jubilee; and on the 22d inst. Mrs. Findon's brother expired whilst at dinner.

*May 26.* Aged 81, Mrs. Burkitt, of Artillery-court, Chiswell-street.

The wife of And. Jordaine, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

At Hoxton-square, in his 67th year, Mr. Daniel Tolkien.

The wife of Rev. W. Dixon, of Yaldhurst, near Lymington, Hants.

Rev. W. Rees, of Aberavon, co. Glamorgan; a truly good man, whose loss to his wife and fifteen children is irreparable.

*May 27.* Josiah Tattnell, esq. formerly one of H. M. Council for the Bahama Islands.

At Benges Hall, Herts, in his 74th year, Joshua Gosselin, esq. of the Island of Guernsey.

Aged 81, Richard Jennins, esq. of Milford, near Lymington, Hants.

At Bath, John Whyte Melville, esq. of Bannochy and Strathkiness, Scotland.

Aged 74, Mr. Geo. Cooper, Bridgegate, Derby.

*May 28.* At Pricker's-hill, East Barnet, Herts, Rosa, the infant daughter of Frederick Nicholson, esq.

In Newington-place, aged 76, Mrs. Sarah Monk.

At Charlton, in her 3d year, Charlotte, daughter of John Atkins, esq. M. P.

At Stroud, co. Gloucester, aged 69, Mr. Thos. Hughes, an eminent surgeon.

At Bath, aged 81, Charles Best, esq.

At Philadelphia, after taking his passage for Great Britain, Charles Banks, esq. merchant, of Charleston, South Carolina. His death was occasioned by a dropsy, after a residence of nearly thirty years, much respected and deeply lamented. He was a native of Cadboll, in the county of Ross, N. B. Mrs. Banks died at Charleston of a decline, on the 14th of the same month.

*May 29.* At her brother's, Upper Seymour-street, the only daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie, esq. of Hare-street House, Herts.

In Somerset-street, Portman-square, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Williams, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon.

At her friend's house, Lambeth, Mrs. Silence Eddy.

At Limehouse, the wife of Capt. Robert Bartlett.

At Leicester, Mr. Rich. Oakely, late quarter-master in the 7th drag-guards.

In consequence of falling into a copper of hot water, by which he was so dreadfully scalded that he expired soon after, Mr. T. Ritson, skinner and glover, of Hexham.

*May 30.* Aged 55, Mr. Mathyson, of Church-street, Milbank.

*May 31.* The wife of Mr. P. L. D. Bonhote, of Goswell-street-road.

At Chesterfield-house, aged 52, the Right Hon. Henrietta Countess of Chesterfield, one of the ladies in waiting to the queen. Her ladyship was sister to Thomas Marquis of Bath, and has left two daughters and a son.

In Devonshire-street, Major-gen. John Gardiner, of the East India Company's Service.

At Hanwell, Middlesex, W. Litchfield, esq. formerly of St. Martin's-lane.

Aged 62, Mr. Thos. Pemberton, of Nun-Eaton, co. Warwick.



At Stubton, co. Lincoln, in her 57th year, Mrs. Thompson, who for 27 years lived as housekeeper with the late Rev. R. Heron, of Grantham.

Emily, daughter of Rev. James Fielding, Denbigh-house, Haslemere, Surrey.

At Worcester, aged 59, Rev. John Griffin, head-master of the College-school.

Near Leixlip, of a fit of apoplexy, Andrew Macartney, esq. of Rosebrook, near Armagh.

May .... At Hay, Brecon, aged 96, Mr. J. Parry, of the Wheat-sheaf inn, leaving a widow in her 95th year in full possession of all her faculties, to whom he had been married upwards of 70 years.

LATELY.—In Manchester-square, Wm. Hesse Gordon, esq. of the Madras Civil service.

In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, the wife of Wm. Whitmore, esq.

In Little Charles-street, Westminster, in his 80th year, Mr. Thos. Drake.

At his lodgings, near Blackfriars-bridge, Anthony Fothergill, M. D. His property is estimated at 60,000*l.* out of which he has left 200*l.* each to several public charities of Bath, where he formerly resided; and a variety of legacies to friends and public institutions in London and America. Of this benevolent Physician, we hope to be favoured with farther particulars.

Gen. Coates, colonel of the 2d foot.

Rev. Samuel Gircles, formerly minister of the Low Meeting, Shields.

The youngest daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Gooch.

At Highbury Terrace, aged 52, Rev. Robert Humphreys, of Glanconway, co. Denbigh.

At Holloway, Middlesex, deservedly lamented, in his 44th year, Mr. Rich. Lloyd, of Threadneedle-street.

After six days illness, aged 20, Mr. Wm. West, of Great Cambridge-st. Hackney.

At Hammersmith, aged 66, Mrs. Rands.

At Lewisham, aged 70, Capt. Richard Perkins.

Sir John Morshead, bart. of Hampton, Middlesex.

*Berks.*—At his seat near Maidenhead, in his 64th year, John Leslie, Lord Lindores. His lordship was the lineal descendant of Andrew the first Earl of Rothes, and the last male heir of the noble family of Leslie.

At Binfield, aged 80, Mr. F. Gilding, late of Aldersgate-street.

*Cheshire.*—At Knotsford, on his way to London, aged 41, Mr. J. Crossman, of equestrian memory.

At Neston, taken ill at church, and expired before service was ended, Mrs. Watmough.

*Cornwall.*—At Prideaux, Jane, only daughter of J. Colman Rashleigh, esq.

At Padstow, in his 74th year, Rev. J. Hoblyn, vicar of Newton St. Cyres, near Exeter.

*Cumberland.*—At Seaton Sluice, aged 40, Mr. Geo. Ocheltrie, surgeon.

At Houghton House, W. Hodgson, esq. junior.

*Devon.*—At Plymouth, aged 71, Mr. S. Northcote, a man of genius and science.

Mr. Marsingale, of Taunton.

At Topsham, aged 85, John Rudd; having had 21 children by one wife.

*Dorset.*—At Weymouth, Mrs. Bower, widow of Thos. B. esq. of Iwerne-Minster, late major in the Dorset militia.

Aged 22, Richard, third son of John Bridge, esq. of Winford Eagle.

At Loder, near Bridport, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Wm. Pitcher, formerly of Yeovil, Somerset.

*Durham.*—At Ebechester, aged 90, Mr. Thos. Attley.

At Brancepeth, aged 80, Mr. J. Shaw.

*Essex.*—At Shenfield Cottage, aged 78, Geo. Selby, esq.

At Cottage-place, near Chelmsford, aged 80, W. Clachar, esq. many years proprietor of "The Chelmsford Chronicle."

*Gloucester.*—At Stroud, James Arundell, esq. late of Gloucester.

At Winchcombe, Mr. John Fisher, a respectable ironmonger.

At Leckhampton, aged 74, John Martin, esq.

At Eastbach Court, near Colford, (the house of her son-in-law, James Davies, esq.) aged 83, Mrs. Dighton.

At Long Itchington, in his 58th year, Rev. John Robertson, M. A. vicar of Wapenbury, and curate of Long Itchington.

At Weston Subedge, in her 100th year, Mrs. Phillips; a liberal benefactress to the poor.

*Hants.*—At Southampton, Mrs. Lyell, relict of Charles L. esq. of Kinnordy, N. B.

At Christchurch, Mrs. Noyce, widow of Capt. N. R. N.

At Overton, in his 84th year, Rev. T. Allen, vicar of Yarborough, co. Lincoln.

At Blackbrook, near Fareham, Mr. W. May. Returning from the latter place with his son, in his waggon, the horses going down hill began to trot; to prevent which, he leaped out, but fell on his back, when the fore-wheel passed over his breast, and the hind one over his head.

*Hereford.*—At Wigmore Hall, C. R. Rogers, son of E. R. esq.

*Hertfordshire.*—At Waltham Cross, aged 75, Mrs. Eliz. Coffin.

*Kent.*—At Rochester, Capt. Mansfield, R. N.

At Chatham, suddenly, aged 80, John Robinson, many years warder of the Dock-yard.

At Eltham, aged 93, Mr. Thos. Fagg.

At Brompton, Geo. Hogarth, esq. captain in the Russian navy, and a native of Lincolnshire.

At Egerton, whilst at dinner, aged 97, Mrs. Austen.

*Leic.*



*Leicestershire.*—At Braunston, T. Barfoot, esq.

*Lincolnshire.*—At Orby, Rev. J. Snorthwaite, rector of Irby, near Firsby.

At Bromby-hall, near Brigg, aged 76, Thos. Pindar, esq.

*Northamptonshire.*—At Long Buckby, aged 90, Rev. R. Denny, minister of the Independent congregation, and last surviving pupil of Dr. Doddridge.

*Salop.*—At Bagley, J. Hesketh Reynolds, esq.

*Somerset.*—At Bath, N. Ogle, esq. of Kirkley, son of the late Rev. Dr. O. dean of Winchester, and brother of Rev. J. S. O. one of the canons residentiary of Salisbury cathedral.

At Ashill-house, aged 25, the Hon. Mrs. Hall, wife of T. H. esq. and sister of Lord Lisle, of Brickworth-house, near Salisbury.

At Winscombe Court, Francis Edward Whalley, esq.

In his 90th year, Samuel Doddington, esq. of Horsington.

*Westmoreland.*—At Kendal, aged 65, Dr. Geo. Bew, formerly physician to the Manchester Infirmary, a duty which he discharged with great credit; and for the last 19 years he practised in Kendal. He was much respected, versed in polite literature, and distinguished for his polished manners.

*Worcestershire.*—Sir H. P. Packington, bart. of Westwood-park.

*Yorkshire.*—At Sheffield, aged 78, G. Blonk, esq.

At Sheffield, aged 69, J. Brookfield, esq. a solicitor of eminence.

At Easington, aged 77, Rev. W. Potchett, 34 years minister at Easington, Skeffing, and Kilnsea.

At Ilkley, aged 70, Rev. G. Benson, vicar of that parish, and curate of Silsden and Burley.

At South Kirby, aged 79, Rev. John Allott.

*WALES.*—At Studda, near Milford, co. Pembroke, the wife of J. Phelps, esq.

At Swansea, aged 81, Mrs. Vaughan, widow of W. V. esq. of Clás.

Aged 78, Mr. Edw. Edwards, bookseller, of Ruthin; an eccentric character. During more than 40 years he might literally be said to be as stationary as his counter; for, excepting upon real emergency, he never parted from it from morning till night. By rigid economy he amassed 4600*l.* in the 3 per cent. consols, besides other property, the whole of which he has left jointly between his two daughters; and, in default of issue, in equal proportions to the Chester and Liverpool infirmaries; restraining one of his daughters from marrying such men whose names he specifies.

Aged 83, Capt. Schuckforth, of Plasnewyd, near Ruthin.

At St. Botolph's, near Milford, co. Pembroke, Richard Le Hunt, esq.

At Ystradmeiric, co. Cardigan, aged 63, Jane, wife of Rev. John Williams.

At Celynnin, near Dolgelly, in her 89th year, Mary Thomas, who had been bedridden 35 years, which circumstance made her an object of curiosity to travellers, among whom was Mr. Pennant, who has given a brief account of her in his "Tour through Wales." To the contributions of strangers she was in a great measure indebted for her support. During the last ten years of her life she took no other nourishment than a few spoonfuls of a weak liquid, and that but seldom. She retained her faculties unimpaired till the last hour.

E. Powell, esq. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan.

Mr. John Pritchard, solicitor, Bridgend, co. Glamorgan.

At the Castle, Builth, Mrs. Cowper.

*SCOTLAND.*—At Newton-house, co. Perth, Mary Cordelia, eldest daughter of Robert Downie, esq. late of Bengal.

At Castle Menzies, Sir Robert Menzies, bart.

At Tanninghame, the Countess of Had-dington.

*IRELAND.*—At Derrymore, near Newry, aged 115, Charles Haveran, who retained his faculties till within a few years of his decease. The Right Hon. Isaac Corry (in whose employment he had been for many years) settled an annuity on him a considerable time ago, which enabled him to live in comfort.

At Donaghmore, aged 129, Mrs. Mary Meighan, who retained her memory till within two years of her death. During the last 30 years, she lived in the greatest penury and distress, and would not afford herself any kind of natural support, relying for subsistence on the aid of a generous publick, yet, after her decease, there were found, buried under the place where she lay, 1600*l.* which her son-in-law, an auctioneer, and valuer of wares, now possesses.

At Dublin, Miss Louisa Knox, daughter of the Bishop of Derry.

Rev. Mr. Hoare, chancellor of Limerick.

At Belfast, aged 86, Mr. Wm. Tucker, senior. He was one of the earliest of the itinerant preachers that travelled in connexion with the late Rev. J. Wesley, whose travelling companion he was on his first visit to Ireland.

At Lisburn, co. Antrim, aged 26, the wife of T. Pottinger, esq.

At Cork, aged 28, the wife of Capt. Tho. Davis, of the Hibernia, of Bristol.

*ABROAD.*—In Spain, Mr. J. C. Lenny, late assistant-surgeon of the Royal Artillery, formerly of Laxfield.



In Spain, Mr. George Bird, second son of Mr. B. postmaster of Cardiff.

At Lisbon, in consequence of throwing himself out of a window in a fit of delirium, which caused instant death, Lieut.-gen. Sir Wm. Erskine, commander-in-chief of the cavalry under the orders of Sir R. Hill.

At Lisbon, Lieut. Huddleston, 28th reg.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Aaron Delessor, esq. grand-master of the Antient York Masons for that Island and its dependencies. He was interred with Masonic honours.

At Nassau, New Providence, in his 39th year, Mr. S. Arnett, jun. son of Mr. A. many years a silk-mercant in Cornhill.

At Tokat, Persia, on his return to England, Rev. Henry Martyn, B. D. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge. This distinguished scholar took his Bachelor's degree in 1801, then under the age of 20; and attained the high honour of Senior Wrangler. His classical, as well as mathematical attainments, were very considerable. But he also possessed still higher attainments — those of genuine piety and active benevolence. Under the influence of zeal for the best interests of mankind, he embarked for India as Chaplain to the Company, in the summer of 1805, and at the several stations assigned to him, devoted himself so diligently to some of the languages of the East, that he superintended translations of the New Testament into the Persian and Hindostanee languages; and, with the assistance of Sabat, a learned Arabian of rank, and a convert from Mahometanism, made considerable progress in an Arabic translation. With a view to render the Persian translation more perfect, he made an arduous journey to Shiraz, where he resided for some time. For a similar purpose he resolved to visit Bagdad; but, being compelled to take a circuitous route by Tebriz, near the Caspian sea, his health, which had long materially suffered, became at that place so impaired, that he resolved to return by Constantinople to his native country. On reaching Tokat, about 600 miles from Tebriz, and 250 from Constantinople, he found himself unable to proceed further; and on the 16th of October last it pleased an all-wise Providence to terminate his important labours. At the early age of 31, the Church of England has lost a distinguished ornament, and the British and Foreign Bible Society a most valuable associate. The facts detailed in the Reports of that Society, and in the "Christian Researches" of the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, are more honourable to his memory than the most elaborate panegyric.

At Paris, at a very advanced age, M. Larcher, the celebrated translator of Herodotus, and patriarch of French literature.

At Antigua, George King, esq. of Southampton.

At Nancy, Lorrain, Mrs. Sheldon, relict of E. S. esq. formerly of Winchester.

At Vienna, aged 75, Count Zinzendorf. He was in the administration of the Finances, under Maria Theresa and Joseph II. and distinguished himself latterly by opposing the issue of the bank-bills which has lowered public credit.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, aged 26, Mr. C. Thornbury, son of Rev. N. T. rector of Avening, co. Gloucester.

At Kingston, Jamaica, C.-J. Sims, esq. one of the House of Representatives in that island, only son of J. S. esq. of Walthamstow, Essex.

At Batavia, the lady of Sir T. Murray, of Balmuir.

June 1. Thos. Tourle, esq. of Chigwell-hall, Essex.

At Brentford Butts, in his 60th year, B. W. Gould, esq.

June 2. After a long and painful illness, the wife of John Symmons, esq. of Paddington-house; an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a sincere friend.

William-John, only surviving son of John Stevenson, esq. surgeon-oculist and aurist to the Princess of Wales, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-sq. aged 61, John Charles Lucena, esq. 30 years agent of affairs and consul-general from the Court of Portugal.

In his 87th year, Mr. Fenwick Bird, solicitor, Bristol.

June 3. Aged 39, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Poore, esq. of West End, Herts, and of Rushall, Wilts.—Her amiable disposition, and highly accomplished mind, will render her loss a subject of sincere regret to her family, and a large circle of friends and acquaintance.—She was second daughter of the Rev. Edmund Gibson, late Rector of Bishop's Stortford, and great-granddaughter of Bp. Gibson.

In Hatton-garden, after a short severe illness, aged 16, William George, only surviving son of Alex. Murray, esq. of that place, of Symonds Inn, and of Finchley, Middlesex.

Mrs. Hunt, relict of Daddington Hunt, esq. of Charlton Park, co. Gloucester.

June 4. In consequence of excessive fatigue with the army in Spain, whence he returned only a few days previous to his decease, the Hon. John de Courcy, eldest son of Lord Kingsale, lieutenant-colonel of the 1st foot guards.

Mr. John Bush, of Witney Park, Oxon.

At West Harptree, Somerset, of a decline, aged 16, Louisa, daughter of Rev. Jas. Rouquet.

June 5. The wife of Geo. Melward, esq. of Goswell-street.

In his 44th year, Robert Cheshire, esq. of Great Chesterfield-street, Mary-le-bone.

At Foulden-hall, Norfolk, in his 68th year, Francis Tyssen, esq. of Hackney.



June 6. About a quarter before twelve, at his house in Cheynè-walk, Chelsea, in the 70th year of his age, Joseph Munday, esq. This worthy man has ended a life of industry and honour with a death of resignation and hope. In early manhood, Mr. M. became a brewer in Swan-walk. At that time, it was the fashion to make use of malt and hops, as the sole ingredients of a Briton's best beverage: brewers' drugs were unknown, or were indignantly scouted; and then, although surrounded by fair competitors for custom, *Munday's ale* and *Munday's table-beer* grew rapidly more and more into request. Nearly twenty years ago, the calm and easy spirit of moderation, which uniformly actuated his conduct, determined Mr. M. to retire from the cares and toils of business, while life yet had its charms, to honourable repose, with health of body, peace of mind, a confirmed high character, and a genteel competency of fortune. Still, his rest was not the drowsy dozing of the sluggard. From the noise and bustle of trade; from the "fumum et opes strepitumque" of vats, and casks, and dray-men, he had now for ever withdrawn, "nor cast one longing, lingering look behind." As a merchant, he contented himself that his career was voluntarily closed, when his powers were entire: but as a Christian, he felt fully convinced that he yet had social duties, pre-emptory and indispensable, to discharge. To aid the deserving, to relieve the indigent, to console the distressed, his recommendation and his interest, his hand, his purse, and his tongue, were constantly ready, and most frequently and successfully employed. Of the charity-schools of Chelsea Mr. M. was treasurer to the day of his decease; and the accuracy of his accounts annually printed attest the attention he delighted to pay to them. He was long blessed in marriage with a lady, who rejoiced to partake in all his generous free-will offerings of Christian love. Aug. 29, 1806, (see vol. LXXVI. p. 879,) he lost this truly excellent and unassuming woman. "Some natural tears he dropped,"—for never, perhaps, were wedded pair more harmoniously mated,—"but" (to continue our quotation from Milton) he "wiped them soon;" assured of her amiable nature, and of the mercies of Heaven. They have left no children.—With melancholy pride of heart, the Writer of this humble tribute could easily enlarge it, by a fond but futile effort to pourtray all the manly virtues of his frank, honest, hearty friend; but he scorns the appearance of any thing like elaborate panegyric. Messrs. Gibbs and Webster, two affectionate and intimate acquaintances, were with Mr. M. when he died: they state that his departure was

accelerated by a spasmodic paroxysm, in which he complained gently of oppression in the chest and lungs. He seemed perfectly aware of his awful state; and his last breath faintly uttered—"O Lord, forgive me for Jesus Christ."—Καὶ ὑμεῖς ἐν γίνεσθε ἕτοιμοι ὅτι ἡ ὥρα ἔδοκεῖτε, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἔρχεται.

Whilst preparing for Church, Lady Bernard, wife of Sir T. B. bart. of Wimpole-st.

In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-sq. aged 60, Mrs. Eliz. Orby Hunter, relict of the late Charles O. H. esq. of Crowland-abbey, and Burton Pitwardine, co. Lincoln.

In London, after a short illness, Mr. Geo. Hellyer, of Redbridge, Hants, timber-merchant.

At Twickenham-common, in his 67th year, John Beard, esq.

Aged 63, James Preston, esq. of Sewardstone, Essex.

At Colchester, the wife of Major Haverfield, permanent assistant quarter-master-general.

At Wallingford, Mr. Wells, of Adam-street, Adelphi.

At Milbourne-hall, Northumberland, in his 49th year, Ralph Bates, esq. lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Southern regiment Northumberland local militia, in the commission of the Peace, and late High Sheriff of the county.

June 7. At Hampstead, Middlesex, aged 52, Maria-Hester, the wife of Thomas Park, F. S. A. She had been a severe sufferer for many years, from what some of the faculty pronounced—a rheumatism on the nerves: but the close of her virtuous life, though sudden, was so tranquil, that the moment of her expiration could not be perceived; for she appeared (to use the language of the great Apostle) only to have "fallen asleep." And blessed is the apostolic assurance, that those who "sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." Exemplary in all the relative duties of the female character, she has left so tender a memorial in the bosoms of her sorrowing family, as cannot but be cherished and revered, so long as memory and gratitude remain.

In his 87th year, Rev. Nath. Templeman, rector of the united parishes of Trinity and St. Peter's, Dorchester, and of Anderson and Long Bridy, co. Dorset.

In Sackville-street, Piccadilly, Roger Brograve, esq. late captain in the 2d dragoons, brother of Sir G. Brograve. This unhappy gentleman had lost a very considerable sum of money on the turf, and becoming disordered in his mind in consequence, shot himself.

In her 81st year, Mary, wife of John Hughes, esq. of Guildford.

At Witney, Oxon, in his 42d year, W. W. Arnatt, gent. The tenderness of his heart, and the humanity of his disposition, induced



induced him to feel in a peculiar manner for the distresses of others.

*June 8.* In Judd-street, Brunswick-sq. aged 63, Frances, wife of Wm. Grimaldi, esq. late of Albemarle-street. — She was the only surviving child of Lewis Barker, esq. of Rochester, Kent, and co-heiress with the present Dowager Lady Stirling, of the families of Willis and Eason, which had been seated in the environs of that city for several centuries. Her character was remarkable for possessing a great share of piety, charity, and affection.

At Scraptoft-hall, co. Leicester, in his 60th year, John Edward Carter, esq. lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Leicester division of local militia, and formerly a solicitor in Leicester, of extensive practice, and high character in his profession. He was a man of great benevolence and mildness of manners; and has died rich in the blessings of the poor, and the deep regrets of his family and friends.

At the Grotto, Thetford, aged 86, Mr. J. Ellis, long known as an industrious collector of antiquities, fossils, &c.

*June 10.* In Upper Guildford-street, Mrs. Frances Godwin, widow of Major G. late of the East India Company's establishment, Bombay.

In Park-place, aged 24, Samuel Hood George, eldest son of Sir Rupert G. bart.

Suddenly, in her 27th year, the wife of Wm. Holmes, esq. of Great James-street.

At Edmonton, aged 77, Mrs. Barker.

At Dublin, E. Knife, esq. attorney.

*June 11.* At Plymouth, of a cancer in the throat, Capt. R. D. Dunn, late of His Majesty's ship Dublin.

Suddenly, aged 16, a daughter of Mr. Pring, butcher, Clare-market. Whilst dressing herself in the morning, she was seized with a giddiness in her head, and expired without a groan.

Aged 88, Thos. James, esq. of St. Ives, co. Huntingdon, father of the Rev. Dr. J. late prebendary of Worcester, and formerly head-master of Rugby school.

*June 12.* At Woodford, Essex, in his 59th year, Mr. Wm. Gilbert, optician, of Leadenhall-street.

At Stapleton, Micajah Malbon, esq. captain R. N. leaving a widow and four children. He had devoted 34 years of his life to his Majesty's service, during which he had distinguished himself in many engagements.

In his 31st year, Mr. J. Spence, of York, one of the proprietors of "The York Herald."

At the Poor-house, Caerphilly, aged 94, Edw. Rowland, whose father lived to be 97, and his grandfather 103 years old. — The deceased was a very intelligent old man. He used frequently to relate different anecdotes which he had heard his grandfather tell; among others, that he

recollected Oliver Cromwell and the Parliamentary Army besieging Cardiff castle.

*June 13.* Mary, wife of Wm. Harryman, esq. of Highbury-place, Islington.

Aged 70, (the anniversary of his birthday,) Mr. R. Bannister, bookseller, Bell-yard, Temple-bar.

At Old Park, near Enfield, Rev. T. Winchester Lewis, A. M.

*June 13.* At Dorchester, Chas. White, esq. senior alderman of that ancient borough; an upright magistrate, firmly attached to the Constitution both in Church and State, and a strictly honest man.

*June 17.* At his seat in Kent, after a life eminently distinguished by every active, public, and private virtue, in his 87th year, the Right Hon. Charles Middleton, Baron Barham, of Barham-court, and of Teston, Kent, and a baronet; one of H. M. Most Hon. Privy Council; admiral of the Red; one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, and first lord of the Admiralty during the important victories of Sir R. Calder, Lord Nelson, Sir R. Strachan, and Sir J. Duckworth; many years comptroller of the Navy; first commissioner of the Board, instituted in 1786, for enquiring into the state of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown, and of the late Board for revising the Civil Affairs of the Navy; member for Rochester in the Parliament of 1784; and one of the Vice-presidents of the Locke Hospital, and other charitable Societies, &c. His Lordship was born at Leith, in October 1726, and was youngest son of Robert Middleton, esq. afterwards collector of the Customs at Borrowstonness, by Helena Dundas, grand-daughter of Sir James Dundas of Arniston. His grandfather, George Middleton, and great grandfather, Alexander Middleton, were successively principals of King's College, Aberdeen; the latter was younger brother of General John Middleton, who, for his eminent military services as lieutenant-general of Horse in the royal armies, was created Earl of Middleton, Lord Clermont and Tettercairn, in 1660, which title was forfeited in 1795, in the person of his only son Charles, second Earl of Middleton, who (after being ambassador at the Court of Vienna, and one of the principal secretaries of state to King Charles II.) followed the fortunes of James II. to France, where he died in the chief management of affairs at the Court of St. Germain's. — Lord Barham, after his return from the West Indies in 1761, (where he eminently distinguished himself in the command of the Emerald frigate) married Margaret, daughter of James Gambier, esq. counsellor at law, (and Aunt of the present Admiral Lord Gambier) by whom he had only one child, Diana, now Baroness Barham, the wife of Gerard Noel Noel, esq. of Exton-park, Rutland, many years member



member of Parliament for that county, nephew and heir of entail of Henry, last Earl of Gainsborough, and to whom the Baronetcy now descends. Of this marriage there are 14 children now alive, Charles, the eldest son, represents the county of Rutland in the present Parliament.—Lord Barham has by his will left 10,000*l.* to each of Sir Gerard Noel Noel's children. Barham Court, and the chief part of his Lordship's estates, are given to Baroness Barham, and descend with the title.

June 18. In Park-place, St. James's, in his 78th year, the Rt. Hon George Venables, Lord Vernon, Baron of Kinderton, Cheshire. His lordship was seized with a paralytic stroke, whilst riding out, two days previous to his decease. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother, the Hon. Henry-Sedley Vernon, of Nutall Temple, Notts.

P. 285. M. *Wieland*, the *Voltaire* of Germany, was the author of a prodigious number of valuable works in verse and prose, of which the "Oberon," and some others, are known to the English publick. He was the most distinguished of that galaxy of learned men who, during the last 30 years, have raised the literary fame of Germany, and among whom may be ranked Klopstock, Schiller, Kotzebue, Goethe, Kant, Heyne, Bottinger, Nicholai, Müller, Gentz, Eichborn, Michaelis, and Griesbach. After the decisive battle of Jena, Wieland, who resided near the scene of action, was protected by a special order of the Emperor Napoleon, who afterwards partook of a repast with the old Philosopher at his rural retreat, and is said to have conversed with him at great length on the folly and horrors of wars, and on various projects for the establishment of a perpetual peace.

P. 502. Sir *John William Anderson* was the youngest son of William Anderson (a native of Scotland) of the city of Dantzick, merchant, by his wife Lucy, daughter of ——— Sheldon. The father died at Dantzick about 1749; the mother in 1772-3. Andrew, their eldest son, also died at Dantzick in 1772, s. p.—John-William was born at Dantzick in October 1735-6; and settling in London as a merchant, was elected Al-

derman of Aldersgate Ward in 1789; Sheriff in 1791; Lord Mayor in 1797. The 19th of December, 1797, having been appointed by Government for a general Thanksgiving for several Naval Victories obtained over the Enemies of Great Britain; and the King having signified his intention of going in state to St. Paul's Cathedral; the Lord Mayor determined that the Honourable Artillery Company (of which loyal corps he was at that time Treasurer) should enjoy its antient privilege of acting as his Lordship's body-guard, from the Mansion-house to the Temple, to receive his Majesty and the Royal Family, and to escort them to the Church; a service which was most creditably performed. On the 5th of May following (being then of Mill-hill, Hendon, Middlesex) he was created a Baronet; and in the same year was elected President of Christ's Hospital. He was also Treasurer of the Artillery Company, and a Governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company. He was elected one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of London in 1793; and again in 1796 and 1800.—He married, in 1762, Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Charles Simkins, of the Devizes, esq. who survives him, without issue.—As a magistrate, and as a man, Sir John-William Anderson has left behind him a character of the most unimpeachable integrity. Conciliating and polite in his manners, he acquired very general respect; and it was the delight of his heart to be able to confer favours. In the final disposition of his property, he was guided by similar sentiments of prudence and benevolence. To his excellent Lady every thing is secured for the term of her life; after which period, the good Baronet's relations at Dantzick are affectionately remembered; his partners and his assistants in mercantile concerns are honourably rewarded; and several of his intimate friends have handsome legacies.—Christ's Hospital also is to have 1000*l.* and the fine picture of their late President, a three-quarters length, which was painted soon after he had attended the King to St. Paul's, in the elegant robe of state which was made for that grand ceremonial.—His remains are deposited at Hendon.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in June 1813 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Leeds and Liverpool, 200*l.* ex Half Yearly Dividend 4*l.* clear.—Leicester, 202*l.* 10*s.*—Monmouth, 119*l.* with Dividend 3*l.* 10*s.* Half Year.—Melton Mowbray, 108*l.* 10*s.*—Grand Junction, 218*l.* 10*s.* 205*l.* ex Dividend 3*l.* 10*s.* Half Year.—Old Union, 102*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 30*l.*—Ellesmere, 67*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 21*l.* 20*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 21*l.* 20*l.*—Lancaster, 19*l.*—Regent's, 6*l.* 5*s.* discount.—Grand Trunk Canal Bonds, 89*l.* per Cent.—Chelmer, 84*l.*—Bolton and Bury, 93*l.*—West-India Dock, 148*l.*—London Dock Stock, 102*l.*—Albion Assurance, 46*l.*—Rock Life Ditto, 2*s.* Premium.—Imperial Ditto, 40*s.* 10*s.*—Grand Junction Water-Works, 21*l.* 10*s.*—Scotch Mines Stock, dividing 5*l.* per cent. 105*l.*—Sand Bridge, 43*l.* Discount.—Vauxhall Ditto, 57*l.* discount.—London Institution, 45*l.*—Surrey Ditto, 14*l.* 14*s.*



**BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 25, to June 22, 1813.**

Christened.		Buried.						
Males - 828	} 1602	Males - 569	} 1067	2 and 5	110			
Females 774		Females 498		5 and 10	40	50 and 60	83	
Whereof have died under 2 years old				307	10 and 20	41	60 and 70	109
Peck Loaf 6s. 2d.					20 and 30	73	70 and 80	54
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.					30 and 40	108	80 and 90	27
					40 and 50	114	113	1

**AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 19.**

**INLAND COUNTIES.**

**MARITIME COUNTIES.**

INLAND COUNTIES.					MARITIME COUNTIES.																
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	122	6	00	0	52	6	48	4	77	3	Essex	120	8	67	0	47	8	50	4	73	6
Surrey	125	8	60	0	53	6	50	8	83	6	Kent	123	0	67	0	59	0	48	0	71	8
Hertford	114	0	74	0	51	0	46	0	83	6	Sussex	121	0	00	0	00	0	51	0	00	0
Bedford	113	0	00	0	57	3	49	0	82	0	Suffolk	115	0	00	0	48	7	44	11	72	3
Huntingd.	115	2	00	0	49	0	40	10	69	3	Camb.	108	3	00	0	51	6	33	11	76	2
Northamp.	114	8	00	0	54	3	43	4	86	0	Norfolk	108	11	55	0	45	1	36	8	69	3
Rutland	111	6	70	0	57	9	46	0	81	6	Lincoln	109	3	79	0	53	7	39	8	79	8
Leicester	115	4	77	2	61	9	45	7	93	7	York	108	11	77	4	58	8	40	8	85	7
Nottingh.	117	9	78	0	56	6	47	4	90	4	Durham	110	6	00	0	00	0	43	4	00	0
Derby	116	8	00	0	63	9	46	6	98	9	Northum.	102	9	84	0	63	4	47	9	00	0
Stafford	127	10	00	0	73	0	49	8	88	4	Cumberl.	111	6	90	8	62	2	42	0	00	0
Salop	125	1	101	0	77	4	47	2	00	0	Westmor.	115	1	96	0	58	0	41	11	00	0
Hereford	121	1	79	9	60	5	42	10	75	7	Lancaster	119	5	00	0	00	0	44	4	86	0
Worcester	123	2	00	0	69	7	47	1	78	10	Chester	116	4	00	0	00	0	42	10	00	0
Warwick	130	3	00	0	67	1	52	7	96	2	Flint	136	0	00	0	82	0	00	0	00	0
Wilts	112	4	00	0	53	4	43	8	92	4	Denbigh	129	8	00	0	76	9	41	7	00	0
Berks	131	6	00	0	54	2	44	7	83	0	Anglesea	000	0	00	0	60	0	32	6	00	0
Oxford	123	10	00	0	51	0	47	0	82	0	Carnarv.	124	1	00	0	65	4	37	0	00	0
Bucks	125	8	00	0	60	9	47	2	76	6	Merionet.	115	10	00	0	65	6	41	0	00	0
Brecon	111	2	76	8	60	9	32	0	00	0	Cardigan	112	6	00	0	48	0	24	0	00	0
Montgom.	120	0	00	0	60	9	45	4	00	0	Pembroke	93	8	00	0	53	1	25	8	00	0
Radnor	118	1	00	0	65	2	37	10	00	0	Carmarth	99	4	00	0	57	4	33	2	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.					117 10   77 0   59 3   42 4   82 5					Glamorg.					116 6 00 0 62 8 36 0 00 0						
Average of Scotland, per quarter:					104 6   70 3   55 7   41 2   67 7					Gloucest.					127 7 00 0 64 10 47 0 88 0						
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....					114 10   77 2   56 10   39 10   81 1					Somerset					122 5 00 0 00 0 37 6 83 4						
										Monmo.					128 3 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0						
										Devon					118 11 00 0 58 4 40 4 00 0						
										Cornwall					115 1 00 0 57 0 30 0 00 0						
										Dorset					120 3 00 0 62 5 43 0 88 0						
										Hants					123 4 00 0 55 7 43 8 00 0						

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, June 25: 105s. to 110s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from June 7 to June 12:

Total 9569 Quarters. Average 116s. 9½d.—3s. 10d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, June 19, 47s. 11d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, June 23, 61s.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, June 21:

Kent Bags ..... 9l. 0s. to 11l. 11s.	Kent Pockets ..... 10l. 0s. to 13l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto ..... 8l. 8s. to 11l. 11s.	Sussex Ditto ..... 9l. 9s. to 11l. 0s.
Essex Ditto ..... 8l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto ..... 20l. 0s. to 25l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 21:

St. James's, Hay 3l. 17s. 6d. Straw 2l. 2s.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 12s. 6d. Straw 1l. 19s. Clover 6l. 16s. 6d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 17s. 6d. Straw 1l. 19s. Clover 6l. 5s.

SMITHFIELD, June 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef ..... 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.	Lamb ..... 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.
Mutton ..... 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:
Veal ..... 5s. 4d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts about 484
Pork ..... 7s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.	Calves 230.
	Sheep and Lambs 7,510.
	Pigs 280.

COALS, June 25: Newcastle 45s. to 52s. 9d. Sunderland 46s. to 48s.

SOAP, Yellow, 100s. Mottled 110s. Curd 114s. CANDLES, 13s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 3d. Clare Market 5s. 3½d. Whitechapel 5s. 3d.



## EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1813.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills. (3½d.)	Ex. Bills. (3¼d.)	Omnium.
1	215	57 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	58 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	71 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	88	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	169 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			3 dis.	5 pr.		
2		57 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	58 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	71 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88	14 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		55 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	57 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5 dis.	5 pr.		
3		57	58	71 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	shut	14 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	85		4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				8 dis.	4 pr.		
4	Holiday															
5		56 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	shut	70 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	shut	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>							5 dis.	5 pr.		
6	Sunday															
7	Holiday															
8	Holiday															
9		56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	shut	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	shut	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>						55 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 dis.	4 pr.		
10	211 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	55 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	shut	70 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	shut	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>							5 dis.	5 pr.		
11	Holiday.															
12	211 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	55 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	shut	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	shut	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>							5 dis.	5 pr.		
13	Sunday															
14		55 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	shut	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	shut	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>							4 dis.	5 pr.		3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> pr.
15	211 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	56	shut	70 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	shut	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>								4 pr.		3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> pr.
16		56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	shut	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	shut	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>						56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 dis.	4 pr.		5 pr.
17	213 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	shut	71	shut	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>						55 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4 dis.	3 pr.		4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> pr.
18	214	56 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	shut	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	shut	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>							4 dis.	3 pr.		4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> pr.
19		56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	shut	71 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	shut	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>								3 pr.		5 pr.
20	Sunday															
21		56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	shut	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	shut	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>							4 dis.	3 pr.		4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> pr.
22		56	shut	71	shut								3 dis.	3 pr.		4 pr.
23	214	56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	shut	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	shut	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>							3 dis.	2 pr.		4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> pr.
24	Holiday															
25		56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	shut	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	shut	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>							4 dis.	2 pr.		4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> pr.
26		56	shut	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	shut	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>							4 dis.	1 pr.		4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> pr.
27	Sunday															
28		56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	shut	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	shut									par		4 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> pr.
29	Holiday															