

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1813.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIBLIOMANIO-ROXBURGHE CLUB.

Mr. URBAN, July 10. AMONGST the important events of later times, there are few that have excited a greater degree of interest than the transactions which took place at ROXBURGHE-HOUSE in July 1812. The warfare in St. James's-square was equalled only by the courage and gallantry displayed on the plains of Salamanca about the same period; and History will doubtless relate these celebrated feats in the same volume, for the information and astonishment of posterity. As a Pillar, or other similar memorial, could not be conveniently erected to mark the spot where so many *Bibliographical Champions* fought and conquered, another method was adopted, to record their fame, and perpetuate this brilliant epoch in literary annals. Accordingly, a phalanx of the most hardy veterans has been enrolled, under the banner of the far-famed Valdarfer's Boccacio of 1471, bearing the title of the ROXBURGHE-CLUB. As their proceedings are too momentous to perish with the fleeting page of a newspaper, Mr. Urban is requested to inscribe them on the adamantine columns of the Gentleman's Magazine.

The first Anniversary Meeting of this noble band was celebrated at the St. Alban's Tavern, on Thursday the 17th ult. being the memorable day on which the before-named Boccacio was sold for 2260*l.* The Chair was taken by Earl Spencer (perpetual President of the Club), supported by Lords Morpeth and Gower, and the following gentlemen*, viz. Sir E. Brydges, Messrs. W. Bentham, W. Bolland, J. Dent, T. F. Dibdin (Vice President), Francis Freeling, Henry Freeling, Jos. Haslewood, Rich. Heber, Tho. C. Heber, G. Isted, R. Lang, J. H. Markland, J. D. Phelps, T. Ponton, jun. J. Townley, E. V. Utterson, and

R. Wilbraham. Upon the cloth being removed, the following appropriate Toasts were delivered from the Chair:

1. The cause of Bibliomania all over the world.
2. The immortal Memory of Christopher Valdarfer, printer of the Boccacio of 1471.
3. The immortal Memory of William Caxton, first English printer.
4. The immortal Memory of Wynkyn de Worde.
5. The immortal Memory of Richard Pynson.
6. The immortal Memory of Julian Notary.
7. The immortal Memory of William Faques.
8. The immortal Memory of the Aldine family.
9. The immortal Memory of the Stephenses.
10. The immortal Memory of John Duke of Roxburghe.

After these the health of the Noble President was proposed, and received by the company standing, with three times three. Then followed the health of the worthy Vice President (proposed by Mr. Heber), which it is scarcely necessary to observe was drunk with similar honours; for the name of Dibdin (the De Bure of the 19th century), is as highly prized amongst the lovers of Black Letter lore, as that of Nelson by the valorous sons of Neptune.

The President was succeeded in the Chair by Lord Gower; who, at midnight, yielded it to Mr. Dent; and that gentleman gave way to the Prince of Bibliomaniacs, Mr. Heber. Though the night, or rather the morning, wore apace, it was not likely that a seat so occupied would be speedily deserted; accordingly, the "regal purple stream" ceased not to flow, till "Morning oped her golden gates," or, in plain terms, till past 4 o'clock.

* Amongst the absentees were His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, who was prevented attending the Anniversary by indisposition, the Marquis of Blandford, and Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart.

The Roxburghe Club is limited in number to 31 members, and one black ball is fatal to the candidate who offers himself upon a vacancy; so that a Directorship of the India Board, or of the Bank of England, will henceforth be a situation of comparative insignificance. Amongst other Statutes enacted by this body, there is one of too important a nature to be passed over in silence; upon every successive anniversary, one of the members is to produce a reprint of a scarce and curious tract, or to print some original manuscript, and the number of copies printed will be confined to that of the Club. The merit of this happily-conceived law is due to HORTENSIVS*, who, in the most spirited manner, offered to put it in force, by a reprint of Lord Surrey's Virgil, with a margin of such proportionate elegance as might cause his favourite Michel Le Noir (were he living) to die with envy and despair. In future, no child can be said to be portionless whose father is a ROXBURGHIAN, as *one* of these gems will doubtless prove an ample provision!

I have now, Mr. Urban, performed my object, in furnishing you with some account of this glorious day; and you will readily admit, that when the origin of this Institution, and the vast and interesting schemes which it embraces, are well considered, the ROXBURGH CLUB must be regarded, in a national point of view, as conferring dignity and importance upon the land that gave it birth.

With my hearty wishes for the success of our first toast, in which you will cordially join, "The cause of BIBLIOMANIA all over the world," I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. TEMPLARIUS.

Sentiments on the first perusal of "The GIAOUR, [Infidel] a Fragment of a Turkish Tale: By Lord BYRON."

Mr. URBAN, July.

THE poetic genius of "Childe Harold" is eminently conspicuous in the "Turkish Tale;" and the workings of the wounded spirit are those evidently on "Childe Harold's mind." The imagery is striking and affecting; the allusions are those of refined taste in reading, and the bard-like language displays the superior talent in writing, with the fine keen

* Vide Bibliomania, p. 176.

instrument of description in the Author's hand. The Poet writes, I conceive, as Garrick acted, from feelings partly his own, and, in exciting them in others, the one from a poetic, the other from dramatic powers, to their utmost effect. Pope felt only, I have always thought, as the Poet, in his line of woes:

"He best can paint them who can feel them most."

But, if the *moral counsel* is concealed in the "Tale," and truth forms any part of it, I hope, for the Author of Childe Harold and the Turkish Tale, he will be soon satisfied that, "in flying from home, he cannot fly from himself" (*cælum non animum mutat*), and that he will find, in keen regret, remorse, and "penitence," there is yet consolation remaining to the Christian, and not the Infidel, in the "Mussulman's sense" and acceptance of "Giaour."

The Notes, which are curious, not critical, have an acuteness without sting, totally unlike to those on which the Poem of the "Pursuits of Literature" is suspended.

Yours, &c.

C. T.

From the vicinage of ——— co. Hants.

Mr. URBAN,

July 10.

I AM sorry to see that Mr. Jackson, in your last Magazine, feels hurt at my having called him a *servant*, and having insinuated a doubt whether his memory had served him correctly at the distance of more than forty years. For the first of these particulars I ask his pardon. I really thought the fact had been so, and intended no offence. This, the manner in which I speak of him in that obnoxious note, will, I hope, evince; and I trust I may add, that it is not my character wantonly to wound the feelings of any man. For the rest, I am glad his memory is so good, and hope he may long enjoy it. If it should enable him to add *the very day* of the incident to which he refers, it would be still more satisfactory. His narrative, be it observed, affects in no shape whatever the validity of my hypothesis: an hypothesis which, I must own, I cannot think shaken by any thing that has been urged against it; and which many circumstances I have subsequently heard and read, materially substantiate and confirm.

Yours, &c. J. B. BLAKEWAY.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, July 6.
 S. W. (in your Part I. p. 308) erroneously supposes that Otway's beautiful tragedy of "The Orphan" was founded on an event that happened in the family of Master, of Cirencester. He had probably never seen the Novel intituled "English Adventures, by Roger Earl of Orrery," containing The History of Brandon, from which this Tragedy was obviously taken. It is, I find, appended to an edition of Otway's Works recently published in three volumes. I cannot perceive any material resemblance between the event alluded to by your Correspondent and Otway's interesting tragedy.

Yours, &c. DRAMATICUS.

MR. URBAN, Ross, July 4.
 ONE of the chief causes preventing the advancement of meteorological knowledge is the want of a sufficient number of accurate journals of the weather, throughout the year, kept in different parts of the world. Every one knows how to register a barometer and thermometer; but the pluviometer, or rain-gage, is much less generally known. My present object is, to describe one that any country brazier may construct with sufficient accuracy, and at a small expence. This instrument should be in shape like a large funnel. For cheapness it may be made of tin-plate, and painted or japanned; but for durability prefer copper. The lower part is a cylindrical tube, closed at the bottom. This tube receives the rain which falls into the wider part, or top. A hollow box of copper, about an inch or 1.5 deep, floats upon the water which has descended into the tube; and a light deal rod, which has its lower extremity fixed on the top of the box, is raised with the box, and shews, by passing through a collar or ferril which loosely fits the rod, the depth of rain that has fallen in hundredths of an inch. To effect this, the rod has a scale of inches and tenths marked along it; and a depth of 10 inches in the tube must contain as much water as a depth of 1 inch in the wide top which first receives the rain. Thus, if we chuse 3 inches for the diameter of the tube*, the top diameter of the

* 3^2 or $3 \times 3 = 9$, and $9 \times .7854 = 7.0686$, the area of the base of the tube: $9 \cdot 29^2$, or rather $9 \cdot 401^2 \times .7854$ will be a little too large.

funnel must be 9.49, or very nearly 9 inches and a half. The tube-part may be one, two, or three feet long, at pleasure; but 15 inches will be quite sufficient. The tenths on the rod are to be read off as hundredths of an inch, and written down like decimals, 0.01, &c. In winter it should be frequently emptied, to prevent its being bursted by the freezing of the water within it. If farmers would pay strict attention to such instruments every year, it would enable them to judge more accurately of days and seasons, and of their consequences on the vegetable kingdom. This important consideration will, I trust, induce many to keep journals who have hitherto spent their leisure moments in a less useful manner. The yearly results might be published in the Magazines or Philosophical Journals. For accurate instruments of every kind that is necessary for keeping a complete Journal of the Weather, I recommend the Reader to apply to my friend Banks, 441, Strand, or to any other Philosophical Instrument-maker of reputation; the instruments hawked about in the country are totally unfit for such a purpose, their scales being always erroneous.

Yours, &c.

C. F.

MR. URBAN, Hartford, near
Morpeth, June 13.

THE established reputation of your Magazine, as a vehicle of antiquarian discussion, induces me to take the liberty of requesting an insertion for my reply to some very ill-natured and ill-founded remarks on the opinions I have published respecting Norman Architecture in Mr. Britton's "Architectural Antiquities." The publication I allude to is called "A Graphic and Historical Description of British Cathedrals." In a note subjoined to the account of Peterborough Cathedral, the author takes occasion to express his entire disbelief of any such thing as Norman Architecture; and, to defend his opinion, he makes assertions which cannot be supported, and denies facts which are as well established as the Copernican system. He says, "It has lately been the fashion to consider the Anglo-Saxons, from the time of the Heptarchy, as ignorant barbarians, and to attribute all our arts and civilization to the polished Normans, who are confounded with

with the more ingenious French." Who it is that has stigmatized the Saxons as ignorant barbarians I cannot tell; for no man who has read their history by Mr. Turner, and even knows no more about their architecture than he can find in the Essays published by Taylor, can be ignorant that the Saxons built many beautiful churches in a style peculiar to themselves, though originally derived from the Romans. Who is it that has confounded the Normans with the French, before they were actually united to the French monarchy? I have not, as the author seems to insinuate; for I have uniformly asserted that they were a distinct people. "The circular and lancet arch," the gentleman says, "were indiscriminately called Norman;" perhaps they were formerly; but they are not so now by any man who knows that, after Norman architects ceased to be employed in England, the style which succeeded theirs commenced in the reign of Henry II. and received its completion in the time of Henry III. and is now by all intelligent Antiquaries called *Early English*. "A number of authors might be cited to prove that neither the Norwegians nor the Normans were ever great architects." That the first were more employed in pulling down than in building up churches, many authors will prove; and the same authors will prove that the latter raised more churches than their ancestors ever destroyed: see Felibien's History of the Cathedral of St. Denys; Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiquities; Nichols's Account of the Alien Priors; Ducarel's Tour in Normandy; Milner on English Architecture; and many others. Dr. Milner, however, is so full upon this subject, that I need refer my readers no farther than to his *Treatise on Ecclesiastical Architecture during the Middle Ages*, for full proof that there is a style of architecture now existing in England, which is strictly and distinctly Norman, as being introduced by Edward the Confessor from Normandy, and continued under Norman prelates by Norman architects, till the time of Henry II. "A number of authors might be cited to prove that neither Norwegians nor Normans were ever great architects." No one will attempt to prove that the Norwegians were great architects;

and I should hope no man would be rash enough to deny that their descendants, the Normans, deserved that title by the strongest of all possible claims; this gentleman seems to consider them as one and the same people, whereas the Danes and Norwegians, who for so many years ravaged the coasts of England and France, after they obtained a settlement in the latter country, and were converted to Christianity, which was about 912, took the name of Normans, became very suddenly civilized, and founded many more religious buildings, as Felibien tells us, than their ancestors had destroyed. The writer of the note seems almost wilfully to ascribe to the more polished Normans the barbarism of their Danish and Norwegian forefathers. The author then proceeds to say, "Yet, with all this evidence of Norman barbarism, Mr. Burdon does not hesitate to ascribe all the old edifices in this country to the Normans; and spurning the idea of any buildings being erected by the Saxons (or English), seems to think, with the sages exposed by Dr. Stukeley, that there were no stones before the Norman Conquest." He then quotes the passage from Britton's Architectural Antiquities, in which I have attempted to distinguish the different kinds of Norman. With a view of imputing nonsense to me, the author, in the passages I have quoted, has committed as many mistakes as were ever put upon paper in the same number of lines. In the first place, I have never asserted, nor did I ever believe, that the Saxons erected no buildings of stone; but I have said, that the greatest part, if not all of them, ceased to exist soon after the Conquest; and I have mentioned three different ways in which they were destroyed: first, by the ravages of the Danes; 2dly, by the neglect of the Saxons themselves; and, 3dly, by the munificence of the Norman prelates and monks, who chose to erect edifices of much larger proportions in their room. In the passage just quoted, had the writer substituted *Norwegian* for *Norman* barbarism, he would have spoken the truth; but that did not suit his purpose. He ridicules my assertion, that the Norman style was introduced into this country by Edward the Confessor, although it is founded on the authority of Matthew Paris and William

liam of Malmesbury, as quoted by Bentham in his *History of Ely*, and Mr. Hawkins in his *Essay on Gothic Architecture*. Malmesbury expressly says, that the Abbey Church of Westminster was built by Edward *in a new style, which he first introduced*. What style could that be but the style of Normandy, where he had passed so many years of his life, and from whence he had lately arrived? The Western part is now standing, and is a full proof of what I have maintained.

Yours, &c. W. BURDON.

Mr. URBAN,

July 2.

THE hypothesis which you have started in the Second Part of your last Volume, p. *499, and modified in the First Part of your present Volume, p. 303, receives so decided a confirmation from the testimony of a contemporary Journalist, that I doubt not your readily admitting the following extract.

CARADOC.

“It will be remembered that the late Mr. Almon prepared, in 1805, an annotated edition of the Letters of Junius; in the Preface to which he ascribed those justly-admired compositions to Mr. Walter Boyd. He was persuaded to undertake that edition by his publisher, Sir Richard Phillips, who gave Mr. A. credit for his professed knowledge of the author, and for as much information on the entire subject of Junius, as was then possessed by any living person. Mr. Almon's work has been long before the public; his hypothesis has received due consideration; and it is now to be believed that he erred in his opinions, though they were supported by much personal knowledge. Desirous of arriving at the truth, Sir Richard Phillips, while that edition was printing, sought opinions among the characters then surviving, whose names had been mixed with the writings of Junius; and he addressed himself particularly to the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Lansdown, Mr. Horne Tooke, and Mr. Grattan. Through two friends of the Duke of Grafton, then in Suffolk, he was informed in effect as follows: “that his Grace had endeavoured to live down the calumnies of Junius, and to forget the name of the author; and that, at the period of publication, offers were made to him of legal evidence on which to convict the author of a libel; but that, as he had then treated the man with contempt, he should decline to disturb him, after so great a lapse of time.” The Duke, notwithstanding the assertions of Junius, was a great and virtuous man,

and this answer deserves to be recorded as honourable to his memory. Sir Richard Phillips, on calling upon the Marquis of Lansdown, to whom he was personally known, found him in a sick chamber, suffering under a general breaking up of his constitution; but in his usual flow of spirits, anecdote, and conversation. On his mentioning Almon's new edition of Junius, and that the editor had fixed on Boyd as the author, the Marquis exclaimed, “I thought Almon had known better—I gave him credit for more discernment. The world will, however, not be deceived by him, for there is higher evidence than his opinion. Look at Boyd's other writings. He never did write like Junius, and never could write like Junius. Internal evidence destroys the hypothesis of Almon.” Sir Richard Phillips then observed to the Marquis, that many persons had ascribed those letters to his Lordship; and that the world at large conceived that, at least, he was not unacquainted with the author. The Marquis smiled, and said, “No—no—I am not equal to Junius—I could not be the author;—but the grounds of secrecy are now so far removed by death and changes of circumstances, that it is unnecessary the author of Junius should much longer be unknown. The world are curious about him, and I could make a very interesting publication on the subject. I knew Junius, and I knew all about the writing and production of those letters. But look,” said he, “at my condition; I don't think I can live a week—my legs, my strength, tell me so; but the doctors, who always flatter sick men, assure me I am in no immediate danger. They order me into the country, and I am going there. If I live over the summer, which, however, I don't expect, I promise you a very interesting pamphlet about Junius. I will put my name to it; I will set that question at rest for ever.” Sir Richard Phillips looked with the deepest concern on the swollen legs, and other symptoms of the threatening dissolution of one of the greatest men of his time; and feeling that he was in truth never likely to see the Marquis again, and that his secret about Junius might be lost with him, turned the conversation to the various persons who had at different times been named as Junius, and after mentioning five or six names, whose pretensions the Marquis destroyed by very cogent reasoning, his Lordship closed the conversation by stating, “that it was of no use to pursue the matter farther at that time. I'll tell you this for your guide generally,” said he, “Junius has never yet been publicly named.

None

None of the parties ever guessed at as Junius was the true Junius. Nobody has ever suspected him. I knew him; and knew all about it; and I pledge myself, if these legs will permit me, to give you a pamphlet on the subject, as soon as I feel myself equal to the labour."—Sir Richard Phillips soon afterwards took his leave, and on or about that day week he was afflicted to read in the papers an account of the decease of that munificent and illustrious Statesman, of whom Britain can scarcely ever expect to see the equal*. Horne Tooke was so vain and so conceited, about his real and his supposed share in Junius, that he lost the balance of his mind whenever the subject was named; so that no information could be obtained from him."

MR. URBAN, *Leamington, July 3.*

I WROTE to you some weeks ago from Leamington, where I am still agreeably detained, both by the great accession of company, and increasing amusements. We have lately

had, at Mr. Bisset's great room, the grand Harmonica, an instrument which comprehends the tone of every other, skilfully played by Mr. Mott, of Birmingham.—The Assembly Room has been opened with a very splendid ball. July the 7th another was given, for which the room was elegantly decorated with wreaths and coloured lamps, in honour of Lord Wellington's triumph at Vittoria.

Miss S. Medley's new Poetical Guide to the Beauties of Leamington Priors gives a just and animated description of the scenery in the vicinage, and contains much useful information respecting accommodations of various kinds, as well as a short series of interesting cures. The Poetry is rich and harmonious, and many passages particularly beautiful.

The regulations respecting public amusements are not yet formed, but are under particular consideration.

Yours, &c.

NARRATOR.

* In a few months after the decease of the Marquis of Lansdown, Sir Richard Phillips stated the substance of the above conversation, in a letter to his son, Lord Henry Petty, the present worthy representative of the honours and great talents of his family; and inquired whether he knew to whom his father alluded? In reply, his Lordship states, in a letter dated Killarney, Oct. 9, 1805. "Of the author of Junius I have heard nothing, but the surmises which have been generally spread respecting Mr. Hamilton, Mr. T. Burke, &c. It is not impossible my father may have been acquainted with the fact; but perhaps he was under some obligation to secrecy, as he never made any communication to me upon the subject."

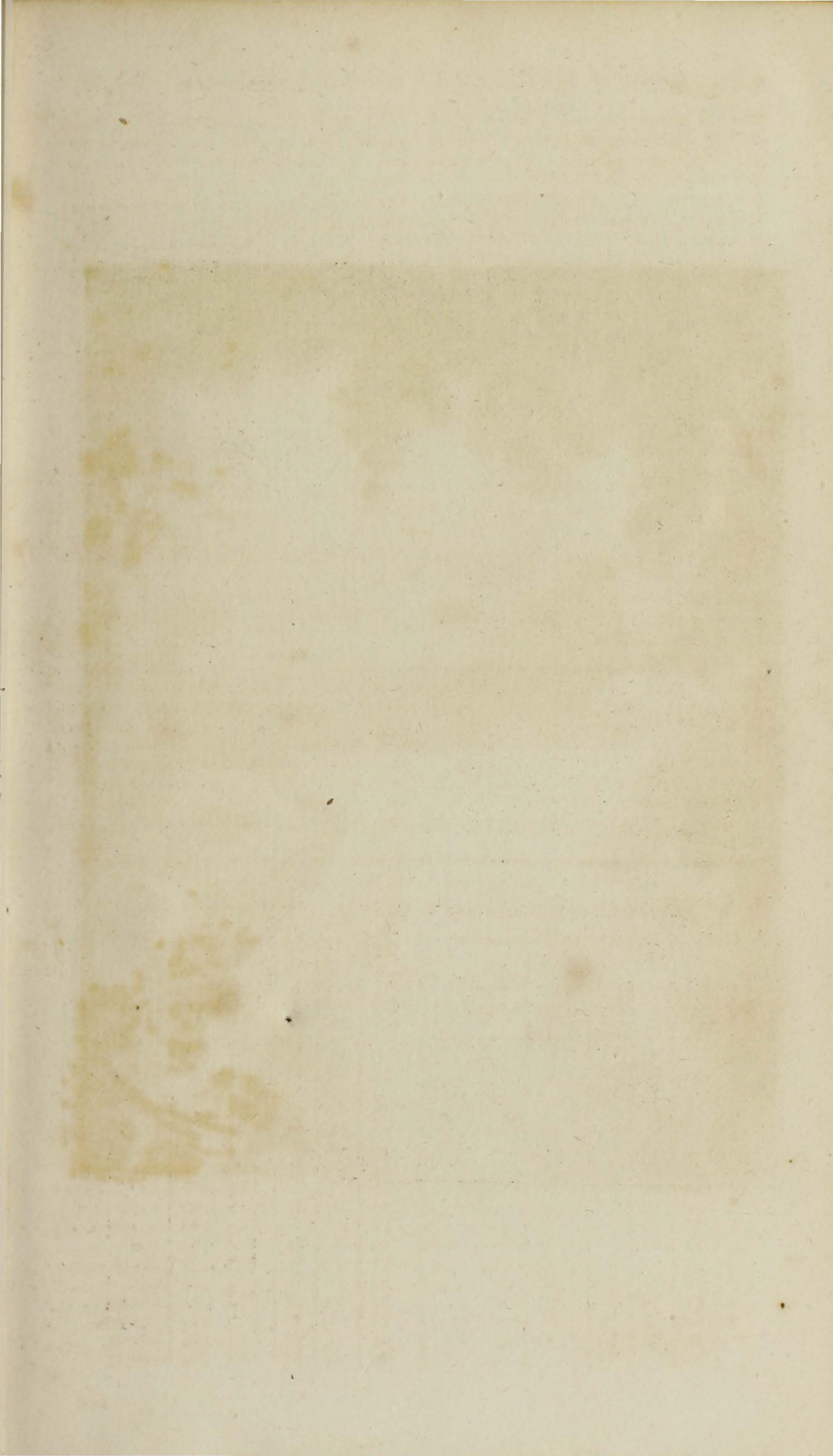
METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1813. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July 1813.
June 26	58	68	57	30, 18	fair
27	59	70	56	, 15	fair
28	58	67	59	29, 90	showery
29	60	69	58	, 75	showery
30	59	66	57	, 70	rain
J. 1	58	65	57	, 74	rain
2	57	60	53	, 80	cloudy
3	50	55	50	30, 13	cloudy
4	51	60	52	, 19	cloudy
5	53	66	57	, 02	fair
6	57	69	60	29, 78	fair
7	58	76	62	, 65	fair
8	62	74	60	, 64	fair
9	61	75	58	, 66	fair
10	62	75	60	, 90	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July 1813.
11	62	70	61	29, 93	fair
12	61	74	62	, 88	fair
13	62	69	61	, 82	cloudy
14	61	64	60	, 75	showery
15	62	62	61	, 75	rain
16	63	70	62	, 84	showery
17	61	73	58	, 90	fair
18	60	74	60	, 98	fair
19	61	72	59	, 72	showery
20	60	72	62	, 60	fair
21	59	66	59	, 62	cloudy
22	59	70	61	, 63	fair
23	60	69	57	, 51	showery
24	60	70	57	, 54	hun. sho.
25	61	68	59	, 54	showery
26	63	69	58	, 65	showery





R. B. Schnebbelie del.

J. Collyer sc.

RAINHAM CHURCH, KENT, N. W.

Mr. URBAN, July 1.
RAINHAM, called in antient deeds *Renham*, is in the Hundred of Milton, and Lathe of Scray; in the division of East Kent, within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of Canterbury, and deanry of Sittingbourne. The high road from London to Dover leads through it, on which, at a little more than the 34th mile stone from London, is the village called Rainham Street, having the church, with the parsonage and vicarage, in it.

The Church (*See Plate I.*) which is dedicated to St. Margaret, is a handsome building, consisting of two very broad ailes and two chancels, with a high beacon tower at the West end of it, in which are six bells and a clock. There was formerly some good painted glass in the windows of this church, all which has been long since destroyed.

The high chancel belongs to the parsonage of Rainham. In it lie buried several of the family of Allen; also J. Norris, esq. Master of the Trinity-house and Commissioner of the Navy; there is a small monument with the effigies of him and his wife kneeling at a desk. On the North side of the altar is a handsome tomb of marble; the brasses gone. On the pavement, a memorial in brass for John Bloor, who died 1529: near it are several others, robbed of their brasses.

The North chancel belongs to the Earl of Thanet. In it are two costly monuments, one of them having the effigies of a man in military attire, sitting on part of his armour; erected for George, sixth son of John Tufton Earl of Thanet, by Margaret, daughter and coheir of Richard Earl of Dorset. He died 1670. The other, having the figure of a person in his parliamentary robes, erected for Nicholas Earl of Thanet, who died 1679. In the North-west corner of the North aile, is a vault for the family of John Russell, esq. of Greenwich. Underneath this chancel are two large vaults, partly above ground, in which are deposited the remains of the family of Tufton. These vaults, and perhaps the chancel over them, were most probably built by Christopher Bloor, esq. whose remains are deposited in the Easternmost of them.

On October 20th, 1791, the steeple
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was greatly damaged by a storm: the lightning split the wall of it for several feet in length.

Robert de Creveguer, the founder of Leeds abbey, about 1137 gave to the canons there, in free and perpetual alms, all the churches of his estates, with the advowsons of them, and among them that of Renham, with eighteen acres of land in that parish; which gift was made in the presence of William archbishop of Canterbury and John bishop of Rochester. It was at the latter end of the reign of Edward III. appropriated to that Priory. The Parsonage of it was valued in 1384, 8 Rich. II. at 26*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* which, with the advowson, continued part of the possessions of the Priory till the dissolution of it in the reign of Henry VIII. when it was, with all its revenues, surrendered into the king's hands. This church, with the advowson of the vicarage, remained in the hands of the Crown till 1558, 6 Mary, when the Queen granted the advowson, among others, to the archbishop of Canterbury, with whom it has remained ever since, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury being now patron of it. But the Parsonage of this church remained longer in the hands of the Crown. Queen Elizabeth granted it in her 10th year to Dorothy Stafford, for the term of thirty years, at the yearly rent of 16*l.*; after which the fee of it was granted to Moyle; and Captain Robert Moyle died possessed of it in 1659, whose grandson, John Moyle, esq. of Buckwell, left an only daughter and heir, Mary, who carried it in marriage to Robert Breton, esq. of the Elmes, near Dover; and he died possessed of it in 1708. His eldest son, Moyle Breton, esq. of Kennington, succeeded him in his estate, which he alienated to Sir Edward Dering, Bart. whose son, Sir Edward Dering, Bart. is the present possessor. The Vicarage is valued in the King's books at 14*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* and the yearly tenths 17*l.* 8*s.* 5½*d.* In 1640 it was valued at 70*l.* Communicants one hundred. It is now of the value of about 200*l.* *per annum.*

By the last Return to Parliament, in 1811, the Parish of Rainham contained 1 house building, 2 uninhabited, and 130 houses occupied by 156 families (83 of whom are chiefly employed in agriculture, 60 in trade, and

and 13 not comprized in the two preceding classes), consisting of 425 males and 452 females; total 877.

Yours, &c.

J. C. S.

Mr. URBAN,

July.

HAVING frequent occasion to examine the Index or Catalogue of the Patent Rolls, lately published by order of Parliament with infinite advantage to the lovers of English topographical history, I have remarked various entries which relate to antient customs, and which fix certain events to their true dates.

I offer you this as my first glean- ing; which, if found to interest your Antiquarian Readers, may be repeated in some future Number. As some kind of classification, I shall consider these extracts as Royal, Ecclesiastical, Commercial, Especial Grants, and Miscellaneous.

ROYAL.

In 1206 King John grants to W. de Camville, a licence to destroy Game in any of the Royal Forests, which proves the origin of the Game Laws^a.

1238. Henry III. gave 500*l.* to Baldwyn Emperor of Constantinople^b.

1245. Gryffidh son of Llewellyn, King of Wales, fell from a window in the Tower, and broke his neck, *accidentally*^c.

1267. Henry III. sold and pawned the gold, precious stones, and other jewels, of the shrine of St. Edward at Westminster^d.

1342. King Edward III. forgives to the Mayor and Citizens of London,

the indignation and *rancour of mind* that he had conceived against them^e.

1344. Certain trustees were appointed to pawn the great crown and other regalia in foreign parts^f.

1344. The king grants to Adam Thorp, the *trimmer of his beard*, certain lands at Eye near Westminster. The scrupulous attention which Edward III. paid to that ornament of his face, may be seen in his bronze effigy in Westminster Abbey, which was taken from a mask after his death^g.

1345. W. de Langley, High-bailiff of the forest of Inglewood, is sworn before the king, that, as often as it shall tend to the king's honour, he will grant a day's coursing of deer and other game, to knights and gentlemen, to ladies and other noble persons; and, as an especial proof of his royal consideration, "*to weak, sickly, or pregnant women.*" This is an additional proof of the respect paid to the other sex, in days usually called barbarous and Gothic^h.

1360. Richard de Wye is appointed the king's surgeon for life, with twelve pence daily wages, and 8 marcs *per annum*ⁱ.

1361. A grant to John Woodrove, the king's confessor, of 69*l.* *per annum* for the maintenance of himself, his servants and horses^j.

1403. The conduct of King Henry IV. respecting the private wealth of his unfortunate predecessor is unnoticed by our Historians. It appears that Richard II. gave to John Ikelinton, a priest, and probably his confes-

^a Rot. Pat. 6 Joh'is m. 5. Licentia fugandi per omn. forestas R. Gul. de Camville.

^b 23 Hen. III. m. 2. R. ded. Imperatori Constantinop. quingentas libras.

^c 28 Hen. III. m. 6. Cecidit de Turre Londin. et collum suum rumpebat per infortunium.

^d 51 Hen. III. m. 18. R. vendidit & impignoravit aurum, lapides preciosas, et alia jocalia, Feretri B. Edwardi Westmon. Dat. 28 Maij, apud Stratford.

^e Edw. III. 15. m. 47. R. condonavit Majori & Civ. London. indignacionem et animi rancorem quos erga ipsos concepit.

^f 17 Edw. III. m. 8. Certi assignati pro magnâ coronâ & al. jocal. regalibus in partes transmarinas invadiatis.

^g 17 Edw. III. p. 3. m. 21. R. concessit Adæ de Thorp, Barbi-Tonsori suo, in feodo 1 mess. 25 ac. terræ & 3 ac. prati in Eye juxt. Westm.

^h 18 Edw. III. m. 25. "Quod W. de Langley Capit. Ballivus R's in Forest. de Inglewood super sacramentum suum R'i præstitum possit pro honore R's quando- cunque sibi fore viderit, militibus et probis ho'ibus, necnon dominabus et aliis nobi- libus, necnon sceminis infirmis et prægnantibus, in circuitû forestæ illius dare unum cursum ad cervam, bissam, damam," &c.

ⁱ 33 Edw. III. m. 27. R. de Wye Chirurgicus R's hab. 12 den. per diem & 8 marc. per ann' pro vadiis suis.

^j 34 Edw. III. m. 28. R. concess. Fratri Joh'i Woderove Confess. suo pro se, servis et equis suis, 69 lib. per ann'.

cor, 65,000 marcs, and 946 marcs, and divers jewels of great value; which he enjoined him by word of mouth, and by certain signs made between them, to distribute among certain persons^k.

1409. The king settles on Joan of Navarre, his queen, 10,000*l.* *per annum*^l.

1414. The same queen has a grant of 10,000 marcs from the sale of the lands belonging to the Alien Priories^m.

1417. Henry V. grants to Joan Warren, his nurse, an annuity of 20*l.* during lifeⁿ.

1418. He pawns to the mayor of London, in trust for the city, his Collar called "Pusan," the jewels of which were valued at 10,000 marcs^o.

1422. The salary of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester was 8000 marcs a year, so long as he should execute the office of Protector of this realm^p.

1422. The jewels which had belonged to King Henry V. and were valued at so large a sum as 40,000*l.* were delivered to Sir Henry Fitz Hugh, and his other executors, for the payment of his personal debts^q.

1442. The "Pysane," or great collar of gold and rubies, was pawned by the king to his uncle Cardinal Beaufort, who is supposed, at the time of his death, to have amassed more wealth than any subject in England^r.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

1204. Licence to the Bishop of London to impark his wood at Ratinden, and for the tythe of all venison within his bishoprick^s.

1259. Licence that Henry de Wengham, bishop of London, may retain all his dignities, namely, two dean-

ries, ten large prebends and rectories. This was the age of pluralities, when preferments of equal value and extent were not uncommon^t.

1268. The Mendicant Friars, then newly introduced, had gained such influence among the people, that the king issued an order to arrest them^u.

1330. Safe conduct granted to the bishop of Durham through the diocese of the archbishop of York, because so fierce a contest had existed between them, concerning their dignities and pre-eminences^x.

1332. The king acknowledges the receipt of certain reliques sent to him by the King of France; *viz.* a chrysal vessel, in which are contained certain small bones; another with the relicks of the Innocents; and a third of silver gilt, in which are the relicks of St. Sylvester, part of the ribs of St. Lawrence, and a joint of the thumb of St. John Baptist^y.

1332. The store belonging to the see of Winton had been seized, on account of a debt due to Edward II. *viz.* 127 heifers, 1556 oxen, 4356 ewes, 2697 wedder sheep, &c.^z

1342. Peter, Bishop of Savoy, a Roman Cardinal, obtained permission to export sixty sacks of wool, for the clothing of his domestics^a.

1369. Thomas De L'Isle Bishop of Ely, having consumed the store belonging to the said see, which consisted of 471 oxen, 290 hackneys, 42 cart horses, &c. the king granted him 706*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* that he might replenish it with that sum; which store was to remain for ever, to the use of the said bishop and his successors^b.

^k 4 Hen. IV. m. 21. R. Ricardus 2. dedit Joh'i Ikelington Clerico 65 mill. marc. ac 946 marc. ac divers. alia jocalia magni valoris, et ei ore tenus injunxit ut ipse per certa intersignia inter ipsos Regem & Joh'em dictam summam certis personis distribueret.

^l 9 Hen. IV. p. 2. m. 22.

^m 1 Hen. V. 5. p. m. 11.

ⁿ 3 Hen. V. m. 13.

^o 4 Hen. V. m. 4. R. mutriavit Maj. London. collerum suum vocat "Pusan."

^p 1 Hen. VI. m. 10. R. concess. Humphredo Duci Glouc. Regni Angliæ protectori ac defensori et principali Conciliario suo 8000 marcas annui redd' quamdiu officium prædictum exercuerit.

^q 1 Hen. VI. 5 p. m. 4. Certa jocalia Hen. 5^{ti} apreciata ad 40,000 lib. deliberata Hen. Fitz-Hugh militi ac aliis executoribus dicti R's ad debita R's persolvend; quorum jocalium particularia exprimuntur.—16 Hen. VI. Jocal. R's mutuand. pro £.100,000.

^r 21 H. VI. p. 2. m. 9. "A Pysane of gold, called the rich collar, pawned to Cardinal Beaufort."

^s Joh'is 6. m. 16.

^t Hen. III. 43. m. 6.

^u Hen. III. 54. m. 17. De fratribus *vagabundis* arrestandis.

^x Edw. III. 3. m. 11. Salv. conduct. pro Ep'o Dunelm. eo quod metuit de Archiep'o Ebor. inter quos *gravis contentio & pugna* fuit, &c.

^y Edw. III. 5. p. 2. m. 6.

^z Edw. III. 5. m. 3.

^a Edw. III. 15. p. 2. m. 35. "Pro vestura familiarorum suorum."

^b Edw. III. 42. p. 2. m. 22. Rex concessit Ep'o Eliensi 706*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ut de dicta summa implementa emerentur & remaneret dict. Ep'o et successoribus suis."

In the reign of Edward I. during the vacancy of the bishops' sees, mandates were directed for killing, drying, and salting venison from their several parks, and sending it, packed up in tubs, to any of the king's houses^c.

1372. A knight was arrested, for insults offered to monks and other religious^d.

COMMERCIAL.

In the year 1203, King John granted a protection to the merchants of Portugal, who then traded to England^e.

1214. The Knights Templars first obtained a licence for exporting the wool grown upon their estates^f.

1216. Wool intended for exportation was seized at Bristol, and valued at six marcs each sack^g.

1238. Iron forges first erected in the Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire^h.

1258. A prohibition against exporting horses for saleⁱ.

1267. The origin of barriers, or turnpikes, in a grant of a penny for each waggon passing through a manor^k.

1331. Bakers and tavern-keepers of London punished for fraud. The price of wine not to exceed one halfpenny a pint more than in London^l.

1339. A right of mining for gold and silver, and searching for hidden treasure, granted to the inhabitants of Devonshire for ever^m.

1344. Grant of a salt-pan at Droitwich to the Prior of Worcesterⁿ.

1364. Salmon fishery in the river Severn first confirmed by royal grant.

1390. A grant to John Young, re-

finer, of all the gold and silver found in any mine in England, paying to the Crown a ninth part, to the Church a tenth, and to the lord of the soil a thirteenth part of all that should be found^p.

Among the Eschaet Rolls in 1441, is a precept for the recovery of debts against foreigners^q.

In 1444, a patent was granted to John Cobbe, that by the art of Philosophy he might transfer imperfect metals from their own proper nature, and transmute them into gold or silver^r.

The Beer-brewers of London were incorporated in 1438^s; and in

1460, John Devenyshe and others were appointed to supervise them all over England, with a fee of one half-penny on each barrel^t. E. M. S.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Duke-street, Manchester-squ. Feb. 3.*

ABOUT half a dozen years since I visited Newcastle-upon-Tyne in Northumberland, and having, during my short stay in that place, made a few general observations on the beautiful and far-famed Tower of St. Nicholas' Church (of the upper story of which you have given a view in the First Part of your present Volume, p. 417.), if you deem them worthy a place in your valuable Miscellany, I will communicate them to the publick, rough as they are, hoping they may not be altogether uninteresting.

This extensive church (though I

^c Rot. Claus. Edw. I. 26. m. 6. "W. de Sutton, &c. custod. Episc. de Ely, mandamus quod in parcis Episc. prædict. 100 damos in instanti seisona pinguedinis capi, saliri, siccari, et eos salitos & siccatos in doleis poni & salvo custodiri faciatis."

^d Edw. III. 45. a tergo 8, de arrestando Richard. Peshale militem, eo quod fuit communis verberator monachorum & aliorum religiosorum.

^e Joh's 4. m. 8. n. 17. Protectio pro mercatoribus de Portugallia.

^f Joh's 15. m. 8.

^g Hen. III. 1. m. 7.

^h Hen. III. 21. m. 11. De forgeis levandis in Foresta de Dean.

ⁱ Hen. III. 42. m. 4. "Ne quis transfretaret equos venales."

^k Hen. III. 51. m. 21. Quod I. de Ripariis capiat in feod. I denar. de qualibet carecta transeunte per maneria sua de Thormerton & Littleton, co. Glouc.

^l Edw. III. 4. p. 2. m. 16.—m. 21. Quod lagena vini non vendatur charius quam in London. nisi per I obol. tantum & de castigando pistores, tabernarios, &c.

^m Edw. III. 12. m. 4. "Possint solum fodere pro mina auri et argenti ac pro thesauro abscondito."

ⁿ Edw. III. 16. p. 2. m. 27.

^p Richard. II. p. 3. m. 23. R. concessit Johanni Yonge, Finour, omnes mineras auri et argenti in Angl. per septem annos solvend. Regi 9 partes, &c.

^q Edw. III. 14. m. 47.

^r Hen. VI. 22. p. 2. m. 11. "Quod Joh'es Cobbe per artem philosophiæ possit metalla imperfecta de suo proprio genere transferre, et ea in aurum vel argentum transmutare."

^s Hen. VI. 16. m. 1. Incorporatio pro Braciatoribus London.

^t Edw. IV. 1. p. 3. m. 16. Scrutinium et supervisium de omnibus 'les Berebrewers' infra regnum Angliæ.

could not obtain the *exact* dimensions) I should imagine measures little less than three hundred feet from East to West, and the width in proportion. It is apparently of the style of architecture which prevailed in the latter part of the reign of Henry VI. or the beginning of Henry VII. but most probably the former; has transepts and side-aisles. The North transept contains the Font, which is simple, but has a most magnificent and very lofty cover or canopy, of very delicate and curious workmanship, which is now fixed on it, this Font not being now used. It is somewhat remarkable, that the Courts of Justice sit in the nave of this church, which is appropriately fitted up for the time. To the South side of the choir is attached the Library, a modern building, which but ill accords with antient architecture, and, in consequence, forms a very awkward appendage.

The Church, though extensive, contains very little worthy the attention of Antiquaries. The windows are mostly very small in the body of the church, and the little tracery which they once might have had, cut away. The North transept (now a lumber-place, and separated from the Church by a modern uncouth partition) may be an exception: here the windows are filled with ornamental tracery, and very perfect, perhaps of an earlier date than the other parts of the Church; but the upper tier of the side are as before described. Upon the whole, the Church presents a mean appearance in any point of view, while, on the contrary, the Tower arrests the attention, and demands the admiration, of all who visit the town of Newcastle. The Tower, as in many instances, is situated at the West end of the Church; is large, substantially built, and of elegant proportions; from the base to the battlements it is divided into three separate parts or stories; the first, or lower story, is the West entrance to the Church: window over the door, large and ornamented, with substantial architectural tracery; a cross bar or transom, for the greater strength, to the mullion. The second story: one small window in it, of a pretty turn, divided by a single mullion, with small pointed heads; ornamented from the ground to this story: at the angles rise buttresses of three sides. The

third story is a preparation for the elegant termination which crowns the whole. This is set within the lower stories, and at a short distance gives the Tower a pyramidal and elegant appearance; at the angles are flat buttresses rising over the battlements, resting against the turrets, and are terminated by a small figure on a bracket; each side of the Tower is divided into two equal spaces by a delicate buttress, which rises up square to the battlements, and then, by the contrivance of a little arch, is canted off, forming a small octagonal turret. Each of the before-mentioned spaces contain a window of elegant proportion, with rather a flat-pointed arch head (characteristic of the time of its erection), divided into two compartments by a mullion, and the height by a transom, each ornamented with quatrefoil turn. The Tower terminates with perforated battlements. From thence, at the angles and between the windows, rise *eight* turrets and pinnacles of matchless elegance; the latter are crocketed, and each finishes with a lofty vane, ornamented with fleurs-de-lis at the angles and sides in the most perfect state. The angular turrets are considerably larger and higher than those of the sides, from the base of which spring the four segments of arches, or ribs (a master-piece of art) of the most elegant curve, and cut into mouldings; they are connected with and support a very elegant lofty square lantern, with small buttresses at the angles, surmounted by pinnacles, ornamented, and a vane—a window in each side, divided by a mullion and cross bar—open to the sky. From the great bows rise small buttresses, which form an additional support to the lantern, by which means the upper line forms an ogee curve, and is crocketed. The lantern, surmounted by a lofty and well-proportioned pinnacle, or, more properly speaking, a mill spire, and ornamented with crockets, which terminates as before with a vane, finishes this unexampled and extraordinary building. The singularity of its design, and resemblance of its general outline to a crown, has given rise to a vague supposition, that it was erected to commemorate the coronation of one of the kings of England; but upon inquiry it was found that Jas. I. or II. was the supposed monarch, which

does not at all agree with the date of the Church, and is consequently without foundation. It is evident, whoever was the architect, the excellency of the design, and the peculiar delicacy with which it is executed, could have originated with none but those who were perfectly skilled in the art: it must unquestionably be regarded as an uncommon specimen of ingenuity and taste, and proves the perfection to which the art of building had arrived at this period. It is simply ornamented, but the ornaments are founded on reason, always accordant, and always significative, equally evincing fixed principles, a taste founded on truth, and a concatenation of profound study, which cannot but give us an idea of the refinement of the character, and the exalted imagination, of our high-minded ancestors.

Yours, &c. W. X.

Mr. URBAN, June 15.

PORING over an imperfect Catalogue of Books, printed about the year 1682, I observed with much gratification the following notice, which I doubt not will prove a high treat to the fortunate readers, but still more fortunate possessors, of Mr. T.-F. Dibdin's invaluable "BIBLIOMANIA," as it will be useful, in some degree, to supply the deficiency of that gentleman's information on so curious a subject.

Yours, &c. U.

"To gratifie the curious, whose genius may lead them to make perfect their collection, I have caused to be printed the names of those persons whose Libraries have been sold by auction, and the series of the time when.

1. Dr. L. Seaman, Oct. 31, 1676.
2. Mr. Thomas Kidner, Feb. 6, 1676-7.
3. Mr. William Greenhill, Feb. 18, 1677-8.
4. Dr. Thomas Manton, Mar. 25, 1678.
5. Dr. Benjamin Worsley, May 13, 1678.
6. Dr. John Godolphin, }
Mr. Owen Philips, } Nov. 11, 1678.
7. Dr. Gisb. Voetius, Nov. 25, 1678.
8. Lord Brook, }
Dr. Gabriel Sangar, } Dec. 2, 1678.
9. Mr. Moses Pitt, eThe- }
atro Oxon. } Fe. 24, 1678-9.
10. Mr. St. Watkins, }
Dr. Thomas Shirley, }
Append. Mr. Richard } June 2, 1679.
Chiswell, }
11. Sir Edward Bish, Nov. 15, 1679.
12. Mr. Jon. Edwin, Bibl. }
cum *Append.* M. Dan. } Mar. 29, 1680.

13. Sir Kenelm Digby, April 19, 1680.
14. Mr. St. Charnock, Oct. 4, 1680.
15. Dr. Thomas Watson, Oct. 8, 1680.
16. Mr. Abell Roper, Bibl. Nov. 22, 1680.
17. Dr. H. Stubb, }
Dr. Dillingham, }
Dr. Thomas Vincent, } Nov. 29, 1680.
Dr. Cauton, }
Mr. John Dunton, }
18. Edward Palmer, Esq. Feb. 14, 1680-1.
19. Dr. Th. Jessop, }
Dr. Castell, } Feb. 21, 1680-1
20. Mr. Samuel Brook, Mar. 21, 1680-1.
21. Mr. George Lawson, }
Mr. George Fawler, }
Mr. Owen Stockden, } May 30, 1681.
Mr. Thomas Brooks, }
22. Peter Cardonell, June 6, 1681.
23. Mr. Nicholas Lloyd, July 4, 1681.
24. Dr. N. Paget, Oct. 24, 1681.
25. Mr. R. Button, }
Mr. Thomas Owen, } Nov. 7, 1681.
Mr. William Hoel, }
26. Chr. Wilkinson, }
Tho. Dring, Bibl. } Dec. 5, 1681.
27. Dr. Will. Outram, }
Dr. Thos. Gataker, } Dec. 12, 1681.
28. Robert Croke, Esq. Feb. 23, 1681-2.
29. Mr. Richard Smith, May 15, 1682.
30. Walter Rea, Esq. June 19, 1682.

Mr. URBAN, Donington, Feb. 10.

I HAVE no doubt but that the supposition of your Correspondent *Græculus* (see Part I. of this volume, p. 33), is quite correct. It is a fact perfectly well known to the friends of a certain laborious gentleman, that he is in the habit of reviewing his own publications. Certain of the Reviews teem with eulogiums on him, which bear every mark of his hand. The late learned Mr. Bryant is reported to have reviewed his own celebrated work on Ancient Mythology, because no other person could be found who understood it. Probably the same motive may operate with Mr. Barker; or if not the same, yet one very similar to it; as it is not impossible that he may be selected to review his own productions, as being the only person who has read them. And if, by the unmerited neglect of the world, Mr. B. is reduced to the necessity of officiating as Master of the Ceremonies to himself, who can censure that natural partiality which prompts him so frequently to stand forward, and say to the publick, "Gentlemen, this is I; and a very clever fellow I am!"

In the *Classical Journal*, No. X. p. 424, is a review of one of Mr. Barker's

Barker's publications, which bears the most convincing marks of having been written by that learned gentleman himself. In this it is roundly declared, that "Mr. B. displays a great extent of research." And in a former Number of the same Review, p. 188, he does not hesitate to "recommend this production (*i. e.* his own) to the notice of those who are engaged in the classical education of youth." This is followed by a laboured panegyrick on his philosophy and politeness, in the truth of which all who have the pleasure of being personally known to that voluminous and modest writer must cordially agree. In p. 191, the Reviewer (*i. e.* most probably Mr. B.) terms Mr. Barker an able classic scholar and an ingenious writer. All this, we have no doubt, may be very true; and who is a better judge of Mr. Barker's merits than Mr. Barker himself?

Besides, he has an illustrious precedent to justify his self-panegyrick, in the celebrated John Cornelius de Pauw. Since Mr. Barker's literary attainments, if they do not quite equal, at least approximate very nearly to those of that excellent critic and candid scholar, he is surely at liberty to indulge in the same latitude of praise when speaking of himself: *Quæsitam meritis sume superbiam.*

Should Mr. Barker at any future period be at a loss for a signature under which he may take himself by the hand, and compliment his identityship, he may advantageously adopt a word which occurs in a fragment of Pindar (xxxviii. ed. Heyne), Μαψυλάκτης.

Yours, &c. MISOMARGITES.

The Influence of "THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY" to promote Papal Pretensions.

MR. URRAN, June 4.

IT is a fact equally curious as alarming, that, in proportion as professions of sanctity are advancing, attachments to antient institutions are declining. It is not difficult to a contemplative person to discover the source of this; and it is not too late for the Friends of social order to exert themselves to check the evils of an intolerant affectation of liberality.

All antient institutions derived their support from the attachment of persons in authority to the principles,

religious or political, which those institutions were intended to protect. While those persons were zealously affected towards those principles, the institutions were also zealously supported; and, as their zeal for them diminished, their zeal for the Institutions likewise diminished.

Without affording any just ground for the charge of intolerance, it may be observed that the Toleration Act has tended to lessen that warm attachment which once prevailed for antient institutions in Religion. This has necessarily come to pass, and is an evil concomitant with Toleration, which removes from Dissenters all public disgrace on account of their opinions, however erroneous those opinions may be, or however dangerous to the Establishment. This is not mentioned to condemn Toleration in the slightest way; for, admitting that to be an evil of Toleration which has just been adverted to, it must also be freely admitted that it is more than compensated by an abundant good.

But Toleration has not given satisfaction. Toleration has extended to Indifference; and many persons, unconscious of the mischief they are working, now clamour as loudly, under the name of Toleration, for Indifference, as their ancestors once demanded, but justly demanded, Toleration.

Under the influence of this mistake, we see in this our day, so big with momentous events, the amalgamation of persons of the most discordant opinions in Religion, Trinitarians, Socinians, Quakers, Anabaptists, members of the Church of England, and members of the Church of Rome, defenders of Establishments, and despisers of Establishments, we see them all uniting together under the profession of attachment to the Word of God—and spreading Indifference. This is, indeed, the natural consequence of their uniting together. The most amiable feelings may have disposed them to the mistake of this unscriptural association; but, having made it, the consequence has been unavoidable. "Tell me what company you keep, and I will tell you who you are," is an adage of extensive application, and replete with truth and wisdom; and the association of persons, with a view to Religion, of various religious opinions, has insensibly, but most effectually,

tually, diminished attachment to any particular opinions, and promoted general indifference.

In this view it has appeared to many reflecting persons, inferior to none in their love of tolerance according to its legitimate meaning, or in their desire to circulate the Scriptures by all lawful means, that the Bible Society, now so warmly supported, has, in its association of persons of all descriptions of Religion, abated the attachment of the publick for our Protestant Establishment. This conclusion is confirmed by facts. The Patrons of the Bible Society are now exerting themselves for what is called Catholic Emancipation; and it is worthy of remark, that the most zealous persons in the cause of the Papists are the most zealous in forwarding the Bible Society. This fact is more than a host of argument, and shall be left to speak for itself. We must, indeed, except the Bishops who are of the Bible Society*; for they, to their praise be it observed, are generally (to say nothing of his Lordship of Norwich) zealous against the Papal pretensions. In this respect their zeal is to be commended, equally as their blindness in giving themselves to such company is to be lamented. They have inconsistently united with those who, if they possess a grain of sincerity, must eagerly embrace any opportunity which shall offer to pull down the venerable Establishment of the Church.

Yours, &c. AN ENGLISHMAN.

Mr. URBAN, June 15.

A WORK with the title "Dissertation sur soixante Traductions Françaises de l'imitation de Jesus Christ, suivie des Considerations sur la Question relatif a l'Auteur de l'imitation; par Ant. Al. Barbier, Bibliothecaire de sa Majesté l'Empereur et Roi, et un de son Conseil d'Etat," 8vo.—has lately been printed at Paris, and shews that the controversy respecting that celebrated work is revived.

Your vol. XLIII. contains an ingenious Letter, in which it is contended, that Gerson, not Thomas of Kempis, was the author of The Imitation; and a short view of the question is given by Mr. Alban Butler, in a note to his account of St. Andrew Avellino, in his

* There are very few of the Bishops who do belong to the Bible Society.

Lives of the Saints. I am ignorant whether the question has engaged the attention of any other English writer; and I observe that in the French work I have mentioned, no notice is taken of any manuscripts or early edition of The Imitation preserved or printed in England.

I have some thoughts of offering to the publick an account of the Life and Writings of Thomas of Kempis, containing a discussion of his claim to the authorship of The Imitation. I shall esteem it a great favour, if any of your Correspondents will favour me, through the channel of your valuable publication, with any information respecting the subject. The principal points to be ascertained are, 1st. What manuscript and early printed editions of The Imitation are in England, and where they are to be found? 2dly. What are the best Protestant and Catholic translations of it? And, 3dly, what English writers (if any) have discussed the question of its authorship?

Another work, called "Internal Consolation," enters much into the disputes respecting The Imitation: any information respecting it will be gratefully received.

It is unnecessary to add, that the fuller the communication is, the greater will be its value. The writer particularly requests to be favoured with a copy of the title-pages of the manuscripts or printed copies which your Correspondents shall please to mention.

Yours, &c.

A. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Severn Side, May 4.*
THE republication of the following passage, extracted from Bp. Spotswood's "History of the Church of Scotland," at this epoch of hesitation, corruption, and intimidation, may possibly contribute one atom towards a buttress in support of the tottering bulwark betwixt us and the subtle Roman Catholics.

A PROTESTANT SOLDIER.

"The jealousies of the people were increased by the intercepting of certain dispensations sent from Rome, whereby the Catholics were permitted to *promise, swear, subscribe,* and do WHAT ELSE should be required of them, so as *in mind* they continued *firm,* and did use their diligence to *advance, IN SECRET,* the *Roman Faith.*" Lib. vi. p. 308.

Mr.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.

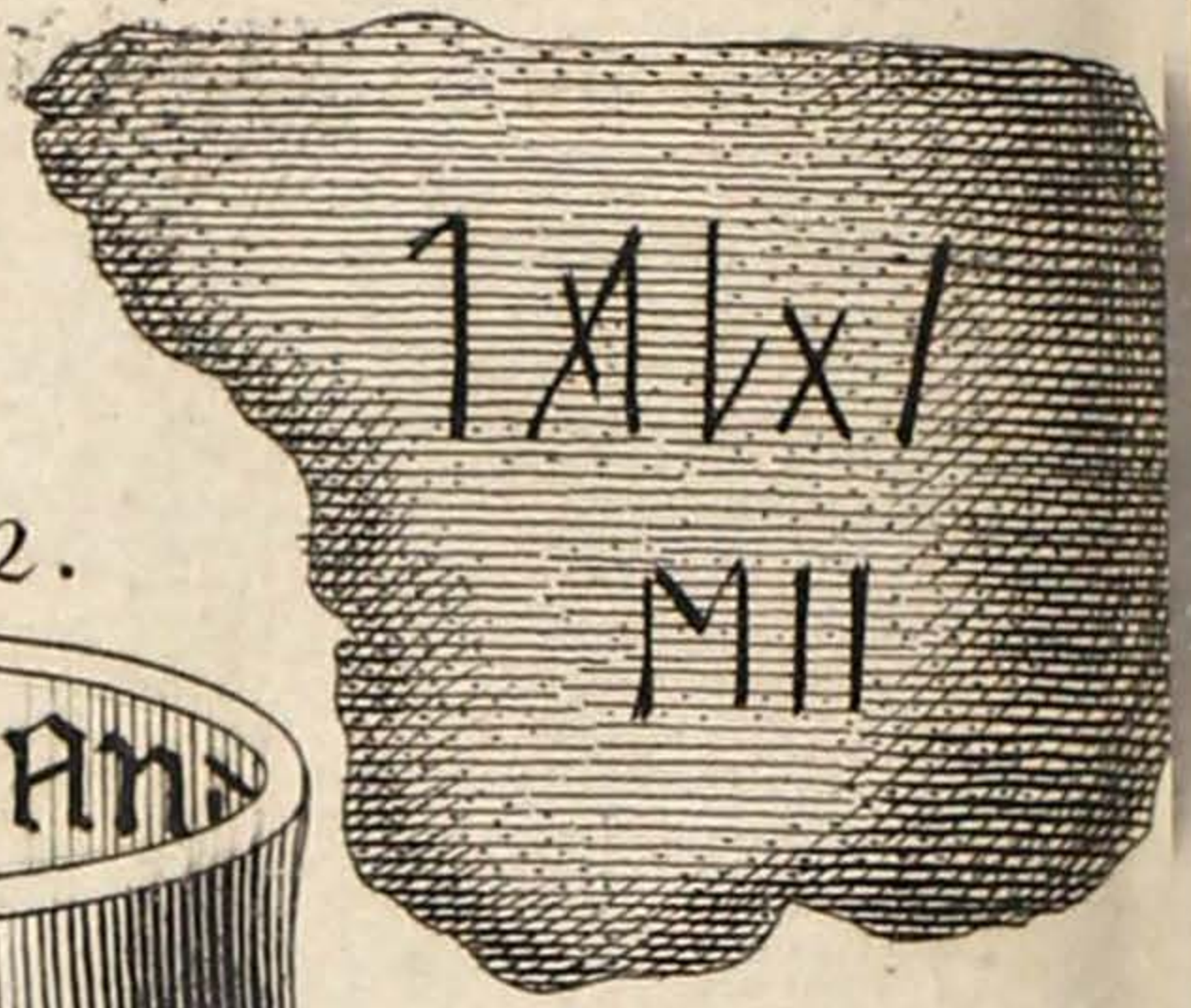
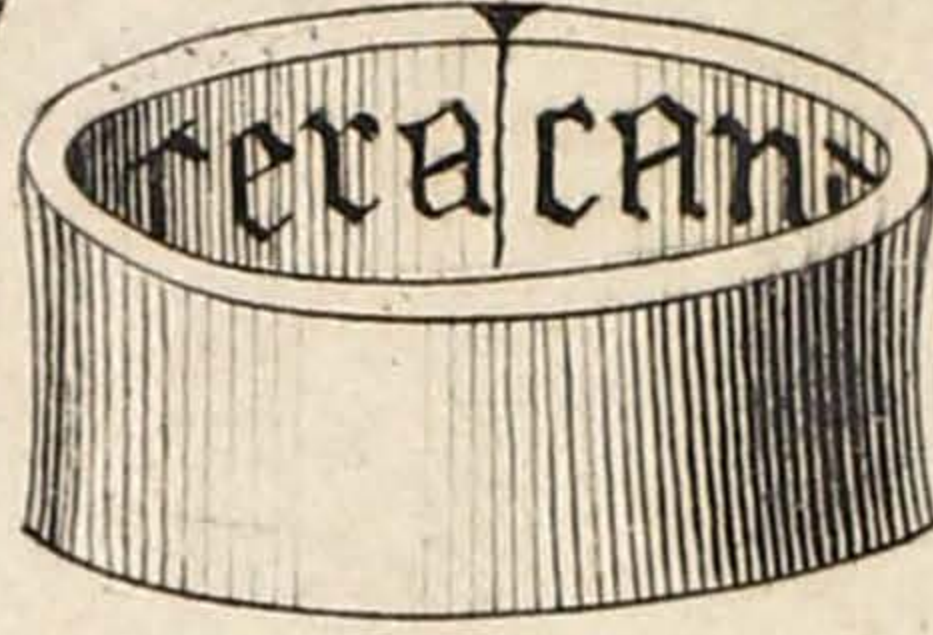
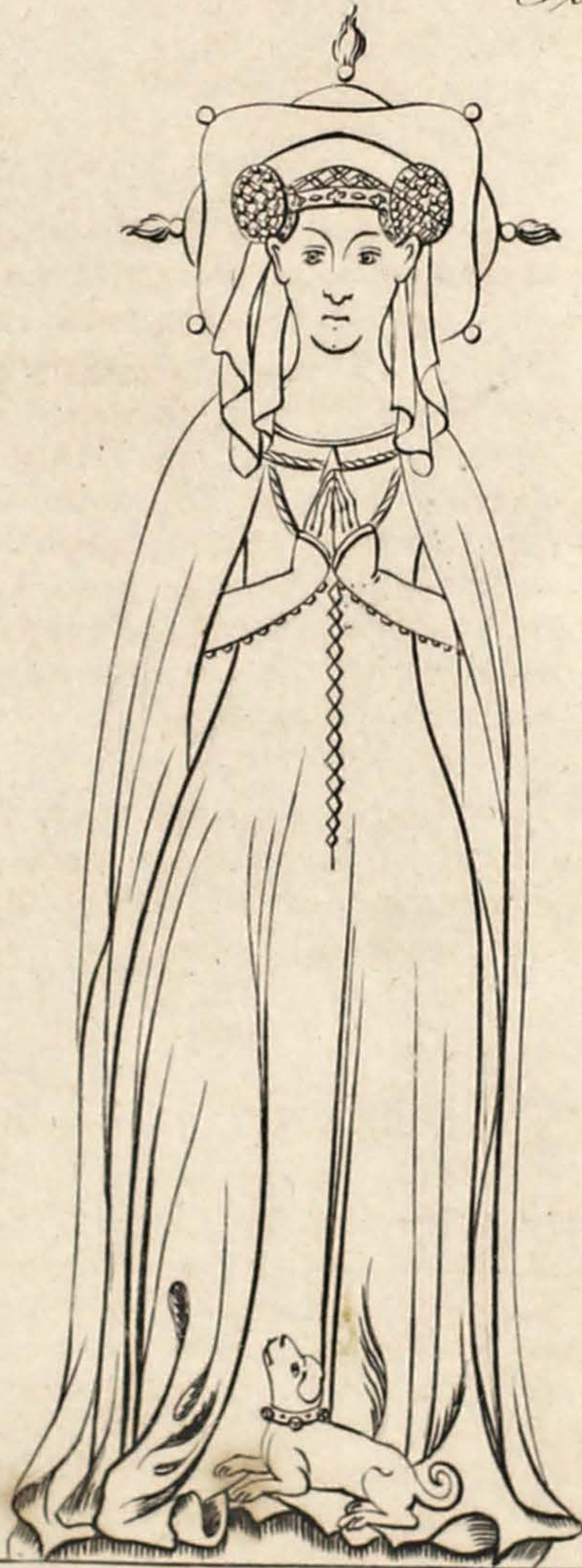


Fig. 2.



*Monument of Sir Roger Drury, in Roughton Church
Suffolk.*



*Hic facit dñs Rogus Drury miles qui obiit die mensis Anna dñi M^o. CCC. LXXI^o. St
Margaria ei' vx' qui obiit 10^o die mensis Septēbr Anno dñi M^o. CCC. V^o quoz aiabz p'ciel' dñs Amen*

Mr. URBAN, *Bury St. Edmund's,*
June 30.

THE inclosed Effigies in brass (*See Plate II.*) are on a flat stone on the North-east side of Rougham Church, near Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, are the memorials of Sir Roger Drury, Knight, and Margery, his wife daughter and sole heiress of Sir Thomas Naunton, of Chavent*, in that parish. Sir Roger was the son of Nicholas Drury, esq. of Thurston, a contiguous village, and of Joan his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Simon Saxham, of the last-mentioned place. This is the most antient monument of the Drurys† which can be ascertained: and its preservation is owing to a pew having been built over it.—The family was divided into several branches; and from that part which was seated at Rougham descended Sir Thomas Drury, of Overstone, in Northamptonshire, bart. who left two daughters, one married to John Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire, the other to Lord Brownlow; and one son, the Rev. George Drury, of Claydon, near Ipswich; in whom only, and his heirs, this antient name survives in the county.

The figure of Sir Roger Drury is four feet in length; breadth at the shoulders, eleven inches and a half; at the hips, nine inches; length of his sword, two feet one inch; dagger, eight inches, nearly. That of Lady Drury; in length, four feet, within half an inch; breadth at the shoulders, nine inches and a half; middle, rather exceeding twelve inches; at the feet, fifteen inches.

Yours, &c. F. H. BARNWELL.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham,* June 14.

PERMIT me to lay up in your Magazine, the representations of two pieces of no small antiquity (*Plate II.*)

Fig. 1. is a bell-metal Mortar, belonging to Mr. Blount, surgeon, of this Town. It is nine inches and a quarter in height, eleven and a half in diameter, and weighs about eighty pounds avoirdupois. Two rows of quatrefoil recesses (the upper row containing alternately a Lion rampant and a Bird, and the lower a Griffin passant and a Lion in the same attitude regardant) form a very rich ornament round the whole; whilst the following inscriptions, in the highest state of preservation, inform us, that it is a Mortar dedicated to Saint John the Evangelist, once belonging to the Infirmary of St. Mary's Abbey at York, and made by Brother William de Touthorp, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Three Hundred and Eight:—

(Near the Rim)

✠ MORTARIV'. SCI. JOHIS. EVANGEL'.
DE. I'FIRMARIA. B'E. MARIE. EBO'.

(Below the Handles)

✠ FR'. WILL'S. DE. TOVTHORP. ME. FE-
CIT. A. D. M.CCC.VIII.

Fig. 2. is a massive thumb Ring, of brass, strongly gilt, formerly in the collection of the late Marquis of Donegal. Its motto withinside is candu plera meleur cera; probably intended for the Norman French, QANT DIEUX PLERRA, MELEOUR SERRA; or, preserving the jingle of the original,

*When God does send,
The times shall mend:*

which that they soon may, in the downfall of the modern French Tyrant, is the fervent wish of many of your Readers, besides

Yours, &c. WM. HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Arfon,* April 18.

TRAVELLING, in August last, from Newport, in Pembroke-shire, to Fisgard, about two miles

* There is a wood called Chavent on the East side of Rougham, which has for many years been the property of the Lords of the Manor of Hessel, the adjoining parish. A spot on the corner of the estate, formerly belonging to the Drurys, has apparent remains of a moat surrounding it, which is said to have been the old site of Rougham Place. Sir Robert Davers, the first Baronet, built the present Rougham Place, which, with the Drury Estate, lately belonged to the Honourable Mr. Bouverie, of Northamptonshire; and is now owned by the Rev. Mr. Kedington, a gentleman descended from one of the oldest families in Suffolk, to whom, among numberless obligations, I acknowledge myself indebted for the latter part of the foregoing account. F. H. B.

† For an ample account and pedigrees of the different branches of this antient family, see the new edition of Sir John Cullum's "History of Hawsted," just published, pp. 127—178; where will be found very interesting detail of the manners of antient times, drawn up by a masterly hand. EDIT.

before I arrived at the latter place, on descending a hill, I accidentally observed, on the left-hand side of the Road, an irregular stone lying loose among many others of the same kind, bearing an inscription, rudely cut, apparently Roman (*See Fig. 3*). If your learned Readers would oblige the world with their opinion, if it was a mile-stone, or for what other purpose it was designed, it would oblige,
Yours, &c. S. M.

Mr. URBAN,

June 24.

[The following Letter from Dr. JOHNSON, addressed to Mr. G. HICKMAN, of Stourbridge, on the occasion of the Writer's being rejected, on his application for the situation of Usher, to the Grammar School at Stourbridge, has recently been printed, for the first time, from the original, by the Editor of "The Manchester Herald."]

"SIR, *Litchfield, Oct. 30, 1731.*

I HAVE so long neglected to return you thanks for the favours and assistance I received from you at Stourbridge, that I am afraid you have now done expecting it. I can indeed make no apology, but by assuring you, that this delay, whatever was the cause of it, proceeded neither from forgetfulness, disrespect, nor ingratitude. Time has not made the sense of obligation less warm, nor the thanks I return less sincere. But, while I am acknowledging one favour, I must beg another—that you would excuse the composition of the verses you desired. Be pleased to consider, that versifying against one's inclination is the most disagreeable thing in the world; and that one's own disappointment is no inviting subject; and that though the desire of gratifying you might have prevailed over my dislike of it, yet it proves, upon reflection, so barren, that, to attempt to write upon it, is to undertake to build without materials.

"As I am yet unemployed, I hope you will, if any thing should offer, remember and recommend, Sir, your humble Servant,
SAML. JOHNSON."

Mr. URBAN,

June 27.

THE Gentleman's Magazine, for December 1811, contains an engraving of a drawing, said to be taken from a stone found in the ruins of Jerpoint Abbey, in the county of Kilkenny in Ireland. The mouldering

remains of that venerable pile cast an interest over every thing which may be traced in connexion with its former grandeur; but your Correspondent *Nonar* (see page 516) has limited his inquiry respecting the subject of his drawing to a point that renders it an easy undertaking to satisfy his curiosity. To what may be attributed the general ignorance of Heraldry, which, at the present day, looks upon its characters and ordinaries as objects of no less obscurity than the hieroglyphics of the ancient Egyptians; or whether any degree of knowledge in that curious art ought to rank among the requisites, or even embellishments of the education of a gentleman,—I shall not at present inquire. There is, however, a connexion between coat-armour and the pedigrees of ancient families, which would seem to render some knowledge of Heraldry not entirely useless. Without pretending to much skill in that neglected art, permit me to inform your Correspondent *Nonar*, that the Arms in the engraving (*Fig. 7.*) are those of *Walshe*, or *Walsh of the Mountains*, formerly a very powerful family in the county of Kilkenny, descended from Philip Brenagh, or Walsh, who accompanied his uncle Raymond Le Gros in the invasion of Ireland, previously to Strongbow's arrival in that country. Sir Hayle, the son of Philip, married Raymond's daughter, by Basilia, the sister of Strongbow. He built Hayle's Court, or Castle-Hayle, in the county of Kilkenny; and left to his family, in feudal course of descent, what he had inherited from his father, those extensive tracts of high lands in that county, known, at this day, by the name of the *Walsh Mountains*. The burial-place of the early descendants of Philip was in Jerpoint Abbey; and the stone mentioned in your page above referred to, most probably formed part of a monument erected to the memory of their ancestor by some of his posterity.

Yours, &c.

W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Islington, June 18.*

A CORRESPONDENT, in your last Volume, p. 423, cursorily notices the late Act (52nd Geo. III. cap. 102.) for registering and securing Charitable Donations. As I perfectly agree with him that some information should

should be afforded the publick on the subject of the act in question, and that as much notoriety as possible should be given to the existence of such a statute (which is certainly calculated to benefit the poor objects of the Charities and Charitable Donations of which it professes to take cognizance) I present you with the following particulars of the document in question, and the form of the memorial required to be registered.

By the above-mentioned statute, all Charities and Charitable Donations, issuing out of and secured on lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or monies in the funds*, founded or endowed previous to the passing of the above Act, are to be registered by the trustees of such Charity or Charitable Donation, from and after † six calendar months after the passing of this Act, with the Clerk of the Peace for the county or place where the Poor who are to be benefited by such Charity or Charitable Donation reside. And all Charities and Charitable Donations founded after passing the above-mentioned Act, are to be registered within 12 months after the decease of the Founder or Donor; and the following is the form of the Memorial required: see Schedule to the Act.

A Memorial or Statement, in pursuance of an Act for the registering and securing of Charitable Donations.

Whereby it is declared by the undersigned A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. and L. M. that the real estate of “_____ Charity” consists of a messuage or tenement situate in the parish of _____ in the county of _____ and the following pieces or parcels of ground, viz. [here state the particulars] all which said premises contain together _____ acres, _____ roods, and _____ perches, and are now, or late were, in the tenure or occupation of _____ his undertenants or assigns; and the gross annual income arising therefrom amounts to the sum of

* No others need be registered under this Act. See Section 10.

† These are the words of the Act; but it seems an oversight; for, by a subsequent part (Sect. 9) of the Statute it appears to have been the intention of the Legislature to have compelled the registry within six months, unless further time was applied for, and granted by the Quarter Sessions.

£.— of lawful money of Great Britain; and the objects of which Charity are [here copy verbatim the words in the Will or Deed by which the mind and intention of the Founder or Donor is expressed]; and which Charity was, according to the best of our knowledge and belief, founded by N. O. formerly of _____ in the county of _____ Gent. deceased [here insert the name, description, and quality of the Founder or Donor] and the Deeds, Wills, and other Instruments are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, usually kept in the custody, possession, or controul of [state this, as the case may be] we, the undersigned, being the present trustees of the said Charity. As witness our hands, this _____ day of _____ in the year _____

Witness, P. Q. A. B. } { G. H.
 C. D. } { I. K.
 E. F. } { L. M.

Trustees of the real estate of the Charity hereby memorialized and registered.

Note. The above Memorial is to be written on a plain piece of parchment, and merely signed.

Yours, &c. J. H. PRINCE.

PHIL-ATTECUS on the Author of JUNIUS.
(Concluded from PART I. p. 628.)

Mr. URBAN,

DR. Butler sets out with informing your Readers,

“That he is Vicar of Kenilworth; and that Dr. Wilmot was Curate of the same place, from the latter end of the year 1770 to the year 1777, and regularly attended and officiated in person, as appears from the entries in the Parish Registers, made in his hand-writing; which, as far as he can judge, bears no resemblance to that of Junius published by Mr. Woodfall.”

I will, in the first place, just remind Dr. Butler, that Junius had already been writing nearly two years under that signature, at the time Dr. W. first became Curate of Kenilworth! 2dly, That the entries in the Registers by no means prove Dr. W. to have resided constantly at Kenilworth, after he became the Curate; as it is a common practice for the Clerk of the Parish to make the entries in a little book, which he keeps for the purpose, and which the Minister copies into the Register, occasionally, at his convenience. I am, moreover, positively informed, that a Mr. Dodson, of Cubington,

ington, frequently officiated for Dr. W. at Kenilworth, during his absence! So much for the regularity of Dr. W.'s attendance at Kenilworth; which, if it could be proved to its utmost extent, is no obstacle to his having written two-thirds of the Letters of Junius; and very little, if any, to his having written the whole. Dr. Butler's opinion as to the identity of the handwriting must evidently go for little or nothing at present. It is, perhaps, not known to many of your Readers, that Dr. B. is Master of Shrewsbury school; and probably received the first intimation of the claims of Dr. Wilmot to the title of Junius from the Letter of Metellus. Now I do not think it very likely, either that Dr. B. upon reading that Letter, would leave his School, and set off post-haste from Shrewsbury to Kenilworth for the sake of comparing Woodfall's facsimiles with the Registers, or that he would have the Registers sent to him for that purpose. He must, therefore, have grounded his own opinion on that of some other person, probably his *excellent mother*; and, of course, acted wisely in stating, that, *as far as he could judge*, there was no resemblance between the two. And yet Dr. B. has the presumption to assert, in a most dictatorial way, that these weak and futile arguments

"afford at once so decisive a proof of the impossibility of Dr. Wilmot's having written those celebrated Letters, that he need not wound the feelings of his relatives by invidious inferences of another nature."

Dr. B. however, immediately repents of this Christian-like charity and forbearance, and *does*, not only wound the feelings of his surviving relatives, but also grossly insults the memory of Dr. Wilmot. After stating that

"Men of talents far superior to Dr. Wilmot," (among whom he probably includes himself,) "might hope in vain to be thought the authors of those masterly compositions;"

he goes on, with an air of the utmost self-complacency, to assert,

"that *he* can, in fact, afford an explanation of the circumstances which give a colour to the pretensions of Dr. Wilmot."

I wish not, Mr. Urban, unnecessarily to occupy the pages of your

Miscellany, or take up your time, by asking you to reprint the *explanation* of Dr. Butler; but will merely request your Readers to look back to your Magazine for May, p. 405, where they will find it at length; and when they have done so, I would beg of them candidly to declare, whether they ever read a more grossly-libellous attack upon the character of a dead man, or one more unprovoked and wanton upon the feelings of his surviving relatives: or, upon the whole, a more arrogant piece of assumption than is there printed, with the name of Dr. Butler annexed. In any man whatever, such an attack, in the present stage of the business, would have been both cruel and unjust; but in Dr. B. it is equally *unfeeling* and *indecent*! We must, however, examine more minutely a few passages of this happy illustration of the views of a dead man. Dr. B. begins with

"He was, perhaps, ambitious of literary distinction," &c.

It is not the object of *this* Letter, to *prove* that Dr. W. was the real Junius: an attempt of that nature will come with a better grace after the appearance of the Doctor's life; and I shall then not despair of making it with success. It is, however, very evident that *Junius* was not *ambitious of literary distinction*; for, had he been so, he would have taken pains to disclose *on his death-bed, at least*, that secret, which it must have cost him something to carry to the grave with him; he would also have authenticated his disclosure by proper documents. Dr. B. goes on:

"Hence arose the remarks in his diary or common-place book. He there may have extracted passages from Junius," &c.

It will be necessary to state, for Dr. Butler's particular information, that the only thing like an extract from *Junius* in the common-place book, is about four lines of the conclusion of his first Letter to the Duke of Grafton, remaining on the top of a page, immediately preceding which, about twenty or more leaves have been torn out; and apparently the rough uncorrected sketch of what afterwards came before the publick in a more polished form. All the rest of the extracted passages are from various books, collected, *inter legendum*, with the name of the Author subjoined;

one,

one, I recollect, was from "Pearson on the Creed." Dr. Butler's *very liberal* conclusion, therefore, falls to the ground. Dr. B. next takes a journey into the regions of conjecture, and adduces many *mighty* suppositions to prove, that

"the memorandum of having sent a Junius to Ld. S——ne proves nothing;" and, with his accustomed liberality, concludes,

"that it was entered by Dr. W. *for his own amusement, to mislead those into whose hands his common-place book might fall; or in whose way he might designedly intend to place it.*"

In this part of his subject, I must honestly confess, that the learned Doctor is far too profound for me to hope to controvert his *dicta* with a probability of success; backed as they are by a very confident assurance in his own mind, that your Readers will be convinced of the truth of them by the contents of a Letter he had just received from his *excellent mother*; in which she informs him,

"that about the time the Letters of Junius were published, Dr. W. remarked to her, *They say that I am the author of them.*"

This is so conclusive an argument, in Dr. B.'s opinion, against the claims of Dr. Wilmot, that with it he concludes his epistle: merely asking, with a very self-satisfied air,

"Whether any man of common sense will believe that the real Junius would have said this?"

I shall now observe generally, Mr. Urban, that the claims of Dr. W. do not rest so much upon the *memorandum*, or the *conclusion of the Letter to the Duke of Grafton*, as upon that identical similarity observable between the different writings in his common-place book, with the fac-similes of Junius published by Mr. Woodfall, and that mass of collateral proof and circumstantial evidence which can and will be brought forward in his favour. If, when the Life of Dr. Wilmot be published, together with the fac-similes of his different writings, your Readers, upon a comparison of them with those published by Mr. Woodfall, should decide that they were both written by one and the same person, they must also come to this conclusion, that Dr. W. was Junius; as it cannot for a moment be supposed,

that Mr. H. S. Woodfall would furnish Dr. Wilmot with the original Letters of Junius, that he might imitate the different hands in his common-place book, for purposes so unworthy as those imputed to him by Dr. Butler? It has been remarked, Mr. Urban, that men of great learning (and Dr. B. is most unquestionably a learned man) are not very often men of the world; neither are they much acquainted with the artifices of mankind: hence the remark made to Mrs. Butler by Dr. W. and which is such a stumbling-block in the way of her son, will, to the generality of people, rather convey an idea, that he *was*, than that he *was not* the Author of the Letters of Junius. Dr. Wilmot was well aware that Mrs. B. was surrounded by officers, men of intelligence, who lodged in her house, and, probably, took much interest in the passing occurrences of the day; and, therefore, were likely to hear the general surmises as to the name of the Author in question. It is, then, not at all unlikely, that he made *that remark* as a *ruse de guerre*, to discover whether he really was suspected or not, of that which his conscience probably told him he was guilty of. I cannot help remarking, Mr. Urban, before I conclude, upon the ridiculous species of coquetry by which Dr. B. has endeavoured to coax his *revered friend* Dr. Parr, into some public testimony in favour of his *excellent mother's sound understanding*. Does Dr. B. think that his *excellent mother* wants such testimonies? Let him rest satisfied, that there are abundance of persons in existence who well know and recollect, both his *Mother* and his *Father*. It reminds me of a similar species of silly coquetry towards Doctor P. exercised by one *Philopatri Warvicensis*; who, in a late work of his, said a great many things both soft and sweet, about the Doctor's kindly allowing him to reprint a part of his admirable "Preface to Bellen-denus," in a book of eulogies on a celebrated character, then lately deceased; a strange and most whimsical performance, in which may be found examples of every kind of composition, from the lofty heroic down to the halfpenny Grub-street ballad: and from the most finished specimens of eloquent rhetoric, down to the mere idle chit-chat of an old maid's tea-table!

table!—It *may be* that Dr. Butler is anxious the world should know, he has Dr. Parr *for his friend*; but whoever has looked into the edition of *Æschylus*, published by Dr. B. will have already ascertained that fact, from numerous passages in which the *Jupiter Fulminans* strikes us most forcibly, and which bear the undoubted stamp of our *Grecian Jove*.—I have said, in a former part of this Letter, that it was particularly *unfeeling* in Dr. Butler to attack the pretensions of Dr. Wilmot, before he could have had an opportunity of examining the whole of the evidence in his favour; and I said it upon these grounds: I am informed, that Dr. Wilmot was Dr. B.'s *Godfather*, and advised his receiving that learned and liberal education which has eventually led to his being the Vicar of that place where Dr. W. was only the Curate; and has exalted him somewhat above the common herd of the literati of his country! Did no recollection of these circumstances come across his mind? did it never occur to him, that *he*, at least, ought not to be the *first* to dispute the claims of his venerable Godfather, and trample upon those laurels, already half-elevated to his brow? Has he forgotten the majestic figure, the intelligent countenance, the keen sarcastic wit, and the cheerful, vivacious conversation, which made Dr. Wilmot's society pleasing alike to the aged and the young? I believe, however, that Dr. Butler was a mere child, just entering into the world, at the time Dr. W. retired from it to that quiet retreat at Barton, where he ended his days. Dr. B. could not, therefore, be capable of forming any opinion, *from his own judgment*, of the talents and qualifications of Dr. Wilmot; and to speak so confidently, from the thoughtless and illiberal reports of others, is neither *very candid* nor *very decent*. Whatever may be the final issue of this controversy, Mr. Urban, I cannot think that Dr. Butler has done himself any credit by the first step he has taken in it; and I sincerely hope, that when he next favours us with his opinions, he will do it in a way more worthy of the learned Editor of *Æschylus*!

Yours, &c. PHIL-ATTICUS.

** *The Life of Dr. Wilmot shall be noticed in our next.* EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, Harwich, Feb. 19.

ON a mural monument in St. Stephen's church, Ipswich, is the following inscription:

“A sol'mne sacred to the memory of Robert Leman (the sonne of William Leman) late of Beckles in the covnty of Svk, Gent. and free of the worl Company of Fishmongers, London; of which city he was chosen Sheriffe: and of Mary, his wife, the eldest daughter of William Coke of Broome Hall in the covnty of Northfol. Esq. who, as in life they were irreproveable, so in death inseperable, both expiring in one day, being the 3d of Septem. 1637, the same svnne that closed her eyes in the morning shvttng vp his in the evening. They left behind them j sonne, 4 daughters.

“Beneath this monvment intombed lye, The rare remark of a conivgal tye, Robert and Mary, who to shew how neere They did comply, how to each other deare, One loath behind the other long to stay, (As married) dyed to-gether in one day.

“Johan. & Math. Christmas, Fratres fecervnt.”

On a tombstone in St. Stephen's church-yard, Ipswich:

“Here resteth the body of Stephen Manister, late Clerk to Mr. Baron Thompson, who departed this life the 5th of March, anno Dom. 1751, aged 45 years, who, by his Will, desired the following words to be here inscribed:

“What I gave, I have; what I spent, I had;

What I left, I lost, for want of giving.”

Yours, &c. R. R. BARNES.

Mr. URBAN, June 6.

SINCE my having sent you the inscription on the grave-stone of an exemplary Vicar, scantily provided for, and a Postscript, alluding to the improvement of the vicarage income in a later period (see p. 112 of your last Part), I have met with an article in Nichols's new edition of “Fuller's Worthies,” vol. I. p. 315, which I think also worth transcribing, if you may think it worth reprinting.

“Sir Thomas Ryves, Doctor of the Laws, was born at Little Langton in this county [Dorset]; bred in New Colledge in Oxford; a general scholar in all polite learning; a most pure Latinist (no hair hanging at the neb of his pen), witness his most critical book of ‘Sea Battles,’ a subject peculiar, I think, to his endeavours therein. He was at last made the King's Advocate; and indeed he formerly had been *Advocate* to the King

King of Heaven, in his poor ministers, in his book, intituled 'The Vicar's Plea,' wherein much law and learning, and reason and equity, is shewn in their behalf; a grievance oft'ner complain'd of than heard, oft'ner heard than pitied, oft'ner pitied than redressed; so unequal is the contest between a poor Vicar's plea, and a wealthy Impropiator's purse. He was a man of *valour* as well as of much *learning*, and gave good evidence thereof (though well stricken in years) in our late Wars. He died in his native county, about the year 1652."

Yours, &c.

E. J.

Now, do thy speedy utmost, *Meg*,
And win the key-stane of the brig;
There at them thou thy tail may toss,
A RUNNING stream they dare na cross."

BURNS.

Mr. URBAN,

Westfelton, Salop,
June 14.

SUPERSTITIONS, be their forms ever so varied, may generally be traced to have originated in some truth, which, at the time, either being not known, or probably not noticed, left an erroneous impression, which, passing from mind to mind, enlarged (like a snow-ball) as it went, and collected the rubbish of every mind it passed through, till at last it stood an object of terror to the ignorant, or a mass for the poet's fancy to form into what shape he pleased. I am fond of tracing these hobgoblins to their holes; and though I do not always unkennel them, I often spring information not unamusing, nor always unuseful to the mind. By the verses above quoted from that true poet Burns's most admirable tale of *Tam o' Shanter*, as well as from various other documents, we learn that it is the opinion of the vulgar in Scotland, that witches and goblins cannot cross a running stream. Some nights ago, as crossing the busy little stream of the Morda, near its uniting with the Vyrwy, I observed a very perfect *ignis fatuus* (Will o' the wisp) coming along the meadows toward the river. The night was fine and calm, and I paused on the bridge to watch it. Slowly gliding, and very near the ground, it reached the edge of the stream, and instantly started back a yard or more, somewhat agitated; but soon approached the stream again, and was again repulsed: it then repeatedly attempted lower; but, unable to cross, glided down the meadows on the same side of the stream,

and I soon lost sight of it among some thick alder-bushes. I repeated, almost involuntarily, the above verses of Burns; and it reasonably struck me, that some honest Scot, returning half seas over from the alehouse ingle, might have seen a similar appearance, and either not knowing or not noticing its cause, and being primed both with ale and credulity, might have kindled another *ignis fatuus* among those already flitting in the fields of superstition. The cause of its not being able to cross the stream, arose, probably, from the brisk current of air that needs must accompany running water. Our justly-popular Poet has dexterously adopted this opinion in his first (and perhaps best) Poem, the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," where the Goblin Page dares not cross the running stream.

I offer this conjecture with cautious deference; and should be pleased to see it either corroborated or confuted by any of your more learned or ingenious friends. I was gratified by seeing in your Number for May last, p. 414, an opinion of mine, confirmed by a very learned Correspondent, respecting the origin of the sign of the "Swan with two necks," which I had written on in your Magazine of August 1808, p. 669.

With regard to the musick of the "*Rans des Vaches*" (see vol. LXXXII. p. 130.) which I sent, and you printed, in the key of G (major third), I think that if C ✱ was to be placed at the cleff, as another Correspondent advises, it would become nonsense. Though I admit the C ✱ may be occasionally touched with much beauty in the light-sprinkled ornaments of a graceful performer: but most national airs have, perhaps, a more powerful and pleasing effect if played with easy simplicity, undisguised with meretricious ornament. This, however (having myself but little knowledge or skill in musick, though devotedly fond of it), I leave to those more versed, having a powerful ally on my side, in my friend Professor Crotch, Mus. D. of the University of Oxford.

Yours, &c. JOHN F. M. DOVASTON.

Mr. URBAN,

July 16.

CAPTAIN Broke, the hero of the Shannon and the Chesapeake, who has had the distinguished honour of bringing to a gallant test and a glorious

rious

rious issue, the superiority of the British over the American arms, is descended from the learned and eminent Lawyer, Sir Robert Broke, knt. who held the arduous appointment of Reader to the Society of the Middle Temple, was afterwards Recorder of London and Speaker of the House of Commons, and was in Michaelmas Term, 6 Edw. VI. (1552) called to the dignity and degree of Serjeant at Law; and on the 8th October, 1554, was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Phillips, in his *Grandeur of the Law*, published in 1684, mentions, pp. 81 and 235, Sir Robert Broke, Bart. of Netton [Nacton Hall, Capt. Broke's seat] Suffolk, and John Broke, Esq. of Redlesham [Redlesham] in that county, as the then descendants of the Chief Justice, whose "Readings" are considered of great authority, two of which (on Magna Charta and the Statute of Limitations) have been printed. His principal work is a Grand Abridgment of the Law, which includes the substance of Readings not now known to be extant, and cites many cases not to be found in any other book, except a selection of them from that abridgment generally called "Bellewe's Cases." An extremely scarce book, intitled, "A Direction or Preparative to the Study of the Law," &c. by William Fulbeck, 12mo. 1620 (though its dedication is dated 1599), after bestowing just commendation on Fitzherbert's Abridgment, proceeds, p. 27, b. to contrast the merits of Broke's Abridgment, "Mast. BROOKE is more polite, and by popular and familiar reasons hath gained singular credite, and in the facilitate and compendious forme of abridging cases hee carryeth away the garland."

The peculiar modesty and generosity of Capt. Broke, so elegantly blended in his Dispatch announcing the capture of the Chesapeake (the news of which was followed by a testimonial of its importance that "rent Lloyd's conclave") have, like the occasion, been rarely exceeded. Long may he live to enjoy the fame he has acquired by that noble enterprize!

Yours, &c. STE. NEWMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Hillingdon, May 24.*

THROUGHOUT all Wales, many a traveller has observed, with praise, a constant neatness over

Churchyard graves; the turf is decorated from time to time, and near relations only discontinue this care from thwarting family-affairs. The persons thus busied, never but arrest attention of a stranger, and occasion, unconsciously, considerably prepossession in their own behalf.

Cambrian extraction may possibly charm me more, at a reverence in repeated attempts to secure the mounds of earth, and apparent earnestness to invite every eye upon a profusion of flowers. My heart has swelled with pleasure and pride; for, without adverting, like my kinsmen, to some potent prince as the root of lineage, I go higher up, and insist upon this pious and honourable duty, so prevailing amongst a whole populace, as a proof that we have more patriarchal originality, uncontaminated, than any other nation, excepting, perhaps, the Chinese. What people of the known world can be remarked, to make up a trio thus distinguished?

How stand such matters in England?

More than 20 years have I stept along over a blue slab lying immediately before our Church's South-West door, and seldom has look, without corresponding thoughts, slurred the following inscription:

"Here resteth y^e Body of William MVNSAVGH (alias MVNSEY) Gen. who was a constant and zealous Lover of God's Worship & Ministers. Who in his life-time was liberall to the Poore & at his Death gave Ten Pounds toward a Stock for them, & who (among his many other publiq good workes) erected this Church Porch for y^e com'on Benefit of y^e Inhabitants of this Parish. He dyed in y^e 79th yeare of his age one y^e 4th day of February ann^o D'NI 1655."

Every stroke of these letters was paid for to the incumbent of that time. Where is our old Benefactor's tombstone now? With the wrong-doer, as words have wrought no restoration, in this first printed address I do but

EXPOSTULATE.

*** H. H. asks, Has the Kuthullega Nut, or the plant or tree bearing it, mentioned in Turner's Tibetan Embassy, p. 414, of 2d edit. in 4to, been botanically described? To what genus, &c. is it referable?

Mr.

Fragments of Literature.

No. IV.

ANTIEN T MUSICAL CATCH.

Among a variety of miscellaneous Articles in Harl. MS. 978. at fol. 9 b. is an antient Musical Catch, apparently as early as the thirteenth Century. Wanley deemed it the earliest he had seen. The English words accompanying are these:

“ Sumer is icumen in,
Lhude sing cuccu;
Groweth sed,
And bloweth med,
And springth the Wde nu.
Sing Cuccu.

“ Æwe bleteth after lomb,
Lhouth after Calve cu;
Bulluc sterteth,
Bucke uerteth
Murie sing cuccu.
Cuccu cuccu.

“ Well singes thu cuccu
Ne swik thu nauer nu,
Sing cuccu nu; Sing cuccu,
Sing cuccu; Sing cuccu nu.”

“ Hanc ROTAM (says the direction) cantare possunt quatuor socij; a paucioribus autem quam a tribus, vel saltem duobus, non debet dici, preter eos qui dicunt *pedem*. Canitur autem sic; tacentibus ceteris unus inchoat cum hiis qui tenent *pedem*; et cum venerit ad primam notam post crucem, inchoat alius; et sic de ceteris. Singuli vero repausent ad pausaciones scriptas, & non alibi, spacio unius longæ notæ.”

“ THE PROFECY OF SKELTON. 1529.”

[From MS. Lansd. 800.]

“ Some Men thynke that ye
Shall haue penaltie,
for your Inyquytie,
Note well what to saye
yf yt please the not onely
yt is good for astrallogy
ffor tholomy tolde me
the Son' somtyme to be
In a Signe called ariotte
assendain ad dextram
When Scorpio is descendyng
affatuall fall of one
that Syttys now on trone
and rewles all thyng alone
Your tethe whet on this bone
Amonge you euy' chone
And lett colen clowte alone.”

“ A brieff Discours off the Troubles begonne at Franckford in Germany, A. D. 1554. aboute the Booke of Common Prayer & Ceremonies; and continued
GENT. MAG. July, 1813.

by the Englishe men theyre, to th' ende of Q. Marie's Reigne,” &c. 1574.

This Book, says Wanley, in a MS Note, hath been many times cited by several writers, but without naming the compiler, as far as I can remember. It is a plain vindication of the Puritanical part of the Congregation; and might have been done by Mr. John Hales, who was then the principal Lay Member there, and very active in the whole affair, who was a scholar, (an eminent Lawyer and Judge,) and author of other printed Tracts; and who lived long after the year 1574. The German Letter wherewith this Book is printed, and the Date, shew that it is Puritanical, and would not bear the printing openly or above-board.

BOOK OF SPORTS.

The following Notice, printed on a half sheet, appears to have been fixed up in different parts of the Metropolis at the time the Book of Sports was called in.

“ Die Veneris, 5^o Maij, 1643.

“ It is this day ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, that the Booke concerning the enjoyning and tollerating of Sports upon the Lord's Day be forthwith burned by the hand of the common Hangman in Cheape-side, and other usuall places: and to this purpose, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex respectively are hereby required to be assistant to the effectuall execution of this order, and see the said Books burnt accordingly. And all persons who have any of the said Books in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to deliver them to one of the Sheriffes of London, to be burnt according to this Order.

John Browne, Cler. Parl.

Henry Elysyng, Cler. P. D. Com.

“ The Sheriffes of London and Middlesex have assigned Wednesday next the 10th of this instant May, at twelve of the clock, for the putting in execution of the foresaid Ordinance; and therefore doe require all persons that have any of the Bookes therein mentioned, to bring them in by that time, that they may be burned accordingly.

John Langham,

Thomas Andrewes.

London,

Printed for Thomas Underhill in Great Wood strete, May 9, 1643.”

OXFORD RIDDLE.

From a single sheet printed at Oxford, by Leonard Litchfield. 1643.

“ There

“ There dwells a people on the Earth,
That reckons true Allegiance Treason,
That makes sad Warre a holy Mirth,
Calls Madnesse Zeale, and Nonsense
Reason;

That findes no Freedome but in Slavery,
That makes Lyes Truth, Religion Kna-
very,

That rob and cheat with Yea and Nay:
Riddle me, Riddle me, who are they?

They hate the flesh, yet kiss their Dames,
That make Kings great by curbing
Crownes,

That quench the fire, by kindling flames,
That settle Peace by plund'ring Townes,
That govern with implicate Votes,

That stablish Truth, by cutting throats,
That kisse their Master, and betray:
Riddle me, Riddle me, who are they?

That make Heaven speake by their Com-
mission, [power,

That stop God's Peace and boast his
That teach bold Blasphemy and Sedi-
tion,

And pray high Treason by the houre,
That dam all Saints but such as they
are,

That wish all Common, except Prayer,
That idolize Pim, Brooks, and Say:
Riddle me, riddle me, who are they?

That to enrich the Commonwealth,
Transport large Gold to forraigne parts,
That hous't in Amsterdam by stealth;
Yet lord it here within our gates;
That are staid men, yet only stay
For a light night to runne away;

That borrow to lend, and rob to pay:
Riddle me, riddle me, who are they?

—
“ *The Declaration of his Highnes Wil-
liam Henry, by the Grace of God Prince
of Orange, &c. of the Reasons inducing
him to appear in Armes in the Kingdome
of England, for preserving of the Protes-
tant Religion, and for restoring the Lawes
and Liberties of England, Scotland, and
Ireland. Hereunto are added the Letters
of the aforesaid his illustrious Highnesse
to the Sea and Land forces of England,
together with the Prayer for the present
Expedition. Printed at the Hague by
Arnold Leers—by speciall order of his
Highnesse, 1688.*” 4^o.

At the bottom of the Title, in small
Italics, below the Date, is “ *With
priviledge of the great and mighty the
States of Holland and Westfriesland.*”
In the front of the Title the Arms of
the Prince of Orange, impaling those
of Great Britain, with the Lion and
Unicorn for supporters, and the Motto
JE MAINTIENDRAY.

The following is the Prayer:

“ A Praier for the present Expedition.

“ Almighty God, the Lord of Hosts,
and the aid and refuge of all that trust
in thee, Wee humbly pray thee to blesse
and prosper this undertaking, for the
glory of thy Name, and for the good of
thy People: Let not our sins provoke
thee to deny thy blessing to thy servant
the Prince: compass him with thy favour
as with a Shield: direct him in all his
Councels, and be thou ever present with
him and assisting to him in all his ac-
tions: that so he may imploy all the
power, that thou puts in his hands, to
the honour of thy great Name, to the
establishing and advancing of thy true
Religion, and to the procuring of the
Peace and Happines of these Nations:
Blesse both the Army and Fleet under
his Command, with successe and victory.
And grant, O gracious GOD, that all of us,
may be turning to thee with our whole
hearts; repenting us truly of all our past
sins, and solemnly vowing to thee, as
wee now doe, that wee will in al time
coming, amend our lives, and endeavour
to carry ourselves as becomes Reformed
Christians. And that wee will show our
Zeal for our holy Religion by living in
all things suteably to it. Hear us, Holy
Father, and set thy Angels to encamp
round about us, for wee put our whole
trust in thy protection and defence,
which wee humbly pray thee to grant
us, for the sake of Jesus Christ our only
Saviour and Redeemer. Amen.”

Mr. URBAN,

June 15.

I HAVE been much surprized by
reading a Letter addressed to you
in your Magazine of the last month,
containing two assertions so extraor-
dinary, that I cannot help remarking
upon them. The letter is signed P.
and is on the subject of the Author of
Junius's Letters; and the assertions
are these: “ The Letters of Junius
were far from being studied in their
composition;”—and, in answer to the
question “ From whence are we to dis-
cover who he actually was?” “ From
no circumstance whatever, except a
comparison of hand-writings with
the fac-simile of the Letters of Junius.”
—On both these points, Mr. Urban,
that the letters were not studied in
their composition, and that a com-
parison of hand-writings is the only
criterion by which to judge of the Au-
thor, I join issue with your Corre-
spondent. First, of the first: If we
are to give Junius credit for speaking
the truth, he gives us to understand
that his Letters were not only studied,
but

but cost him very great labour. It is but little credit that he deserves, but his word may be safely taken when there is internal evidence of his veracity. Let any person read his compositions with attention, and I think he can hardly fail to pronounce them as studiously laboured as they are highly finished. The sentences are detached, stiff, full of point and antithesis. There is none of the ease of a careless writer, particularly of one who writes in the epistolary style. Every expression is carefully weighed, every sentence pointed with the utmost diligence. The instances of antithesis are very frequent. "As you have afforded a remarkable example of youth without spirit, he may exhibit as extraordinary an instance of age without the benefit of experience." I quote from memory, but am not wide of the mark; and any person who will take the trouble to cast his eye over the book, will discover a great number of passages like this, which do not flow readily and easily from the pen, but are carefully weighed and considered. Pope himself, I am satisfied, never laboured his compositions with greater care; and as his sweetness is said to offend the ear, that dwells long upon it, so I confess myself fatigued with the stiff stately style of Junius; a style, however, which, when exhibited in detached pieces, was very striking, and admirably calculated to convey that malignant spirit, and enforce among the people those destructive principles, with which the Author was possessed. I would here further remark of the style of Junius, that as it is stiff and unnatural, so it is made for the occasion: it is not the every-day style even of the Author himself, nor such as I should expect to find any where else; and I shall be much surprized, if, when the Author is discovered, there shall appear any great similarity between his usual manner of writing, and that which distinguishes the Letters of Junius.—I pass now to the second assertion in the letter signed P. That from no circumstance whatever is the Author to be discovered, except from a comparison of hand-writings. Now, it is manifest, that unless other circumstances be taken into consideration, we shall thus arrive no farther than to a knowledge of the writer; and it is not the hand which wrote,

but the head and heart which dictated these compositions, that curiosity is alive to discover. If, for instance, the hand should appear to be that of Dr. Wilmot, and there should be reason to believe, that during the publication of these Letters the Doctor was resident at Kenilworth, that he was not equal to the composing of these elaborate Letters, and, in short, that there is no other circumstance or shadow of proof but that of the handwriting, from which we are led to fix it on the Doctor, I fear we should not have much satisfaction in bringing it home to him, even though a comparison of hand-writings were more easy and satisfactory than it almost ever is. For we must bear in mind, that in nothing is a person more likely to be deceived than in this. Instead then of being the only circumstance by which to discover the Author, this is, I apprehend, the very last which a person who is making the inquiry will look at. If he should find other material points correspond, he will then compare the hand-writings; but he will not be deterred from his conclusion by finding this evidence unsatisfactory, because it is possible that Junius might employ an amanuensis, and very probable that if he wrote the Letters himself he disguised his hand.

The other circumstances which should be attended to in this interesting inquiry, or some of the most important at least, I shall now detail. In order to form a rational conjecture who *may have* been the Author, it is necessary to ascertain what the Author *must have* been. He must have been alive then, and in this country, from 21st April 1767, to 7th March 1773; the former being the earliest date at which he is known to have been a contributor under any signature to the pages of the Public Advertiser, the latter the lowest date at which Woodfall knew how to direct to him. He must, during his correspondence with Woodfall, have resided either in London, or in its neighbourhood, West of Temple Bar, probably in the immediate vicinity of one of the King's palaces; and it is likely that he possessed peculiar means of knowing intimately what passed there: he must have been possessed of talents, if not of learning, of a very distinguished kind; he must have been intimately versed in politicks, and one who took

a peculiar interest in them; he must have been a person unconnected with any party; who was of the democratic side, or rather one who would in these days be called a violent Jacobin, whose object unquestionably was to bring about a revolution, and whose attacks on the most exalted characters were so malignant, and his attempts to excite disturbances so daring and insidious, as almost to reconcile us to any the worst conduct of the Jacobins and Democrats of the present day. He must moreover have been a man capable of little feeling, of “no compunctious visitings of nature;” a man of loose morals and little religion; one who hated the Church and its ministers. As he knew the affairs of the Palace, so he was well acquainted with the detail of the War-office. It is morally certain that he was not a Scotchman. It is likely that he bore a particular and personal malice towards the King and Lord Mansfield; perhaps too towards the Dukes of Grafton and Bedford: he was not partial to Mr. Wilkes; he apparently took an interest in some of the concerns of Mr. Horne. To these particulars, which must meet in the real Junius, are to be added three others, which are commented upon by Mr. Blakeway, a name well known among many of the lovers of Literature, and honoured and respected wherever it is known; that he was, if not deeply, yet extensively, read in law-books, that he attached great importance to City-politicks, and that he was a man of low birth; which last is proved by the coarseness and vulgarity of his invective, and by his baseness of conduct. These three circumstances are well worthy of attention, and are urged by Mr. B. with great ability. On the last, particularly, he has some very valuable remarks; especially valuable and pleasing, because they drew the attention from an individual to human nature in general. I could wish to make some observations on his pamphlet, because I conceive it to contain much important matter, and that it ought to be well and attentively read by every person who takes an interest in the question. He has followed and pointed out a very safe and right road, if he has not arrived at the proper conclusion.—But I have already drawn out these remarks to too great length. Let me in conclusion request an answer

of any of your Correspondents who can give it, to two questions: 1st, Is Junius supposed to be right or wrong in his law, on the power of the Court of King’s Bench to bail in cases of Mainour? 2dly, What is, or was at the time assigned as the cause of his ceasing to write? His sudden departure out of the world is almost as extraordinary as any part of his existence.

Yours, &c.

B. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, May 8.*

IF any of your Correspondents would point out in what Collection a Song, called “*The Game of Cards,*” can be found, he would oblige the undersigned; who, when a boy, has heard some staunch Jacobites sing it with wonderful glee. It is a curious, well-supported allegory, descriptive of the leading events in the grand Rebellion; consequently, a composition of considerable length. The undersigned remembers only a few lines, such as

“Old Noll he was the knave of clubs,
And dealt with those who preach’d in
tubs.”

And alluding to General Monk wishing to call a new Parliament, the Song says,

“All new Cards, not stain’d with spots,
As were the Rumpers and the Scots.”

Another line is,

“And screw’d up poor Jack Lambert’s
body.”

Yours, &c.

J. M.

N. B. Could Mr. Urban re-publish, in his valuable Miscellany, this almost forgotten song, it would be a service to the cause of legitimate government, by shewing, that the tricks and fates of demagogues and agitators are ever alike, and that the innovating modern French are but

Viles “imitatores, servum pecus.”

HOR,

Mr. URBAN,

IN the first Part of vol. LXXXII. pp. 409, 486. you have preserved some interesting memorials of Dr. John Leyden. The inclosed Letter, extracted from the “*Bombay Courier,*” Nov. 2, 1811, will afford some additional traits of his character, though in a few particulars it is superseded by your previous information.

T. W. F.

“Sir,

“ SIR,

I enclose some lines which have no value but what they derive from the subject; they are an unworthy, but sincere, tribute to one whom I have long regarded with sentiments of the most sincere esteem and affection, and whose loss I regret with the most unfeigned sorrow. It will remain with those who are better qualified than I am, to do justice to the memory of Doctor Leyden. I only know that he rose, by the power of native genius, from the humblest origin to a very distinguished rank in the literary world. His studies included almost every branch of human science, and he was alike ardent in the pursuit of all. The greatest power of his mind was perhaps shewn in his acquisition of modern and ancient languages. He exhibited an unexampled facility, not merely in acquiring them, but in tracing their affinity and connection with each other; and from that talent, combined with his taste and general knowledge, we had a right to expect, from what he did in a very few years, that he would, if he had lived, have thrown the greatest light upon the more abstruse parts of the History of the East. In this curious but intricate and rugged path we cannot hope to see his equal.

Doctor Leyden had, from his earliest years, cultivated the Muses with a success which will make many regret that Poetry did not occupy a larger portion of his time. The first of his Essays, which appeared in a separate form, was “The Scenes of Infancy,” a descriptive Poem, in which he sung, in no displeasing strains, the charms of his Native Mountains and Streams in Tiviot-dale. He contributed several small pieces to that collection of Poems called “The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,” which he published with his celebrated friend Walter Scott. Among these The Mermaid is certainly the most beautiful. In it he has shewn all the creative fancy of a real genius. His Ode on the Death of Nelson is undoubtedly the best of those poetical effusions that he has published since he came to India. The following Apostrophe to the blood of that Hero, has a sublimity of thought, and happiness of expression which, never could have been attained but by a true Poet:

“ Blood of the brave, thou art not lost:
Amid the waste of waters blue:
The tide that rolls to Albion's Coast
Shall proudly boast its sanguine hue,
And thou shalt be the vernal dew,
To foster Valour's daring seed;
The generous plant shall still its stock
renew, [bleed.”
And Hosts of Heroes rise when one shall

It is pleasing to find him, on whom Nature has bestowed eminent genius, possessed of those more essential and intrinsic qualities which give the truest excellence to the human character. The manners of Doctor Leyden were uncourtly, more perhaps from his detestation of the vices too generally attendant on refinement, and a wish (indulged to excess from his youth) to keep at a marked distance from them, than from any ignorance of the rules of good breeding. He was fond of talking, his voice was loud, and had little or no modulation, and he spoke in the provincial dialect of his native country; it cannot be surprising, therefore, that even his information and knowledge, when so conveyed, should be felt by a number of his hearers as unpleasant, if not oppressive. But with all these disadvantages (and they were great) the admiration and esteem in which he was always held by those who could appreciate his qualities, became general wherever he was long known; they even, who could not understand the value of his knowledge, loved his virtues. Though he was distinguished by his love of liberty and almost haughty independence, his ardent feelings and proud genius never led him into any licentious or extravagant speculation on political subjects. He never solicited favour; but he was raised, by the liberal discernment of his noble friend and patron Lord Minto, to situations that afforded him an opportunity of shewing, that he was as scrupulous and as inflexibly virtuous in the discharge of his public duties, as he was attentive in private life to the duties of morality and religion.

It is not easy to convey an idea of the method which Doctor Leyden used in his studies, or to describe the unconquerable ardour with which these were pursued. During his early residence in India, I had a particular opportunity of observing both. When he read a lesson in Persian, a person
near

near him whom he had taught, wrote down each word on a long slip of paper, which was afterwards divided into as many pieces as there were words, and pasted in alphabetical order, under different heads of verbs, nouns, &c. into a blank book that formed a vocabulary of each day's lesson. All this he had in a few hours instructed a very ignorant native to do, and this man he used in his broad accent to call "one of his Mechanical aids." He was so ill at Mysore, soon after his arrival from England, that Mr. Anderson, the surgeon who attended him, despaired of his life; but though all his friends endeavoured at this period to prevail upon him to relax in his application to study, it was in vain. He used, when unable to sit upright, to prop himself up with pillows, and continue his translations. One day that I was sitting by his bedside, the Surgeon came in. "I am glad you are here," said Mr. Anderson, addressing himself to me; "you will be able to persuade Leyden to attend to my advice. I have told him before, and I now repeat, that he will die if he does not leave off his studies, and remain quiet." "Very well, Doctor," exclaimed Leyden, "you have done your duty, but you must now hear me: *I cannot be idle*, and whether I die or live, the wheel must go round to the last:" and he actually continued, under the depression of a fever, and a liver complaint, to study more than ten hours each day.

The temper of Doctor Leyden was mild and generous; and he could bear, with perfect good humour, raillery on his foibles. When he arrived at Calcutta in 1805, I was most solicitous regarding his reception in the society of the Indian Capital. "I entreat you, my dear friend, (I said to him) the day he landed, to be careful of the impression you make on your entering this community; for God's sake learn a little English; and be silent upon literary subjects except among literary men." "Learn English!" he exclaimed, "no, never; it was trying to learn that language that spoilt my Scotch; and as to being silent, I will promise to hold my tongue, if you will make fools hold theirs."

His memory was most tenacious, and he sometimes loaded it with lumber. When he was at Mysore, an

argument occurred upon a point of English History; it was agreed to refer it to Leyden; and, to the astonishment of all parties, he repeated *verbatim* the whole of an Act of Parliament in the reign of James I. relative to Ireland, which decided the point in dispute. On being asked how he came to charge his memory with such extraordinary matter, he said, that several years before, when he was writing on the changes that had taken place in the English language, this Act was one of the documents to which he had referred as a specimen of the style of that age, and that he had retained every word in his memory.

His love of the place of his nativity was a passion in which he had always a pride, and which in India he cherished with the fondest enthusiasm. I once went to see him when he was very ill, and had been confined to his bed for many days: there were several Gentlemen in the room: he inquired if I had any news. I told him I had a letter from Eskdale. "And what are they about in the Borders?" he asked. "A curious circumstance," I replied, "is stated in my letter;" and I read him a passage which described the conduct of our volunteers on a fire being kindled by mistake at one of the Beacons. This letter mentioned that the moment the blaze, which was the signal of Invasion, was seen, the Mountaineers hastened to their rendezvous, and those of Leddesdale swam the Ewes River to reach it. They were assembled (though several of their houses were at a distance of six and seven miles) in two hours, and at break of day the party marched into the town of Hawick (a distance of twenty miles from the place of assembly) to the Border tune of "*wha dar meddle with me?*" Leyden's countenance became animated as I proceeded with this detail, and at its close he sprung from his sick bed, and, with strange melody and still stranger gesticulations, sung aloud, "*wha dar meddle with me, wha dar meddle with me?*" Several of those who witnessed this scene looked at him as one that was raving in the delirium of a fever.

These anecdotes will display more fully than any description I can give, the lesser shades of the character of this extraordinary man. An external manner certainly not agreeable; and a dis-

a disposition to egotism, were his only defects. How trivial do these appear, at a moment when we are lamenting the loss of such a rare combination of virtues, learning, and genius, as were concentrated in the late Doctor Leyden! I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN MALCOLM."

"Where sleep the brave on Java's strand,
Thy ardent spirit, Leyden! fled,
And Fame with cypress shades the land,
Where Genius fell, and Valour bled.

When triumph's tale is Westward borne,
On Border hills no joy shall gleam:
And thy lov'd Tiviot long shall mourn
The youthful Poet of her stream.

Near Jura's rocks the Mermaid's strain
Shall change from sweet to solemn lay;
For he is gone, the stranger swain,
Who sung the Maid of Colonsay.

The hardy Tar, Britannia's pride,
Shall hang his manly head in woe:
The Bard who told how Nelson died,
With harp unstrung, in earth lies low.

I see a weeping band arise,
I hear sad music on the gale;
Thy dirge is sung from Scotia's skies,
Her mountain sons their loss bewail.

The Minstrel of thy native North
Pours all his soul into the song;
It bursts from near the winding Forth,
And Highland rocks the notes prolong.

Yes, he who struck a matchless lyre,
O'er Flodden's field, and Katrine's wave,
With trembling hand now leads the choir,
That mourn his Leyden's early grave."

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, July 9.*

HAVING been connected with Choirs for the greater part of my life, and being passionately fond of Choir Service well performed, I have lately been most agreeably surprised at the excellent manner in which the service is performed in the beautiful Cathedral of Salisbury. I attended the Cathedral twice on a Sunday, and several times on a weekday. The seats were full on the Sunday, and so silent and quiet the congregation, a whisper would have been observed. I had the pleasure of rearing five of the six Lay-clerks; and cannot speak in too high terms of their intonation, the purity of their tone, and the spirit with which they performed the service. The Boys chanted the Psalms *mezzo voce*: they did not force their voice, and scream out of tune. They pronounced the

words of the Psalms articulately: there was no indecent speed; a stranger might have supposed them elegant young gentlemen. Upon inquiry, I found that the Choir was formed by a Veteran, whom, alas! I could not shake by the hand; for both his hands were enwrapped in flannel. But I had the pleasure of spending a few minutes with the Author of many useful works and many elegant compositions, and the writer of "A Treatise on Thorough Bass;" which I have invariably recommended to the use of Professors who have condescended to ask me about such kind of works. Mr. Corfe, sen. will acquit me of flattery; to which I have not the credit, or rather *discredit*, to be addicted. From his son, the Organist, I received the most flattering attention; and also from Mr. W. Dodsworth, who is preparing for the press "An Historical Description of the Church of Salisbury; including an Account of Monuments, chiefly extracted from Gough's 'Sepulchral Monuments,' and other authentic documents: also, Biographical Memoirs of the Bishops of Salisbury from the earliest period." I cannot in justice omit to mention a most promising Youth of fifteen years of age, *Aaron Hayter*, who is the pupil of the Organist. He accompanied, very correctly, many Anthems he had never seen; and produced effects in his playing which bespoke *feeling* as well as knowledge. I request this Youth, if ever he should read this Letter, to transcribe, with a certain silver pen, the following striking passage from a Sermon. What must have preceded the paragraph, I leave to his own good sense to suggest. "Go on, young man, and prosper. Stem the turbulent stream of life with resolution. Thy harbour is Paradise, and thy pilot God."

Salisbury, farewell. Never again, probably, shall I hear what afforded me such high gratification. I cannot but lament, that the talents thus admirably exerted are not better rewarded; and subscribe myself,

Yours, &c. C. J. SMYTH.

Mr. URBAN, *Kensington, July 7.*

I CONTINUE, according to my promise, the list of Errata found in the last Edition of Campbell on the Gospels. These Errata are comprehended

headed in the first 170 pages of the Second Volume:

- P. 7. ορισθεντος γ. ορισθεντος.
 12. Davidat γ. dividat.
 14. note, et γ. es.
 15. redidit γ. reddidit.
 18. λειτουργων γ. λειτουργωντων.
 31. υμα γ. υμας.
 37. suget γ. sujet.
 38. σκανδαλω γ. σκανδαλιζω.
 43. their γ. there.
 to γ. in.
 44. παραδοξα γ. παραδοξα.
 51. scriptuse γ. scripture.
 57. on γ. in.
 αναστροφε γ. αναστροφη.
 58. τυπος γ. τυπος.
 65. is is γ. it is.
 66. ανειδιζον γ. ωνειδιζον.
 68. sholastic γ. scholastic.
 72. thus γ. this.
 76. frequetnly γ. frequently.
 78. excessess γ. excesses.
 86. φονιυσεις γ. φονευσεις.
 94. εγεννηθη γ. εγεννηθη.
 sound γ. sounds.
 98. ανθρωπος γ. ανθρωπος.
 100. αμαρτολος γ. αμαρτωλος.
 102. ludicrous γ. ludicrous.
 103. loquutiores γ. loquutiores.
 104. torender γ. to render.
 107. θρωνε γ. θρονε.
 θρωνε γ. θρονε.
 115. langnages γ. languages.
 117. reading γ. readings.
 antographies γ. autographies.
 id id.
 119. reading γ. readings.
 Copiests γ. Copyists.
 133. bis γ. his.
 138. conclnde γ. conclude.
 altering γ. alter.
 tolerabty γ. tolerably.
 142. note, dele had.
 143. shew γ. shews.
 156. Stevens γ. Stephens (sæpius),
 164. δια γ. ιδια.
 166. on γ. of.
 170. sttention γ. attention.

From the same principle of benefiting those who may have purchased this Edition, it is my intention in a future Number to communicate the Errata in the last Volume, which consists of Annotations on the Gospels.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URBAN,

June 3.

THE Kent Gaol Bill is founded on the following allegations set forth in the preamble: 1. That the plan adopted, and in part executed, by the West Kent Magistrates, is unnecessarily extensive, costly, and ornamented.

2. That no contracts have been made according to law, for the completion of the buildings. 3. That the burden thrown by this expense on the occupiers of lands is too partial and grievous, and ought to be relieved by a part of it being rated on landlords.

These three strong allegations it became necessary for the promoters of the Bill to prove, and strictly prove; the Magistrates in self-defence having obtained leave to be heard by Counsel against these imputations, as unfounded both in fact and law, and therefore making both the principle and details of the Bill highly objectionable. The investigation of this subject employed a Committee of the House of Commons not less than seventeen days. Messrs. Harrison, Copley, Baker, and Lewin, were employed as Counsel for the Bill; and Messrs. Adam, Taddy, and Berens, against it. Great talents and industry were displayed on both sides.

Mr. Alexander, a celebrated architect, has been employed in the designs and conduct of this great Provincial Work. The first estimate of the expense was 163,457*l.* exclusive of Architect's per centage, and other allowances; and exclusive of 10,316*l.* for eighteen acres of land, including law-charges; being designed for four hundred and fifty prisoners, divided into a variety of classes. But, in addition to this, there had been *originally* in contemplation, New Court Houses, which were estimated at 46,110*l.*; and a suggestion also for facing the buildings with Portland stone, and ornamenting them with a portico, estimated together at 18,277*l.* was offered to the Magistrates. But the plan for these Court Houses was suspended, and the ornaments abandoned.

The Counsel employed to support the Bill had to maintain that the plan thus adopted exceeds in extent what is required by the county, and is unnecessarily expensive; has not been put into execution in the manner pointed out by the law; and will throw an unjust burden on those who now pay the County Rates.

Accordingly, the number of prisoners for whom the buildings were provided, was argued to be much too large; the rate at which the estimates and contracts, as well as the purchases of land, were made, was averred to be too high; an invidious comparison with

with

with the expence of other gaols was attempted to be set up; a construction was given to certain clauses in the Act of the 24th Geo. III. which empowers Magistrates to repair or rebuild gaols, discordant with the mode in which the West Kent Bench had acted upon it, by arguing that either one contract was required to cover the whole; or at least that, if separate contracts were made, they must be simultaneous. Attempts were also made to prove omissions or irregularities in several of the minor technicalities prescribed by the law, such as notices, advertisements, entries of contracts in a book, &c. And lastly, it was urged that the relief of mere occupiers of land from the payment of the whole expence of a permanent undertaking, was a fit subject for Parliamentary interference, because they had only a temporary interest in the property on which it was charged.

The West Kent Magistrates, considering themselves to be highly aggrieved by these allegations, which imputed to them the grave charge of misusing the public money, and at least grossly mistaking, if not wilfully perverting, the powers of their official functions, entered on a reply to these very serious allegations with an indignant consciousness, not only of their utter want of foundation, but of having merited praise instead of blame; and a revisal of their proceedings, a minute examination, day after day, into the most extensive evidences, written as well as parole; the production of all books of record; of their proceedings and papers; only served to shew the pains and accuracy with which the whole of their acts had been conducted. The very important duty they had to perform, in providing a new and more convenient receptacle for the unhappy members of the community, whose crimes or misfortunes had incurred a forfeiture of liberty, they entered upon with conscientious inquiry and deep fore-thought. They consulted Mr. Alexander, an architect of high celebrity, and of long experience in the management of the largest public works; and authorised him to employ his great professional talents in devising, both from the most enlightened principles and the best existing models of modern gaols, a

scheme which should combine all the most essential purposes, at the least expence at which they could be effected. Mr. Alexander, after long study, produced the adopted plan; a plan, in which great genius has directed the most profound knowledge. In this plan are more admirably exhibited than has ever before been done, the four admitted great principles of a gaol: 1. Security; 2. Separation; 3. Inspection; 4. Ventilation. Mr. Alexander gave, in his evidence before the Committee, such clear and forcible reasons for every part of this plan, as filled every impartial mind with conviction and admiration. Several great architects, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Saunders, &c. were called, who bore the strongest testimony to its great genius and excellent contrivance, united with a simplicity which drew from them the highest praise. But above all, Mr. Ives, the truly respectable and long-experienced keeper of the gaol in Horsemonger-lane, spoke with the most unqualified approbation of this plan, as admirably adapted to provide for those vital defects, of which he had hitherto observed the most serious inconveniences in all other gaols, and most grievously experienced in his own.

This plan is formed on the principle of classification, a principle the most essential of all the improvements first suggested by Howard; but now, probably for the first time, carried to the requisite extent. It is unnecessary to enlarge on its tendency to promote health, morals, reform, and security. To confound and mix those guilty of a trifling misdemeanour with the most atrocious felons, is a cruelty too dreadful to be endured. In the present case, a most laborious investigation shewed the propriety of 27 classes. It is evident that the adoption of this plan requires provision for a total of prisoners, approximating to the maximum of each class, rather than the maximum of the whole number; because the excess of one class cannot be transferred to another class, without destroying the principle. The total of the maximum of these classes was found to be 588; but this principle has been so far from being carried to the extreme, that the total number provided for is only 450. This is a decisive refutation of the charge

of having provided for more than the requisite numbers.

The next charge of prodigality of expenditure in the execution, was not only unsupported by proof, but most satisfactorily disproved by ample testimony of the care and skill with which the contracts were made by those who undertook, and were bound and able to unite reasonable demands with due performance. The costs of other public buildings at various periods, which were brought to prove extravagance in the present, only served to shew, that after proper allowances for the augmented prices of the present day, the costs were reasonable.

We come now to the charge of informality with regard to the legal provisions enacted by the 24th of the King, which points out the mode in which Magistrates are to exercise their powers on this subject. It is alleged, that no contract has been made by the Magistrates in this case, according to law, because the statute is construed to provide, either that one contract shall be made for the whole buildings, or at least, that if separate contracts are made, they must be *simultaneous*, and such as together will cover and complete the whole. To this it is replied, 1st, That the Act in fair construction requires no such thing: and 2dly, That if it should be a doubt, whether the Act will not bear such a construction, the House of Commons is not a Court of legal appeal, that the resort to it is founded on a confusion of legislative and judicial functions; and that the King's Bench is the proper Court to decide this doubt.

1st, As to the construction put on the Act by the framers of this Bill, not only is the spirit, but the very words which speak of "contract, or contracts," are against them, with regard to the necessity of one contract only for the whole; and if there be several, what is there in the Act which requires them to be *simultaneous*? Common sense rejects this interpretation, because it is impracticable; and if practicable, would produce the reverse of œconomy; for of a building, which is to be 12 years in constructing, how can that which is last to be done, be prudently contracted for now, when all prices may be so different from those which may prevail after a lapse of several years? The

Act speaks of "a certain sum or payment;" but this is surely for each contract. It is argued, that these words are to enable the County to know at once the limits of the cost. Where are the words of the Act which justify this construction? The thing is desirable, no doubt; and has been done too by the Architect's estimate, which demands full credit from all the contracts which have been since made falling short of its limits.

But if it should be admitted, that the legal construction of this Act will bear a doubt, are a Committee of the House of Commons the proper tribunal to decide that doubt? "Yes," say the supporters of the Bill, "because there is no remedy in a Court of Law! —But why no remedy in a Court of Law? Is there no shape in which the case can be brought before the King's Bench for its opinion; when among the many functions of that high Court, it is one of its most prominent features that it presides over the magistracy of the whole kingdom? That in every case of misconduct, or wilful error of that Magistracy, it can and will interfere, when called on, there can be no rational doubt. But suppose a case, in which it could not, how far can Parliament then interfere? Why, to give the Court that jurisdiction, which, in such a case, was not provided for; not to take the judicial function on itself! These complex and powerful objections to the admission of the second allegation were urged as unanswerable.

The third allegation is comparatively insignificant, and such as the promoters of the Bill probably did not lay much stress on; and such as, if found, could never of itself have formed any basis for the present Bill. It calls for relief from a grievous burden on occupiers, which turns out to be no more than 3*d.* in the pound on their rents, making to a renter of £100 a year, the ruinous annual charge of £1. 5*s.* a year for the next twelve years!

It may be observed, that the main points in this dispute turn upon matters of opinion. The best principles, and the best models of Gaols, and the extent of the wants of a County on that subject, are in a degree matters of opinion. The law has reposed in Magistrates, acting on certain preliminaries, the discretion in the management of this concern.

It is not easy to guess why a House of Commons should be more enlightened, or more impartial judges on such particulars of it as are open to a difference of opinion, than a Bench of Magistrates, who have more local knowledge, and certainly have more interest in œconomy than in profusion; because the tax on their tenants will sooner or later fall on themselves. But the fact is, that the existing law has reposed this discretion in Magistrates; and till it is found expedient generally to alter, it would be grievously unjust to take it away from those of one county, till it has been proved that they have abused, and abused it wilfully. Perhaps it may be said, that this is exactly the exception that the promoters of the Bill have meant to establish. Probably it may: but it is worthy remark, that this is an intention which they sedulously deny. At any rate it will be admitted, that a very strong case indeed must be made out before such an interference can be justified. What must be the just indignation, if this attempted interference be directed against those on whom not only no well-founded charge can be made; but, who prove themselves, in the very conduct of the business complained of, to have been actuated by the most praise-worthy zeal for the public good; directed by the most enlightened knowledge; whose undertaking will prove a model for future buildings of the kind; and who have called into action in this way the genius of an Architect, which will be a protection from the contagion of crime, and operate as a reform of morals, and a safeguard to thousands.

To whatever misconstruction this Statement may be exposed; whatever blame it may seem to throw, at least from an erroneous view of the subject it may seem to throw, on one party, it arises out of the necessity of doing justice to the motives and conduct of the other. The former have not been either slow or inactive in obtruding their comments on the publick. But, probably, they will not on that account be more tolerant of those who advocate the cause of their opponents. This is all that there is time or necessity to say at present. There is much behind; and if attacked, the writer knows how to make good whatever he has ventured to assert.

A MAN OF KENT.

Mr. URBAN, July 28.

ONE of the most popular notions yet currently relied upon by the superstitious is, "that when it rains on St. Swithin's Holiday, we shall have a continuation of wet weather for 40 days;" and this conceit has received considerable encouragement, this year, from the coincidence of there having hitherto been a constant daily fall of heavy showers, commencing from the Festival of that "Watery Saint." Some of your Readers may not have the means of referring to the much-esteemed publication of Mr. Brady, intituled, "Clavis Calendaria," and may therefore, I consider, receive much gratification by a perusal of the following brief extract from that work, which treats upon this, properly denominated, "Vulgar Adage." After affording an interesting outline of the Legend of this Saint, Mr. Brady continues:

"St. Swithin, at his own previous solicitation, was buried at Winchester, in the common cemetery, or church-yard, instead of the chancel of the Minster, as was the general usage with other bishops; but his fame did not suffer by such humility: The services he had rendered the Ecclesiasticks were great, and that body did not prove ungrateful; his grave was soon marked as peculiarly efficacious to the suffering Christians; and miracles out of number were recorded to have been wrought by his holy remains. One man who had lost his eyes, had them restored to him; and others received similar benefits; none, indeed, were refused relief, who applied for it with an humble heart, and firm reliance in the Saint's exertion! hence he naturally soon acquired the appellation of *Merciful*. Such an extensive benevolence became the theme of universal praises; an order was obtained to remove the holy reliques into the choir, as better suiting their merits; and a grand and solemn procession was appointed to grace the ceremony. A most violent rain shower, however, fell on the destined day, and continued for 39 others, without intermission; in consequence of which, the idea of a removal was abandoned, as *displeasing* to St. Swithin, and *as such*, heretical and blasphemous; though it would appear that the Saint afterwards relented, and permitted his bones to be taken from the cemetery, and lodged among the remains of the other bishops, in the year 1093. The vulgar adage, that we shall have forty days continuance of wet weather whenever rain falls

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on St. Swithin's Festival, no doubt, arose from this presumed supernatural circumstance. Without disputing the fact from which the popular fancy sprang, which, notwithstanding the glaring errors and absurdities of the monkish writers, is very probable to have been the case; there is, nevertheless, not any occasion to have recourse to a miracle to account for such a phenomenon. Experience has amply shewn, that, whenever a wet season sets in about the end of June to the middle of July, when the heat of the sun is usually the most intense, it generally continues to nearly the end of the Summer, when the action of that orb has considerably abated; the rain affording matter for exhalation, always naturally the strongest at the hottest period of the year, and those exhalations yielding in return matter for rain."

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CLXXV.

"**T**RUTH" is certainly an object all should look up to with the most strict attention; and in our communication on Allhallows Church, we are not sensible that Truth in any degree has been violated.

The ceiling is already giving way to a new one, part of it finished, of *another character* at least. The original was "in *flat* compartmented timber framing, set with various ornaments at the intersection of the timbers." The new ceiling is in *pointed sweep* compartmented timber framing; the compartments being filled in with a succession of pointed heads of pannel work*: the old ceiling plain compartments. We cannot, at this moment, call to recollection one instance in our antiquarian research, as authority for this new ceiling: in fact, it is a copy from the new fanciful one in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, set up about 10 years past upon the demolition of the original, of a similar turn with that of the late Allhallows. The other alterations, which it was feared were about to take place, we are happy to say, were not entered upon, July 10.

As we did not presume to give the most distant hint with regard to the technical state of the safety of the edifice, it becomes quite unnecessary to reply to the very long account disclosed upon that part of the business. Our purpose of communication was solely

to stimulate the beautifiers and improvers to entertain a due veneration for our Antiquities, and to enter upon a true imitation of the old particulars, by them taken down, in their attempt to renovate the former elevations of the structure, as is so stiffly maintained to be the purpose of the repairs. And this is called an "unprovoked attack!" When the Allhallows' works are finished, a general survey of the new "repairs" will be commenced, as before intimated. On this head, we shall resign our charge over to J. Carter, who will readily make one of the party, as the invitation sets forth, to "review the Church after its repairs." Perhaps this invitation had come with a better grace *before* its repairs had been entered upon.

In dismissing the subject, let it be observed, that a new string has been worked under the lower story of windows in place of the old one, which shewed a splay nubbed with a small cant, and under it a hollow for carrying off the rain. In the new small cant, (East) has been introduced a supernumerary hollow†. On the North side of the Church, a new doorway in the latter Tudor style, no ways assimilating with the early Tudor masonry of the edifice; wherein are some incongruities in the plinths; and in the spandrils of the arch, a sort of tracery, evincing the workmen to be ignorant of, or blind to the modes of our old Architects, for we find therein a congestion of schoolboys' circles for Turks' caps, centering a Roman patera‡, instead of the required Tudor square, or diamond rose ornament, flower-de-lis, or portcullis.

Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND in the Reign of CHARLES II.

(Continued from Part I. p. 543.)

CATHEDRAL CHURCH of St. PAUL, London. Begun 1675; completed 1710. Sir Christopher Wren, architect.—We are given to understand, from the opinion of most professional men and amateurs, that the design of this Church is a general copy from that of St. Peter at Rome, built by Michael Angelo. This fact, however, is disputed; and among those who are of a different way of

* First Innovation.

† Second Innovation.

‡ Third ditto.

thinking, we find Pennant. He asserts, "it is not built after the model of that famous temple, St. Peter's at Rome; it is the entire conception of our countryman," (Sir Christopher). On consulting the plans, elevations, and sections of St. Peter's, taken by Fontana, published at Rome 1694, and surveying, during the present month, our St. Paul's, with the strictest attention, we cannot hesitate a moment in declaring Sir Christopher to have been a copyist. We trace the similitude of lines in each structure. Plan; ponderosity of the walls, arrangement of the naves, North and South transepts, side ailes, central great domes, and circular finish of the Eastern ends of the buildings. Elevations; Corinthian columns on the West aspects, and ditto pilasters, North, South, and East; and in the great and smaller domes, Corinthian columns; ribs to the great domes; lanterns, &c. Internally; similar display of Corinthian pilasters; (columns occur in subordinate decorations) coved ceilings and general form of the great domes; basso-relievos, compartments, &c. In short, the resemblance between these vast efforts of architecture is so very striking, that a native either of Rome or London, each being transferred to their opposite city, must, on a momentary gaze at the contours of St. Peter's and St. Paul's, conclude they were admiring the wonders of their own self-raised temple. However, the charm would soon dissolve; and from the religious prepossessions, habitual in the minds both of Italian and Briton, discover the essential differences between the two churches. The Italian notes that St. Paul's has externally no immense introductory circular portico with central obelisk and fountains, no succession of turret domes, West, North, and South, like St. Peter's; and in lieu thereof, a second West portico over the first ditto, circular porticos with entrances into the transepts, and a blank useless unmeaning run of wall over the side ailes, North and South. Internally, he meets with no high altar under the great dome, no side chapels, and no Eastern aile as visible in St. Peter's. Also, that the ailes of St. Paul's are clear of all small religious arrangements, save a morning chapel and Consistory; the choir for the service of the day, filling the entire portion

of the plan Eastwards. Further he perceives, that the enrichments of the walls are a simplification from the profuse and luxuriant finishings of St. Peter's; and that the perpendicular lines of the dome of St. Paul's incline inwards towards a central point, his dome lines of St. Peter's being exactly perpendicular; and what will transfix his astonishment is, that the construction of the great dome of St. Paul's, takes its mighty position in the formation of three cones, one within the other! In conclusion, he finds that the extreme length of the pile is 500 feet, while that he has sojourned from, stands 729. Heights in the like proportion.—The Briton quickly marks out the differences between the two wondrous temples also, and laments, after a long look of astonishment (not to say envy) at the introductory magnificence leading to St. Peter's, that the hovels surrounding St. Paul's are suffered to remain; but rejoices in the acquisition of a second West porch, and entrances into the two transepts of his Church. He cannot, however, make up his mind which has the advantage; either St. Peter's in shewing the succession of dome turrets, or St. Paul's the second story of blank wall, North and South. He seems to think his Eastern choir more appropriate than the other's central and insulated high altar; imagines there is not any necessity for numerous side chapels: becomes satisfied with his more unadorned walls, than with the other's gorgeous shew: is determinedly proud in the supposed superior construction of Sir Christopher Wren's great dome, over that of Michael Angelo's: and at last sets down quite contented, upon comparing the measures of St. Peter's and St. Paul's, and observes, that although the first has the mastery in expanse, the latter's dimensions are quite adequate to the ecclesiastical purposes thereof; and what it wants in excessive magnitude, is abundantly made up in its more just proportions, and majesty of general effect.

In the course of our several Essays, we have so often alluded to Sir Christopher's wanton destruction of Old St. Paul's, particularly so vol. LXXI. p. 413, that the melancholy and unavailing theme will at this juncture be waved. Readers, however, who have let that part of our communica-

tions fade upon their memories, are advised, previously to their following us in our present survey, to refer to the above-named volume: our intent is not now to throw a blemish upon his labours, but to illustrate their more meritorious part. To give praise, affords a secret joy; censure, an agitated feeling full of fear and trembling.

Plan of St. Paul's, surveyed July, 1813.—The usual Cross outline of our Cathedrals is preserved, in nave, transepts, choir, and side ailes; but the Eastern aile of choir, and our Lady's chapel dispensed with. Cloisters and Chapter-house likewise make not part of the arrangement. Extreme length 500 feet; breadth through transepts 285 feet; height 340 feet; thickness of walls about 10 feet. (Old St. Paul's: length 690 feet; breadth 330 feet; height 520 feet). Comparatively with our Cathedrals, the walls appear too massive, the admissions for light too few; from which circumstances, an universal gloom and chilliness every where prevail. Not so with Canterbury, York, Salisbury, Westminster, &c.; there the luminous display of the windows admits the sun's warm and genial rays, so much required within St. Paul's extensive mound—Porch, or West entrance, with a line of double columns; ditto North and South, each circular with columns. These porches have appropriate flights of steps. Entering into the Church by the West front, through the centre doorway, on either hand staircases to the grand gallery at this end. Right and left in the porch, doorways into side ailes, where on the North, is the lower story of the bell turret; on the South, grand circular geometrical staircase; (said to be the first of the kind constructed in this country) ascending to the Library. Continuing our course in the side ailes on the North, the Chapel for morning prayer; on the South, the Consistory; over which, the Library. These ailes in continuation; in each division the windows stand within semicircular recesses. The piers to the divisions of the nave are each a combination of seven Corinthian pilasters; these divisions, four in number (Old St. Paul's twelve ditto). We now take our station in the centre of the four great portions of the Church; nave, North and South transepts and choir, each portion contributing two prodigious piers, (eight in number,) and

each combining ten Corinthian pilasters for the support of the stupendous central dome. The masses of walls occurring at the four angles of the four great portions of the plan, are of extraordinary dimensions, say 40 feet square; giving not alone a pleasing turn to the contiguous lines, but a most consummate and judicious combination of power, necessary to resist the mighty push of the dome, ever inclining to these points. So far the Knight's geometric principles have succeeded; all is well here. But in the piers abutting into the transepts his fore-cast has not been so happily manifested: witness the long repairs done within these few years in the South transept, (to say nothing of the state of the North ditto.) The transepts have but one division each: windows of course few. In the four angular masses of walls, as above, are apartments; that on the North-west an octangular apartment; on the South-west, a circular large newel (hollow) staircase for the ascent to the dome, &c. on the North-east and South-east, circular vestries. The choir has four divisions (Old St. Paul's twelve ditto) with side ailes, terminating in a semicircle. The piers a continuation of those in the nave. Coves, semi-domes, and groins, are used for the covering over-head; the groins are but sparingly introduced, and those only are met with in certain parts of the side ailes. The several piers of the windows have corresponding pilasters to the piers of those divisions opposed to them. In the eight great piers of the dome, are niches. Columns are found in the two West divisions of the nave. In the angular masses, North-east and South-east, are descents to the crypt. In the Morning Chapel, and Consistory, introductory oak screens with columns, and the necessary accommodation of seats, desks, &c. In the choir, commencing at the two piers, East, supporting the dome, an introductory iron screen; the choir screen next takes place within the first division of ditto; has a double range of marble columns on pedestals for the support of the organ gallery, stairs to it, right and left. The choir stalls succeed in three ranges (above them galleries); where are the chorister's seats, stalls for the prebendaris, dean, sub-dean, bishop's throne: central stalls,

stalls, that on the South for Royal Personages, that on the North for the Lord Mayor. In the body of the choir, desk for reading the lessons; and on the North side, the pulpit (now placed directly before the altar, according to the present prevailing clerical fashion). At the East end the altar table, and accompanying railing, &c. This choir arrangement is consonant, (setting aside the unpleasant pulpit position) with those of our other Cathedrals; and perhaps it may be thought superfluous to note, the longitudinal lines of the Church lie due West and East; Sir Christopher, or his employers, not having arrived at that refined, uncontrollable opinion, so predominant at this day, that a Church is a Church, let it be erected in any form or direction; an altar an altar, whether it consists of a common table only, or arrayed with splendid screen-work, and evangelical paintings; and let this altar stand to any point, North, East, West, or South, is a matter totally indifferent, and of no moment whatever!

With respect to the setting up of National Monuments in this Church, it is a circumstance greatly to be approved, notwithstanding there is much sinning against nature, decency, historical costume, and the religious establishment of the country, in giving common-sized men the stature of giants, sculpturing them in a state of nudity, or in draperies after the Roman and Grecian mode, and setting up attending allegorical attributes, fit only to adorn a Pagan temple, not a Christian church. However, so we take the Monumental Mart from the Abbey Church of Westminster already "over-stocked," (as Pennant aptly expresses it, witness the poor dilapidated and horded-up walls and decorations) it is well; we shall never wish to withhold the Memorialist's labours in St. Paul's, preserving thereby the few existing traces of the basement lines of the other's thrice-honoured walls.

AN ARCHITECT.

(Plans of the Crypt, Dome, Galleries, &c. in our next.)

L I T E R A R Y I N T E L L I G E N C E.

Cambridge, July 5.—The annual prizes of 15 guineas each, given by the Representatives in Parliament of this University, to two senior and two middle Bachelors of Arts, for the best Dissertations in Latin, were this year adjudged to Mr. R. W. EVANS, of Trinity college, and D. J. MAYNARD, Esq. Fellow of Catharine hall, senior bachelors; and to C. HEATH, Esq. Fellow of King's college, middle bachelor (one prize only having, in this case, been adjudged).

The Portrait of Mr. JOHN WARD, of Hinckley, is published.

Speedily will be published,

A Collection of curious and interesting Letters, translated from the Originals in the Bodleian Library, with Biographical and Literary Illustrations. By the Editor of "Selections from the Gentleman's Magazine."

Mr. BENJAMIN BROOK'S Lives of the Puritans; forming a comprehensive appendage to Neal's "History of the Puritans," and a series of Biographical History closely connected with Palmer's "Nonconformists' Memorial," containing a complete Memorial of those Nonconformist Divines who died previous to the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662.

Mr. BRITTON'S History and Architectural Illustrations of Redcliffe Church; containing Twelve Engravings of Plans

and Views of the Church. Besides an Historical and Descriptive Essay, the Work embraces accounts of several Monuments, and Anecdotes of the persons interred; among whom is William Canninge, Sir William Penn, Sir Thomas Mede, the Rev. T. Broughton, Wm. Barrett: also a Critical Essay on the Life, Character, and Writings of Chatterton.

A copious Index to the last 4to edition of PENNANT'S Account of London, in strict alphabetical arrangement; containing the names of every person and place mentioned in that popular Work, with references to every circumstance of note. By Mr. DOWNES.

An Inquiry concerning the Author of the Letters of Junius; in which it is proved, by internal as well as by direct and satisfactory evidence, that they were written by the late Right-hon. EDMUND BURKE. By JOHN ROCHE, Esq. an Honorary Member, and formerly President, of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, &c.

A Selection from the Correspondence of Baron de GRIMM, intituled, "Memoires Historiques, Litteraires et Anecdotiques tirés de la Correspondance Philosophique et Critique, adressée au Duc de Saxe-Gotha depuis 1770 jusqu'en 1792, par le Baron de Grimm et par Diderot; formant un tableau piquant de la bonne société de Paris sous les regnes de Louis XV. et Louis XVI,

Madame

Madame La Baronne DE STAEL'S interesting Work, whose mysterious suppression has so long excited the curiosity of Europe. The Work is intituled, simply, "De L'Allemagne," and consists of the result of Madame de Staël's observations on the Manners, the Society, the Literature, and the Philosophy, of the Germans. An edition, consisting of 10,000 copies, was actually printed at Paris, in 1810; and although, in its course through the press, it was submitted to the Literary Police, the whole impression was suddenly destroyed, in consequence of the immediate mandate of Buonaparte. One copy, however, escaped, and from that the present edition is printing. It will contain, we understand, all the passages originally struck out by the censors of the press; and a copious new Preface, developing the causes of this curious and unprecedented literary persecution.

An edition, in French, of Madame DE STAEL'S Work, "De l'influence des Passions;" and a Translation of her "Reflexions sur le Suicide."

The Letters of Ortis and Lorenzo; translated from the Italian.

Two Essays on Writings of Fiction.

The Letters of KLOPSTOCK and his Friends; translated from the German.

A Translation of Mad. de GENLIS' new Historical Romance, intituled, "Made-moiselle de la Fayette."

The Account of the Travels of Leopold VON BUCH in Norway and Lapland; with Notes, and a Life of the Author, by Professor JAMESON, of Edinburgh.

A Picturesque Journey to the North Cape, by A. K. SKIOLDEBRAND, translated from the French.

A Tract on the Character of Henry the Fifth. By Mr. LUDERS.

A History of England, on a new Plan, equally removed from the tedious prolixity of those written by Rapin, Hume, Smollet, Henry, &c. and from the dryness, confusion, and obscurity of such as are commonly used in Schools. By Mr. J. BIGLAND, Author of "Letters on Antient and Modern History, &c."

Extracts from a Journal of the Weather for the years 1792, 3, 4, 5, and 6, wherein are contained the greatest and least heights of the Thermometer ever (it is supposed) noticed in England. And for a comparison of the Seasons, and to shew the effect of a Cycle of the Moon, an extract for the year 1811 is added. By JOHN ADAMS, of Edmonton.

"Liberality and Prejudice," a Tale, 3 vols. 12mo. By Miss E. A. COXE.

Preparing for Publication,

A fourth volume of the Antiquities of Athens, &c. by Messrs. STUART and REVETT, from Drawings made by them at

Pona, and in the Greek Islands; including some additional Sculptures of the Temple of Minerva at Athens, from Drawings made by Mr. PARS. By Mr. JOSEPH WOOD.

The first volume of the Statistical Account of Ireland. By WILLIAM SHAW MASON, Esq. It is proposed to continue this valuable Work according as materials for each volume shall be collected.

A new edition, considerably enlarged and improved, of BROWNE WILLIS'S "Notitia Parliamentaria:" with a continuation to the Year 1813, including the Scottish and Irish Boroughs.

Northern Antiquities; or, Tracts designed to illustrate the early History, Poetry, and Romance of the Nations of the North of Europe.

A Reply to Dr. ISAAC MILNER'S Strictures. By Dr. HERBERT MARSH.

The well-known oriental story of "Amurath," or Force of Conscience, harmonized to the English lyre under the title of the "RUBY RING," with appropriate Etchings. By the author of the tale of "Beauty and Beast," in verse.

A Work on the modern Geography of Asia, 2 vols. 4to. with an Atlas. By Dr. JOHN MOODIE, of Bath.

The Travels of M. VON KLAPROTH in the Caucasus and Georgia, performed by order of the Russian Government; translated from the German by Mr. SHOBERL.

A practical work on the Physiognomy and Attitude of Patients, and on the Symptoms, Diagnosis, and Prognosis of Diseases. By Dr. MARSHALL HALL, of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

Mr. PRATT is revising a new Edition (the 7th) of the GLEANINGS. It is proposed to publish them in a more compressed form in pocket volumes, illustrated by Engravings.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

At the request of a worthy Correspondent, we renew a question proposed in vol. LXXIV. p. 794. "In Dr. Thomas's edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 1184, note 1, the Doctor has added a reference to 'Thoroton's Extracts of Deeds,' part II. pp. 11. 18. 29. Where is this collection of Dr. Thoroton to be seen? S. P. W."

It is said the Church and Chancel are thatched at *Larlingford*, a village in Norfolk, on the great post-road from London to Norwich. If so, a drawing would be a novelty for the Gentleman's Magazine, and a curiosity to HINCKLEI-ENSIS.

Mr. FLESHER'S View of Brigstock Church in our next; with Mr. Snape's communication; Investigator; H. O.; W. S.; &c. &c.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset; compiled from the best and most antient Historians, Inquisitiones post Mortem, and other valuable Records and MSS. in the Public Offices, and Libraries, and in Private Hands.* By John Hutchins, M. A. Rector of the Holy Trinity in Wareham, and of Swyre, in the County of Dorset. The Second Edition, corrected, augmented, and improved, by Richard Gough, Esq. In Four Volumes. Vol. III. pp. 379. with 110 pages of "Natural History." Nichols, Son, and Bentley.

THE Annals of Bibliography will scarcely afford an instance of a large Work being brought forward on motives so entirely public-spirited as the present.

The original Edition, published in 1774 (and reviewed in our vol. XLIV. pp. 583, 621.) became so scarce within a few weeks after its appearance, that the price almost immediately rose to double and treble, and soon after to five times the original cost. And so great was the demand for several years, that in 1792 the late General Bellasis (who had married the only daughter of Mr. Hutchins) was induced to devote a considerable sum towards the expence of bringing forward a new Edition, on terms of unusual cheapness. Every body wanted the Book; and there was a prospect of the whole impression being speedily called for. Under the auspices of Mr. Gough, who had superintended the preceding Edition, one large and handsome Volume appeared in 1796; and a second in 1803. The great improvements in the Work, and the many beautiful new Plates, were admired and commended; but, strange to say, at the end of nearly twelve years, the number sold was so small, as to be far, very far indeed, below what might reasonably have been expected. In February 1808, the *third volume* was nearly finished at the press; when the fatal calamity recorded in our volume LXXVIII. p. 99. in one half-hour enveloped the whole work in flames.

Fortunately, Mr. Gough had in his possession a single copy of the unpublished part; and the Plates were in the custody of Mr. Basire.—But the prospect of resuming the under-

taking was remote, and almost impracticable. Advices were dispatched to General Bellasis, who might possibly have still added to his former very liberal pecuniary contribution; but, alas! he died before the letters reached him (see vol. LXXX. Part II. 509); and Mr. Gough, whose health had for some time been in a very precarious state, died also early in the following year (vol. LXXIX. p. 190); leaving the arrangement of his MSS. to the care of Mr. Nichols; a circumstance which suggested the idea of endeavouring to put a finishing hand to the "History of Dorsetshire."

Two obstacles, however, presented themselves—the want of an Editor so intelligent and disinterested as Mr. Gough—and, above all, a Fund for carrying on a very hazardous, and, most probably, a losing undertaking.

Under these unpropitious circumstances, Mr. Nichols, having completed his Leicestershire labours, determined to apply himself to this new Herculean task; and in February 1811, after several plans had been ineffectually suggested by his Friends, the following circular Letter was offered to the consideration of the Nobility and Gentry of the County:

"Sir,—I take the liberty of laying before you the inclosed Proposals for completing the New and Enlarged Edition of the History of Dorsetshire.—In addition to the wish of doing justice to those who have already purchased the former Parts, and that the World may not be deprived of so important a link in British Topography; my motives for undertaking the task are, an ardent desire to do honour to the memory of its original Author, Mr. Hutchins;—to the filial piety of his Son-in-law, the late General Bellasis, who projected the New Edition, and expended a large sum towards carrying it into execution;—and to the unremitting exertions of my late excellent friend Mr. Gough, in its improvement. Under these circumstances, I confidently appeal to the Lovers of our National Antiquities; and shall be particularly honoured by your support and recommendation. I am, Sir, with great respect, Your very obedient Servant, J. NICHOLS.

The Proposals were these:

"Although aware of the disappointment occasioned by the fatal destruction of the THIRD VOLUME of Mr. Hutchins's valuable

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ble History (a calamity much aggravated by the deaths of General Bellasis and Mr. Gough); Mr. Nichols takes the liberty of observing, that, of the two volumes already published, the sale was so extremely limited, that (including several books which were given as presents) not more than 112 copies remain in existence. The prospect, therefore, of any considerable number of the continuation of the Work being called for, is not very promising. Yet, even under these unpropitious circumstances, Mr. Nichols, encouraged as he has been by the invitation of several respectable individuals, would not shrink from giving his personal labours to its completion, if secured from actual loss in an undertaking, of which the risque will be at least 1500*l*. With the permission, and under the sanction, of the immediate representatives both of Mr. Hutchins and of Mr. Gough; Mr. Nichols, with great deference, submits the following Proposals to the consideration of the Publick, and especially to the Nobility and Gentlemen of the County more immediately interested in the completion of the Work, without whose powerful support it cannot with any degree of prudence be undertaken. From the very considerable accession of materials obtained by the unremitting exertions of Mr. Gough, and the contributions of several respectable Gentlemen in the County, it will be found expedient to divide what was intended for the Third, into Two Volumes; which, uniformly printed with those already before the Publick, will consist each of about five hundred pages; and will be embellished with more than fifty beautiful plates, besides numerous vignettes; which, having been placed in the custody of Mr. Basire, are fortunately preserved. Among these are a great many new ones; several of which are only in part engraved, but all will be finished within the requisite time. As each Volume may be considered a complete and independent Work, so far as relates to the several Hundreds described in it; it is presumed that the Third and Fourth may be found interesting to many Gentlemen, either resident in Dorsetshire or having property in the County, who do not actually possess the first and second.

“Conditions.—1. The Number to be printed, and whether on large or small paper, must be regulated by the number of Subscribers. 2. The total Subscription for the Two Volumes on the small paper to be twelve guineas; 3. The Subscription for the large paper to be sixteen guineas; 4. As soon as ONE HUNDRED COPIES are

subscribed for, the Work shall be immediately put to press.”

In 1812, when the names of about 90 Encouragers had been received, the Work was resumed with spirit; many new Engravings were added; a handsome Volume is now produced, equal, it is hoped, to those which preceded it; and the Fourth Volume may be expected, if not by the close of the present year, very early in 1814.

This Second Edition of Mr. Hutchins's "History" is by no means superseded by that of 1774; as, from the great increase of materials by Mr. GOUGH, it contains more than double the quantity both of letter-press and plates; and may therefore be considered a new Work, without which no Topographical Collection can be complete.—It may also form a proper Supplement to the First Edition.

The Parochial part of this Volume is embellished with Thirty-nine plates, besides numerous vignettes; and contains the Hundreds of Cogdean, Cranbourne, Knowlton, Loosebarrow, Sexpenny Handley, Upwinbourne, and Winbourne St. Giles, and the Liberty of Gillingham, all in Shaftesbury Division of the County; and the Hundreds of Brownshal, Buckland-Newton, Cerne Totcomb and Modbury, and Redlane, in Sherbourne Division.

Every opportunity has been taken of enlivening the detail of genealogical or manorial research, by biographical and statistical additions; and Natural History in particular has a distinguished niche; the third Volume being enriched with very full Catalogues of the Birds, Shells, and some of the more rare Plants of Dorsetshire, drawn up for the express purpose by the late excellent Naturalist and benevolent Physician, RICHARD PULTENEY, M. D. F. R. S. and F. L. S. and enlarged by the friendly attention of the Rev. THOMAS RACKETT, Rector of Spettisbury, to whom the Work is in other respects very considerably indebted both for its embellishment and its improvement. A brief Memoir and Portrait of Dr. Pulteney are prefixed to the Catalogues, which are also illustrated with Twenty-four Plates of Shells. We

We shall extract a small, but very elegant biographical Memoir, contributed to this Work by the Author of the beautiful and splendid publication on the Genus Pinus.

“ Having some time ago presented to the Linnean Society a portrait of the late HENRY SEYMER, esq. who, dying soon after its formation, was known to few of its members; it has been suggested to me, that some account of him might not be altogether uninteresting to them. His residence was Hanford house, Dorsetshire, which has been the family seat for many generations, his family being a branch of that of the duke of Somerset. From his early years Mr. Seymer had cultivated the study of natural history; but the parts he most excelled in were entomology, conchology, and mineralogy, particularly the investigation of extraneous fossils. His cabinets of shells were very rich, as he never lost any opportunity of procuring the finest that came to market; and although he resided at so great a distance from the metropolis, he had always agents in town on the look-out to secure any collections that might be brought to this country by voyagers; and he procured many rare species in consequence of the celebrated voyage of the immortal Cook. Martin, in his splendid work on Shells, speaks highly of Mr. Seymer's collection.—He maintained a very extensive correspondence with the naturalists of his time, Edwards, Dr. Fothergill, Pennant, Forster, Drury, and Francillon. That eminent naturalist, Dr. Pulteney of Blandford, residing at no more than five miles distance from him, they spent much of their time together, and the Doctor has frequently declared that some of the happiest hours of his life were passed in Mr. Seymer's society.—The celebrated dutchess of Portland frequently presented him with rare specimens of shells from her noble cabinet; and for the last twelve years of her life never omitted spending some time at Hanford in her way to Waymouth, where her grace had a friend always residing to collect for her. Both Mr. Seymer and his son Henry often occupied themselves in drawing subjects of natural history, in which they were excelled by very few; and many of their highly-finished drawings of birds, shells, and insects, are now distributed among different branches of the family. Dr. Solander had so great a respect for Mr. Seymer, that he was desirous of naming that fine plant after him, since named by Professor Swartz *Solandra grandiflora*.

flora. Mr. Francis Masson related this circumstance to me, and gave me the specimen out of his Herbarium, marked *Seymera*, in Dr. Solander's handwriting. Although Botany was not so much Mr. Seymer's study as the other parts of the system of nature, he collected many curious exotics in his garden, and had some of the finest orange and lemon trees then in the kingdom, planted in the natural ground against the walls, with moveable sash-lights before them; and which I have often seen loaded with fruit sufficient to supply his table. In his collection of tulips, hyacinths, and auriculas, so much the rage of those days, he also greatly excelled. Nature he lov'd, with her he spent his hours, [flowers. And stor'd his garden with her fairest

“ Mr. John Ryall dedicated ‘ Hortus Europæ Americanus ’ to Mr. Seymer, a collection of curious trees and shrubs adapted to the climates and soils of Great Britain, Ireland, and most parts of Europe, with figures by Mark Catesby, a work ‘ written, ’ the author observes, ‘ upon that branch of natural science in which he eminently excels, and on those arts of cultivation which his own rural improvements best illustrate and explain. ’ —John Ellis, esq. a gentleman of large property in Jamaica, and a particular friend of Mr. Seymer, at his recommendation, undertook to make as complete a collection of drawings of the natural history of that country as could be procured; and took with him Mr. Robins of Bath, the first natural history draughtsman of his time, at Mr. Seymer's recommendation. This gentleman, after a residence of ten years in Jamaica, and completing some thousands of drawings of animals, birds, fishes, plants, and insects, freighted a vessel called the British Queen with his collections, to return to Europe, intending to present the whole to the British Museum: but alas! that memorable storm, fatal to the Ville de Paris and to so many other vessels, consigned at once this magnificent collection and its author to a watery grave. It is also rather remarkable, that just before Mr. Ellis sailed, Robins the draughtsman was accidentally drowned crossing the White River in Jamaica. Some duplicates of Mr. Ellis's drawings, sent to England at different times previous to his leaving Jamaica, are now in the possession of his son, John Ellis, esq. F. L. S. of Portland-place.

“ May the writer of this pass through life with as few imperfections both as a scholar and as a man! A. B. L.”

2. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland.* By Thomas Blore, of the Society of the Middle Temple, and F. S. A. Vol. I. Part II.: containing the East Hundred, and including the Hundred of Easterton Parva. folio, pp. 240. Stamford, printed: London, Arch.

AS it is the province of General History to record those mighty events which occasion the great vicissitudes that take place on our Globe, amidst the numerous classes of mankind who inhabit it; so to Provincial History belongs the less distinguished, but not less useful, or honourable, task of describing the minor events of high *local* interest and importance, that relate to the progressive advance in power, in arts, and military glory, of individual states and nations. The writers who labour in this laborious though humbler field of research, are entitled to the warmest thanks and highest applauses of their fellow citizens, for their endeavours to cherish, and preserve in activity, that glow of patriotic virtue, and that emulation to deeds of noble daring, which the instances recorded of them in their pages infallibly tend to excite. The moral effect, also, of these illustrations of Topographical History is of the deepest importance to mankind, while they display to us the rapid changes in human affairs, and sublimary grandeur, which even a short century often produces; the most illustrious and opulent houses frequently reduced to shame and beggary by forsaking the sublime paths of virtue, in which their heroic ancestors nobly trod; and, in short, by inculcating with resistless energy the awful, but too often forgotten axiom, that "all is vanity."

Another most important use of Provincial History is, the enlargement of geographical knowledge, connected as it is with the account of the *mineral*, *vegetable*, and other natural productions of the earth, and the changes which its surface has undergone in the course of revolving ages; the just record and demarcation of parochial and inherited property, by natural or artificial boundaries; thus preventing endless feuds and irreconcilable differences between private families and communities. To this may be added, the delineation of Antiquities discovered, superficial or subterraneous, in

the districts described, by which the noblest monuments of art and genius, in sculpture and design, the delight of ages long buried in oblivion, are rescued from the ravages of time, and preserved for the admiration and imitation of posterity.—These are a few of the advantages derived to mankind from investigations of this nature; and many more are evinced by daily experience in those favoured Counties where they have taken place under an able, judicious, and patriotic inquirer.

To the praise of superior distinction, in all the departments of this species of History above pointed out, the Author of the "History of Rutland" is eminently entitled. The Historical portion is narrated with elegance and spirit, and an accuracy of quotation, accompanied with a minuteness of reference to the very best and highest authorities on each subject discussed, seldom equalled and never surpassed in provincial annals. These at once prove in the writer a thorough *digested* knowledge of his subject, and an extensive and familiar acquaintance with the most esteemed Antiquaries in every line of research, whom Britain has produced. This is the *general* character of the elaborate volume, or half-volume, now before us; but, in justice to Mr. Blore, we must presently enter upon a more *particular* and detailed History of his work, and its merits.

Previously, however, to this minuter discussion of those merits, it may be necessary to say something concerning the History and Antiquities of Rutlandshire, by James Wright, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, the son of a learned divine; Abraham Wright, vicar of Okeham, in that county, which made its appearance in 1684, and was the first published attempt to illustrate the Topography of that district. It was confessedly compiled, in a great measure, from collections made by Sir Wingfield Bodenham, of Rye-hall, Knight, who was imprisoned in the Tower of London for his loyalty to King Charles the 1st; but though Sir Wingfield had some opportunities, during his confinement, of examining the valuable records deposited within the walls of that structure, yet the references to them in Wright are very sparing and unsatisfactory; and there is very little evidence

evidence in Wright's work, either of the minute research amongst public records, or the intimate and confidential access to that species of valuable information which is treasured in the archives of eminent families, long resident in the country, and the amplification of them, which perhaps may be said to distinguish the present work from most of the County Histories hitherto published.

To return to that more detailed consideration of its merits promised above, we must remark, that this work of Mr. Blore being only *a part of a volume*, and, what is still more discouraging to criticism, the *second part* of vol. I. there is neither preface nor introductory description of the plan of the Author fairly before the eye of the Reviewer and the Publick. We must form our judgment, therefore, in this Review of the *whole work*, from what is here submitted to that publick; but, if what is to follow be executed with corresponding accuracy, and if the beautiful Plates by which it is illustrated be finished in the same exquisite manner as those inserted in this specimen, (designed principally, we believe, by Mr. E. Blore, the Author's son, whose superior merits in this line are universally acknowledged) no decision unfavourable to his talents and industry can possibly be awarded by the severest critick in Topographical, and, we may safely add, *Typographical* concerns; for the Printer, a provincial one, has also executed *his part* with admirable correctness, and the *errata* are uncommonly few, considering the infinite variety of the citations and references.

That the History of the smallest County in England should stand recorded in the largest topographical volume that has yet appeared (imperial folio) is somewhat singular; but as the fine Engravings form a prominent feature in that History, and as the pedigrees of the Burghley, and other noble families of this county, are given at great length, it was perhaps thought advisable to adopt this superior magnitude of page, rather than, by compression, to prevent their full display. The only inconvenience, we fear, will result to the Author, by preventing that extensive sale to which his labours and liberality of expence so justly entitle him.

To the volume, or rather portion

of a volume before us, is prefixed a Dedication of great elegance, and vigour of thought and language, to Gerard Noel Noel, esq. of Exton Hall, in this county, the steady friend and patron of the Author during the progress of this laborious undertaking; which, on reference to the proposals, although the fact is omitted to be stated in any prefatory notice, as it ought, to this publication, we find is to be completed in *six portions*, similar to that now submitted to the candour of the publick. In those proposals this portion of the work is represented by the Author as containing

“ A deduction of the descent of property, manorial and ecclesiastical, within the district of it; traced with as much diligence, and corrected to as much accuracy, as an active pursuit of the various means of information within the reach of the Compiler have enabled him to attain, by a long and laborious application to the subject, countenanced by a liberal access to public records, and a kind admission to the inspection of private muniments.—In the genealogies of families, the Compiler has not merely and servilely copied such documents of that description as have been ready prepared to his hands; but has invariably, by repeated collation and revision with other sources of information, whenever they could be discovered, endeavoured to the utmost of his power, to give that part of his work now published, every thing approaching to legal evidence of which a printed book is susceptible. He is aware, indeed, that no diligence or industry can secure him against that liability to error, from which none are exempted; but in any mistakes which he may have committed from inadvertency, or by conjecturing too conclusively from facts imperfectly in his possession, he craves the liberal correction of those who are able to favour him with suggestions for that purpose, and confidently hopes that no one will be inclined to censure such errors without pointing out the way to their amendment.—The present portion comprises the History of the villages of Belmesthorpe, Casterton Parva, Casterton Magna, Empingham, Essendine, Hardwicke, Horne, Inthorpe, Kelthorpe, Ketton, Pickworth, Ryhall, Tickencote, Tinwell, Tolethorpe, and Wood-head.”

These places are all comprehended in what is called the *East Hundred*, so denominated from its situation on the Eastern border of the county adjoining to Lincolnshire, by which it is bounded Eastward. Casterton Parva
hundred

hundred is first noticed; and whosoever will take the trouble to look at the references, in pages 3 and 4, to our oldest and most esteemed books on the subject of English History and Antiquities, will be convinced of the great labour of research, and the unwearied zeal and industry of the Author, displayed in the composition of this work. He will be confirmed in this idea on referring to the ample pedigree, and luminous illustrations appended to it, of the antient family of Scrope in the subsequent pages, as well as by the pedigree and illustrations of the greater family of Burghley, under the head of Essendine. A biographical sketch of all the more distinguished personages, whether in the field or the cabinet, who have, by inheritance, or otherwise, enjoyed the property of the districts described, is constantly given; and although, at times, a leaning in the writer to what is called the patriotic side of the question, is evidently seen, yet it does not lead him to the violation of historical truth, nor are his opinions tinged with political bigotry, or arrogance. In delineating the disputed character of Robert, the first Earl of Salisbury, lord high treasurer of England under James I. he has shewn considerable skill, and he concludes it in these terms:

“Lloyd has told us that the portraiture of this nobleman is drawn in his patent for Earl of Salisbury, in which ‘faithfulness, circumspection, stoutness, wisdom, dexterity, providence, and care, not onely in the great and weighty affairs of counsell, but generally also in all other expeditions of the realm,’ are stated as the reasons of his elevation: but if every patent of Peerage were to be cancelled in which those who have been raised to honours could not verify the written grounds of their elevation, it is to be apprehended a considerable defection would be found from the ranks of the aristocracy. And now that the private motives for complimenting the Earl of Salisbury as a statesman exist no longer, it seems difficult to fix upon any proceeding of his political life which can entitle him to such a character for fidelity and wisdom, as results from the pursuit of an honourable and enlightened policy in the management of public affairs: for the arts by which he ruined the friends of Essex, were rather of the lowest species of cunning than the dignified exercise of prudence and circum-

spection; and his fidelity to Elizabeth was so nicely managed, that a paltry subterfuge was in her last moments necessary to save his perfidy from detection. He was certainly dexterous in counteracting the designs of those whose personal interests were at variance with his own: he was provident and careful for the advancement of his family; and he was circumspect as to the dangers to which he was exposed by the arts which he practised upon others. He received one commendation, however, if it may be so called, nearly half a century after his death; namely, that if he was the first ill Treasurer, he was, then, the last good one since the days of Queen Elizabeth.” P. 26.

The character of the unfortunate but illustrious Earl of Worcester, at page 45, is ably and impartially drawn; and some material errors, into which his former biographers (Horace Walpole not excepted) have fallen, are exposed and amended. The concluding portion of that character also is worthy of citation; and with this extract we shall conclude our strictures on the History of Rutland, for the present month.

“The Earl of Worcester appears to have been a person of considerable learning, and of great accomplishments, for the age in which he lived. In his return from his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, he had passed some time at Venice, Padua, and Rome. He was led to Rome by his desire to see the Vatican library, and he there made so elegant an oration to Pope Pius the 2d, as to receive the admiration of his Holiness in tears. He was a great collector of books, and gave manuscripts of 500 marks value to the University of Oxford. Caxton speaks of him as one who ‘in his tyme flowered in vertue and cunnynge, and to whom he knew none like among the lordes of the temporalité in science and moral vertue’—as a ‘right vertuous and noble Earl,’—and bewails his death in the following strain: ‘O good blessyd Lord God! what grete losse was it of that noble, vertuous, and well-disposed Lord! &c. and what worship had he at Rome, in the presence of our holy fader the Pope! and so in all other places under his deth; at which deth every man that was there might lern to dye, and take his deth pacientlye.’ Another writer, speaking of the Earl’s execution, says, ‘The axe then did at one blow cut off more learning than was left in the heads of all the surviving nobility.’ An opinion of the writer whose words are last quoted, that the Earl’s expedi-

tion to Jerusalem was undertaken at a time when he was in a state of suspense between gratitude to King Henry, and loyalty to King Edward, seems, however, to have no foundation in evidence; for, so far from his travelling to Jerusalem under such circumstances, he does not appear to have quitted his office in Ireland, after his appointment in 1457, during the reign of Henry, and he had an office conferred upon him by King Edward in the first year of his reign. There is not, probably, much better foundation for the idea of Leland, in his History of Ireland, though adopted by Walpole, in his Royal and Noble Authors, that the exertions of this Earl against the Yorkists had drawn down the vengeance of that party upon him; for the principal charge against him, on which he was brought to the scaffold, was his severity to the Lancastrians—who were usurpers when in power, and rebels when in disgrace. And perhaps it would have been as well if Walpole had spared himself the trouble of drawing the comparison between this nobleman and Anthony Widville, Earl Rivers; the latter of whom he describes as—‘in birth his equal, and in alliance his superior.’ The Earl of Worcester was a descendant of some of the most eminent Earls and Barons of England, and one of the hereditary representatives of a son of King Edward the 1st. Widville’s father was an obscure country gentleman, until brought into notice by his marriage with the Duchess Dowager of Bedford, daughter of an Earl of St. Paul; and was elevated to an Earldom in consequence of the marriage of his daughter, the sister of Anthony, with King Edward the 4th. The Earl of Worcester was cousin-german to King Edward the 4th’s father, and as such was the ally in blood of King Edward; whilst Widville was only an ally by his sister’s marriage, which, in a political sense, did almost as much to sink the King’s family to the level of the Widvilles, as to raise the latter from their former situation.” P. 46.

(To be concluded in our next.)

3. *The Peerage of Scotland: containing an Historical and Genealogical Account of the Nobility of that Kingdom, from their Origin to the present Generation; collected from the Public Records, ancient Chartularies, the Charters and other Writings of the Nobility, Works of our best Historians, &c.* By Sir Robert Douglas, of Glenbervie, Baronet. Second Edition. Revised and corrected, with a Continuation to the present Period, by John Philip Wood, Esq. with Engravings of the Arms of

the Peers. Two Volumes folio, Constable and Co., Edinburgh; Longman and Co. London.

THE very splendid work now before us does honour to the Sister Kingdom, the Nobility of which must be highly gratified in having the libraries of Great Britain graced with so ample and rich a record of the deeds of their ancestors. Sir Robert Douglas published his Peerage in 1764, and pleaded the necessity then existing for giving to the world a new work on the subject; and he leaves the publick to judge whether his plan is more regular and accurate than others, the labours of his predecessors. It seems, the worthy Baronet exerted himself to the utmost of his physical strength and abilities in the heavy and tiresome task of consulting public records and ancient writings; and he professed himself grateful for the assistance afforded him by the Keepers of those records, and Walter Macfarlane, esq. who liberally laid before him a vast fund of information relating to the History of Scotland, of which he had possession.

The method adopted by Sir Robert to secure the accuracy of his performance was best calculated to obtain his end; he compiled a sketch of each family from the sources mentioned in the title-page, and then sent a manuscript copy to the Peers whose ancestors were noticed; and he received at their hands such additions and corrections as could be supported by evidences in their possession; “and where,” he observes in his preface, “the history of any particular family in this work varies, either from former authors, or from received family opinions, care has been taken to justify the difference of sentiment, by undoubted authorities quoted on the margin.” The order in which the engravings of the arms of the Nobility are arranged, was adopted from the roll made at the Union Parliament in 1706 and 7, which has always been considered as an authentic document since that period.

We have been thus diffuse on the nature and plan of the original work, that our Readers may the more readily appreciate what the present Editor advances upon his portion of the publication in the preface, in which he informs us that he had compiled a peerage of Scotland from the Union in

1707 to the year 1809, and was preparing to publish it in a detached form, when, finding that Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage had become scarce, and that subsequent researches had in many instances thrown considerable light on the history of particular families, he was induced to enlarge his plan, and engage in the republication of the work before us, with corrections, additions, and a continuation to the present time.

Mr. Wood submitted his intentions to the Nobility of Scotland by Advertisement in the year 1809; and stated that he proposed to transmit to the Peers of that portion of the United Kingdom, and the representatives of extinct, dormant, and attainted titles, or their agents, such parts of the work of Sir Robert Douglas as related to their respective families, "so disposed on writing paper, as to admit of additions and corrections being made with facility; and in the next place, when the amended account of each family (was) put to the press, to transmit in like manner the proof-sheets of such amended account before throwing off the impression." The proprietors of the publication readily agreed to this arrangement, though it added greatly to the expence, because they thought with the Editor, it must meet with the approbation of all concerned. Considering how little exertion he required on the part of each family thus to form a full and accurate Peerage of Scotland, he trusted that the Nobility would be induced "to take the trouble of revising, or of giving directions to their agents to correct the accounts of their respective families, from charters, parish registers, and other authentic sources to their own satisfaction." To this information Mr. Wood adds, "In the continuation of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage to the present time, the Editor has used every endeavour to obtain correct information, sensible that, if genealogical histories can pretend to merit, it must consist in their accuracy; for, without that recommendation, they would become reprehensible, from their tendency to mislead."

In consequence of these his intentions, the continuator transmitted the histories of families and proof-sheets to the Peers concerned, or their agents, when their address could be obtained, which in some instances he found im-

practicable; and the result was so far favourable, that Mr. Wood takes occasion in his preface to return his grateful acknowledgments to most of the Nobility or their agents for the revival of the papers and sheets sent to them. The Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, in particular, gave orders for the admission of Mr. W. to the Charter-room at Hamilton-palace, of which he did not avail himself, as Thomas Thomson, esq. deputy clerk registrar, had transcribed some of the early Charters in that Repository, and presented them to him in the most friendly manner. The Marchioness of Stafford, to whom Mr. Wood has dedicated his publication, "and to whom has descended, through a long and unbroken line of illustrious ancestry, the most antient existing Peerage in her native kingdom, the Earldom of Sutherland, transmitted to the Editor Sir Robert Gordon's interesting history of her distinguished house in manuscript, since printed and ready for publication."

In the list of contributors brought forward on this occasion, no one appears to have exceeded the liberality of the Earl of Eglintoun, who directed that the whole of the charters of his family, down to the seventeenth century, should be sent to the Editor for his perusal, although the latter was totally unknown to his lordship. It would be injustice to those persons not already named, if we omitted to say, that the Earls of Buchan, of Haddington, of Selkirk, of Northesk, and Balcarras; Viscounts Primrose and Cathcart; Lords Gray, Napier, and the late veteran Lord Colville, together with Miss Dalrymple of Hailes, and Alexander Boswell, esq.; each contributed with generous zeal such materials as they happened to possess.

Mr. Wood adds to these honourable names those of many other persons, whose official situations enabled them to forward his plan, which each individual appears to have done with the most commendable alacrity.

"The Royal charters (concludes the Editor) quoted in this work, are taken from the register of the Great Seal down to the close of the Regency of Robert Duke of Albany; from Macfarlane's manuscript transcripts in the Advocates' library, to book 34 inclusive; and from the manuscript Index in the library of the writers of the Signet, from book

35 inclusive. It is to be observed, that in some instances the number of the charter in Macfarlane's transcripts differs from that in the corresponding book of the Great Seal record. The creations of Peers were taken chiefly from Hardie's manuscript collection in the Advocates' library; those marked R. in the Appendix, from the Great Seal register."

To enable our Readers to form a just estimate of the different styles of Sir Robert Douglas and Mr. Wood, we shall select short extracts from the original Author and his Continuator—as far as we can judge which belongs to each.

"John, third Lord Belhaven, the eldest son, succeeded his father 1708, was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish Peerage at the general election 1715, appointed one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to George Prince of Wales, and commanded the East Lothian troop of horse at the battle of Sheriffmuir, 13th November 1715, where he gave proofs of valour and intrepidity. His lordship had the government of Barbadoes conferred on him 1721, and sailed for that island on board the Royal Anne galley. This vessel was unfortunately lost going down channel, on the Stag Rocks, near the Lizard point, about midnight, 17th November, 1721, by which disastrous accident his lordship perished, with the whole on board, 240 in number, two men and a boy excepted, who drifted on shore on pieces of the wreck. He married Anne, daughter of Andrew Bruce, merchant in Edinburgh, a cadet of the family of Earlshall in Fife, and had issue." vol. I. p. 206.

"Hon. Sir Alex. Forrester Cochrane, K. B. born 22d April, 1758, who, entering into the sea service, had the rank of lieutenant in the royal navy, 1778; was wounded in the engagement betwixt Rodney and De Guichen in the West Indies, 17th April, 1780, and was promoted to the rank of Captain 17th Dec. 1782. He commanded the Thetis frigate of 38 guns on the Halifax station, from 1794 to 1797: along with the Hussar off Cape Henry, 17th May, 1795, he fell in with five sail of French ships appearing all together to carry 120 guns. Notwithstanding this disparity, Captain Cochrane attacked them, and captured La Prevoyante of 26 guns, and La Raison of 18; the rest made off. In 1800, he was appointed to the Ajax of 80 guns, in which he accompanied Lord Keith and Sir Ralph Abercromby to Egypt 1801. Sir Ralph wrote to Lord Hobart, 16th March, 1801, 'The Hon. Captain Coch-

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rane, and those other Captains and Officers of the Royal Navy, who were entrusted with the disembarkation, not only of the troops, but also of the artillery, stores, and provisions of all kinds, have exerted themselves in such a manner as to claim the warmest acknowledgments of the whole Army.' Captain Cochrane was directed to superintend the landing of the troops on the West side of Alexandria, in August 1801, and obtained great commendation for the zealous and judicious manner in which he executed the service entrusted to him. He was promoted to a flag in 1804, and appointed to the arduous service of watching the Port of Ferrol. Next year, he was made commander in the Leeward islands, and was under Sir J. T. Duckworth, when, with seven sail of the line, he attacked the French squadron of Admiral de Siegle, off St. Domingo, 6th February, 1806, and took and destroyed the whole, consisting of one ship of 120 guns, two of 84, and two of 74. Admiral Cochrane sustained the brunt of the action, getting up first, and engaging the three-decker; he had 21 killed and 79 wounded; was exposed to imminent peril, and had his hat blown off by the wind of a cannon ball. When the accounts of this gallant achievement arrived in England, Admiral Cochrane was nominated one of the Knights Companions of the most honourable order of the Bath. He manifested great prudence and fortitude in not attacking the squadron of Admiral Willaumez, in the West Indies, in June 1806, the French force being too superior to justify an engagement. He took the islands of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz, in December 1807; and on the 14th April 1809, the Thanks of the House of Commons were voted to him for his able and meritorious direction of the naval force in effecting the conquest of Martinique. He married, at New York, in April 1788, Maria, daughter of David Shaw, esq. relict of Sir Jacob Wheate, bart. captain R. N. and has issue," &c. vol. I. p. 477.

The printing and paper of these volumes are very excellent, and the engraving of the arms even laboriously finished.

4. *The Border Antiquities of England and Scotland. Comprising Specimens of the Architecture, Sculpture, and other Vestiges of former Ages, from the earliest Times to the Union of the Two Crowns; accompanied with descriptive Sketches, biographical Remarks, and a brief History of the principal Events that have occurred in this interesting Part of Great Britain.*

Britain. *The whole of the Engravings will be executed by Mr. John Greig, from Paintings made expressly for this Work, by Mr. George Arnald, A. R. A. Mr. A. Nasmyth, Mr. L. Clennell, and Mr. Renton. Printed for Longman and Co., W. Miller, London; Constable and Co., Edinburgh; and John Greig, Pentonville.*

IT is a circumstance highly to the honour of the nation, that almost every wish that the most eager Topographer can entertain is daily receiving gratification, through the exertions of the Author, the Draftsman, and the Engraver; who would certainly be less upon the alert did they not meet with that encouragement which constitutes the honour we allude to, arising from a general public feeling in favour of the Arts, as well as a laudable desire to perpetuate the remembrance of old times, and the Architectural labours of our ancestors. Amongst the variety of candidates who have recently presented themselves to our notice in this way, none seem more deserving of patronage than the conductors of the Border Antiquities, because the work is appropriated to the illustration of a very important part of the history of the sister kingdoms, England and Scotland; which, forgetful of their true interests, were for ages employed in doing each other the greatest injury the most implacable animosity could suggest.—The gloomy martial spirit of the times was essentially different from that more humanized system of warfare which now prevails. The chiefs then led their armed followers to the field, from their dreary and chill residences, built with such solidity, on bases of rocks, as to defy any common efforts either of time or human assailants; and the national hatred alluded to, caused numbers of those residences to line the borders of the two kingdoms. The Castles, delineated in the work before us, were the defences of the different lords for their surrounding domains; whence, waiting favourable opportunities, they sallied to commit the very crimes they were prepared to repel. It were to be wished that they could have escaped dilapidation, in order that we might form a just estimate of the wealth of the possessors, the skill of their architects, and the exact form and embellishments of the apartments; but as that wish is entirely out of the ques-

tion, we feel indebted to the artist who brings to our view all he can collect on this interesting subject, accompanied by such slight sketches of their History as may gratify those who do not choose to refer to our more prolix Historians.

Four Parts of the Border Antiquities have already been presented to the publick, containing engravings of the following places:

“Morpeth Castle, Northumberland. The Castle at Newcastle. The interior of the Chapel in the Castle at Newcastle. An ornamented Doorway in ditto. The entrance to Warkworth Castle. The West front of Jedburgh Abbey, Roxburghshire. Carlisle Castle, Cumberland. Carlisle Cathedral. Lanercost Priory. Jedburgh Abbey, Roxburghshire. Interior of Warkworth Hermitage, Northumberland. General View of Warkworth Castle. Wetheral Priory, Cumberland. Bothall Castle, Northumberland, plate 1. Interior of Lanercost Priory, Cumberland. Part of the Interior of the Castle at Newcastle, Northumberland. Carlisle Castle, plate 2. Ditto, plate 3. Newark Castle, Selkirkshire. Bothwell Castle, Clydesdale. Entrance to the Castle-garth, Newcastle. Bamborough Castle, Northumberland. Part of Tynemouth Monastery, Northumberland. South-door of Mitford Church, Northumberland.”

There are several of these views which are treated with peculiar spirit and truth. The chapel in the castle at Newcastle may be cited as an instance where the various ornaments of the Saxon style of architecture are shewn, by a man bearing a torch, and conversing with two ladies habited in white garments; the gradations of light are preserved in a masterly manner, and the print does great credit to Messrs. Clennell and Greig. The West front of Jedburgh abbey would have had a better effect, if a little more *sunshine* had animated the piece; waving this error, the objects are well relieved. The ornamented door-way in the Castle at Newcastle rivals the chapel in the same structure.

The two prints of Lanercost priory are extremely well managed; and we have seldom seen an engraving of stronger relief than the South-east view of Jedburgh Abbey. The remainder are all very excellent performances, but less attractive than those pointed out.

We shall dismiss the Border Antiquities with our good wishes for their success;

success; and present our Readers with an extract from one of the descriptive sketches, in support of our opinion, that they are possessed of considerable merit: it is the exordium to the account of Carlisle Castle.

“There are few cities in England which have been the scenes of more momentous or more interesting events than Carlisle. During those years when the borders of the two countries were the theatre of the alternate triumph and defeat of both, it shared with suffering fidelity in the fierce contests of its warlike possessors; and even at a later period, when Rebellion reared her bloody standard in the North, Carlisle was at once the witness of crime, and the scene of its punishment. Recently, also, the Muse of a popular writer has excited an increased interest concerning all that relates to Border transactions; and among those transactions, where will one be found of any importance, that is not more or less connected with Carlisle and its towers of defence? The office of Warden of the Marshes was one commonly bestowed upon Nobles of tried fidelity and known courage; and in their train were to be found the youthful aspirers after military glory, who longed to signalize themselves in feats of arms, where bravery was opposed to bravery, and the wreath of glory was won, not by a single achievement, or by desultory prowess, but by continued watchfulness, labour, and skill. In modern times, since Law has held its mild dominion instead of the ferocious and turbulent supremacy of arms, Carlisle Castle has lost much of its importance and much of its utility. It is now regarded rather as a venerable relick of antiquity, than as an edifice formed for defence; and yet the mind feels a sentiment of sober and solemn delight in recalling the occurrences which are connected with it through every period of English history.”

5. *The Miser married; a Novel, in Three Volumes, by Catherine Hutton. Longman and Co.*

THIS lady dedicates the *Miser married* to her father, a venerable gentleman well known to our Readers as a Topographer and a Tourist.

“To you,” she writes, “from whom I inherit the faculties which have enabled me to compose a book; to whose industry I am indebted for the means of leisure; and by whose kindness I am permitted to enjoy it; do I dedicate that book, as I have dedicated my life. Of your talents, which have broken through

the fetters of ignorance, I will say nothing. They are before the world; and the world has judged favourably of them. Of your conduct I may be allowed to say, that its tenor is, Independence for yourself, and unlimited indulgence to all around you. I trust mine has proved that I am not insensible of the blessing.”

The trepidation of the Authoress, on appearing before the publick as such, exceeds all common bounds, as expressed in the preface. She declares that thus stepping forth, from almost impenetrable solitude, before so awful a tribunal, is an effort so great, and a transition so violent, that it agitates all her nerves, and for the present “murders sleep.” Her skill, it seems, is unquestioned in the composition of various kinds of puddings; her talents for epistolary correspondence are admitted by her friends; and she coincides with them in opinion: but that she possessed the inherent qualities necessary for writing a Novel was not till recently suspected by herself. Miss Hutton informs her Readers, that she had been employed in perusing a celebrated work of the above description, written by a celebrated lady, which appeared to her little better than “prose run mad,” and in which description, sentiment, and beauty, were advanced to such a pitch, that the effect was reversed: what was intended to excite admiration became burlesque; and she was compelled to laugh, where the Authoress proposed she should have wept.

“Surely, said I, (she continues) as I laid down the book, surely I could write as well as this! I tried, and believed I had not been mistaken. To solicit the favour of the publick, would be to doubt its justice. To the first I make no claim. On the latter I have the most firm reliance; and to that I submit.”

Mr. Winterdale the miser, had buried an amiable wife, whose spirit was broken by his sordid propensities. Intent upon the accumulation of property, this old gentleman is made to forget all the common customs and usages of life, spends fifty pounds to punish a person for cutting a stick from one of his hedges, and commits as many extravagances in saving as any of his real or imaginary predecessors in the art of amassing. Aware of the eccentricities of the human character, the Authoress contrives to

marry

marry this selfish being to a high-spirited woman of fashion, lavish to the extent of his income, but kind and attentive as a wife; and hence arises the principal interest of the Novel. Unlike the Novelists of the present period, Miss Hutton makes no use of supernatural agency; neither have we antient abbeys or castles to explore for the developement of mysterious sounds and fleeting forms. On the contrary, imitating our most respectable writers of this class, she gives a picture of human nature as we find it, and of the manners as they prevail in different stations of society. We therefore recommend her work, both as moral and entertaining.

6. *Biographie Moderne. Lives of remarkable Characters who have distinguished themselves from the Commencement of the French Revolution to the present Time. From the French. In Three Volumes, 8vo. Longman & Co.*

THOSE who possessed sufficient strength of mind to resist the general enthusiasm which prevailed in favour of the French Revolution in the early stages of that horrible reverse of every human institution, clearly foresaw that the hour would arrive, when a new species of despotism would inevitably arise amongst the multitude, conducted by numerous ambitious persons, who, eager to preserve their lives and their power, would not hesitate to commit the most atrocious acts against their opponents. The event confirmed the expectations of these calm observers; and they soon beheld the dreadful spectacle of furious men contending for momentary popularity, demanding the heads of each other at the same moment the populace were denouncing them all. The guillotine appeared in every direction; new methods were barbarously contrived to destroy numbers of lives at once; and thus political and private revenge were gratified in every quarter of the Republic. In the frenzy which prevailed throughout the nation, to be suspected of Incivism was death; and to have taken no part in the Revolution the greatest of crimes; in the midst of this scene of slaughter, or rather when the survivors were beginning to recover from their delirium, Bonaparte made his appearance from Egypt; he seized the

power which he found fluctuating between party and party; and, making it permanent in himself, he banished the guillotine, talked the people into complacency by magnifying the glory of France, and made them the contented victims of ambition by leading them to battle as conscripts. It now became the custom to rail at the furies of the Revolution, and Frenchmen talked as much against their own acts as the most inveterate Aristocrat.

Having brought the Reader to the above period of modern French history, we shall introduce the substance of the Translator's Preface prefixed to the work before us. He observes, in the first place, that authenticity constitutes the sole value of Biography; and that the memoirs of our distinguished contemporaries will always be more interesting than those of former ages, because they are laid before the publick with an implicit appeal to living witnesses, and are more readily brought to the test of truth. This gentleman considers narratives of the nature now under notice as the least exceptionable records of recent occurrences, as they offer to our perusal a varied and extended mass of evidence, which without assuming the authoritative tone of history, having been "subjected to the severe scrutiny of public opinion, passes to posterity as matter for an impartial verdict." This description of writing is more particularly useful at certain seasons; and the translator, thinks the political revolutions which occur at intervals, subverting existing establishments, and changing the current of human affairs, are the peculiar province of Biography; the passions of mankind are roused at these epochs; talents of every degree and variety are called into action, and all the virtues that contribute to exalt our nature, with the vices which render us hideous, are carried to their extremes. The political system is soon shaken to its very base; the most convulsed movements take place; the order of society is broken, and all the gradations of rank destroyed: this dreadful agitation at length gradually subsides, and a new arrangement of all things commences. The agitated and confused attention of mankind begins to assume its natural properties; and, being concentrated

tered on the subject, speculation, steady and anxious, looks forward on the consequences which such wonderful changes begin to produce; and a laudable and philosophical curiosity leads to an inquiry "into the hidden causes of so vast an innovation, and into the various fortunes of the men who have signalized themselves in effecting it." The anxiety incessantly prevails, "to investigate in detail the vicissitudes by which persons of the highest rank have perished in the conflict, or have sunk into obscurity, and mingled with the multitude; while other individuals have risen from the very dregs of the people to eminence and power." In the first instance the pen of the historian is incompetent to gratify the intensity of curiosity, as it is the general wish to trace the private as well as the public lives of those who have been the most distinguished and active in the revolt, and to ascertain the portion of good or evil resulting from their virtues or their crimes, in the pursuits of ambition or the exercise of patriotism. "Here," says the Translator, "the labours of the Biographer are of essential use: he exhibits to us a gallery of portraits, or rather an arranged collection of historical pieces, in which every figure represented in action is recognised as a portrait. From these ample materials the Historian may combine a grand and impressive picture; but still their value will not thence be lessened, for the merit of his work can never be justly appreciated but by comparison with the sketches from which he composed."

No great event upon record, whether antient or modern, seems to require so much illustration from Biography as the French Revolution. To support this position, the Translator quotes a passage from the Edinburgh Review, to the following purport; that no interval in the history of the world deserves to be more deeply examined, or accurately estimated, than that between 1790 and 1800. The few years which elapsed from the former to the latter of these dates afford us the abridged experience of as many centuries; and never were the passions and faculties of civilized man exerted with more energy or less disguise. "Those who have lost,"

says the Reviewer, "and those who have acquired power; the vicissitudes which the nations and governments of Europe have undergone; and the precautions employed to avert the evils of change,—are equally subjects of minute research and profound speculation. During the shock of this great convulsion in France, and the conflict of opinions among ourselves, there was no place for calm observation; and the mind was rather bewildered than guided by the light which these astonishing events seemed to throw on the character of our nature. Now that the storm is hushed abroad, and the apprehensions of danger have subsided at home, our conclusions are likely to be more just, and our reflections infinitely more beneficial."

On the above reflections the Translator assumes that there could not occur a more opportune period than the present, for collecting and compiling such materials as may serve as the basis of a history of the eventful and most important æra alluded to. He also imagines that a similar manner of thinking suggested the hazardous work now before us, though he admits they may have had other motives which induced them to continue their undertaking.

"The following account of the Work, and of the fate it met with in France, will serve to confirm this remark, and at the same time tend to explain the reasons which led to the present translation. It is extracted from a critique in the Edinburgh Review, (Vol. XIV.) which is now generally understood to have proceeded from the able pen of Mr. Walsh, the Author of the American Letter on the Genius and Disposition of the French Government."

The publication alluded to professes to be Biographical sketches of all those who have contributed to illustrate or disgrace, by their rank, talents, virtues, or crimes, the conclusion of the last or the commencement of the present century, comprised under the title of "Modern Biography." The Reviewer afterwards mentions the circumstances that attended the publication of the work in Paris. A Dictionary characterized by far greater asperity and freedom of opinion, though similar in form to the "Biographie Moderne," made its appearance in the year 1800, and was immediately

immediately suppressed by the Police of the capital. In that the authors are supposed to have aimed the shafts of reprehension at, and endeavoured to expose the inconsistency of, those who, having signalized themselves as democrats and supporters of general equality, had become the friends of the Consular government.

“The book, although written in a republican spirit, was particularly levelled at the members of the Convention, and contained much pointed declamation against the leaders and emissaries of the parties which alternately usurped so sanguinary a dominion over their wretched country. In 1806 the undertaking was revived in a shape which it was supposed would prove less obnoxious to the public authorities. The *vitriolic acid*, to use an expression of the Author, was wholly extracted; and particular care taken to exclude from the biography of the Imperial family, and of the chief favourites of the Monarch, whatever might be offensive.”

In order to lull any suspicion which might be excited, the Authors professed merely to furnish materials for decision, without themselves passing any opinion; at the same time including an account of all their foreign contemporaries distinguished for their political transactions. The vigilance of the Police was not, however, to be thus diverted; the circulation of the book was immediately prohibited, and the authors punished. A copy secreted at the moment passed into the possession of an individual, from whom the critick obtained it, “with some additional sketches of character, upon the accuracy of which we have reason to think we can depend.”—Such is the history of this remarkable publication. Sensible of the importance of the matter contained in it, and encouraged by the commendations of the critical journal already mentioned, the Translator did not hesitate to undertake his labours, more particularly as he had the additional stimulus of the work having been suppressed by the French Government. Much more is added on the subject in the preface, but we think enough has already been said in explanation. On our parts we should imagine that a work like this would require little recommendation beyond establishing its authenticity, as it is every way probable all those who have collected

publications on the French Revolution would wish to possess the means of knowing the fate of men with whom they have been so long familiar. We shall conclude with two extracts, the first selected from the life of Bourdon de l’Oise, as a specimen of the opinion of the present race of Frenchmen on the effects of their late Revolution; the second we give on account of its brevity, and because we think the subject of the sketch has been basely treated by the *unerring* Napoleon.

“— For some time the colony of Cayenne (the general place of banishment) presented to the observing eye very remarkable contrasts, exhibiting at once refractory priests and apostate royalists; and demagogues, executioners, and victims, the deplorable consequence of party rage and of the scourge of revolution!”

“Bonaparte (Madame), formerly empress and queen, Mary Frances Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, was born at St. Pierre de la Martinique; her parents were rich planters, enjoying an excellent reputation. Before the Revolution she married the Vicomte de Beauharnais, deputy to the National Assembly, and afterwards Commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine. During the reign of terror she was confined at the Magdelonettes, and had the grief of seeing her husband perish on a scaffold. The 9th of Thermidor restored her to liberty; and it was after the 13th of Vendemaire, that General Bonaparte, now Emperor and King, became her husband, and was nearly at the same time appointed to the chief command of the army of Italy. Madame Bonaparte went to him the following year, and afterwards accompanied him in some of his journeys with the armies as well as in the interior. *She now shares his glory and his fortune.* There is a tradition in Martinique, that Mademoiselle de la Pagerie having, in her early youth, consulted a very celebrated fortune-teller (Mademoiselle David) received the following prediction from her: ‘You will make a first match, certainly very good under the present circumstances; it will procure you in Europe all the advantages which your birth, your enchanting qualities, and your charms, give you a right to expect; but your second husband will elevate you to the summit of fortune and glory; he will cherish you as the talisman of his happiness.....I see thrones under your feet.’—*Extract from a Description of Martinique by Mr. Traversaye.*”

7. *Remarks on the LXVIIIth Psalm, addressed more particularly to the Consideration of the House of Israel.* By Granville Sharp. *small 8vo. pp. 16.* Rivingtons.

THIS is in many respects an extraordinary publication; not the least of which is, that the highly respectable Author should, at his advanced period of life, have energy to pursue his old and favourite study of theological subjects. This, however, will be less surprising to those who have been in the habit of seeing and hearing him join in the solemn Cathedral service of the Metropolitan Church.

“The LXVIIIth Psalm,” Mr. Sharp says, “is erroneously intituled the lxviith Psalm, in the Greek version of the Septuagint, the Latin Vulgate, and several other versions: and has been grossly misconstrued by all Translators, in some important verses, where ‘Mount Bashan’ is mentioned. A serious consideration of this very extraordinary Psalm is more particularly important in the present awful year, 1812, when the end of the fourth and last great Kingdom, the Roman, seems (by all the prophetic ‘Signs of the Times,’) most rapidly to advance, and the promised return of the House of Israel to the antient inheritance of their ancestors, seems just at hand!”

After an elaborate commentary on this famous Psalm, we are told,

“The Site of ‘Mount Bashan’ is in the neighbourhood of Damascus and an account was sent from thence of an extraordinary signal: a fiery cloud descended from Heaven, and rested upon a tree on the top of the mountains, and continued with prodigious splendour for three days and three nights, without injuring the tree. Now, if this account be really true, the signal may fairly be deemed similar to that glorious light from Heaven, which appeared to Moses on Mount Sinai. The letter which contained this account was sent from Damascus to the Portuguese Rabbi, Dr. Meldoli; which letter he shewed to another learned Rabbi, Dr. Strasburgh, and desired him to communicate it to Dr. Hirshal, the chief Rabbi of the Dutch synagogue in Duke’s-place. Dr. Strasburgh (with whom I have been acquainted many years, and have not the least doubt of his veracity) informed me of this circumstance very soon after he received the letter from Rabbi Meldola; and I desired him to compare the account with this lxviiiith Psalm, which is a prediction of the present awful vengeance of God, against ‘Kings and their

Armies’—blood for blood, which immediately precedes the happy and glorious establishment of the Messiah’s Kingdom upon earth: and as ‘Mount Bashan’ is here repeatedly called ‘the Great Mountain of the Lord’ (instead of Mount Zion, the true Mountain of the Lord) it must refer to some similar signal of a ‘fiery cloud from Heaven,’ which was to be fulfilled in the present year on ‘Mount Bashan;’ and accordingly in the 8th and 17th verses we find a reference to ‘Mount Sinai’ as ‘the holy place,’ *i. e.* from the presence of God appearing unto Moses in a similar supernatural appearance of fire from Heaven! So that if the account from Damascus is really true, there can be no farther difficulty in expounding the true meaning and intention of this very extraordinary Psalm, which has been misconstrued and misunderstood by all Translators and Commentators that have hitherto attempted to explain it.—Dr. Strasburgh seemed very much struck with my reference to this Psalm; and he did not attempt to deny the propriety of the application.—There is ample reason, therefore, to believe that ‘Mount Bashan’ is really ‘the Great Mountain of the Lord,’ from whence the Israelites were to receive an extraordinary signal to return to the inheritance of their ancestors from all the ends of the earth, to which, for so many ages, they have been dispersed. For they forfeited all right to that promised inheritance, by their horrible rebellion against ‘the Son of Man,’ the only legitimate ‘King of Israel, of the House of David, though he was really the Word of God, by whom the worlds were made, even ‘the King of Glory,’ to whom they preferred a tyrannical Pagan Emperor of Rome, with furious proclamation—‘We have no King but Cæsar!’ This forfeiture of their inheritance was fulfilled in the year of Christ 35;—from which time, the number of years that have elapsed amount (as before remarked) to One Thousand Years, with the extraordinary additional fraction of 777 odd years, if the present awful year of retribution, 1812, be included!—The CIIIrd Psalm describes the extreme sufferings of ‘the Son of Man’ in his human nature, predicting that he should be ‘taken away in the midst of his days’—*i. e.* in his 35th year as Son of Man, though his previous eternal existence with God was ‘throughout all generations,’ v. 24. and the next verse, the 25th, is manifestly intended to express his power as ‘the eternal Word of God.’ ‘Of old thou hast laid the foundations of the earth, and the Heavens are the work of thy hands,’ &c.—But how shall we account for the continual obstinacy

obstinacy and rebellion of these Elders of Israel (I speak at present only of two of them) who now pretend to deny that any such letter was received by Rabbi Meldoli from Damascus? Rabbi Meldoli himself denies it, though he delivered that letter to Dr. Strasburgh to be communicated to Dr. Hirshal; and the latter also presumes to deny the fact; though we have a credible witness to the contrary in Dr. Strasburgh, who was employed by Rabbi Meldoli to communicate the original letter to Dr. Hirshal. Rabbi Meldoli, who came from Damascus, now presumes to assert, that the letter which he received was only from a merchant at Gibraltar, containing such a report; and he denies that any letter was sent to him from Damascus, though he delivered that very letter to Dr. Strasburgh!—But whatever unhappy prejudices may still prevail among the present Elders, Scribes, and Rabbinical Teachers of Israel,—let every true Israelite join in the solemn prayer which their Messiah has taught us,—through whom alone we are all entitled to pray to the Almighty Father in Heaven as ‘Our Father!’—‘Hallowed be thy name,—Thy kingdom come,—Thy will be done, as in Heaven, (so) also upon the earth.’ Amen. Amen.”

This article was intended for earlier insertion; but, whilst it waited for its turn at the press, it has pleased the great Disposer of all Events to call this “good and faithful servant” to receive his reward in “another and a better world.” (See our Obituary.)

8. *A Sermon, preached at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, in the Parish Church of St. Clement Danes, on Sunday, March 28, 1813. By the Right Rev. George Henry Law, D. D. Bishop of Chester. 8vo. pp. 27. Rivingtons, Cadell and Davies.*

FROM 2 Sam. xxii. 17. this dignified Ecclesiastick has favoured the publick with a most excellent Discourse—learned, pious, and benevolent—worthy of the Preacher, and worthy of the laudable Society for whose benefit it was composed.

“Since the commencement of this Society, under his [Dr. Hawes’s] patronage, and at no late period, above 7000 cases have fallen under its notice; and nearly half of them have terminated successfully. This proportion, too, has of late considerably increased: within the last year, out of 127 cases, not one fourth has failed. What an encouragement to our increased exertions! what an addition to human happiness and virtue!—To afford an ocular demonstration of the

good which has been accomplished, some of the many objects whom this Charity has saved are assembled before you this day, in the house of God. You thus behold a living proof of the blessed effects of this humane Institution. The eye, which would otherwise have been closed, has been raised up in thanks to Heaven. The heart, which would long since have been mouldering in the dust, has poured forth the feelings of gratitude and adoration. Cold indeed must he be who can view this spectacle unmoved; who can witness this restoration of life, without exultation and joy; without the wish, and, I trust, the effort, to add to the number of those whom farther means will enable you to save.—Though our attention has been principally drawn to one species of accidents, yet it is not to them alone that the care of this Society has been directed. The destructive effects arising from intensity of heat and cold, from self-suspension, and various other causes, have been considered by it, and relieved. Connected also, and not remotely, with this Institution, is the invention of the Life-boat, and those other benevolent discoveries which are the glory of this age and nation. If it be not presumption in man to attempt to unravel the counsels of the Most High, we may, in part, attribute to these exercises of benevolence, our present prosperity and happiness. To these, perhaps, it may be owing, that this Empire has been hitherto preserved, among the wreck of nations.—And here it would be ungrateful in us, were we not to notice that countenance and assistance which this Society has always received from the most exalted Personage in the state. The very appellation by which it is designated is pleasing and grateful to the ear of Loyalty. Ever may the terms Royal and Humane harmonize together! They add strength to and reflect credit upon each other. Power at last rests upon opinion; and that Throne is erected upon the most sure foundation, which is supported by character and affection.”

9. *Suggestions to the Promoters of Dr. Bell’s System of Tuition: with an Account of the Hampshire Society for the Education of the Poor; the Proceedings of the different Diocesan and District Institutions already formed; a general List of Schools, and the Number of Children now receiving Instruction, on the New Plan, in the Principles of the Established Church. By the Rev. Frederic Iremonger, M. A. F. L. S. one of the Secretaries of the Hampshire Society, &c. Dedicated (by Permission) to the Honourable and Right Rev. the Lord*

Lord Bishop of Winchester. 8vo. W. Jacob, Winchester; Longman and Co. London.

IT gives us great pleasure to observe the rapid progress of this system of education, as originally suggested and practised by its inventor the Rev. Dr. Bell, under the superintendance of men so highly distinguished both by talents and station. We have always thought general knowledge necessary for the lowest ranks of the community, independent of the advantages to each individual in the common occurrences of life; because they become less liable to be duped by those specious publications, of which "The Rights of Man" and "The Age of Reason" were the precursors. Had those poisonous doctrines been offered to minds in the least enlightened by education, and not perverted by rancorous animosity to all species of government, their fallacy must have been detected; but, meeting with untutored intellect, and selfish feelings, they rooted, and had nearly produced incalculable mischief.

Mr. Iremonger informs the publick, through the medium of his dedication to the Bishop of Winchester, that his Lordship is ever willing "to encourage any attempt, however humble, towards furthering the great objects of the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the sound and genuine principles of our Established Church;" and that the Society formed in Hampshire for this purpose owes its origin to the same worthy Prelate, whose subsequent patronage and zealous support rendered essential service to the great cause in hand. Hence, the Reverend Author justly infers, the solicitude he has evinced is commensurate with his high station, "to uphold and perpetuate the doctrines and discipline of that venerable Church, which now, in a more especial manner, calls for the active co-operation of all its members, that it may remain unimpaired—a blessing to us, and our latest posterity!" Mr. I. concludes his very judicious address with modestly observing that he claims no other merit for his "Suggestions," than that they were written with the earnest desire of forwarding by every means in his power an object of such vital consequence to the present and future well-being of this country. The

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Author devotes an Introductory Chapter to the explanations he deems necessary; in which he says, the success attending the efforts made by the Committee of the Hampshire Society, together with the approbation of their measures by the National Society, were the principal motives which induced him to offer the present publication to the notice of others engaged in the same pious labours. He had, however, still further reasons, which induced him to hope that the important object of National Education might in some degree be promoted by the information contained in his pages. Mr. Iremonger further observes, that he has been enabled to compare the means pursued by other District or Diocesan Societies with those adopted by the Central Committee at Winchester through an extensive official correspondence in which he has been engaged. Not satisfied, however, with these sources of information, Mr. I. made an extensive tour through the country solely with the view of personally obtaining the advice and assistance of his most active coadjutors, and of inquiring into the regulations of separate schools, or those of small or more extended societies. The "Suggestions" before us contain the result of his observations during the excursion alluded to; and he thinks it almost superfluous to express the gratification he felt in witnessing the good effects already produced by this vigorous attempt to give stability to our Establishment.

"These are imperial works," says the good Bishop Horne, "and worthy the immediate disciples of our Lord;" and in another place, he observes, "that much good has been effected is known to all those who have been concerned in carrying these benevolent designs into execution, or who have by any means happened to fall within the reach of their influence; but *how* much, it never will, nor can be known, till manifested by that day which shall manifest all things. The diligence of the husbandman, with the quantity and quality of the seed sown, will then best appear, when the harvest shall crown his toil, and the valleys stand so thick with corn, that they shall laugh and sing."

While contemplating the general activity almost throughout the country in the cause of Virtue and Religion,

gion, we cannot but acknowledge with gratitude the hand, says Mr. I. "which is so often and conspicuously stretched forth in our behalf, and implore a continuance of that blessing, without which the utmost exertions of man will be in vain." The difficulties which were to be encountered in the sudden effort to give education to a whole people, are so numerous, and so many societies for that purpose are even now in an imperfect state, that there yet remains much to be done to answer the wishes of the benevolent. The Author therefore thought it useful to collect the ideas of those most experienced in the subject, and, by embodying his own observations with them, thus to endeavour to overcome existing obstacles to the plan. As the machinery is now in motion, the utmost caution is necessary to keep the subordinate parts in due order; otherwise the work will never attain that degree of perfection of which it is capable; and the Author continues,

"I must be excused for respectfully submitting to the Managers of the National Society, whether they could render a more essential service to the cause, than by appointing a competent person, periodically to examine into the state and progress of all the schools under their direction; to see the system of education, which has been so wisely adopted, carried accurately into effect; and to preserve that perfect uniformity and co-operation of plan, which he conceives to be essentially requisite for the complete success of the measure. If the system procure not all the advantages it proposes, it will arise either from being imperfectly known, or imperfectly taught; and he cannot help fearing, that, in some instances, even of importance, a very inadequate idea of the new mode of education is given to those who have only the opportunities of partial and local observation."

He wishes also to advert to two other points leading to the same object, though not originating from each other; which is, the bringing the present national work to as perfect a state as practicable. The first relates to the process of religious instruction in the different schools. Doubtless the elementary books are excellent which have been recommended by the National Society; but several schools having previously made considerable progress in the new system, the whole of what is necessary for the instruc-

tion of the children is a *desideratum*; particularly a regular set of questions and answers for every book read by them; and the whole, or a selection from the works of Mrs. Trimmer, to whom the rising generation of this country is so much indebted. Mr. I. suggests, in addition, that it might be proper to compose a concise catechism for the scholars, tending to make them good subjects and firm friends to our Church Establishment for the remainder of their lives. The other point alluded to, is an anxious wish on the part of the Author, that an annual meeting should be held in London of the Diocesan and District Secretaries, at which the plans and progress of the different societies could be examined into with more accuracy than can be afforded by official reports, and where future operations might be discussed, and an energy given to the whole proceedings, not to be attained by the exertions of any individuals however meritorious.

"Auxiliary meetings might be established in the distant parts of the kingdom, and reports sent from those who were unable to give their personal attendance. It is by thus actively co-operating, a right direction may in all respects be given to the powerful engine which is now at work; for, says the excellent South, 'I take School-masters to have a more powerful influence upon the spirits of men, than Preachers themselves; forasmuch as they have to deal with younger and tenderer minds, and consequently having the advantage of making the first and deepest impressions upon them; but to preach to people without principle, is to build where there is no foundation, or rather, where there is not so much as *ground* to build upon.'"

The Reverend Author considers the objections hitherto advanced against educating the Poor as happily diminishing; and he has attempted a further diminution of them in the course of his "Suggestions." In this, as well as in other instances, he gratefully acknowledges the assistance of many kind friends. He then proceeds to call the attention of his Readers to a fact related by Bishop Horne, who observes, that "a defect of religious principle in the Poor deprives all our restraining laws of their terrors. It had been the fate of a servant to wait at the table of a master where blasphemous and irreligious conversations were common; the man robbed this unworthy

unworthy person, was apprehended, and examined by him as to the cause of conduct so infamous. 'Sir,' said he, 'I had heard you so often talk of the impossibility of a future state, and that after death was no reward for virtue, nor punishment for vice, that I was tempted to commit the robbery.' 'Well, but,' replied the master, 'had you no fear of that death, which the laws of your country inflict upon the crime?' 'Sir,' rejoined the servant, looking sternly at his master, 'what is that to you, if I had a mind to venture that? You had removed my greatest terrors: why should I fear the less?'

The Author derives a most consoling reflection from the exertions of this Society, which is, that the fear of temporal punishment will not operate alone in future against the commission of crimes, as the present plan of education is peculiarly suited to fix those principles of religion in the youthful mind, which are best calculated to repel the encroachments of vice. He considers it unnecessary to point out the advantages of the system in reference to the mode of instruction; it merely being sufficient to observe it is as simple as efficient, "and that the beauty of it is most seen where it is carried into effect on the most extensive scale; and, taken as a whole, it has received the sanction of the Prince Regent; it is supported, fostered, and extended, by the whole Episcopal Bench, who would never have lent their venerable names to a mere theoretical scheme, or indeed to any that had not long stood the test of severe criticism, and constantly triumphed over objection." He then congratulates Dr. Bell, the original inventor of the system, on the realization of his hopes, in the words quoted by our Correspondent, Part I. p. 508.

The subjects treated of in the body of the work are, an account of the Hampshire Society for the Education of the Poor, with the arrangements made for the Central Schools at Winchester; to which the Author adds the measures adopted by the above Society to extend the new system throughout the country. He next gives the proceedings of the Diocesan and District Societies; details the consequences of the Resolutions of the Deanry of Tending, Essex; and gives an account of the schools at

East Dereham, Norfolk; Michel Dean, Gloucestershire; and Toppesfield Sunday School, Essex. Mr. Iremonger then addresses the great farmers and churchwardens, parents, masters and mistresses, on the subject of his work; and points out the peculiar advantages of the system, in instructing girls in reading and working, annexing the regulations of various schools for females. He states the use of endowed schools, notices schools of merit and probation, gives the regulations of the Circus school, Liverpool, and mentions the opportunities for encouragement and reward at Winchester. He afterwards remarks on the present state of the country relating to education, the necessity of introducing the system into small towns, the union of parishes, and suggests means by which Dr. Bell's plan may be facilitated. As it is difficult to procure rooms for these purposes, various plans are given, and estimates added, for building them. He relates the impediments to the system; and suggests expedients to remove them. He shews the advantage of introducing habits of industry amongst the boys, gives remarks on religious instruction and psalmody, demonstrates the importance of regularity and method, states the daily business at the Marylebone Institution for instruction and industry, observes on public worship and on the want of room in our churches, and concludes much advantage would arise from uniting every School on Dr. Bell's plan with the National Society. We next find the Madras system reduced to question and answer, for the use of those about to establish schools, or re-model old ones; and a short analysis of the system, with observations on the rapid progressmaking throughout the country of Dr. Bell's method of instruction; and the work terminates with a general list of schools conducted on this plan, and the number educated at them.

We should imagine our having thus explained the nature of the present publication will supersede the necessity of recommending it to the perusal of our Readers, who must individually feel deeply interested in this most comfortable prospect of seeing the general morals of the Nation so greatly improved.

7. *The Linwood Gallery of Pictures in Needle-work; with a Biographical Sketch of the Painters; small 8vo, pp. 71.* Harris.

THE talents and the merits of Miss Linwood have long been universally acknowledged; and the object of the present little elegant work is,

“To introduce to general notice, and give deserved publicity to the ‘LINWOOD GALLERY,’ to distinguish it from the exhibition of a day, by shewing it as it is, and will be, a standing monument of ingenuity, to give information to young inquiring minds, and lead them to emulate unrivalled excellence.

“This novel style of needlework, brought to so high a pitch of excellence by this ingenious lady, consists of great numbers of beautiful copies from the most celebrated artists, both foreign and English, possessing to the full every property and effect of their originals.—Ascending a magnificent staircase, the spectator enters a noble gallery, 100 feet in length, hung with scarlet broad cloth, terminated with fringe of gold bullion; sofas, &c. are placed in every appropriate situation, and a superb canopy, of corresponding elegance, graces the extremity.—The pictures are hung to the left of the entrance-door; at the end, a gloomy passage leads the inquiring mind to search for further beauties.—Miss Linwood’s correct taste here exhibits itself in the happy adaption of the decorations to the subject: such as placing the Lady Jane Grey in an imitative prison; Lions in dens; Gainsborough’s Woodman, and the Woman shielding her Infant from the Storm, under convenient places of shelter; and the little Cottagers in scenic rusticity:—of these, and all the pictures, as well as

the artists from whose works they are copied, some account shall be given.—But there is one picture whose subject, surpassing all the rest in sublimity, grandeur, and interest, demands a notice as signal and alone as its well-imagined situation in these apartments;—contemplation as deep as our reverence naturally inspires; and encomiums great in proportion as it must be understood and felt by all mankind.—It is that celebrated picture of Our Saviour blessing the Sacramental Bread and Wine, by Carlo Dolci.

“Whilst our admiring eye is fixed in contemplating the wonderful productions of Miss Linwood’s needle, it is with pride and pleasure we observe, that the greater number of the pictures she has copied are from modern masters, and those of the English school, whose subjects are not only interesting and pleasing, but their composition and execution evince superior talent, genius, and taste. Modern Biographers have written of some of the modern Artists; but as there are many who have not yet been introduced to the publick, whose works form a conspicuous part of this Gallery, we shall take leave to subjoin all those who have come within our knowledge or observation.”

For these brief memoirs we refer to the Work itself; where will be found some interesting particulars of

“Boulton, Cozens, Catton, Maria Cosway, Carlo Dolci, Carlo Maratti, Gainsborough, Guido, Hoppner, Moses Haughton, Jackson, George Morland, Miller, Northcote, Opie, Rev. W. Peters, Place esq., Raphael, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Reinagle, Ruysdale, Russel, George Stubbs, Westall, Richard Wilson, and Wright.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

“Musick hath already flowed to a great height in this Nation, for I am persuaded that there is as much excellency in the Musick which hath been, and is now composed in England, as in any part of the world, for ayre, variety, and substance; but I heartily wish, that after this great spring and flood, there be not, in our succeeding generations, as low an ebb. For if the serious and substantial part of harmony be neglected, and the mercurial only used, it will prove volatile, evaporate, and come to nothing.”—JOHN BIRCHENSA. (1663.)

1. *Musica Antiqua. A Selection of Musick of this and other Countries, from the Commencement of the Twelfth to the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century; comprising some of the earliest and most curious Motetts, Madrigals, Hymns, Anthems, Songs, Lessons, and Dance-tunes, some of them now first published from MSS. and printed Works of great rarity and value: The whole calculated to shew the Original*

Sources of the Melody and Harmony of this Country, and to exhibit the different Styles and degrees of Improvement of the several Periods. Selected and arranged by John Stafford Smith, Organist to his Majesty. 2 Vols. fol. 1812. pp. 211 of musick, and 11 of preface and remarks. Preston.

A CONSIDERABLE portion of these volumes is calculated to interest exclusively the antiquary or the lover of

of musical history. The copious title of the work renders a description of it on our part unnecessary; but we remark, to prevent disappointment, that, although the compositions here published are exceedingly curious, very few of them will be generally pleasing to the ear. The authors are, C. Merulo, the King of Navarre, Gaces Brulez, Perrin Dangeort, Chastelins de Couci, Thiebaut de Blason, Messieurs Tierres, Jehan Erars, John Cole (1470), Heath, E. Spencer, J. Hobrechthi, Johnson, Francis Quarles, F. Pilkington, N. Lancir, T. Champion, Mat. Lock, Tallis, Orlando Lasso (1599), W. Byrde, O. Gibbons (1655), Dr. Bull, Hughe Aston, Jodocus Pratensis, A. Willeart (1512), J. Okeghem, G. Wert, C. Morales, Jehan de Latre (Petitt Jan), Richafort, P. Certon, Gios. Zarlino, H. Vecchi, Jhan Gero, Dr. Child, R. Jones, T. Massaino, J. Dowland, G. Mason, J. Earsden, Simon Ives, J. Jenkins, P. Humphrey, Dr. Staggins, J. Playford, B. Rogers of Winsor, W. Lawes, H. Purcell, Dr. Blow, Daniel Purcell, Weelkes, Geminiani, &c.

“By raising from the dust compositions of great merit *in their day*, we are enabled to trace the nice gradations, by which Music has advanced to its present state of perfection. We perceive the *faux-bourdon* (falso bordone, or faburden) introducing the Cantus-fractus and Counterpoint; the upper part, broken into quicker notes, becoming Descant; and descant, in the 14th century, succeeded by the Ficta Musica. Afterwards, the practice of musick improved, by the admission of the extraordinary intervals, (sounds?) such as C sharp, E flat, &c. and this knowledge at length opened the road to the regular combination and resolution of discord with concord. No extraneous 4th was to be found in the Greek scale of Tetrachords, nor in the Roman diagram of Hexachords. So late even as the year 1680, Fux, the famous Chapel-master to the Emperor of Germany, declared *mi contra fa*, to be *diabolus*. The disallowances at that time have since been worked up with exquisite taste; but now harmonical modulation is so loaded with semitonic passages, that their use in determining the key and mode of composition, is in some degree lost; for the superior knowledge of instrumental effect, possessed by Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and others, by no means compensates for the want of that manly, open, clear, vocal me-

lody, which characterized the works of Mr. Handel, and of those great masters who wrote in his dignified manner.”—*Editor, p. 11.*

The preface, written by J. S. Hawkins, esq. gives a brief but interesting account of the Minstrels, who first appeared in the world about the twelfth, or as some state, the tenth century.

“All our early melodies, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh, no doubt, derived from the same source, the Minstrels, will be found, on examination, to have sprung from the minstrel-practice of descanting or singing extempore on the plain chant, or plain song of the church; and some passages of the plain song, as exhibited in the Formula according to the use of Salisbury, as established in 1077, by Osmund bishop of Salisbury, are so evidently the basis to Dance Tunes still remaining, that there can be little doubt that the melody, or upper (or most acute) part, was formed upon them.” *Pref. p. 3.*

Two or three of the pieces are given in the old square and lozenge-formed notes.

2. A Russian Air, composed and arranged as a Rondo, and dedicated to Marshal Prince Kutousoff, by Feodor Grigorienwitsch Hasse.

THIS does not accord with our ideas of a Russian air. If Russia have produced this musick and composer, may Russia keep them both!

3. Toccata en forme de Rondo, pour le Pianoforté, composée par Louis Berger, de Berlin. pp. 9. Clementi & Co.

THIS toccata, or prelude, in the major key of F, resembles one of Steibelt's studies in some degree, and may be recommended as a very improving lesson of nearly similar difficulty. The chief melody is almost wholly in quavers throughout, “*sempré legato* ;” and a few of the leading fingers are marked, as in the studies. We hope to learn more of Mr. Berger.

4. Love's Victim, written by E. Fitzsimons, Esq. composed by J. Addison.

THIS truly pathetic “ballad” is well entitled to praise. The few embellishments that are written are excellent, and the whole bespeaks very considerable genius for this kind of composition.

ZERO (Vol. LXXXII. Part II. p. 509.) may see a Biographical Sketch of the late Joseph Woelfl in Ackermann's Repository, Vol. VIII. p. 85.

SELECT POETRY.

SONG.

ONCE did my thoughts both ebbe and
 flowe,
 As passion did them move ;
 Once did I hope, straight feare again,
 And then I was in love.
 Once did I waking spend the night,
 And tell how many minutes moove ;
 Once did I wishing waste the day,
 And then I was in love.
 Once by my carving true-love's knot,
 The weeping trees did prove
 That wounds and teares were both our lot,
 And then I was in love.
 Once did I breathe another's breath,
 And in my mistress move ;
 Once was I not mine own at all,
 And then I was in love.
 Once wore I bracelets made of hayre,
 And colers did approve ;
 Once were my clothes made out of waxe *,
 And then I was in love.
 Once did I sonnet to my saint,
 My soule in numbers move ;
 Once did I tell a thousand lies,
 And then I was in love.
 Once in my eare did dangling hang
 A little turtle-dove ;
 Once, in a word, I was a foole,
 And then I was in love.

*Of his Mistrisse upon occasion of her walking
 in a Garden.*

SONNET.

MY Ladie's presence makes the roses red,
 Because to see her lips they blush for
 shame ;
 The lillie's leaves for envy pale became,
 And her white hands in them this envy bred.
 The marygold abroad the leaues did spread,
 Because the sun's and her power is the
 same :
 The violet of purple coloure came,
 Dy'd with the bloud she made my heart to
 shed.
 In briefe, all flowers from her theyre vertue
 take ; [smells do proceed :
 From her sweet breath theyre sweet
 The living heate which her eyebeames doe
 make [seede.
 Warmeth the ground, and quickeneth the
 The rayne, wherewith she watereth these
 flowers, [showers.
 Falls from myne eyes which she dissolues in

MR. URBAN,

July 1.

THE *English Verses* by Joshua Barnes in
 Part I. pp. 63, 99, are not the only
 ones composed by that illustrious scholar.

* I suppose made to fit as neat as wax.

Among the encomiums prefixed to the
 "Poetical Paraphrase of Epictetus," by
 Ellis Walker, M. A. edit. 1702, are the
 following.

Upon EPICETUS his Morals.

"Kind Reader, if thou only art
 Christian in name, and not in heart,
 Or hast an hope thyself t' approve
 Without true faith, or heavenly love,
 View in this book (and be asham'd)
 An Heathen far for vertue fam'd.
 That Saving Name he never knew,
 Whereof we boast, but nothing do ;
 Yet if the knowledge Christians have,
 Without a working faith, can't save,
 Who knows, since his good work were free,
 And forc'd his ignorance, but he
 May be accepted, being made
 A law t' himself, which he obey'd ?
 In slavery he was confin'd ;
 But a free monarch in his mind.
 His body main'd ; his fortune poor ;
 But his rich soul aloft did soar,
 And nobly left the drossy ground,
 And spurn'd the earth, to which we're
 bound.

Malice, and calumny, and pride,
 Could ne'er in him triumphant ride ;
 Envy his bosom ne'er did stain ;
 He never falsely swore for gain ;
 Revenge to him was never sweet,
 Nor fraud, which ev'ry where we meet,
 The dazzling rays of beauty's flame,
 And passion, which the world doth tame,
 False interest, Astræa's foe,
 And vice which all too much do know,
 And fond opinion's gaudy show,
 All these he bravely did despise :
 On vertue only fix'd his eyes,
 And laugh'd at Fortune's giddy power ;
 Contemn'd her sweet, nor fear'd her sour.
 No bribes, nor threats, could make him
 start ;
 Nor loss, nor pain, afflict his heart.
 He saw the world was mean and low,
 Patrons a lie, friendship a show ;
 Preferment trouble, grandeur vain ;
 Law a pretence, a bubble gain ;
 Merit a flash, a blaze esteem ;
 Promise a rush, and hope a dream ;
 Faith a disguise, and truth deceit ;
 Wealth but a trap, and health a cheat ;
 These dangerous rocks this pilot knew,
 And wisely into port withdrew ;
 L t all these outward things alone,
 To hold what only was his own,
 The rightful empire of the mind,
 Whence all our acts their rise do find ;
 Whence all our motions freely flow,
 Our judgment and our reason too,
 Whereon our whole success depends ;
 The last and greatest of all ends !
 This doctrine, with such wisdom fraught,
 Great Epictetus liv'd and taught :
 Christian,

Christian, make haste, and learn his wit :
I fear, thou'rt scarce an Heathen yet.
Emanuel College, JOSHUA BARNES.
Cambridge, Sept. 28, 1691.

THE COCKLE SHELL and the SEA.

A COCKLE Shell, whose slender cup
Had by a wave been lifted up,
And gently lodg'd, secure and sound,
A little way upon the ground,
Yet not so far, but ev'ry day,
She drank the falling of the spray,
Grew vain at length to think that she
Contained a portion of the Sea.
"And why not more? (at length she cried)
And why not waves, and why not tide?
Perhaps, though men account me small,
I might on proof contain it all;
'Tis worth the trial; how should I
Be sure I can't, unless I try?"
Fir'd by the grandeur of the thought,
To quit her safe retreat she sought;
And, victim of her idiot pride,
Plung'd downward in the swelling tide:
But now no fav'ring wave was there;
Ambition fled, arose Despair;
When a rude billow, that receiv'd
The wanton fool, now undeceiv'd,
Recoiling, for a moment bore
The buoyant trifle from the shore,
And murmur'd: "Idiot! learn too late
The misery of presumptuous fate.
Of holding seas no longer think:
The waste spray thou no more shall drink.
Know, vain pretender, to thy cost,
Thy small capacity is lost."
Then, flowing with impetuous shock
Against the angle of a rock,
The Shell, at one tremendous stroke,
Into an hundred atoms broke.

THE BATTLE OF VITTORIA.

BY WILLIAM THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, Esq.
STRIKE, British Bards, the patriot lyre,
In notes sublime, and lines of fire,
To WELLINGTON'S RENOWN!
Bring all the LAURELS that he wore,
In twenty battles won before,
To form the VICTOR'S crown!
When Wisdom had matur'd his plan,
He gave the word—the march began—
An animating sight!
The FOE retir'd—then firmly stood,
Resolv'd, beyond the EBRO'S flood,
To try the dreadful fight!
VITTORIA witness'd, near her wall,
The BRITON'S conflict with the GAUL,
The Tyrant of her Plain!
While Justice holds the awful scale,
WELLESLEY and ENGLAND must prevail,
To right the Cause of SPAIN!
Great was the carnage of that hour
'Twixt BRITISH strength and GALLIC Power;
There many a SPANIARD nobly bled,
And mingled with the valiant dead,
Brave PORTUGUESE were found!
Near PUEBLA'S Heights, disputed well,
CADOGAN with his Warriors fell,
On memorable ground!

That gallant CHIEFTAIN, ere he died,
Thus to his men with ardour cried,
"Oh! bear me up the hill, I pray,
That I may share this glorious day,
Ere I resign my breath!"
They bore him to the thickest fire,
Where he beheld THE FOE retire—
Then met a SOLDIER'S death*!
THE CORSICAN has seen his day,
His squadrons fly in wild dismay,
His best battalions yield!
His plunder lost—the BRITISH won,
His whole Artillery—every gun,
Are trophies of the field!
For all who, to their Country dear,
The debt of honour paid,
The BRITISH ISLES shall shed the tear,
And GLORY guard their shade!
But on their graves no CYPRESS shall be
seen—
For living LAURELS of eternal green
Shall wave perennial to the breath of
Heaven, [was given!
Where VICTORY TWICE to ENGLISH ARMS
THE HIGH-PLUM'D EDWARD, mighty in re-
nown, [CROWN †!
Near EBRO fought to guard the SPANISH
There WELLESLEY triumphs, Rival of his
fame, [same!
The Cause superior, but the spot the
July 6, 1813.

VITTORIA.

CADOGAN*, wounded in the fight,
Cries, "Bear, Oh! bear me to yon
height,
That, till mine eyes can gaze no more,
And ev'ry hope of life is o'er,
I may behold the Frenchmen fly,
And hear the shouts of Victory!"
They bore the Hero to yon height:
He saw the Frenchmen put to flight!
And when "Huzza!" the Victors cried,
He heard them with a Soldier's pride,
Bless'd his brave Countrymen, and died!
J. MAYNE.

* This is a well-attested fact to the honour of the brave CADOGAN.

† Near the same spot where MARQUIS WELLINGTON triumphed, EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE gained a great victory in 1367, which secured the crown of Castile to its rightful Monarch, DON PEDRO, commonly called PETER THE CRUEL.

‡ In the course of Lord Bathurst's Speech in the House of Lords on July 14, his Lordship mentioned a striking trait in the conduct of the Hon. Colonel CADOGAN, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Vittoria, on the 21st ult. This gallant officer, sensible that his wound was mortal, requested to be removed to an eminence, where he could have a view of the field of battle. There he leaned his back against a tree, and remained earnestly contemplating the action till his eyes were closed for ever!

He

EULOGY

To the Memory of that distinguished Patriot
and Philanthropist, the late GRANVILLE
SHARP, Esq. ; addressed to a Friend.

WHY mourns my Friend in sorrow's
deepest gloom, [grief,

Why heaves his bosom with such poignant
That matchless merit sinks into the tomb ?
Painful to us the change ; to him, relief.

Shall worth like his unto the grave descend
Without the tribute of one parting lay ;
Shall Sharp ! so long of all mankind the
Friend,

Unhonour'd, leave us for the realms of
day ?

No : every virtue round thy bier shall weep,
And Britain's sons partake a gen'ral sigh ;

The sable children of the Western Deep
Shall join in sorrow, with a widow's cry,

That lost for ever is that holy flame,
Which nerv'd thy arm, and strung thy
powerful tongue,

To impeach Oppression's ever-guilty name,
And plead the Freeman's rights — the
Captive's wrong.

Thy genius pierced first the darksome
night,

Where groaning Africa despairing lay ;
Her woes, unthought of, met Britannia's
sight : [was day.

God said, " Let Sharp exist : " and all

Nor slept thy arm thro' many a conflict dire,
With pallid Avarice it long maintain'd

Till Senates witness'd the consuming fire
Of Truth ; and Lust and Cruelty were
both enchain'd.

Nor Slavery shall escape thy deadly blow ;
To Error's reign a loud alarm is giv'n ;

Freedom's the right of ev'ry man below ;
Conviction travels like the light of
Heav'n.

In youth, thy mind, enrich'd with Learn-
ing's page,

Truth for its guide, benevolence its aim,
Prov'd Justice to be Law : nor Envy's rage
Could intercept from thee the wreath of
fame.

Religion claim'd thee for her meekest son,
Instill'd her precepts and her doctrines
pure ;

Though affluent, taught thee ev'ry vice to
shun, [the poor.

Thy wealth not on thyself bestow, but on

What num'rous blessings the distress'd
have giv'n, [by thee :

What human woes have been assuag'd
A recompence awaits thy soul in Heav'n ;
And shines thy crown to all Eternity !

Ye ! whom the world calls great, mark
well his end : [compare

Heroes or Statesmen ! can your deeds
With Sharp so long of all mankind, the
friend,

Or can ye hope a bliss like his to share ?

A bliss like his you'll share, if faithful
found,

Nobly pursuing the high road he trod ;
Elijah's mantle never reach'd the ground,
Caught by Elisha, from Elijah's God.

Meek, venerable Sage ! a long farewell !
Some monumental stone thy deeds may
bear ;

There pensive Genius shall delight to dwell,
And mingle with thy honour'd dust a
tear.

Upheld by thee, the Muse, with wings elate,
Sees days approach, when neither grief,
nor pain, [state,

Nor wrong, nor strife, disturb Man's happy
But Earth enjoys her own Messiah's
reign !

IMITATION OF HORACE, LIB. 1. ODE 3.
Addressed to the Right Hon. the Earl of
Moir, on his Appointment to the Govern-
ment of Bengal.

" Sic te Diva potens Cypri."

SPEED the barque, Etesian gales,
Gently swell the spreading sails,

Star of science, lamp of love,
Light yon ample realms above :

Love to man, and love to God,
Warm the Chief that o'er the flood

To expectant India sails.
Gently blow, Etesian gales !

Other freights from other climes,
Germs of discord, seeds of crimes,

Erst ye brought with venom'd breath
Worse than pestilential death *,
Wafting with aerial fan

Scorn of God, and hate of man —
Nurtur'd in the nether sky

Heart obdur'd, and tiger eye,
There Columbia's demon came,

Waving wide the Stygian flame :
Far and fierce the sparkles flew,

Wide the conflagration grew.

A viewless plague, a mental pest,
That many a madding brain possest.

Long by Celtic fuel fed,
Over Albion's fields it spread,

Thence to Erin's green domain
Firing many a simple swain.

Not the Queen of soft desires,
Not her Son's insidious fires,

E'er such frantic passion woke
As Ati's fell Gorgonian lock.

The baleful blast is overblown —
For your deadly freights atone.

Etesian gales, of old ye bore
From the Lusitanian shore,

Almada's warriors o'er the flood,
Bent to barter gold for blood.

— There launch'd of old the grim Divan †,
By heaven detested, hating man,

* Thomas Paine.

† Inquisition established by the Portu-
guese at Goa ; their tyranny and oppres-
sion are also alluded to.

Dark and dread the pageant pass'd,
Sweeping o'er the watery waste ;
Goa mourns, and Ganges roars,
List'ning to their plunging oars ;
And long yon dungeon groans attest
The triumphs of the guilty West.
Britons, if there the lust of gain
E'er seduc'd thy gallant train
To break the social ties that bind
The sever'd tribes of human kind,
May Heaven the mournful record blot :
Be all such hateful scenes forgot !
—Golden æras now advance,
Like the Morning's meek-ey'd glance,
Like the great Platonic year,
Rising o'er the mundane sphere.
Before the beam of Salem's day
May the Crescent fade away * !
May the dark Pagoda fall
At the dread rebuke of Paul !
Ne'er may Brahmin's lurid smile
Gloat upon the flaming pile,
Where sinks the pale devoted fair,
Victim of frenzy or despair.
He whose grasp secur'd the helm
When haughty Faction strove to whelm
The royal barque ; whose sires of yore
Many a lineal sceptre bore,
Heirs of renown from zone to zone
Where'er Plantagenet was known,
Or great Navarre or Valois sway'd,
Or Charlemagne's far-conquering blade !
He comes to spread his gentle sway
O'er the realms of rising day.
Nations of the burning line,
Hail the Patriot's rule benign.
There the virtues of his sires
Temper sweet their blended fires ;
Long may the realms of rising day
With grateful heart record his sway !

A FAREWELL TO BRIGHTON.

YE cliffs which guard fair Brighton's site,
Your lofty brow I love to tread,
To view the Ocean with delight,
And the broad sail its bosom spread.
Oh how, in Meditation's eye,
Do morals roll on every wave ;
Beneath whose sparkling surface lie
The gay, the ardent, and the brave.
Snatch'd sudden from their waking dream,
When hope in every heart beat high,
They left this ever-changing scene
For changeless immortality.
Ye peaceful dead, no mournful strain
The Muse prepares, nor dirgic lay ;
Less happy we who tread the plain
Of life's uncertain dreary way.
Brighton, farewell ! no more I view
Your hills with richest verdure crown'd ;
Adieu, ye cliffs ; farewell to you :
I tread no more your lofty ground.

* The influence of the Mahomedan opinions.

Adieu, ye rocks, whose uncouth forms,
By Fancy moulded, please the eye ;
Adieu, ye waves, now black with storms,
Now clear as yonder azure sky.
Yet often, as the circling surge
Shall yon fantastic rock embrace,
Hither her flight shall Fancy urge,
And every much-lov'd scene retrace.
Tho' Fate compel me hence so far,
My mind, my thoughts, my soul are free,
And, borne by Fancy's rapid car,
They 'll hover, Brighton, near to thee.
As round the rose, with fond delay,
The flutterer of Psyche's race,
With transport wild, and frolic gay,
His airy circle loves to trace ;
So now fair Brighton's much-lov'd site
My heart, my Muse, still keep in view,
Still in th' enchanting scene delight,
And with reluctance bid adieu.

E. S. F.

SONG.

GO, plaintive sounds, and to the fair
My secret wounds impart :
Tell all I hope, tell all I fear,
Each motion in my heart.—
But she, methinks, is listening now
To some enchanting strain ;
The smile that triumphs o'er her brow
Seems not to heed *my* pain.
Yes, plaintive sounds : yet, yet delay,
Howe'er my love repine ;
Let that gay minute pass away,
The next, perhaps, is mine.
Yes, plaintive sounds ! no longer crost,
Your grief shall soon be o'er ;
Her cheek, undimpled now, has lost
The smile it lately wore.
Yes, plaintive sounds ; she now is yours ;
That anxious tender air
Speaks o'er her heart the conquest won ;
I see you melting there.
Return, ye smiles, return again,
Return each sprightly grace ;
I yield up to your charming reign
All that enchanting face.
I take no outward show amiss,
Rove where ye will her eyes ;
Still let her smiles each shepherd bless,
So she but hear *my* sighs.

MOTHER'S SONG TO A CHILD.

SWEET golden slumbers kiss your tender
eyes, [to rise ;
Sweet smiles awake you when you mean
Sad care is heavy, therefore sleep awhile,
So shall sweet sleep thy sad-faced care
beguile.
Stay, gentle Morpheus, while she sleeps
her fill,
And bless her with some sweet illusion still.
Sleep, gentle creature, sleep ; and cease
to cry,
While I sit here, and sing thy lullaby.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1813.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May 21.*

In the Lords Scots Appeal cause of M'Adam and M'Adam, judgment of the Court below was affirmed: and it may now be considered as finally established, that by the law of Scotland, as it at present stands, a mere verbal declaration of marriage by the parties themselves, deliberately made in the presence of witnesses, constitutes a valid marriage, proveable by the verbal testimony of the witnesses, without any writing or any further testimony.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Debentures, Marine Officers Wine, Merchantmen Mates' Bond, Brass Exportation, Bermuda Trade, Irish Militia, Irish Butter, Irish Officers Widows' Pension, Irish Sugar Spirits' Distillation, Edinburgh Gaol, Edinburgh Surgeons', and a number of Private Bills, in all 74.

The *Bishop of London*, with the understanding of his brethren, opposed the third reading of the Curates Bill, which he considered as likely to produce pernicious effects, and not conceiving it gave the Bishops sufficient discretion under it with respect to the salaries of Curates.

Lord *Ellenborough* said, that the real design of the Bill was, to put men into Church livings who were not only inimical to the interests of the Church of England, but to the interests of true Christianity.

Lords *Redesdale*, *Eldon*, *Liverpool*, and *Grenville*, supported the Bill; which was opposed by Lords *Grosvenor*, *Kenyon*, and the Earl of *Radnor*. The third reading was then carried by 37 to 22.

In the Commons the same day, Leave was given to bring in a Bill to secure to Mr. Palmer a nett per centage on the proceeds of the Post-office, according to the agreement of the year 1789.

The Admiralty Registrars' Bill passed through a Committee. A clause proposed by Lord *Castlereagh*, providing that the enactments of the Bill should not have effect before the cessation of the existing interests, was rejected by 80 to 14.

May 24.

The House having, on the motion of Mr. *Grattan*, gone into a Committee, to which the Catholic Bill was re-committed, Mr. *Abbot* (the Speaker) said that the Hon. Gentleman, with whom this Bill originated, had declared that conciliatory arrangements were the only object which he had in view; that he wished not any measure of this sort to be carried without the consent of Protestants as well as Catholics; but

what prospect, he (Mr. Abbot) would ask, was there of any such concord? The leaders of the Roman Catholic party exclaimed against the Bill, as inadequate and confined in its provisions; while Dr. Troy, the Titular Archbishop of Dublin, and Dr. Milner, the Vicar Apostolic for the Midland District, had declared that, in regard to the appointment of their Bishops, it was more exceptionable than the Veto itself; and one of them had declared that, rather than consent to such provisions, it would be the duty of the Catholic Clergy to lay down their lives on a scaffold. All our legislators and statesmen had agreed that the civil authority should be vested in those who conformed to the religion of the state; while, at the same time, the measure of the danger to be avoided, was to be the measure of the extent of that exclusion. Such was the frame of the Government as established at the Revolution. It gave the most ample religious toleration to Protestant Dissenters of every description: it even relaxed the laws against them, on account of their tried loyalty and exemplary conduct. The religious doctrines of the Catholics, on the contrary, contained in them something hostile to the Civil Constitution of the country. He agreed with Mr. Burke, that it was just to exclude the Catholics from offices of State, though not from those of the Army and Navy, considering the former as belonging to the Sovereignty of the country. But he would never consent to lay open to them the two Houses of Parliament, where some one of their body, of splendid talents, but perverted ambition, might become a leader of a party, and, joining with some other faction, might form a combination of force extremely dangerous to the Constitution of the country. Were Parliament thrown open to the Catholics, there would be little chance of the present representatives for Ireland sitting in that House. He should likewise object to their appointment to judicial offices. In administering the rights of a Protestant Church, they could never give that satisfaction which was so desirable and essential. It was not the object of the framers of the Bill to secure ample toleration to the Catholic; or why was not the right of the Catholic soldier to exercise his own religious worship secured by law, and their places of worship protected? The real object of the Bill was, to give the Catholics political ascendancy. If the barriers were once broken down, it would be too late to think of repairing the breach, when the full flood of innovation had

had burst in upon us. He did not undervalue the oaths contained in the Bill; but the Catholics lived in too great a darkness and subjugation to their priests for much reliance to be placed upon them. Their clergy was daily increasing in this island; Jesuits, Benedictines, and Dominicans. It was well known that the two last orders were devoted to the Pope, whose verbal commands were implicitly obeyed; while they, in their turn, expected the same obedience from the people. It was this very principle which made Locke as a Philosopher, Lord Somers as a Statesman, and William III. as a Sovereign, declare the Catholic ecclesiastical polity incompatible with the safety of the State. We had seen it blaze forth lately in Spain; and surely it would not be a safe concomitant of the British Constitution. The main clause, however, which he should oppose, was that which went to admit Catholics to Parliament: he should move that it be struck out.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman so rarely delivered his opinion on public questions, that it must necessarily have great influence on the Committee: he regretted, however, that when, some six years ago, a Bill was brought in to open the Army to the Catholics, the House had not been favoured with his sentiments. He concluded an argumentative speech in favour of the Bill.

Sir *J. Nicholl* and Mr. *Bankes* spoke to the same effect as Mr. *Abbot*.

Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Grattan*, and Lord *Castlereagh*, replied at great length to the arguments of the Speaker; and concluded by declaring, that, as the clause admitting the Catholics to Parliament was substantially the essence of the Bill, if the former was rejected, the latter would be stripped of all those qualities from which the salutary effects of conciliating the Catholic Body were expected to flow.

Mr. *Canning* said, that the way to allay the ferments and discontents of men was to give them vent in that House. He had no fears of demagogues being admitted into that assembly; he wished to see such persons within their walls, and to conflict with them face to face. When this had been the case—he meant no invidious allusions—the character and opinions of the popular declaimer had dwindled into their native insignificance. The Hon. Member supported the Bill with his usual eloquence—the same prophecies of danger had been made on both the Scotch and Irish Unions, from the admission of members for those countries; and they had proved groundless. It was admitted, even by the opposers of the present measure, that some concession to the Catholics was necessary; there was now an opportunity for a final settlement, as far as any thing human could be final and

determinate: if this clause was negatived, he should not think it worth his while to support the other parts of the Bill; but should discharge himself of all concern in a measure which would then be fruitless and nugatory. The question was then clamorously called for, when the Speaker's amendment was carried by 251 to 247.

Mr. *Ponsonby* then moved that the Report be received this day three months; which being put and carried, the Bill was altogether lost.

May 27.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in moving for a Select Committee, to consider the Charges of the Civil List Establishment, said that the total excess of the Expenditure was 203,000*l.* of which sum 120,000*l.* had been incurred on account of the Household.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, the income of the Prince Regent, clear of all deductions, was 130,000*l.* per annum—a greater sum than was enjoyed by his Father—and it ought not to be exceeded. He was ashamed to see charges for furniture, horses, and 7000*l.* for snuff-boxes, when 100,000*l.* had lately been granted to cover all those expences. He pressed upon Ministers the necessity of increasing the income of the Princess of Wales, which was only 17,000*l.* per annum; her Royal Highness had been saved from destruction by the late expression of the public feeling.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 31.

The second reading of the *Smithfield Market Bill* was moved by the Duke of *Bedford*, who noticed its crowded state, and the necessity for its being enlarged, adding that, upon an average of five years, from 1790 to 1794, compared with the last five years, there had been an annual increase of 30,000 head of cattle, and 200,000 head of sheep.

Lords *Ellenborough*, *Eldon*, and *Liverpool*, declared it was necessary that the market should be removed to a more convenient spot; three quarters of an acre, added to the present market, would increase the nuisance, and be inconvenient to the Charter-house, and would embody a greater number of interests against the removal.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* and the Earl of *Lauderdale* supported the Bill, which was thrown out by 25 to 16.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Grattan* gave notice that he should, early next Session, move for leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

The House having gone into a Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company, and the Speaker, after some opposition, having left the chair; the first Resolution,

Resolution, which proposes the renewal of the Company's Charter for 20 years, was discussed. The principal speakers in its favour were Messrs. *Grant*, sen. and jun. (the very eloquent speech of the latter made a great impression), *Bruce*, *Ponsonby*, *Robinson*, *Gen. Gascoyne*, and *Sir J. Newport*. Mess. *Marryatt* and *Canning* opposed its being renewed for so long a period. It was finally carried without a division.

June 1.

In a Committee on India Affairs, the second Resolution, continuing the monopoly of the China trade to the Company, was discussed. Messrs. *Marryatt*, *Protheroe*, *G. Phillips*, and *Ponsonby*, strongly opposed it, as being defended on suppositions injurious to the character of the British traders, by imputing to them misconduct, imbecility, and incapacity. It was stated, but controverted by Messrs. *Grant*, that the China trade being thrown open would cause a saving of one million and a half sterling annually, by the reduction in the price of tea. This Resolution was carried without a division. The 3d Resolution being complex, and containing thirteen articles, they were separately discussed, and agreed to, except the principal, which was reserved.

June 2.

The Bill for erecting a new County Gaol in Kent, at an expence of 250,000*l.*, was thrown out, by 62 to 55. (see p. 32.)

In the Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted: 25,000*l.* to the inhabitants of St. Vincent, in consequence of the recent calamity there; 4 millions for the Army Extraordinaries of last year; 5 millions for the present year; 50,000*l.* for the Commissioners of First Fruits in Ireland; 16,548*l.* for widening the streets of Dublin; and 3 millions for the Ordnance Estimates.

In the Committee on East India Affairs, the resolution respecting the extension of the India trade to the Out-ports was supported by Mr. *Rickards*, who stated that, since the adoption of the Zemindary system, the estates had been transferred from the landed proprietors to Government, in payment of the arrears of taxes; and that the peasantry were oppressed by the impositions of an army of tax-gatherers. He conceived the trade capable of being greatly extended. Mr. R's speech was received by loud cheering.

Mr. *Tierney* spoke with great warmth against the proposed extension, as pregnant with danger; and was followed by the Messrs. *Grant*. The debate was then postponed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 3.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to 72 Public and Private Bills. The

Bill exempting Roman Catholics holding commissions from the penalties under the Test Act was read a second time.

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee on the affairs of the East India Company, all the remaining Resolutions were discussed, and, after some opposition, agreed to without a division.

June 11.

Mr. *Vansittart* said, as it was necessary to permit local tokens to continue in circulation, he should, hereafter, propose that no paper token should be issued under 20*s.* value, and that, when returned, payment should be made in Bank of England notes.

BUDGET.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that there was a deficiency in the account of the last year's taxes of 4,662,797*l.*; and he should on a future day move for a grant of nine millions to defray the arrears, and meet future exigencies of the same kind. The following was a correct estimate of the expences and resources of the country, as he had estimated them for this year.

Ways and Means.—Annual Duties, 3,000,000*l.*; Surplus Consolidated Fund, 500,000*l.*; War Taxes, 21,000,000*l.*; Lottery, 200,000*l.*; Exchequer Bills Funded 15,000,000*l.*; Debentures, 800,000*l.*; Next there was Vote of Credit, 6,000,000*l.*; Old Naval Stores, 601,908*l.* the proportion whereof for England, 531,096*l.*; Loan, 21,000,000*l.*—Total 68,806,196*l.*

Supplies—Navy, exclusive of sea service, 20,573,011*l.*; Army, 18,926,537*l.*; Extraordinaries for England and Ireland, 9,700,000*l.*; Unprovided for last year, 4,662,797*l.*; Ordnance (including Ireland), 5,101,294*l.*; Miscellaneous, 2,500,000*l.*; Vote of Credit, 6,200,000*l.*; Sicily, 400,000*l.*; Portugal, 2,000,000*l.*; India Company, 2,000,000*l.*—Joint Charge, 72,065,639*l.*; Separate Charge, 5,271,836*l.*—77,337,475*l.*—Deduct Irish proportion, 8,651,533*l.*—Total on account of England, 68,685,942*l.*—To be made upon account of England thus:—Annual Duties, 3,000,000*l.*; Surplus Consolidated Fund, 500,000*l.*; War Taxes, 21,000,000*l.*; Lottery, 200,000*l.*; Exchequer Bills Funded 15,775,800*l.*; Debentures, 799,300*l.*; Vote of Credit, 6,000,000*l.* Naval Stores (English proportion 601,908*l.*) 531,096*l.*; Loan, 21,000,000*l.*—68,806,196*l.*

The only deficient tax last year was malt, which had decreased two millions sterling. The estimated receipts of the present year, taken on an average of 1809, 10, and 11, would amount to 5,607,000*l.*; Excise 18,835,000*l.*; Assessed Taxes 6,200,000*l.*; Stamps 5,167,000*l.*; Post-office 1,400,000*l.*—making a total of 38 millions, of which there would remain disposable for this year 1,450,000*l.*; were it not that there was also a charge from the former year, which would reduce

reduce it to 500,000*l.* The War Taxes, including sugar, amounted to 10,300,000*l.*; the Property tax for the last year amounted to 9,000,000*l.*; and for the present year to 12,900,000*l.*; making together 21,000,000*l.* to which amount he should propose a vote in the Committee. After a statement of the terms of the Loan of 27 millions, which were reasonable, the Resolutions were agreed to.

IRISH BUDGET. Mr. *Fitzgerald* said, that the total supply required for Ireland was 16,571,000*l.* and the Ways and Means for raising this supply amounted to 16,631,000*l.* The charge arising from fresh taxes to be borne by Ireland within the present year was 595,000*l.* These taxes, which, though sensibly, he hoped would not be severely felt, were principally on Customs and Excise, on Coffee, Wines, Malt, Assessed Taxes, &c. He then quoted the improvement of the exchange with Great Britain, which was 6 per cent, and the additional exports, as proofs of the increasing prosperity of Ireland; and, after stating that he should propose a sinking fund for the debt of Ireland, moved the Resolutions for the above sums.

After some discussion, in which Mr. *Bankes* wished the English system of taxes and finance to be extended to Ireland, the Resolutions were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 14.

On Lord *Sheffield's* moving the second reading of the General Inclosure Bill, the Lord Chancellor objected, that it gave the owners of three-fifths of land sought to be inclosed power to do what they pleased on application to the Quarter-Sessions, without hearing the other parties; and if the latter were heard, the expence would be much greater than an Act of Parliament, the expence of which this Bill pretended to save for lands which could not afford it: the Bill would also throw all the business of inclosures into the Court of Chancery. He would oppose it in every shape.

Lord *Ellenborough* declared this to be the most arbitrary Bill he had ever seen. It gave the Commissioners the most unheard-of powers, in changing the tenures by which individuals held their property; so that, were this Bill to pass, a man might go to sleep a freeholder, and rise next morning a copyholder. He moved that it be read this day three months.

Lord *Redesdale* said, that the Bill contained near 200 clauses, against every one of which he had many objections. The first clause gave the power of inclosure to three fifths in value of the property, and the other two fifths had no other resource but submission, however unjustly treated. In this way, one individual, possessed of

three fifths of the property, might appoint his own steward commissioner, surveyor, &c.; and the rest had no redress, but in expensive litigation.

The Bill was thrown out without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee on the Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, (which originated in the House of Lords,) Sir *S. Romilly* said, he approved the principle, as it would render unnecessary any temporary Insolvent Debtors' Bills in future; but he would propose two amendments: first, that any person, after three months' imprisonment instead of six, may claim the benefit of the Act; secondly, that a person, after having been once liberated, and submitting to an examination on the part of any of his creditors, shall not be subjected to imprisonment for life, if any omission shall be discovered on his part in the surrender of his effects, even though it should proceed from inadvertency or misconception, as was to be the case by the present Bill. He proposed the first amendment, to preserve the morals of debtors, and to give them relief before they should be habituated to the practices of a prison; and the second, to prevent the introduction of a Law severer than any hitherto known, there being no Act inflicting, or even recognizing, the punishment of imprisonment for life. Sir *S. Romilly's* first amendment, allowing debtors to claim the benefit after three months' imprisonment, was then agreed to; but the second was negatived.

In a Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company, a proposition was made by Mr. *Howorth*, and supported by Sir *J. Newport*, that a declaration should be made that the Sovereignty of India resided in the Crown, and not in the Directors of the East India Company.

Viscount *Castlereagh* said, that as this was sufficiently noticed in the body of the Resolutions, he should oppose it. It was finally negatived.

The first resolution, renewing the Company's Charter for 20 years, having been read, a discussion ensued; Messrs. *Canning*, *Ponsonby*, *Creevey*, *Whitbread*, *Rickards*, *Preston*, *Horner*, and *Marryatt*, opposing it; and Lord *Castlereagh*, Messrs. *Stephen*, *B. Bathurst*, *Grant*, sen. *Bruce*, and *Lushington*, speaking in its favour.

Mr. *Ponsonby* moved as an amendment, that the Charter be renewed for 10 instead of 20 years, which was negatived by 137 to 61. The original resolution, for the renewal of the Charter for 20 years, was then carried by 184 to 14. Another amendment, proposed by Mr. *Canning*, for limiting the monopoly of the China trade to 10 years, was then put, and negatived

by

by 130 to 57; after which the original resolution, for confining it to the Company for 20 years, was carried.

June 15.

Sir H. Parnell said, that the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the Corn Laws, proposed such regulations in regard to the Corn Trade, as might increase the produce of grain in this country. Within the last 21 years 58 millions sterling had been paid to foreign countries for corn; thus rendering us dependent on them for supplies to that extent. It was the opinion of the Committee, however, that were the capabilities of this country, and particularly of Ireland, called forth, the growth of corn might be increased, and the necessity for importation removed. With this view they recommended that a system of limited and restrained importation should be adopted. The price at which importation should commence should be 95s. per quarter, and a rate of duty of 1s. per quarter, on all wheat imported below that sum gradually increasing, so that when the price was 85s. the duty on import would be 10s. For barley, he would recommend the price when importation might commence at 48s.; for oats, at 32s; and for rye, at 58s. After urging a variety of considerations in support of this plan, the Hon. Baronet moved, that the Report of the Committee on the Corn Laws be referred to the consideration of a Committee of the whole House.

Messrs. *Rose, Western, Lascelles, Gooch, Horner*, and Lord *A. Hamilton*, strenuously opposed the resolution, contending that its real object was, by raising the price of grain, to increase the rents of lands, and prevent many thousand persons in every parish from procuring bread, already too high, by their daily labour.

Lord *Castlereagh*, Messrs. *Vansittart, Preston, Brand, W. Fitzgerald, Pole*, Sir *J. Newport*, and Lord *Dysart*, supported it: it was carried by 134 to 32.

June 16.

On the Resolution, extending the export and import trade of India to the Outports, Mr. *Baring* proposed an amendment, that

the shipments from India should be confined to the Port of London alone. This occasioned a lively discussion.

The supporters of the amendment were Messrs. *R. Thornton, C. Grant*, sen. *A. Robinson, Astell*, and Alderman *Curtis*.

The opposers were Messrs. *Forbes, Courtnay*, and *Rose*. Mr. *Thompson's* speech was distinguished by great good sense and much knowledge.

Mr. *Canning*, with his accustomed felicity, applied to the reasoning of his opponents the united powers of wit and argument. He contended, that without a freedom of importing from India, the liberty of exporting would be of no advantage to the Outports, and impose an intolerable fetter upon trade—this the Company was fully aware of, and their object was to make the merchants renounce it at the expiration of four years. He likewise recommended that the Resident Governors of India should not have the power of imposing arbitrary duties on the private merchants—they had recently imposed a duty of 8 per cent. upon all cotton exported by private merchants, while they themselves paid no duty whatever.

Viscount *Castlereagh* said, he would introduce a clause to prevent this abuse.

Mr. *Baring's* amendment was then negatived by 131 to 43; and the original Resolution for throwing open the trade to and from India to the Outports was carried.

June 17.

Mr. *Wharton* said, in reply to Mr. *Whitbread*, that there was no design to cut down the fine trees on Windsor Forest and Park, and employ the purchase-money in building a magnificent palace. The timber had been numbered to prevent depredations.

The Irish Illicit Distillation Bill, which imposes a heavy penalty on the inhabitants of parishes or townships, where private stills are found, was read a second time, being supported by all the Irish Members, except Mr. *Wellesley Pole*, who said that some of the counties had paid 30,000*l.* under the former, and that, if it were levied, it would depopulate whole parishes.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, May 20. Extracts of Dispatches from Brigadier-General *Lyon*.

Hamburgh, May 8.

The advance of the different corps of the French Army to the Elbe rendered it necessary for the divisions of Generals *Tettenborn, Dorenberg, and Czernicheff*, to recross this river; they concentrated at *Hamburgh*. On the 1st of May, General *Sebastiani*, with about 7000 infantry and 3000 cavalry, moved from *Luneburg* in

the direction of *Magdeburg*. On the 4th, this corps arrived and halted at *Salzwedel*.—General *Davoust*, with about 10,000 men, including the division of *Vandamme*, occupies *Luneburg, Harburg, and Stade*; detaching small posts of unequal strength at intermediate points along the banks of the Elbe. On the move of General *Sebastiani* to his right, General *Count Walmoden* marched with the corps of *Dorenberg and Czernicheff* to *Deumitz*.

Schwar-

Schwarzenbeck, May 11.

A few hours after I had closed the letter which I had the honour of addressing to your Lordship on the 8th instant, the Enemy attacked the posts on the island of Wilhelmsburg and Ochsenwerder; but I feel most happy in reporting that they have been repulsed with considerable loss.—It appears that Marshal Davoust had collected from five to six thousand men in the vicinity of Harburg on the 8th instant. This force, with the exception of about fifteen hundred men left in Harburg, was embarked at one o'clock in the morning of the 9th. Favoured by the ebb-tide, and under cover of numerous batteries on the opposite shore, a landing was effected at Wilhelmsburg long before break of day. The number of troops stationed in this island did not exceed eleven hundred men, the Enemy gained therefore in the first instance considerable ground; but on the arrival of a Mecklenburg battalion, which was ordered immediately to their support, he was advanced upon and driven back to the boats.—A battalion of Hanoverians, commanded by Major de Berger, and a Lubec battalion, marching from Bergedorf and Zolenspiker on Ochsenwerder, to the assistance of a corps of six hundred men stationed at this post, attacked the Enemy with vigour and impetuosity on his right flank: this compelled him to retreat, and in falling back he set fire to all houses and mills in the line of his march.—The conduct of the corps under the orders of Major de Berger has been described to me as most distinguished. It was my intention to have made a particular report, on the very rapid progress in discipline which this corps has made, although so very recently formed for his Majesty's service; and it is with great satisfaction I can add, that their gallantry in the field is equally conspicuous.—Upon the advance of the Enemy, a flag of truce was sent out by General Wagher, commanding the advanced guard of the Danish Army in Holstein, with a declaration, that the forces under his command would co-operate in the defence of Hamburgh, should an attack be persevered in on that city. On the officer's return, and a continuation of the operations of the Enemy, the Danish forces actually passed the frontier, and took up a position on the Hamburg-berg, with ten pieces of cannon, whilst a line of gun-boats was at the same time stationed for the defence of the port.—I am unacquainted with the loss the Allies have generally sustained in the late affair; it is estimated at about 150 men and 15 officers. I have learnt with regret, that the Hanoverian battalion has suffered severely; 2 captains, and 80 men, being killed or wounded.—The Enemy entered Cuxhaven on the 8th inst. The detachment of the veteran

battalion, under the orders of Major Kentzinger, are safely embarked.

Downing-street, May 19. Dispatches of which the following are a copy and an extract, have been received from Lieut.-gen. Sir John Murray, dated Alcoy, 17th April, and Castella, 30th April.

[Transmitted by Lord Wellington.]

Alcoy, April 17.

MY LORD,—In my dispatch of the 14th inst. I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the army was on its march to Alcoy. In the course of the night I learned that the Enemy had, by forced marches, occupied Onteniento and Mogento, and that he would reach San Felipe before me.—As the troops were much fatigued, I halted on the 15th instant.

I have, &c. J. MURRAY.

Marquis of Wellington, &c.

Castella, April 30.

MY LORD,—In forwarding the duplicate of my letter of the 14th, I beg to acquaint your Lordship that my information respecting General Harispe proves incorrect, although it came to me from several quarters, and continued to be reported for several days.—The loss of the Enemy amounts fully to the number at which I have stated it. J. MURRAY, Lieut.-gen.

Earl Bathurst.

[*The national importance of the splendid Victory at VITTORIA will be a sufficient excuse for inserting the account of it here, though previous to its regular order.*]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, July 3. The following Dispatches have been this day received from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Salvatierra, June 22, and Irunzun, June 24.

My Lord, The Enemy's army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, having Marshal Jourdan as the Major-general, took up a position, on the night of the 19th inst. in front of Vittoria, the left of which rested upon the heights which end at Puebla de Arlanzon, and extended from thence across the valley of Zadora, in front of the village of Arunez. They occupied, with the right of the centre, a height which commanded the valley of Zadora, and their right stationed near Vittoria, and destined to defend the passages of the river Zadora, in the neighbourhood of that city. They had a reserve in rear of their left, at the village of Gomecha. The nature of the country through which the army had passed since it had reached the Ebro, had necessarily extended our columns, and we halted on the 20th, in order to close them up, and moved the left to Margina, where it was most likely it would be necessary. I reconnoitred the Enemy's position on that day, with a view to the attack to be made on

on the following morning, if they should still remain in it. We accordingly attacked the Enemy yesterday; and I am happy to inform your Lordship, that the allied army gained a complete victory—having driven them from all their positions, and taken from them 151 pieces of cannon, 415 waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, provisions, cattle, treasure, &c. and a considerable number of prisoners. The operations of the day commenced by Sir R. Hill obtaining possession of the heights of La Puebla, on which the Enemy's left rested, which heights they had not occupied in great strength. He detached on this service one brigade of the Spanish division under Gen. Murillo, the other being employed in keeping the communication between his main body, on the high road from Miranda to Vittoria, and the troops detached to the heights. The Enemy, however, soon discovered the importance of the heights, and reinforced their troops there to such an extent, as that Sir R. Hill was obliged to detach, first, the 71st regiment, and the light infantry battalion of Gen. Walker's brigade, under the command of Lieut.-col. Cadogan, and successively other troops to the same point; and the Allies not only gained, but maintained, possession of these important heights throughout their operations, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Enemy to retake them. The contest here, however, was very severe, and the loss sustained considerable. Gen. Murillo was wounded, but remained in the field; and I am concerned to have to report that Lieut.-col. Cadogan has died of a wound which he received. In him his Majesty has lost an officer of great zeal and tried gallantry, who had already acquired the respect and regard of the whole profession, and of whom it might be expected, that if he had lived he would have rendered the most important services to his country.—Under cover of the possession of these heights, Sir R. Hill passed the Zadora, at La Puebla and the defile formed by the heights and the river Zadora, and attacked and gained possession of the village of Sabijana de Alava, in front of the Enemy's line, which the Enemy made repeated attempts to regain. The difficult nature of the country prevented the communication between our different columns moving to the attack from their station on the river Bayas, at as early an hour as I had expected; and it was late before I knew that the column composed of the 3d and 7th divisions, under the command of the Earl of Dalhousie, had arrived at the station appointed for them. The fourth and light divisions, however, passed the Zadora immediately after Sir R. Hill had possession of Sabijana de Alava, the former at the bridge of Nauclaus, and the latter at the bridge of Tres Puentes;

and almost as soon as these had crossed, the column under the Earl of Dalhousie arrived at Mendonza, and the third division, under Sir T. Picton, crossed at the bridge higher up, followed by the 7th division, under the Earl of Dalhousie. These four divisions, forming the centre of the army, were destined to attack the heights on which the right of the Enemy's centre was placed, while Sir R. Hill should move forward from Sabijana de Alava to attack the left. The Enemy, however, having weakened his line to strengthen his detachment in the hills, abandoned his position in the valley as soon as he saw our disposition to attack it, and commenced his retreat in good order towards Vittoria. Our troops continued to advance in admirable order, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground. In the mean time Sir T. Graham, who commanded the left of the army, consisting of the 1st and 5th divisions, and Gens. Pack's and Bradford's brigades of infantry, and Gens. Bock's and Anson's cavalry, and who had been moved on the 20th to Margina, moved forward from thence on Vittoria, by the high road from that town to Bilboa. He had besides with him the Spanish division under Col. Longa and Gen. Giron, who had been detached to the left under a different view of the state of affairs, and had afterwards been recalled, and had arrived on the 20th at Orduna, marched that morning from thence, so as to be in the field in readiness to support Sir T. Graham, if his support had been required.—The Enemy had a division of infantry and some cavalry advanced on the great road from Vittoria to Bilboa, resting their right on some strong heights covering the village of Gamarra Maior. Both Gamarra and Abechuco were strongly occupied, as *têtes-de-pont* to the bridges over the Zadora at these places. Gen. Pack, with his Portuguese brigade, and Col. Longa, with the Spanish division, were directed to turn and gain the heights, supported by Gen. Anson's brigade of light dragoons, and the 5th division of infantry, under the command of Gen. Oswald, who was desired to take the command of all these troops. Sir T. Graham reports that, in the execution of this service, the Portuguese and Spanish troops behaved admirably. The 4th and 8th Caçadores particularly distinguished themselves. Col. Longa being on the left, took possession of Gamarra Menor.—As soon as the heights were in our possession, the village of Gamarra Maior was most gallantly stormed and carried by Gen. Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which advanced in columns of battalions, under a very heavy fire of artillery and musquetry, without firing a shot, assisted by two guns of Major Lawson's brigade of artillery. The Enemy suffered severely, and lost three pieces of cannon.

cannon. The Lieut.-gen. then proceeded to attack the village of Abechuco, with the 1st division, by forming a strong battery against it, consisting of Capt. Dubourdieu's brigade and Capt. Ramsay's troop of horse artillery; and, under cover of this fire, Col. Halkett's brigade advanced to the attack of the village, which was carried, the light battalion having charged and taken three guns and a howitzer on the bridge: this attack was supported by Gen. Bradford's brigade of Portuguese infantry. — During the operation at Abechuco, the Enemy made the greatest efforts to repossess themselves of the village of Gamarra Maior, which were gallantly repulsed by the troops of the 5th division, under Gen. Oswald. The Enemy had, however, on the heights on the left of the Zadora, two divisions of infantry in reserve, and it was impossible to cross by the bridges till the troops which had moved upon the Enemy's centre and left, had driven them through Vittoria. The whole then co-operated in the pursuit, which was continued by all till after it was dark. — The movement of the troops under Sir T. Graham, and their possession of Gamarra and Abechuco, intercepted the Enemy's retreat by the high road to France, — They were then obliged to turn to the road towards Pampeluna; but they were unable to hold any position for a sufficient length of time to allow their baggage and artillery to be drawn off. The whole, therefore, of the latter, which had not already been taken by the troops in their attack of the successive positions taken up by the Enemy in their retreat from their first position on Aruney and on the Zadora, and all their ammunition and baggage, and every thing they had, were taken close to Vittoria. I have reason to believe that the Enemy carried off with them one gun and one howitzer only. The army under Joseph Buonaparte consisted of the whole of the armies of the South and of the Centre, and of four divisions, and all the cavalry of the army of Portugal, and some troops of the army of the North. Gen. Foix's division of the army of Portugal was in the neighbourhood of Bilboa; and Gen. Clausel, who commands the army of the North, was near Logrono with one division of the army of Portugal, commanded by Gen. Topin, and Gen. Vandermasen's division of the army of the North. The 6th division of the allied Army, under Gen. Pakenham, was likewise absent, having been detained at Medina del Pomar for three days, to cover the march of our magazines and stores. — I cannot extol too highly the good conduct of all the Gen. Officers, Officers, and soldiers, of the army in this action. Sir R. Hill speaks highly of the conduct of Gen. Murillo and the Spanish troops under his command, and of that of Gen. the Hon.

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W. Stewart and the Conde d'Amarante, who commanded divisions of infantry under his directions. He likewise mentions the conduct of Lieut.-col. O'Callagan, who maintained the village of Sabijana de Alava against all the efforts of the Enemy to regain possession of it; and that of Col. Brooke, of the Adjutant-general's department, and the Hon. A. Abercromby, of the Quarter-master-general's department. It was impossible for the movements of any troops to be conducted with more spirit and regularity than those of the divisions of the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir T. Picton, Sir L. Cole, and Baron C. Alten. These troops advanced in echelons of regiments, in two, and occasionally in three, lines; and the Portuguese troops, in the 3rd and 4th divisions, under Gen. Power and Col. Stubbs, led the march, with a steadiness and gallantry never surpassed on any occasion. Gen. C. Colville's brigade of the 3rd division was seriously attacked, in its advance, by a very superior force, well formed; which it drove in, supported by Gen. Inglis's brigade of the 7th division, commanded by Col. Grant, of the 82d. These Officers, and the troops under their command, distinguished themselves. Gen. Vandeleur's brigade of the light division was, during the advance upon Vittoria, detached to the support of the 7th division; and the Earl of Dalhousie has reported most favourably of its conduct. Sir T. Graham particularly reports his sense of the assistance he received from Col. Delancy, Deputy-quarter-master-general; and from Col. Bouverie, of the Adjutant-general's Department; and from the Officers of his personal Staff; and from Col. Upton, Assistant-quarter-master-general; and Major Hope, Assistant-adjutant, with the 1st division; and Gen. Oswald reports the same of Col. Berkeley, of the Adjutant-general's department, and Col. Gomm, of the Quarter-master-general's Department. — I am particularly indebted to Sir T. Graham, and Sir R. Hill, for the manner in which they have conducted the service entrusted to them since the commencement of the operations, which have ended in the battle of the 21st, and for their conduct in that battle; as likewise to Marshal Beresford, for the friendly advice and assistance which I have received from him upon all occasions during the late operations. I must not omit to mention, likewise, the conduct of Gen. Giron, who commands the Gallician army, who made a forced march from Orduua, and was on the ground in readiness to support Sir T. Graham. I have frequently been indebted, and have had occasion to call the attention of your Lordship, to the conduct of the Quarter-master-general, General Murray, who, in the late operations, and in the battle

of

of the 21st inst. has again given me the greatest assistance. I am likewise indebted much to Lord Aylmer, the Deputy-adjutant-general, and to the officers of the Adjutant and Quarter-master-general's Departments respectively; and to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Col. Campbell, and the Officers of my personal Staff, and to Sir R. Fletcher and the officers of the Engineers. — Colonel his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange was in the field as my Aid-de-camp, and conducted himself with his usual gallantry and intelligence. Mareschal del Campo Don Luis Wimpfen, and the Inspector-general, Don T. O'Donoju, and the Officers of the Staff of the Spanish army, have invariably rendered me every assistance in their power in the course of these operations; and I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction at their conduct, as likewise with that of Mareschal del Campo Don M. de Alava, and of Brig.-gen. Don J. O'Lawlor, who have been so long and so usefully employed with me. — The artillery was most judiciously placed by Lieut.-col. Dickson, and was well served, and the army is particularly indebted to that corps. — The nature of the ground did not allow of the cavalry being generally engaged; but the General Officers, commanding the several brigades, kept the troops under their command close to the infantry to support them, and they were most active in the pursuit of the Enemy after they had been driven through Vittoria. — I send this dispatch by my Aid-de-camp Capt. Freemantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection: he will have the honour of laying at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Colours of the 4th battalion of the 100th regiment, and Marshal Jourdan's Baton of a Marshal of France, taken by the 87th regiment. — I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the late operations, and a return of the ordnance and ammunition captured in the action of the 21st.

Abstract of Loss from June 12 to 21. — *British*, 2 serjeants, 9 rank and file, 9 horses killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 62 rank and file, 13 horses wounded. — *Portuguese*, 3 rank and file killed; 1 Major, 1 captain, 3 serjeants, 16 rank and file, wounded.

On the 21st. — *British Loss*, 1 lieut.-col. 6 captains, 10 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 15 serjeants, 4 drummers, 460 rank and file, 92 horses, killed; 1 general staff, 7 lieut.-colonels, 5 majors, 40 captains, 87 lieutenants, 22 ensigns, 5 staff, 123 serjeants, 13 drummers, 2504 rank and file, 68 horses wounded. — *Portuguese*, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 138 rank and file, 1 horse

killed; 1 lieut.-colonel, 4 majors, 16 captains, 10 lieutenants, 19 ensigns, 2 staff, 35 serjeants, 1 drummer, 811 rank and file, 68 horses wounded. — *Spanish*, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 85 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 1 lieut.-colonel, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 453 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total, 1 lieut.-colonel, 10 captains, 14 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 1 staff, 19 serjeants, 5 drummers, 683 rank and file, 93 horses killed; 2 general staff, 9 lieut.-colonels, 9 majors, 59 captains, 103 lieutenants, 41 ensigns, 7 staff, 158 serjeants, 14 drummers, 3768 rank and file, 68 horses, wounded. — N. B. 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 263 rank and file, have been returned missing, by the several corps of the army, British and Portuguese; it is supposed that the greater number of them lost their regiments in the course of the night, and that very few have fallen into the hands of the Enemy.

Names of British Officers killed. — 11th light dragoons, Lieut. G. Thelluson, attached to the 16th. 12th ditto, Cornet Hammond. 18th hussars, Capt. Turing. 4th foot, 1st batt. Lieut. Thorn, and Adj. Barker. 5th, Capt. Adams and Ensign Bolton. 47th, 2d batt. Lieuts. Harley and Hill. 51st, Lieut. Percy. 52d, 1st batt. Capt. Curry. 68th, Capt. Anderson and Ensign Parvin. 71st, 1st batt. Lieut.-col. Hon. H. Cadogan, Capt. Hall, and Lieut. C. M'Kensey. 82d, 1st batt. Lieut. Carroll. 83d ditto, 2d batt. Lieuts. Bloxam and Lindsay. 87th, 2d batt. Ensign Greedy. 95th, 3d batt. Lieut. L. Campbell. 94th ditto, 1st batt. Volunteer Enright.

Names of the Portuguese Officers killed. — 9th reg. Ensign M. C. Reyo, Dns. Joao Matiro. 16th, Capt. Lynch. 21st, Capts. Sequeira, and D'Aro; Lieut. Palmer. 6th Caçadores, Ensign A. Ozzorio.

[The Names of Officers wounded shall be given in a future Number.]

Return of Ordnance, Carriages, and Ammunition captured — Brass Ordnance on Travelling Carriages, 28 12 pounder guns, 42 8-pounder guns, 43 4-pounder guns, 3 8-inch howitzers, 20 6-inch, 3 4-inch, and 2 5-inch ditto, and 2 6-inch mortars. Total 151. — Caissons, 56 12-pounder guns, 76 8-pounder guns, 63 4-pounder guns, 7 8-inch howitzers, 54 6-inch howitzers, 5 4-inch, and 2 5-inch ditto, 149 small arm amm. Total 415. — Rounds of Ammunition, 1936 12-pounder guns, 5424 8-pounder guns, 3434 4-pounder guns, 97 8-inch howitzers, 3358 6-inch ditto. Total 14,249. — 1,973,400 musket ball-cartridges, and 40,668lbs of gunpowder, 56 forage waggons, 44 forge waggons.

Irunzun, June 24.

My Lord, The departure of Capt. Freemantle having been delayed till this day, by the necessity of making up the returns, I have to report, that we have continued

to pursue the Enemy, whose rear reached Pampeluna this day. We have done them as much injury as has been in our power, considering the state of the weather and of the roads; and this day the advanced guard, consisting of Baron V. Alten's brigade, and the 1st and 3d battalions of the 95th regiment, and Major Ross's troop of horse artillery, took from them the remaining gun they had. They have entered Pampeluna, therefore, with one howitzer only. — Gen. Clausel, who had under his command that part of the army of the North, and one division of the army of Portugal which was not in the action of the 21st, approached Vittoria on the 22d, when he heard of the action of the preceding day, and finding there the 6th division, which had just arrived under the command of Gen. E. Pakenham, he retired upon la Guardia, and has since marched upon Tudela de Ebro. It is probable that the Enemy will continue their retreat into France. I have detached Gen. Giron with the Gallician army in pursuit of the convoy which moved from Vittoria on the morning of the 20th, which I hope he will overtake before it reaches Bayonne.

WELLINGTON.

Admiralty-office, July 3. Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted a dispatch from Sir G. Collier, dated off Castro, June 25, in which he announces the evacuation of Castro by the Enemy on the 22d ult. in consequence of the supplies of the garrison having been totally cut off by his Majesty's cruizers on that coast. Lord Keith observes, that by the promptitude and zeal of Capt. Taylor, of the Sparrow, the Commandant was obliged to retire with such precipitation as to prevent his destroying his artillery and powder, or doing any harm to the castle itself. Capt. Taylor immediately garrisoned the castle, and a party of Gen. Mendizabel's army entered on the 25th. Sir G. Collier says that five-sixths of the town are in ruins, and that the dreadful barbarities committed by the French-Italian troops, as detailed by the few surviving old women, are too shocking to be made the subject of a public letter. The inhabitants who fled are returning; but misery and poverty are at their acme. Fourteen of the savage authors of these excesses were taken in Bilboa, since the evacuation and were deservedly put to death. The whole line of coast, from Guetaria to Santona is evacuated by the Enemy.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ABOVE GAZETTE.

Downing-street, July 4. The following Dispatches have been received from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Ainpudia, June 6.

My Lord, The troops have continued to

advance since I wrote to your Lordship on the 31st ult. and were on the first at Zamora, and on the 2d at Toro. The English hussars, being in the advanced guard, fell in, between Toro and Morales, with a considerable body of the Enemy's cavalry, which were immediately attacked by the 10th, supported by the 18th and 15th. The Enemy were overthrown, and pursued for many miles, and 210 prisoners, with many horses, and two officers, fell into our hands. I enclose Col. Grant's report of this gallant affair, which reflects great credit upon Major Robarts and the 10th hussars, and upon Col. Grant, under whose direction they acted. On the same evening Don J. Sanchez surprized the Enemy's post at Castronuno, and took two officers and 30 cavalry prisoners, and he drove their posts from the ford at Pollos. The Enemy had destroyed the bridges of Zamora and Toro, and the difficulties in the passage of the Esla had retarded the movement of our rear, while the Enemy had concentrated their force to a considerable amount between Torrelabatan and Tordesillas. I therefore halted on the 3d at Toro, in order to bring the light division, and the troops under the command of Sir R. Hill, across the Douro, by the bridge of the town, and to close up the rear, and bring the Gallician army to join our left. We moved again on the 4th. The Enemy had commenced collecting their troops towards the Douro, when they found that we passed Ciudad Rodrigo, and they crossed the Douro at Tordesillas on the 1st and 2d. The troops at Madrid and the detachments on the Tagus, broke up on the 27th, and crossed the Douro at the Ponte de Douro on the 3d, and Valladolid was entirely evacuated on the 4th. The Enemy left considerable magazines of grain at Arevalo, and some ammunition at Valladolid and Zamora. The Enemy have passed the Carrion, and are apparently on their retreat towards Burgos. I have received no accounts from Alicant since I addressed your Lordship last. I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

[Enclosure in the above Dispatch.]

Morales, June 2.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on approaching Morales this morning with the hussar brigade, the French cavalry appeared in considerable force near that place. The 10th Royal Hussars were immediately brought forward, under the orders of Major Robarts, who attacked the advanced squadrons of the Enemy in the most gallant manner; their front line made a determined resistance, but was instantly overpowered by the irresistible impetuosity of the 10th hussars, which being now supported by the 18th (the 15th being in reserve), reached their second line, and drove

drove it, with loss, to the heights, two miles in front of Morales; a position which the Enemy occupied with a large force of cavalry and infantry, and where the remains of their shattered squadrons took shelter under cover of their guns. It is with much satisfaction I acquaint your Lordship, that nothing could exceed the steadiness and bravery of the troops in this affair. I have, however, to regret the loss of a very promising young officer, Lieut. Cotton, of the 10th hussars, who was killed in the midst of the Enemy's ranks. I am sorry to add, that Capt. Lloyd, of the same regiment, is missing. I have the honour to enclose a return of the killed and wounded, and also a return of the loss sustained by the Enemy, as far as it can be ascertained.

I have, &c. C. GRANT.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have learnt that Capt. Lloyd was wounded and taken prisoner, but has been left at Pedrosa del Rey, having given his parole to the Enemy. His wound is severe, but not dangerous.

Total Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the 2d of June.

1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, 4 horses killed; 1 colonel, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, 12 horses wounded; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, 11 horses, missing.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Killed, 10th Royal Hussars, Lieutenant Cotton. — Wounded, 15th Hussars, Col. Grant, slightly. — Missing, 10th Hussars, Capt. Lloyd.

Villadiego, June 13.

My Lord, The army passed the Carrion on the 7th; the Enemy having retired across the Pisuerga, and on the 8th, 9th, and 10th we brought forward our left, and passed that river. The celerity of our march up to this period induced me to make short movements on the 11th, and to halt the left on the 12th; but on the latter day I moved forward the right, under Sir R. Hill, consisting of the 2d British, Brigadier gen. Murillo's Spanish, and the Conde d'Amarante's Portuguese divisions of infantry, and the light division under Charles Baron Alten, and Victor Baron Alten's, Gen. Fane's, Gen. Long's, Gen. Ponsonby's, and Col. Grant's (Hussars) brigades of cavalry, towards Burgos, with a view to reconnoitre the Enemy's position and numbers near that town, and force them to a decision whether to abandon the castle to its fate, or to protect it with all their force. — I found the Enemy posted with a considerable force, commanded, as I understand, by Gen. Reille, on the heights on the left of the Hormaza, with their right above the village of Hormaza, and their left in front of Estepar. We turned their right with the hussars, and Gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry, and the light

division from Isar, while Victor Alten's brigade of cavalry, and Colonel O'Callaghan's brigade of the second division, moved up the heights from Hormaza; and the remainder of the troops under the command of Sir R. Hill, threatened the heights of Estepar. These movements dislodged the Enemy from their position immediately. The cavalry of our left and centre were entirely in the rear of the Enemy, who were obliged to retire across the Arlanzon, by the high road towards Burgos. Although pressed by our cavalry, and suffering considerable loss by the fire of Major Gardiner's troop of horse artillery, and obliged to make their movements at an accelerated pace, that they might not give time to our infantry to come up, they made it in admirable order; but they lost one gun, and some prisoners taken by a squadron of the 14th light dragoons, commanded by Capt. Milles, and a detachment of the 3d dragoons, which charged their rear. The Enemy took post on the left of the Arlanzon and Urbel rivers, which were much swelled by the rains; and in the course of the night retired their whole army through Burgos, having abandoned and destroyed, as far as they were able, in the short space of time they were there, the works of the Castle, which they had constructed and improved at so large an expence; and they are now on their retreat towards the Ebro by the high road of Briviesca and Miranda. In the meantime the whole of the army of the Allies has made a movement to the left this day; and the Spanish corps of Galicia, under Gen. Giron, and the left of the British and Portuguese army, under Sir T. Graham, will, I hope, pass the Ebro tomorrow. — In the course of the 9th, 10th, and 11th, Don J. Sanchez was very active on the left of the Enemy, and took several prisoners. — I have received a letter from Gen. Elio, in which he informs me that the third Spanish army had joined the second, and these armies had taken the positions before occupied by the second army, and the Anglo-Sicilian corps, under Sir J. Murray; who had embarked, in obedience to the orders which he had received, with the troops under his command, had sailed from Alicant with a fair wind, and was out of sight on the 1st instant. WELLINGTON.

Subijana, on the Bayas, June 19.

My Lord, The left of the army crossed the Ebro on the 14th, by the bridges of St. Martin and Rocamonde; and the remainder on the 15th, by those bridges, and that of Puente Arenas. We continued our march on the following days, towards Vittoria. The Enemy assembled, on the 16th and 17th, a considerable corps at Espejo, not far from the Puente Carra, composed of some of the troops which had been for some time in the provinces

vinces in pursuit of Longa, and Mina, and others detached from the main body of the army, which were still at Pancorbo. They had likewise a division of infantry and some cavalry at Frias since the 16th, for the purpose of observing our movements on the left of the Ebro. These detachments marched yesterday morning; that from Frias upon St. Millan, where it was found by the light division of the allied army, under Gen. C. Alten; and that from Espejo on Osma, where it met the 1st and 5th divisions, under Sir T. Graham. Gen. Alten drove the Enemy from St. Millan, and afterwards cut off the rear brigade of the division, of which he took 300 prisoners, killed and wounded many, and the brigade was dispersed in the mountains. The corps from Espejo was considerably stronger than the allied corps under Sir T. Graham, which had arrived nearly at the same time at Osma. The Enemy moved on to the attack, but were soon obliged to retire; and they were followed to Espejo, from whence they retired through the hills to this place. It was late in the day before the other troops came up to the advanced position which those under Sir T. Graham had taken, and I halted the 4th division, which had relieved the 5th, near Espejo.—The army moved forward this day to this river. I found the Enemy's rear-guard in a strong position on the left of the river, having his right covered by Subijana, and his left by the heights in front of Pobes. We turned the Enemy's left with the light division, while the 4th division, under Sir L. Cole, attacked them in front, and the rear-guard was driven back upon the main body of the army, which was in march from Pancorbo to Vittoria, having broken up from thence last night. I am informed that the Enemy have dismantled Pancorbo. Col. Longa's division joined the army on the 16th, on its arrival at Medina del Pomar. The Conde del Abisbal will arrive at Burgos on the 24th and 25th. I have not received any intelligence from the Eastern coast since I addressed your Lordship last.

WELLINGTON.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington, dated June 24.

I have the honour to inclose a report which I have received from Gen. Copons, of a very gallant affair in Catalonia, on the 7th of May, by a brigade of Spanish troops, under the command of Col. Llander; and I have received a report (not official) stating, that on the 17th of May, Gen. Copons had defeated the Enemy in the position of Concal, near El Abisbal.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir, The God of armies favours the operations of that which I have the honour to command. The 2d brigade

of the 2d division, under the command of Col. Llander, has completely destroyed, on the 7th inst. a column, composed of 1500 men, commanded by the Marshal, who left Puycerda for the purpose of attacking Col. Llander's flank, while he was engaged in the blockade of Olot: four officers and 290 men were made prisoners, 12 caissons, and more than 500 muskets, and the reduction of the Enemy's number to some 300 men, are the result of this fortunate affair. Gen. Mathieu, with a corps of 6000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and five pieces of cannon, under Generals Expert and Debans, marched to Tarragona, for the purpose of protecting a convoy.—I followed with the 2d brigade of the 1st division, the 1st of the 2d, the battalion of the General, and 30 cavalry, making a total of 3200 men. On the return of Gen. Mathieu from Barcelona, I endeavoured to draw him to an advantageous position which I occupied at the village of Abisbal, where I offered him battle on the 17th. At half-past seven in the morning the fire began, and soon became general along the whole line; the attack and movement of the Enemy to turn my flank were unavailing. At half-past 12 he attacked with the greatest spirit; and, being repulsed, and vigorously pursued, commenced his retreat, in sight of our valiant soldiers.—The field remained covered with bodies and arms. The Enemy's loss exceeded 600 killed, wounded, and prisoners. One commanding, and five inferior officers, were among the first, and seven were wounded. The Enemy confessed this loss in the village, in which he left a part of his wounded, under charge of a French surgeon.—My loss is not accurately ascertained, but I know that it bears no proportion to that of the Enemy. When the different reports are received, I shall forward them to your Excellency; but, in the mean time, I have the honour to give your Excellency this information. God preserve your Excellency many years.

FRANCISCO DE COPONS NAVIA.

Head-quarters at Villafranca, May 18.

Total Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, from the 12th to the 19th of June.

12th, 1 rank and file, 6 horses killed; 1 captain, 2 rank and file, 10 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.—18th, *British*, 2 serjeants, 8 rank and file, 3 horses killed; 2 captains, 1 serjeant, 51 rank and file, 3 horses wounded; 6 rank and file missing. *Portuguese*, 2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file wounded. General Total, 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, 3 horses killed; 2 captains, 2 serjeants, 57 rank and file, 3 horses wounded; 6 rank and file missing.—On the 19th, Total *British*, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file wounded. Total *Portuguese*, 1 rank and file

file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file wounded. General Total, 1 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 19 rank and file wounded.—Grand Total from the 12th to

the 19th, 2 serjeants, 12 rank and file, 9 horses killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 78 rank and file, 13 horses wounded; 6 rank and file, 1 horse missing.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN.

Since our last Abstract was written, we have received intelligence of Lord Wellington's having obtained a most splendid and complete victory over the enemy on the 21st of June, near Vittoria; having driven them from all their positions, taken 151 pieces of cannon, 415 waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, provisions, cattle, and treasure; the colours of the 4th Battalion of the 100th regiment, Marshal Jourdan's Baton of a Marshal of France, and a vast number of prisoners. We most truly lament the loss of those gallant officers and soldiers who have bled and died to purchase this glory for their native land; but while the wreath of immortality adorns their memory, and the tears of their country bedew their graves, let it be some solace and consolation to their deploring relatives and friends, that by their loss has probably been accomplished the sublime work of a whole people's salvation. [See p. 71.] Our loss consisted only of 500 British killed, and 2807 wounded. That of the Enemy has not yet been officially particularised; but we understand that up to the 25th, 5000 prisoners had been brought in; and that their killed and wounded was little short of 15,000. The treasure found in the military chest, though previously plundered, amounted to 680,000 francs: besides which 9000 head of cattle fell into the possession of the victors. Joseph Buonaparte was in great danger of being made prisoner, one of his Aides-de-camp having been wounded near his person; and, having quitted his carriage, the intrusive king owed his safety to the fleetness of his horse. He lost all his personal effects. Our troops performed prodigies of valour; and the Life Guards and Oxford Blues greatly distinguished themselves, having made three charges in 18 minutes, and broke through the enemy's lines on each occasion. We are happy to perceive that the Portuguese and Spaniards rivalled the British in zeal and gallantry.—It is worthy of remark, that the late battle was fought nearly on the same spot with another, in which a victory obtained by the English restored a legitimate Sovereign to the Throne of Spain. Within sight of the enemy's positions on the 21st of June, and only a few miles higher up the same stream,

the Zadora, stands the village of Navarrete, where, on the 3d of April, 1367, Edward the Black Prince totally defeated Henry the Bastard, and in consequence seated Don Pedro on the throne of Castille.—The Spanish Cortes, to testify the gratitude of the nation to the Marquis of Wellington, have voted him a territorial property (it is said, of 10,000*l.* a year) out of the national domains: they have likewise conferred their thanks on him, and the officers and troops of the three nations, for their distinguished services at Vittoria.

War department, July 15.

Dispatches have been received from Lord Wellington, dated Zubieta, 10th July.—Gen. Mina reports to his Lordship that Gen. Clausel had marched from Saragossa towards Jaca. Though the enemy had withdrawn the whole of their right and left wings into France, still three divisions of the centre, under Gen. Gazan, remained in the valley of Bastan, of which they seemed determined to keep possession, as it is very rich, and full of strong positions. Upon the 4th, 5th, and 7th instant, they were successively dislodged from all their posts by two brigades of British and two of Portuguese infantry, under Sir Rowland Hill; and were obliged to retreat into France. The loss of the Allies has been only 8 killed, and 119 wounded. Among the latter is Lieut. Ball of the 34th regiment.

We have, in a dispatch from Sir George Collier, the particulars of the capture of Guitaria, on the coast of Biscay, as also the occupation of Passage, on the French frontier.

The landing and the re-embarkation of Sir John Murray are interesting topics. The re-embarkation appears to have been in consequence of the reported approach of a superior enemy. We must, however, recollect the date of the transaction, and that the re-embarkation was nine days prior to the battle of Vittoria. Sir John, however, will, no doubt, be called on to give an account of this transaction; any comments, therefore, from the public press must appear calculated to lead to a pre-judgment of his case.

FRANCE.

Letters from the French coast, of the 5th inst. state, that Joseph Buonaparte had entered France, with the French armies

armies of Spain. One of the letters has a postscript, which mentions that the British light troops had actually passed the Pyrenean Mountains, and were carrying away all the cattle.

Paris papers have been received, to the 20th instant, a month after the battle of Vittoria; and yet we find no mention of that event. Their contents are unusually barren of interest; as the Paris papers always are, when the interest that might be excited is not favourable to the French. Buonaparte, we are told, has come from Dresden to Magdeburg. The object of his journey, farther than a general review of the fortresses and troops in his rear, is not specified.

Mr. Crauford, the successor of Joel Barlow as minister of the American Government, arrived on the 14th inst. at L'Orient, accompanied by Mr. Henry Jackson, as his Secretary. They immediately set out for Paris.

The French Papers contain a decree of Buonaparte, dated from the field of battle, at Wurtchen, the 22d of May, and directing a monument to be erected upon Mount Cenis. On the front of the monument, looking towards Paris, are to be inscribed the names of all the Cantons of Departments on this side the Alps. Upon the front, looking towards Milan, to be engraved the names of all the Cantons of Departments beyond the Alps, and of the kingdom of Italy. On the most conspicuous part of the monument the following inscription is to be engraved:—"The Emperor Napoleon, upon the field of battle of Wurtchen, ordered the erection of this monument, as a proof of his gratitude to his people of France and Italy; and to transmit to the most distant posterity the remembrance of that celebrated epoch, when, in three months, 1,200,000 men ran to arms, to insure the integrity of the Empire and of his allies."—Another decree orders the foregoing monument to be erected next spring, and appropriates the sum of 25,000,000 of francs for that purpose.

M. Gardonne, mayor of the commune of Cite, in France, perished on the 24th June, in the following manner:—He was walking with some friends in the new road making from Lyons, about the hour when the workmen usually blast the rocks, which have been previously mined and charged: the signal had been given for all persons to retire: the workmen then lighted the matches, and retired to some caves out of the reach of danger. Two of the mines exploded with a loud detonation; that of the third was expected every instant, when,

on a sudden, M. Gardonne, who had wandered from his friends, appeared alone upon the road, directing his course towards the side where the match of the mine was yet burning. The workmen uttered a cry of terror. M. Gardonne turned, hesitated, being ignorant how he should avoid the danger. In an instant the mine exploded, and he disappeared among a load of rocks, which hurried him beneath their massy fragments.

GERMANY.

There is little prospect of the present Armistice leading to negociations for peace; and each party is making great efforts to increase its strength, and be in a condition to act with vigour and effect on the first notification of its having terminated. Russia, besides augmenting her forces at head-quarters, is raising an Army of Reserve, and establishing magazines on her Western frontier; Prussia continues to raise troops, and organize her population; England has sent troops, artillery, and stores, to the Baltic; the Crown Prince of Sweden continues to invite the Germans to swell the patriotic legions forming under his protection; and France, in addition to the assistance she will derive from her tributaries and vassals, has had recourse to another extraordinary method to increase her levies. We observe, by two articles in the Dutch papers, that the National Guards and the Guards of Honour, (the former, like our militia regiments, raised for limited service, and the latter for mere local parade) have been excited to make an offer to join the French armies. It is becoming general throughout the Empire. At Lyons, Tours, Mentz, Blois, Nice, Colmar, and fifteen other places, the Guards of Honour had volunteered. It is probable, that the first service of these men will be to defend the French provinces adjoining Spain from invasion.

The Hamburgh Papers apprise us of another infamous exaction made by Marshal Davoust upon the inhabitants, and of a most singular method of procuring the money. The demand was an extraordinary military contribution for three months, in addition to the other sums which had, under different pretences, been extorted from the inhabitants. To procure the money, the French Authorities had persuaded the Directors of the Hamburgh Bank to advance to their fellow-citizens sums not smaller than 300 marks banco, on the security of such silver articles as they might possess, and which, if not redeemed within the stipulated time, were to be forfeited. With this money they

they were to pay the contribution; and thus, should they remain in their native place, they have no other prospect than that of being ultimately reduced to beggary by their tyrants.

The Special Military Commission at Osnabruck, on the 29th ult. condemned to death Carl Kamps, Doctor of Laws, residing at Damme, in the department of the Upper Ems, for having insulted the gendarmerie while on duty, and refused to obey the orders issued to him by the Commander of the gendarmerie. The sentence was executed within 24 hours after it was passed.

RUSSIA.

We understand, that of the first remittances made from this country, on account of the suffering Russians, the Emperor Alexander, with a degree of magnanimity that cannot be too highly praised, ordered that the British, and the descendants of British families, at Moscow, should be first relieved.

St. Petersburg, June 12.—Yesterday, the body of Prince Kutusoff Smolensko arrived at the place appointed by his Imperial Majesty for its sepulchre, in the church of our Lady of Casan. The procession left the convent of St. Sergius at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The burgher-corps of St. Petersburg arrived at three o'clock, at the limits of the city, near to the river Tarakanowka, to receive the venerable remains, of which the capital was to be the depôt. The nobles and clergy, accompanied by the Metropolitan, and the great civil and military authorities, followed on foot. The people drew the funeral car to the church door. The coffin was placed in a vault under the dome. It was covered by the trophies of the French eagles and colours, accompanied by the Turkish trophies. A genius, with a laurel-crown in his hand, hovered in the air over the hero's corpse. The people went there to render their last homage to the man of their affections. The tomb is prepared under the picture which represents the deliverance of Moscow.

Petersburg, June 29.—Accounts received from Dantzic state, that the garrison is reduced to 8,000 men capable of bearing arms. The mortality is very great among the citizens; several physicians have fallen victims: corn is their only provision: fresh meat is so scarce, that the lower class is obliged to eat that of cats and dogs, for horse-flesh costs about 18 dutchen the pound.

PRUSSIA.

A Proclamation of the King of Prussia, dated the 5th ult. states, that the suspension of hostilities had been solicited

by the Enemy; and that the use which his Majesty means to make of it, is only to afford time for the national efforts now put forth to obtain their full vigour, in order that his people may be enabled "to conquer their independence." We find by another authentic document, that the governor of the country between the Vistula and the Russian frontier is actually obliged to calm the public indignation on account of the Armistice, by an assurance, that it "will not lead to a peace, but to the renewal of a more powerful and energetic warfare."

The Prussian Government has ordered a return to be made of all consecrated gold or silver vases used in the churches of Berlin; in order, if circumstances should render necessary, to appropriate them towards defraying the expences of the war. It is proposed, if these vases should be taken for the public service, to replace them with Prussian porcelaine, the manufacture of which has been ruined by the introduction of French porcelaine.

SWEDEN.

Accounts from Gottenburgh have been received to the 19th inst. The rumours there prevalent were rather extraordinary, if we might credit them. The Crown Prince is *said* to have had a conference with the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and, which is more singular still, the Emperor of Austria. We must, till we have more circumstantial assurance, express our doubts of the accuracy of these reports. The result of the conference (supposing such an one to have taken place) is buried in obscurity: the general opinion, however, continues to be, that hostilities would recommence at the termination of the armistice.—Intelligence has reached this country, of the Swedish head-quarters having been removed from Stralsund, towards Wittenberg, a small place situated between Lentzen and Havelberg, on the Lower Elbe: and from whence, on the re-commencement of hostilities, the Crown Prince of Sweden intended to debouch upon the Hanoverian territory, and into the rear of the French armies. The force under the Crown Prince of Sweden is estimated at between 70 and 80,000 men, including Russian and German corps of 15,000.

The Court of Stockholm is said to have recently published a document, which is considered as a great advance towards conciliating Denmark. It proposes that Sweden shall abandon her pretensions to Norway, and even to Drontheim, until they shall have been appreciated and determined by the Allies; further, that the forces of Denmark, which

which may be employed in the common cause, shall not be placed at the disposal of the Crown Prince, but shall be under the command of their own Sovereign; and that the claim of indemnity for the numerous captures the Danish privateers have made in a time of profound peace, shall be postponed, if not ultimately resigned, by the Court of Stockholm.

DENMARK.

A fire broke out last month at Soroe, in the Danish territory, which destroyed the building in which the Academy assembled, a library consisting of 12,000 volumes, and all the mathematical and astronomical instruments, besides 22 houses. The church was the only building that escaped.

Norway is suffering under the ravages of famine.—Count Knudt, the Governor of that country, is said to have put an end to his existence, from despondency, occasioned by his inability to relieve the distresses of the people whom he governed. The army of 30,000 men have likewise been reduced to such distress by the want of provisions, that its officers made application to the Swedish Commander, Von Essen, who was upon the frontier with 16,000 men, for relief; which was refused.

ITALY.

By a Malta Mail, we are sorry to find a report confirmed, of the plague having broken out on that island. It has been hitherto confined, however, to the natives; the garrison is perfectly healthy.

TURKEY.

Ismail Bey, the youngest son of the Governor of Egypt, made his triumphal entry into Constantinople on the 2d May, to present the Grand Seignor with the keys of the city of Mecca, and of the holy temple of Kaaba. The Sultan received him surrounded by the great officers of state in the Seraglio. To celebrate this happy event, the batteries of the port and city fired three times every day for one week.

AMERICA.

A copy of the Speech of the American President, delivered to Congress on May 25, has been received. It commences by noticing the mission of Messrs. Galatin and Bayard to St. Petersburg, to treat for peace with England, under the mediation of the Emperor, and conclude a commercial treaty with Russia—adverts to the question of impressment, and the right of search claimed by the British, which it denies to be a belligerent right—then proceeds to notice the

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savage fury with which the war has been carried on, on our part. As an encouragement to persevering exertions to bring the contest to a happy issue, the capture of the British sloop of war by the *Hornet*, Capt. Lawrence, is quoted; and it is added, that, from the increase of the naval force, a superiority on the Lakes will shortly be obtained, where it is not already established. To prove that the army, under a proper organization, is destined to a glory equal to that obtained by the navy, the attack and capture of York Town is mentioned. By the death of Mr. Barlow, it is said, that the negotiations with France are left in confusion, which can only be remedied by the appointment of a successor. The finances, Mr. Madison allows, are in a deplorable state: to meet the expenditure of the last nine months of the present year, 29 millions of dollars are required, 16 millions of which have been raised by loans, at so high a rate of interest as $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There is no foreign trade, so that no duties can be levied; and to enable Government to carry on the war next year, Mr. Madison recommends that taxes shall be laid on the people, who, he thinks, are wealthy enough to bear them, though he acknowledges that no nation has a greater repugnance to them. The Speech concludes by an appeal to the patriotism of all classes, and exhorting them to make sacrifices, by submitting to a system of taxation to carry on the war, to defend their just rights, liberty, and independence.

In our next we shall give the official details of a most spirited action between the *Shannon* and the *Chesapeake*. The action commenced at five p. m. on the 1st of June, within sight of Boston. After a short but most severe cannonade, Captain Broke observed the enemy wavering at their guns, and instantly ordered the *Chesapeake* to be boarded, himself leading on. The heroism of British seamen prevailed, and in 15 minutes the *Chesapeake* was carried. The gallantry of every officer, seaman, and marine belonging to the *Shannon*, was most conspicuously marked. The ships, in point of guns, were nearly equal; but in men the *Chesapeake* greatly surpassed the *Shannon*, having 440, and the latter only 330; she is also 150 tons larger.

The private signals of the American navy are said to have been taken on board of the *Chesapeake*.

The American Papers ascribe the surrender of the *Chesapeake* to an explosion

sion which took place on board of that vessel, while in action.—This we know to be false.

Captain Broke is eldest son of the late Philip Bowes Broke, of Broke's Hall, Nacton, Suffolk, esq. a gentleman who was much respected throughout that county.

We have now to present our Readers with an agreeable account of the operations in Canada. It is, indeed, most gratifying to find British troops, in those remote regions, still actuated by true British feelings; and Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, acting, upon a small scale, and with very limited power, the parts of Generals, Lieutenant-generals, and Brigadiers.

Dispatches from General Sir G. Prevost, Governor of Canada, have brought the details of two victories obtained by our arms over the Americans. Both these victories were obtained by forces greatly inferior to those of the Enemy. In the first engagement, the Americans were the assailants: an attack was made on the morning of the 5th of May, upon the British force at the Miamis, under the command of Col. Proctor, by a superior force of the Enemy; in which the Americans were completely defeated, with a loss, in killed and prisoners, computed at between 1000 and 1200 men. The troops under Col. Proctor consisted of about 450 rank and file, Regulars of the 41st Foot and Newfoundland Regiment, and about 400 Militia. The loss was 13 rank and file killed, 41 rank and file wounded, and 37 rank and file prisoners. Five hundred prisoners were taken from the Americans, besides those in the possession of the Indians, of which the number was not ascertained when the dispatches were sent away.

On the 5th of June, Colonel Vincent, commanding a division at Burlington, at the head of Lake Ontario, received intelligence that the Enemy had advanced with a force, consisting of 3,500 men, 9 field-pieces, and 250 cavalry, for the avowed purpose of attacking his position.

Lieut.-col. Harvey, having been sent forward with the light companies of the King's and 49th regiments, advanced close to, and accurately ascertained, the Enemy's position, and proposed to Col. Vincent a night attack on his camp. Col. Vincent, adopting the suggestion, advanced the same night with a detachment of the 8th and 49th regiments, amounting to 704 firelocks. The Enemy was completely surprised and routed; and his camp, with 4 pieces of ordnance, Brig.-Generals Chandler and Winsor, the first and second in command, remained in the hands of the British. The loss

on the part of the British was 19 killed, 113 wounded, and 52 missing.

The skill and gallantry of Cols. Proctor, Vincent, and Harvey, merit praise and reward. The Enemy must, from the result of these engagements, perceive the futility of his attempts to dispossess Great Britain of Canada. It is said, that Sir James Yeo, on receiving intelligence of this last defeat, sailed from York Harbour with the flotilla, to cut off the retreat of the boats employed on the expedition.

IRELAND.

July 12. A shocking outrage was committed at *Belfast*. The Orange Lodges of that town having walked in procession, were, on their return, pelted by the mob, when some of the Orangemen fired; in consequence of which, two persons were killed, and one dreadfully wounded.

Earl Howden has proposed the erection of a monument in *Dublin*, to commemorate the services of Lord Wellington; to be defrayed by public subscriptions.

COUNTRY NEWS.

June 27. During a violent thunder storm last week, ten head of deer belonging to Sir Oswald Mosley, at *Rolleston*, Staffordshire, were killed by the lightning.

Last week, upwards of 700 dogs, belonging to the French prisoners at *Stapleton*, were ordered to be killed, in consequence of some of the prisoners having thrown several dead ones into a well.

July 1. A most atrocious murder was perpetrated in the night at a colliery called *Woodsess*, near Kirkmuirhill, Lanarkshire, on the body of Agnes Watson, who wrought at the said colliery.

July 8. About eight o'clock in the morning, the white hemp store-house at *Woolwich* was discovered to be on fire; conjectured to have been caused by the fire-works exhibited the preceding evening; and several thousand pounds worth of hemp was consumed.

July 8. This night, on the return of the new coach from Leeds, the horses set off at full gallop at the top of *Hellyhill*, and at the bottom of the hill the coach fell over, by which accident Mr. Joshua Mulner, the only inside passenger, was killed on the spot. Mr. Sykes, of Bolton, in Lancashire, engine-maker, one of the outside passengers, died at one o'clock the next morning; the coachman is not likely to survive; a gentleman from Bolton, had his shoulder dislocated; a person of the name of Riley, of Halifax, had his leg and thigh shattered to pieces; and a man from Owendon had his leg broken.

July 18. Several estates belonging to the Duke of Devonshire were sold at *Nottingham* last week. They fetched, in the aggregate, near 240,000*l.* Among the purchasers were, Robert Holden, esq. of Darley-abbey, Mr. Breedon, Ichabod Wright, esq. Lord Middleton, James Hooley, esq. John Bates, esq. Mr. Damms, &c. The duty arising from the sale amounts to about 6,000*l.*, above one-fourth more than the whole rental.

July 25. An explosion of fire-damp took place last week at *Collingwood Main Colliery*, near North Shields, by which eight men were killed, and two severely burnt. A number of horses were also suffocated.

A mineral water, having the properties of the Cheltenham and Leamington spas, has lately been found in a field near *Melksham*, Wilts.

A bed of coal has recently been discovered at *Kirkby Moor*, in Lincolnshire; between Horncastle and Tattershall, and about a mile from the River Witham.

A Scotch Naturalist has taken much pains to rebut the conceits of Dr. Johnson, by publishing an account of large trees in Scotland. He mentions an oak 24 feet six inches round, at four feet from the ground; an ash, at Kilmalie, in Lochaber, 58 feet round; and another at Bonhil 34 feet round, at four feet from the ground; a chesnut, at Finhaven, was 42 feet eight inches round; and a yew, at Fortingal, 52 feet round.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday, June 20.

A man of the name of Welch *alias* Baker, and a woman of the name of Baker *alias* Murphy, who cohabited in a house in the coal-yard, Drury-lane, were quarrelling together during Sunday evening, and until a late hour at night; during which time he pushed her down stairs, dragged her up again, and forced her into their room. The landlord threatened to send Welch to the watch-house, but the menaces of the ruffian prevented further interference; and about twelve o'clock he shut himself up in his room with the woman; after which, her screams and cries were repeatedly heard, as well as blows. About half past six o'clock, Monday morning, a woman who lodges in the house, knocked at the door, but no answer being given, opened it, and found Mary Baker on the bed, dead, but still warm, with several cuts on her head, and her breast black from the blows she had received. On Wednesday, an inquisition was taken, and the witnesses proved that the deceased was much intoxicated the evening before she was found dead; Mr. John Jarvis, a medical

man, of New Compton-street, stated, that there did not appear any material marks of violence on the body, and that her death might have happened from the effects of drinking and passion. The Jury returned a verdict that she died by *suffocation* or *apoplexy*.

Tuesday, June 29.

This morning, about two o'clock, Mr. Oakley, of Kennington-lane, was pursued as he was returning home, by two men named Ballantyne and Ward, the latter of whom dangerously wounded him with a blunderbuss. They imagined, that Mr. Oakley, who had stopped opposite their house in conversation with a woman that was passing, had been attempting to get into the house, by forcing the shutters.

Monday, July 5.

The first stone was laid, opposite Cripplegate Church, of the new Prison, which is to be solely appropriated to the imprisonment of London and Middlesex Debtors, instead of confining those unfortunate persons, as heretofore, in the Criminal Prisons of the Metropolis. Mr. Alderman Wood, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to superintend the building, laid the stone, attended by the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, Mr. Whitbread, and many other persons of distinction, besides a vast concourse of spectators. The publick are indebted for this improvement to Sir Richard Phillips, who, when Sheriff in 1807-8, greatly exerted himself to reform all the Prisons, and published *A Letter to the Livery of London* on that and other subjects; which work, on being referred to the examination of a Committee of the Corporation, led to a Report, in consequence of which an Act of Parliament has been obtained, and the entire plan is about to be carried into execution, to the great credit of the Corporation.

The metropolis was generally illuminated this night and the two following, in honour of the late victory. The front of Carlton-house, and that of Somerset-house, exhibited one blaze of light, with the name of Wellington in the centre, formed with lamps, and allusions to the Hero's exploits. The India-house, the Mansion-house, the Admiralty, Apsley-house (the residence of Marquis Wellesley), with the houses of the Spanish Ambassador and of the Spanish Consul, were illuminated with much taste and elegance; and many individuals made displays honourable to their patriotism, and evincing taste and feeling.

Tuesday, July 6.

A Meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, to open a subscription for the people of Canada, exposed to considerable privation and inconvenience by
their

their loyal defence of those provinces. The Duke of Kent having opened the business in an able manner, resolutions in furtherance of the object were agreed to, after which a liberal subscription was begun by the company present.

Tuesday, July 13.

The Court of Common Council voted Thanks to Lord Wellington, his Officers and Army, for their skill and gallantry at Vittoria; resolved, that the bust of his Lordship be placed in the Council Chamber; and voted the freedom of the City, in gold boxes of 100 guineas value, to Sir T. Graham, Sir Rowland Hill. The Court also voted the Freedom and a Sword to Capt. Broke of the Shannon, with Thanks to his Officers and Crew.

Thursday, July 15.

The Prince Regent held a Levee at Carlton House, which was numerously attended. A deputation of the Common Council presented a congratulatory Address upon the late victory of Vittoria; and were received very graciously. The Recorder read the Address; to which the Regent replied:—"I return you my warmest thanks for your loyal and dutiful Address.—The victory with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless the operations of the allied Army, under its illustrious Commander Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, cannot fail to have excited in every part of the United Kingdom the strongest emotions of exultation and gratitude; and it is with the utmost satisfaction that I receive such a testimony of feelings which animate the Metropolis of the Empire on this most interesting and important occasion.—Success so splendid and decisive, so glorious in all respects to the arms of his Majesty and of his Allies, is calculated to contribute most essentially to the establishment of the independence of the Peninsula on a firm and lasting foundation, and to the improvement of our prospects in all other parts of the world."

Friday, July 16.

At a General Court of Proprietors, at the East India House, Mr. Thornton said, that a case had been submitted to Mr. Adam, the Company's Counsel, who had delivered an opinion that the East India Company exists as a Corporation under the Charter of William III. which Charter is derived from the Crown, is independent of any Act of Parliament, and is particularly referred to and saved by a proviso in the present Bill.—A Resolution of the Court of Directors enters at great length into the merits, as well as disadvantages, of the proposed Bill, and, under all the circumstances of the case, submits, that its provisions may be safely acted under, as in many cases,

particularly so far as it respects the security of the dividend, it may fairly be presumed to be an improvement of the last Charter. As to the new powers granted to the Board of Controul, much will depend upon the mode in which they are exercised. The next paper read was a dissent entered by Mr. Jacob Bosanquet, because the Bill now pending in Parliament does not by any means render justice to the East India Company, has not provided for the great and leading interests of the India Empire, nor is likely finally to be beneficial or satisfactory to the publick at large.

This evening the largest rectifying still in the distillery of Messrs. Langdale and Co. of High Holborn, which contained at the time it burst 2804 gallons, caught fire, and burst with a tremendous explosion. The flames ascended to the roof of the building, but were soon quenched by the opening of a reservoir of water placed there.

Tuesday, July 20.

A Grand Festival in honour of the Battle of Vittoria, was celebrated at Vauxhall. Soon after five, nearly 1200 people were assembled in the Gardens. The dinner was in the range of covered buildings, with the addition of a temporary saloon. The Rotunda was filled by a raised semicircular table, which was appropriated to the Royal Family, the Foreign Ambassadors, the Ministers, &c. At the head was placed a seat for the Duke of York, as Chairman; and behind was ranged on raised shelves, covered with crimson cloth, a vast quantity of massive gold and silver plate (belonging to the Regent) surmounted by a bust of the Marquis of Wellington. At the back of the Duke's chair, and a little before the plate, were stationed two trumpeters, and a grenadier, holding the standard of the 100th regiment of French horse, taken at Vittoria: the Baton of Marshal Jourdan was disposed among the plate, and beneath Lord Wellington's bust. Besides this semicircular table, on the platform was a smaller square table, appropriated to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen of the City, and their immediate friends. In the saloon were three long tables; beyond that, in a temporary building, erected among the trees, the trunks of which served to support the roof, appropriately composed of the ensigns of Great Britain, Spain and Portugal, were accommodations for nearly 900 persons. The Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Sussex, Cambridge, and Gloucester, took their seats at the table about a quarter past five. The dinner was plain and cold, excepting turtle-soup. The conclusion was announced by a flourish of trumpets, and *Non Nobis, Domine*

Domine. The toasts were announced from the head of the table by a flourish of trumpets, and then, with the spirit of the antique time of Royal feasting, were returned from the foot by another flourish. About nine, the Ladies began to arrive, and were received by Lord Yarmouth. The gardens, as the night came, gradually brightened until they exhibited a blaze of splendour. The fireworks, under the direction of Col. Congreve, were let off at eleven, one, and two o'clock. About eleven, the Princess of Wales, accompanied by Ladies Campbell and Glenbervie, graced the gardens: her Royal Highness was conducted round the chief promenade several times, by the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Brunswick, and Col. St. Leger: her Royal Highness was not accommodated with a seat, the Royal Box being otherwise occupied: she departed without resting. The Duchess of York, who had remained two hours in her carriage on the outside of the gardens on account of the throng, entered about twelve. No adequate provision was made for the Ladies, who were obliged to scramble for refreshments at the buffets, and the hardest were but ill requited. Such were the allurements of the Fete, that 10 and even 15 guineas were in vain offered for a dinner ticket. Many who had secured their admission, returned without a sight of it. The obstructions to getting in and retiring, after twelve o'clock, became almost insuperable; and such a scene of confusion scarcely ever existed.

Wednesday, July 21.

At a General Court of Proprietors at the India House, Sir H. Inglis said, that Ministers had proved themselves the real friends of the Company, who, but for their interference, would have been borne down by popular clamour; and moved that the Court should instruct the Directors to notify their consent to the India Act, and their intention to fulfil with zeal the new duties it imposes. Sir H. Dallas, in a speech which carried conviction to all who heard it, seconded the motion. The Chairman said, that the Directors had done their duty—they had even fought upon their stumps—the funds were protected—the dividend was secured; and he heartily congratulated the Court upon the attainment of a Charter, which, in some instances, had exceeded their most sanguine expectations. The motion was carried with the dissent only of Mr. Randle Jackson.

Thursday, July 22.

The Prince Regent went in state to the House of Peers to close the Session of Parliament, and delivered the follow-

ing Speech from the Throne:

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I cannot release you from your attendance in Parliament without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.—The attention which you have paid to the Public Interests in the course of this Session demands my warmest acknowledgments.—The splendid and signal success which has attended the commencement of the Campaign in the Peninsula, the consummate skill and ability displayed by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington in the progress of those operations which have led to the great and decisive victory obtained near Vittoria, and the valour and intrepidity by which his Majesty's Forces, and those of his Allies, have been distinguished, are as highly gratifying to my feelings as they have been to those of the whole Nation. Whilst these operations have added new lustre to the British Arms, they afford the best prospect of the deliverance of the Peninsula from the tyranny and oppression of France; and they furnish the most decisive proof of the wisdom of that policy which has induced you, under every vicissitude of fortune, to persevere in the support of this glorious Contest.—The entire failure of the French Ruler in his designs against the Russian Empire, and the destruction of the French army employed on that service, were followed by the advance of the Russian Forces, since joined by those of Prussia, to the Banks of the Elbe; and though, upon the renewal of the contest, the allied Armies have found themselves obliged to retreat before the superior numbers collected by the Enemy, their conduct, during a series of severe and sanguinary conflicts, has nobly upheld their military character, and commanded the admiration of Europe.—I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that there exists between me and the Courts of St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Stockholm, the most cordial union and concert; and I trust I shall be enabled, by the Aids which you have so liberally afforded, to render this union effectual for the accomplishment of the great purpose for which it has been established.—I regret the continuance of the War with the United States of America.—My desire to re-establish between the two Countries those friendly relations, so important to their mutual interests, continues unabated; but I cannot consent to purchase the restoration of Peace by any sacrifice of the Maritime Rights of the British Empire.

“ Gen-

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the Services of the present year.—It is a great satisfaction to me to reflect that, by the regulations you have adopted for the redemption of the National Debt, you have established a system which will not retard its ultimate liquidation, whilst at the same time it provides for the vigorous prosecution of the War with the least practicable addition to the Public burdens.

“My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“I entirely approve of the arrangements which you have made for the Government of the British Territories in India, and for the regulation of the British Commerce in that part of the World. They appear to have been wisely framed, with a view to the circumstances which have occurred since this subject was last under the consideration of Parliament. By these arrangements you have preserved, in its essential parts, that system of Government which experience has proved to be not less calculated to provide for the happiness of the inhabitants of India, than to promote the interests of Great Britain; and you have judiciously extended to the subjects of the United Kingdom in general a participation in the Commerce of Countries within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which will, I doubt not, have the effect of augmenting the Resources of India, and of increasing and improving the Trade and Navigation of His Majesty's Dominions.—The tried and affectionate loyalty of his Majesty's People, the constancy which they have displayed during this long and arduous War, and the patience with which they have sustained the burdens necessarily imposed upon them, have made an indelible impression on my mind. Such continued and persevering exertions, under so severe a pressure, afford the strongest proof of their attachment to that Constitution which it is the first object of my life to maintain.—In the success which has recently attended his Majesty's Arms, I acknowledge, with devout gratitude, the Hand of Divine Providence. The use I desire to make of these, and of all other advantages, is to promote and secure the welfare of his Majesty's People; and I cannot more decidedly evince this disposition, than by employing the powerful means you have placed in my hands in such a manner as may be best calculated to reduce the extravagant pretensions of the Enemy, and thereby to facilitate the attainment, in conjunction with my Allies, of a secure and honourable Peace.”

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

June 23. *A Hole in the Wall*; an Afterpiece.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

July 2. *Harry Le Roy*; an Interlude.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Carlton-house, June 29. Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Alexander Hope, knighted and invested with the ensign of the Order of the Bath.

Whitehall, June 29. Major-gen. H. Clinton, Colonel of 1st batt. 60th reg. an Extra Knight of the Bath.

July 1. Charles Cavendish Fulke Greville, esq. one of the Clerks of the Privy Council in Extraordinary.

Foreign-office, July 3. Andrew Snape Douglas, esq. Secretary of Legation to the Court of Palermo.

Whitehall, July 3. Marquis of Wellington, K. G. to be a Field Marshal.

July 5. E. H. Lushington, esq. Barrister, Coroner and Attorney in the Court of King's Bench.

Carlton-house, July 13. Earl of Delaware and Right hon. Lord Graves, Lords of His Majesty's Bedchamber.

July 17. Right hon. Thomas Maitland, Lieut.-general of His Majesty's Forces, Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over Malta and its dependencies.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Henry Dampier, esq. a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench, *vice* Mr. Justice Grose, retired.

June 24. Mr. Alderman Maguay and Mr. Coxhead Marsh, Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Oxford, July 7. In a Convocation Frodsham Hodson, D. D. principal of Brasen-nose College, was admitted Pro Vice-Chancellor, *vice* James Griffith, D. D. master of University College.

William Pearce, esq. Chief Clerk of the Admiralty, *vice* Thomas Kite, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. Salter, Ibberson R. Dorset.

Rev. George Haggitt, M. A. Saxthorpe V. Suffolk.

Rev. Bartholomew Edwards, jun. B. A. Ashill R.

Rev. Thomas Ellis Rogers, Hedgeset (or Hessel) R. E-sex.

Rev. G. Jope, Chaplain of Plymouth-yard, *vice* Hughes, retired.

Rev. John Bradford, Holy Trinity R. Exeter.

Hon. and Rev. Charles Knox, Urney Parish, diocese of Londonderry.

Rev. W. Cobbold, B. D. Selborne V. Hants, *vice* Alcock, deceased.

Rev. Richard Kilvert, rector of Hartlebury, Cropthorne V. Worcestershire.

BIRTHS.

July 13. At Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon. Lady Anne Wardlow, a son.

July 15. The wife of John Isherwood, esq. of Marple Hall, Cheshire, a daughter.

July 17. In Wimpole-street, the lady of the Hon. John Thornton Leslie Melville, a daughter.

Lately, At Cockney, Lady Eyre, a daughter.

Lady St. John, a son.

In New Burlington-street, the wife of H. Vansittart, esq. a daughter.

At Kensington Palace, the wife of Major Parker, 19th Lt. Drag. a daughter.

At Hampton Court, the wife of the Hon. Edw. Harbord, only child of the late Lord Vernon, a son and heir.

At Raneliffe-lodge, Eltham, the wife of the Hon. Capt. Gardner, a daughter.

At Rolleston Hall, the lady of Sir Oswald Mosley, a daughter.

At Hay Castle, Hon. Mrs. Wellington, a son and heir.

At Orton-house, Lady A. Wharton Duff, a daughter.

At Stone House, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, the wife of Rev. W. Jones, a son and heir.

At Taunton, the wife of Brigade-major Hooper, a son.

At Blithfield, co. Stafford, Lady Harriet Bagot, a son.

At Byrn, Hon. Mrs. Morris, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 14. At Caversham, Oxon, John, Grosvenor, esq. of Oxford, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Charles Marsack, esq. of Caversham-park.

June 26. Lord Frederick Beauclerc, to Charlotte, daughter of Viscount Dillon.

June 28. At Bath, Gerald Fitz-Gerald, esq. of St. James's-square, to Catherine, daughter of the late Rt. hon. Sir Lucius O'Brien, bart.

June 29. At Monmouth, Lord Wm. Geo. Henry Somerset, brother to the Duke of Beaufort, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Major-gen. Molyneux.

Lately, Sir Lucas Pepys, bart. to Miss Askew, sister of A. A. esq. of Redheugh, Durham.

Lieut.-col. Colborne, 52d foot, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. J. Younge, of Pushlinch, Devon.

At Full Sutton, Rev. Francis Lundy, M.A. to the eldest daughter of Rev. R. Rudd, rector of Full Sutton.

At Llansans-fraid, John Hughes, esq. of Gwrthwint, to Anne, daughter and co-heiress of the late Richard Morgan, esq. of Pantyrodin, near Aberystwith.

At St. Vincent's, Andrew Neil, esq. captain in the 99th reg. to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Sir Jas. Patey, of Reading.

July 1. Rev. T. Vialls, of Twickenham, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. Sergeant Marshall, of Teddington.

July 2. Rev. Daniel Lysons, of Hempsted-court, co. Gloucester, to Josepha, daughter of John Gilbert Cooper, esq. of Thurgarton-priory, Notts.

At Edinburgh, Sir David H. Blair, bart. of Brownhill, to Dorothy Hay, second daughter of E. H. Mackenzie, esq. of Newhall, and Cromarty.

At Edinburgh, D. Monro Binning, esq. of Toftlaw, to Isabella, second daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Robert Blair, of Avon-ton, President of the College of Justice.

July 3. Capt. E. Knox, R. N. second son of the Hon. T. K. to Miss Hope, sister of Jas. H. esq. of Craigie Hall, N. B.

At Wedley, Hants, W. H. Kempster, esq. of Halfmoon-street, to Frances, second daughter of Moses Greetham, esq. Deputy Judge Advocate to H. M. Fleet.

July 5. At Bath, Daniel Stuart, esq. of Kilburn-house, Middlesex, to Mary Napier Schalch, only daughter of the late Major S. Royal Artillery.

Rev. Mr. Roberts, master of Uppingham grammar-school, to the daughter of Rev. Mr. Pochin, of Morecet, co. Rutland.

July 10. At Edinburgh, Hart Davis, esq. M. P. eldest son of the member for Bristol, to Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late Gen. Dundas, of Fingask.

July 15. At Thirsk, Rev. Lamplough Hird, A. M. prebendary of York, and vicar of Paul, East Riding, to the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Lascelles Stordy Lascelles, of Northallerton.

July 19. At Ansley, the Rev. F. Bichley Astley, M. A. rector of Marningford Abbots, Wiltshire, third son of F. D. Astley, esq. of Everley-house, in the same county, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of J. Newdigate Ludford, esq. D. C. L. of Ansley-hall, Warwickshire.

July 20. Rev. T. Bedford, A. M. of Haynes, co. Bedford, to the Hon. Barbara St. John, youngest daughter of the late H. Beauchamp, Lord St. John, of Bletsoe.

July 21. Wm. Leatham, esq. banker, Wakefield, to Margaret, only daughter of Joshua Walker, M. D. Leeds.

July 22. Thomas Hart, esq. banker, Uttoxeter, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Sheppard, bart. of Thornton Hall, Buckinghamshire.

Sir Charles Colvile, to Miss Bonell, sole heiress of Thos. B. esq. of Duffield.

L. Foster, esq. aid-de camp to Lieut.-gen. Drummond, to the eldest daughter of A. Kirkpatrick, esq. Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

July 28. George Corry, esq. of Bay View, Clontarf, in Ireland, to Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of John Aldridge, esq. of Hammersmith, and grand-daughter of Rear-admiral Toll, deceased.

REV. CHARLES COATES: and his "History of READING."

April 7, 1813. Died at Osmington, co. Dorset, the Rev. Charles Coates, F. S. A. vicar of that parish, and of Preston in the same County, and Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. He was a native of Reading, and received his education at the Free school in that town, under the tuition of his kind friend the Rev. John Spicer. From that celebrated school he went to Caius college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. B. in 1767. In 1773, he was presented to the vicarage of Preston by his old schoolmaster Mr. Spicer; who held the prebend of Preston in the church of Salisbury; and Mr. C. many years after paid a grateful tribute of respect to the memory of his kind patron.

In 1788, Mr. C. was presented by the Bishop of Salisbury to the vicarage of Osmington; and in 1791, he issued Proposals for "The History and Antiquities of Reading" (see vol. LXI. p. 1088.) which at length appeared, in 1802, much to the satisfaction of his subscribers, in an handsome quarto volume* (see vol. LXXII. p. 620). The British Critics in their Review of this work observe, "Mr. Coates has, with unwearied assiduity, gathered all that could prove interesting to the inhabitants of Reading; to whom we have no doubt this work will be extremely grateful, and it contains numerous articles very useful to general readers. The early history of the town is given in the form of annals, followed by a particular account of the siege in 1643. The account of the Gild, or Corporation, presents us with many particulars of the jealousies which frequently arose between the people of the town and the abbot of the monastery, owing to the extensive civil authority with which the latter had been invested by the charters of its founder. From the Corporation, Mr. Coates proceeds to the three parishes of St. Mary, St. Lawrence, and St. Giles. The lists of Vicars are followed by many interesting pieces of biography; and the extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts throw occasional light on the manners and expences of antient times. The history of the Abbey has considerable interest. The School ranks among the earliest foundations of its kind. Sir Thomas White, when he founded St. John's College, Oxford, gave it two Fellowships. Abp. Laud, who went to College upon one them, was by far the most liberal benefactor it ever had. This part of Mr. Coates's work concludes with a list of the scholars elected to St. John's, the subjects

* It may be worth while to notice, as a bibliographical remark, that only 25 copies of the "History" were printed on Imperial Paper.

of the annual exercises, and some valuable biographical anecdotes of the Masters. Among the persons of note recorded as natives of the town, we see with pleasure the names of Sir Thomas White, archbishop Laud, and Mr. James Meyrick. These lives have a great deal of interest. The work is illustrated by eight neat plates, including a handsome plan of the town, but is much in want of an Index."—The work was also very favourably and fully noticed by the Monthly Reviewers, who observe, "The author before us appears fully to have comprehended the nature of his province, and to have spared no labour which was requisite, in order properly to execute the undertaking in which he engaged. He is entitled to praise for his diligence in collecting facts, for his judgment in sorting them, for the accuracy with which he weighs them, and for the fidelity and impartiality which throughout distinguish his narrative.—The most interesting portion of this work is the account of remarkable persons who have been natives of Reading; and it must be owned that its proportion in this respect is certainly a fair one. It has given several chief magistrates to the Metropolis, and two which reflect lustre on the high rank; viz. Sir Thomas White, celebrated for his charities, and Sir John Barnard, a citizen of unshaken independence, and a senator of unswerving patriotism; whose statue many venal successors every day behold without a blush, though not without a conscious self-reproach. To Canterbury this town also gave an archbishop; to the high church, a Laud; and to Ireland, a chancellor, the founder of the house of Mulgrave. It produced likewise a regicide; it boasts the fine scholar Dr. James Meyrick; and a still greater rarity, a learned printer, William Baker, who died in the vigour of life so late as 1785, well versed in the antient and in the modern languages; and whom the Frobens and the Stephens's would not have disowned.—The town is certainly under obligations to Mr. Coates; and, since its parishes are crown livings, we should sincerely rejoice to hear that the best of them had been conferred on their faithful Historian, as a reward of his diligence." This kind wish of the Reviewers was unfortunately never realized; as Mr. C. obtained no additional preferment, which we have reason to believe would have been very acceptable.—In 1810, Mr. Coates published, from the Reading Press, "A Supplement to the History and Antiquities of Reading, with Corrections and Additions by the Author," illustrated by a good general view of the town from the River Kennet. This Supplement is but little known, and is consequently

quently wanting in many copies of his work. In it are, "Poems, Prologues, and Epilogues, spoken on Public Occasions, at Reading School;" among which are some Latin Verses, spoken by Mr. Coates when at school in 1761; but written, we conceive, by his old master, Mr. Spicer.

We have dwelt longer on Mr. Coates's work, finding that it unaccountably escaped the notice of our own Reviewers, at the time of its publication; as well as from the sincere regard we entertained for its worthy author.

The long-continued ill health of his amiable wife was a source of great affliction to Mr. Coates, and brought on him a severe paralytic attack. She died Nov. 27, 1812; and her loss is recorded in his own

words, in the former part of this Volume, p. 88. In the two or three years previous to the illness which incapacitated him for literary pursuits, Mr. Coates had been actively employed in preparing for the press a new and enlarged edition of Ashmole's "History of Berkshire;" of which we know not the present state, but hope that his labours will not be lost to the publick. He had at one time also intended to publish a volume in continuation of Le Neve's "Lives of the Protestant Bishops," and had made some Collections for that purpose; which he afterwards presented to Mr. Chalmers, to be incorporated in the new and much improved Edition of the "Biographical Dictionary."

MEMOIRS OF GRANVILLE SHARP, ESQUIRE.

(From the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century.")

July 6, 1813. Died, at the house of his sister Mrs. Wm. Sharp, of Fulham, Granville Sharp, esq. youngest son of the late Dr. Thos. Sharp, Archdeacon of Northumberland, and only surviving grandson of Dr. John Sharp, formerly Archbishop of York. This venerable Philanthropist, whom every one knew, and whom every one in consequence esteemed, retained the vigour both of his mind and body till within a short period previous to his dissolution; and, without any other symptoms than those of natural decay, terminated, in his 79th year, a life actively and almost uninterruptedly devoted to the best interests of Liberty, Humanity, and Religion. He was one of the Directors of the Sierra Leone Company; and one of the first persons who set on foot the inquiry into the African Slave-Trade; President of the Association for its abolition; and the principal agent in the endeavours to establish the Colony, in the direction of which he till lately had so considerable a share.

He was the author of the following publications: I. "Remarks on several very important Prophecies; in five Parts. 1. Remarks on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Verses in the seventh Chapter of Isaiah; in answer to Dr. Williams's Critical Dissertation on the same subject; 2. A Dissertation on the Nature and Style of Prophetical Writings, intended to illustrate the foregoing Remarks; 3. A Dissertation on Isaiah vii. 8; 4. on Gen. xlix. 10; 5. Answer to some of the principal Arguments used by Dr. Williams, in Defence of his Critical Dissertation," 1768, 8vo. — II. "A Representation of the Injustice and dangerous Tendency of tolerating Slavery, or of admitting the least Claim of private Property in the Persons of Men in England; in four Parts; containing, 1.

Remarks on an Opinion given by the then Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, concerning the Cases of Slaves in Great Britain; 2. Answer to an Objection made to the foregoing Remarks; 3. Examination of the Advantages and Disadvantages of tolerating Slavery in England; 4. Remarks on the antient Villenage, shewing that the obsolete Laws and Customs, which favoured that horrid Oppression, cannot justify the Admission of the modern West Indian Slavery into this Kingdom, nor the least Claim of Property or Right of Service deducible therefrom," 1769, 8vo. — III. "Remarks on the Encroachments on the River Thames near Durham-Yard," 1771, 8vo. — IV. "Remarks on the Opinions of some of the most celebrated Writers on Crown Law, respecting the due Distinction between Manslaughter and Murder; being an Attempt to shew, that the Plea of sudden Anger cannot remove the Imputation and Guilt of Murder, when a mortal Wound is wilfully given with a Weapon: That the Indulgence allowed by the Courts to voluntary Manslaughter in Rencounters, and in sudden Affrays and Duels, is indiscriminate, and without Foundation in Law: And that Impunity in such Cases of voluntary Manslaughter is one of the principal Causes of the Continuance and present Increase of the base and disgraceful Practice of Duelling. To which are added, some Thoughts on the particular Case of the Gentlemen of the Army, when involved in such disagreeable private Differences. With a prefatory Address to the Reader, concerning the Depravity and Folly of modern Men of Honour, falsely so called; including a short Account of the Principles and Designs of the Work," 1773, 8vo. — V. "A Dissertation of the People's natural Right to a Share

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Share of the Legislature," 1775, 8vo.—VI. "Limitation of Slavery," 1776.—VII. "Law of Retribution," 1776.—VIII. "A Tract on the Law of Nature, and Principles of Action in Man," 1778, 8vo.—IX. "The Legal Means of Political Reformation," 1781, 8vo.—X. "An Account of the antient Division of the English Nation into Hundreds and Tithings, the happy Effects of that Institution," &c. 1785, 8vo.—XI. "A short Sketch of temporary Regulations (until better be proposed) for the intended Settlement on the Great Coast of Africa, near Sierra Leone," 1787, 8vo; of which see our vol. LVII. p. 162.—XII. "Remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Article in the Greek of the New Testament; containing many new Proofs of the Divinity of Christ, from Passages which are wrongly translated in the common English Version. To which is added a plain Matter-of-Fact Argument for the Divinity of Christ, by the Editor. Durham," 1798, 8vo. The first 20 pages of this important, critical, and theological Work, appeared in 1797, in the second Fasciculus of the "Museum Oxoniense," published by Dr. Burgess, the present very excellent Bishop of St. David's. A Supplement to the Remarks was, at the same time, promised, in the third Fasciculus of the Museum. "But, as many learned friends concurred with the Editor in thinking that the Remarks contain a very valuable accession to the evidences of Christ's divinity, he was unwilling to detain the Supplement, which exemplifies the rules of the Remarks, any longer from the publick; and has, therefore, prevailed on Mr. Sharp to permit him to publish it with the Remarks. He earnestly recommends them both to Mr. Wakefield's most deliberate consideration. To Mr. Sharp's Remarks and Supplement he has subjoined a plain historical proof of the Divinity of Christ, founded on Christ's own testimony of himself, attested and interpreted by his living witnesses and enemies, the Jews; on the evidence of his trial and crucifixion; and on the most explicit declarations of the Apostles after the Resurrection of Christ. What appeared to him on a former occasion (in a Sermon on the Divinity of Christ, second edition, 1792) to be a substantial and unanswerable argument, he has, in this little exercise on the subject, endeavoured to render an easy and popular proof of our Saviour's Divinity. It was printed separately for the use of the unlearned part of his parishioners; and is subjoined to this treatise for the convenience of other unlearned readers, and such as have not much considered the subject." [Dated "Durham, November, 1798."] A second edition of the "Remarks" was published in 1804, with the following letter to Mr. Sharp prefixed: "Dear Sir, I have great pleasure in pre-

senting you with a new edition of your valuable tract. That you have very happily and decisively applied your rule of construction to the correction of the common English version of the New Testament, and to the perfect establishment of the great doctrine in question, the Divinity of Christ, no impartial reader, I think, can doubt, who is at all acquainted with the original language of the New Testament. I say decisively applied, because I suppose in all remote and written testimony, the weight of evidence must ultimately depend on the grammatical analogy of the language in which it is recorded. I call the rule yours; for, though it was acknowledged and applied by Bege and others to some of the texts alluded to by you, yet never so prominently, because singly, or so effectually as in your Remarks. In the addition to the former edition, I wished to excite the attention of a learned and declared enemy to the doctrine of our Saviour's Divinity; but he is no more; and I do not know that he even expressed, or has left behind him, any opinion on the subject, or that any other Socinian has undertaken to canvass the principles of your Remarks. The publick has, however, lately seen an ample and learned confirmation of your rule, drawn from a very minute, laborious, and candid examination of the Greek and Latin Fathers, in 'Six Letters addressed to Granville Sharp, Esq. respecting his Remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Article in the Greek Text of the New Testament. London, 1802.' I have taken some pains to improve the plain argument for Christ's Divinity, which I before subjoined to your Remarks. In this edition I have prefixed to it a table of evidences by Dr. Whitby, which I hope the younger part of your readers will find useful to them in pursuing the different branches of this most important subject; and you, I think, will not disapprove, because it is conducive to the principal purpose of your tract."

In the latter part of 1812, Mr. Sharp, had shewn that his faculties retained their full vigour, by an elaborate illustration of the LXVIIIth Psalm, relative to the Hill of Bashan, and the calling together of the Jews; see before, in our Review, p. 55.

DEATHS.

1813, **A**T Cape Coast Castle, Africa, Feb. 18. Mr. Peter Golding Dalley, accountant to the African Company.

March 2. At Wilmington, South Carolina, of a decline, Mr. Daniel Hunter, son of the late and brother of the present Mr. Robert H. merchant, Bristol.

April 25. At Lausanne, Mrs. Cujat, widow of M. C. esq.

May 24. The wife of John Carter, esq. of Bolsover, Derbyshire, captain in the Scarsdale

Scarsdale regiment of Local Militia, and high constable of the Hundred of Scarsdale.

June 2. Of wounds received in the battle of Lutzen, Lieut. G. Brydges Rodney, son of the Hon. John R. chief secretary to Government in the Island of Ceylon.

June 16. Georgiana, wife of Thos. Burleigh, of Bishopsgate-street; eldest daughter of Geo. Garnett Huske Munnings, of Thorpe, Essex.

June 20. At Tenterden, Kent, when walking to church, suddenly fell down in an apoplectic fit, and without uttering a groan instantly expired, in his 68th year, William Curteis, esq. of Camberwell: his remains were interred in the family vault at the former place on the 25th of June.

At Newfoundland, aged 23, Capt. Charles J. Hobart, of H. M. ship *Muros*, second son of the late Hon. Geo. Vere Hobart. His remains were interred with military honours on the 22d of June, with every solemnity that could mark regard to the memory of a young officer, who had shewn on all occasions an active and steady courage, and an ardent desire to distinguish himself. Major-gen. Moore was present, with the officers and troops under his command, and Major Macbraire, with the officers of the St. John's Volunteer Rangers: the funeral was also attended by his Excellency the Governor, and the officers of H. M. ships in that harbour, and a number of gentlemen of the town.

June 21. Killed in the moment of victory, at the ever-memorable battle of Vittoria, Lieut. George Thorne, of the 4th or King's Own Infantry. He was a fine, handsome, open-hearted young man; and had it pleased God to have spared his life, would, no doubt, have continued, as he lived, an honour to his profession. He had seen much service; was at the attack on Copenhagen in 1807; in Sir John Moore's expedition and retreat to and from Corunna in 1809; at the storming and capture of Badajoz in 1812, in which he was slightly wounded by a spent ball (but did not return himself as so); in several other affairs in the Peninsula; and finally at Vittoria, where he closed his short but glorious career of ten years' hard service, at the early age of 26. He was killed just 109 years after the death of his great uncle, a Lieutenant also in the same regiment, who lost his life (when very young) at the attack and capture of Gibraltar in 1704, the regiment then acting as Marines on board the fleet commanded by Sir George Rooke. Ever since the raising of the 4th, or King's Own, in 1680, and which was the first corps that joined King William on his landing at Torbay, that epocha which may with justice be termed the birth of English Liberty, there has been, with the exception of a very few years, one of this antient and respectable family always in

the regiment. A more particular account of the services of this highly-distinguished corps may be seen in the second volume of the "Military Chronicle."

June 24. At Vittoria, of a wound received on the 21st inst. when leading the column to storm the bridge at Guimarra Major, Capt. G. Hay, Royal Sco's, eldest son and aid-de-camp to Major gen. And. H.

June 25. At Hull, of a mortification, aged 51, Mr. J. Whiteley, musician of the Theatres of York and Hull.

At Leicester, aged 54, Rev. Thomas Willows, of Emanuel College, Cambridge; B. A. 1782; M. A. 1785; and vicar of Wistow, with the chapelry of Kilby annexed, 1784.

June 27. In his 22nd year, William Henry Gill, only son of Henry Streater Gill, esq. of Eashing-house, near Godalming, Surrey. He went from Eton to St. John's college, Cambridge, in October 1810, and regularly kept his Terms until July 1812, with the intention of taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thus, in the very blossom of his days, expired a young man of whom his relations and friends had formed the fondest expectations. His character was fair, and unstained by vice: he had a due and serious sense of the importance of religion: he was open, honest, and sincere: firmly adhering to pure and correct principles, his conduct afforded a just and reasonable prospect that his future life would have fulfilled the early promise of his youth; he was modest and unassuming in his manners, and in his temper peculiarly soft and placid. He was the only earthly hope and consolation of his father and uncle in their declining years; and he had always been a dutiful and affectionate child. His disease was a consumption, which carried him off, without a struggle, as he was dressing himself in the morning. This faint testimony to the worth of a departed friend, is offered by one who knew him intimately, and loved him much.

July 1. In her 16th year, Susanna, only daughter of Thos. Platt, of Brunswick-sq.

At Warwick-house, Mrs. Gagrin, many years an affectionate and faithful attendant of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. Her last moments were solaced by the condescending and unremitting attentions of her Royal Highness, reflecting a lustre on the native goodness of her heart superior to all the appendages of her exalted rank.

Rev. John Venn, M. A. vicar of Clapham, and rector of Great Tey, Essex; and formerly of Sidney College, Cambridge. A Sermon preached by him at St. Anne, Blackfriars, 4 June, 1805, before the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, was printed by order of the Meeting, with a Report of the Committee, and a List of Subscribers and Benefactors.

At Tunbridge Wells, William Huntington, alias Hunt, S. S. (or *Sinner saved*) "Minister of the Gospel" at Providence Chapel, Gray's-inn-lane, &c. whose name will be remembered while his whimsical literary productions in prose and verse, such as—"The Bank of Faith," "The Kingdom of Heaven taken by Storm," &c. shall continue to enrich the libraries of the curious, and excite the admiration of his devotees. *Of this popular Enthusiast, we shall give some account in our next; and in the mean time shall be glad to hear farther from ADOLESCENS.*

At Abingdon, aged 58, Rev. John Evans, more than thirty years the faithful and laborious pastor of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters in that place.

At Bradford, Caroline, wife of William Gaisford, esq. of Seemd, third daughter of the late Thos. Bush, esq.

At Ashton, aged 18, Jane, second dau. of Mr. Stephen George, sugar-refiner, Bristol.

Mrs. Rutherford, relict of Mr. Wm. R. merchant, of Kelso.

July 2. In the Barracks, Chatham, Major Robert Smith, Royal Marines.

At Hampstead, aged 6, James-Rivers, fourth son of Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post-office.

At Castlebar-hill, Ealing, in his 79th year, Richard Meux, esq. of Bloomsbury-squ.

At Cheltenham, aged 80, Rev. Wm. Chester, vicar of Leigh, co. Gloucester.

At Mount Tavy, near Tavistock, in his 52d year, John Phillipps Carpenter, esq. in the commission of the Peace for the counties of Devon and Cornwall.

Aged 34, Rev. Thos. Morgan, B. D. vicar of Eglwswrw, rector of Bridell, and master of the grammar-school, Cardigan. He was carried to the grave by six of his senior pupils, attended by the Royal Cardigan Clarence local militia.

July 3. In Hanover-square, in consequence of her lying-in, the Hon. Mrs. Eliot, wife of the Hon. W. E.

In Red Lion-square, the wife of Mr. Williams, oculist.

In Abchurch-lane, aged 79, Caetano Dias Santos, esq. who for nearly 50 years supported the character of a merchant with honour to himself, and an example to posterity.

At Garnons, co. Hereford, after a few hours' illness, Frances Isabella, wife of Sir John Geers Cotterell, bart. M. P. for the county of Hereford; whose life was a continual, unaffected display of all the social virtues of the friend, the tenderest affections of the wife and mother, and the faith and charity of the Christian.

At Landoverly, aged 102, Mrs. Richards, widow of the late Mr. John R. who retained all her faculties to the last.

At Paris, advanced in years, Mau. Fanny de Beauharnois.

July 4. Mr. Walford, of Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

In Great Ormond-street, aged 71, Richard Hollist, esq. one of H. M. Counsel, and a bencher of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple.

At Anvers, Vice adm. Petit.

July 5. The wife of R. Kershaw, esq. of Bayswater.

At Chiswick, aged 78, Mrs. Cock.

At Turvey-house, co. Bedford, John Higgins, esq. in the commission of the Peace for that county.

July 6. At Birs' all-house, co. Leic. Sarah, wife of John Mansfield, esq.

Jane, wife of John North, esq. of East Acton, Middlesex.

July 7. At the age of about 57, exactly a week after a paralytic seizure, Richard Dyott, esq. of Fairford Hall, co. Stafford, eldest son of the late Richard Dyott, esq. by Catharine his wife, daughter of Thomas Herrick, esq. of the Newark in Leicester. Mr. Dyott was high sheriff of Staffordshire in 1798; and at the time of his death was an alderman of Lichfield, and high bailiff of that Corporation. He was the lineal descendant of an antient family, long famous for loyalty, and not less so for old English hospitality. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Christopher Astley, esq. of Tamhorn, in the parish of Whittington; but, having no issue, the family estates devolve on his next brother, William Dyott, esq. a Major-general in the army, and Aid-de-camp to the King.—A Pedigree, with an entertaining account of the Family of Dyott, and a good Perspective View of Fairford Hall, may be seen in Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. 1. p. 362.

Universally respected, aged 30, Miss Henrietta Stapells, of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.

At Cadogan-place, Soane-street, in her 19th year, Emily, third daughter of Luke White, esq. of Dublin.

At Old Windsor, the Hon. Georgiana De Grey, eldest daughter of Lord Walsingham.

Aged 52, Mr. Jos. Jackson, several years a punctual and civil distributor of Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.

At Bothwell Park, in his 81st year, Wm. Hamilton, esq.

At Burford, Salop, in his 75th year, Rev. Jas. Ingram, a magistrate for the counties of Hereford and Salop.

In Newcastle, of a typhus fever, aged 45, Rev. R. Elliott, a minister in the connexion of Rev. John Wesley, and son-in-law of the late Wm. Bullocke, esq. of Nailsea, Somerset.

At Ballindock, Gilbert Hay, esq.

July 8. In Wimpole-street, Lady Campbell, widow of the late Sir Archibald C. K. B.

At Theobalds-lodge, Herts, Nicholas Richards, esq.

In his 57th year, Rich. Grace, esq. of South-house, Oxted, Surrey.

Aged 62, Mr. Jas. Harris, of Portishead, upwards of 30 years employed in the quarantine service of the port of Bristol.

At Edinburgh, in his 68th year, William Craig, Lord Craig, one of the Justices of the Court of Session for 21 years. His Lordship had been long in a very weak and exhausted state of health, although he was for a few days on the Bench in the beginning of the present session.

July 9. At Eton, whilst on a visit to a friend, aged above 60, Robert Longley, esq. of Christopher st. Finsbury-sq. He had gone out to fish in the River Thames with a young friend, when he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and fell overboard: he was almost immediately taken up, but died soon after being carried to his friend's house.

At the vicarage, Paul's Walden, Essex, Mary, wife of Rev. R. C. Smith, and second daughter of the late Newdigate Poyntz, esq. of Hexton, Herts.

In his 80th year, Mr. Hardy, of Gadesby, co. Leicester.

In her 83d year, the wife of Mr. Date, apothecary, Bristol, universally esteemed for the excellence of her disposition and the benevolence of her mind.

July 10. In Great Cumberland-place, Lady Tapps, wife of Sir Geo. T. T. bart. of Hinton Admiral, Hants.

Margaret, wife of John Barlow, esq. of Walworth.

At Bath, Mrs. Henrietta Herbert, widow of the late John H. esq. of Nevis.

At Cavendish-bridge, in her 17th year, Sarah, eldest dau. of Mr. Thos. Thacker.

July 11. At St. James's Palace, in her 88th year, Lady Charlotte Finch, last surviving daughter of Thomas first Earl of Pomfret, by Henrietta Louisa, sole daughter and heiress of John Lord Jeffreys. Her Ladyship was married, in 1746, to the Rt. Hon. William Finch, Vice-chamberlain to George II. brother of Daniel late Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, whose honours and estates devolved upon her son the present Earl. In 1762, she was nominated to the important and distinguished station of Governess to the Royal Nursery. Her remains were removed to the family vault at Ranston, Bucks, on the 19th inst. followed by a long train of carriages, among which were five of the Royal Dukes.

In Bedford-square, Walter Shairp, esq.

In George-street, aged 64, Thos. Fleisher, esq. one of the wardens of the Goldsmiths' company.

At Totteuham, aged 56, Jos. Pratt, esq.

At Kew-green, aged 78, Mary, wife of Mr. Jos. Hobbs, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

At Ivy Cottage, Parsons-green, Eleanor, wife of Charles Hayes, esq.

At Bath, George Taylor, esq. second son of the late T. T. esq. of Cornsay-house, co. Durham.

At Staines, seized with a fit of coughing, as he had just returned from evening-service, and burst a blood-vessel, which caused instant death, John Morris, esq. banker of that place.

July 12. In Foley-place, aged 60, B. D'Aguilar, esq. late of the East Indies.

At Haverstock-hill, Mr. John Hook, sen. late of Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital.

G. Porter, esq. of Weald Side Lodge, Essex. He was bathing in a canal, not far from his house, with his three eldest sons; and owing to the slipperiness of the sides of the river, was suddenly precipitated into a channel 10 feet in depth, and not being able to swim, was unfortunately drowned.

At his father's, Loughborough, in his 22d year, Thomas, second son of Mr. John Cooke, hosier, in whom was combined virtuous and moral conduct, with industrious habits.

At Bristol, Frances, widow of Rev. Wm. Jones, of the Island of Nevis.

Drowned whilst bathing in the river, near Bradley Mill, Huddersfield, aged 19, T. Ramsden, apprentice to Mr. J. Shepherd, cloth-dresser, Huddersfield.

July 13. Mrs. Blieth, of Great Russell-street, Bedford square.

At his mother's, Hans-place, Mr. Burton, comedian.

At Bristol, aged 93, Mr. Robinson, architect, a truly honest man.

July 14. At Richmond, Surrey, after a few days illness, the Dowager Lady Heathcote, relict of the late Sir Gilbert H.

July 15. At Chatteris, co. Cambridge, aged 65, J. Westwood, esq. who served the office of High Sheriff for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon in 1799.

At Dublin, Rev. Dr. Moody.

July 16. At her mother's, Bath, Miss Wilkinson, eldest daughter of the late Jacob W. esq. of Bedford-row.

July 17. Mrs. Warburton, late of St. James's-street.

In Beaufort-buildings, Strand, Mrs. Fortescue, sister of John Stirling, esq. of Kippenross, N. B.

In Wigmore-street, aged 72, Mrs. Oliver, relict of Thos. O. esq. late of Layton, Essex.

Aged 13, John, youngest son of Richard Saumarez, esq. of Newington, Surrey.

Rev. Jas. Dods, vicar of Almondsbury, co. Gloucester.

In his 38th year Rev. A. S. Faulknor, of Aston Clinton, Herts.

July 19. At Phillach, Cornwall, in his 76th year, Rev. W. Hoekin, 45 years rector of Phillach and Gwithin.

July 22. At the British Museum, after a short illness, George Shaw, M. D. F. R. S.; of whom more in a future number.

Aged

Aged 44, Rev. Robert Dennison, rector of Westbury, Wilts, second son of the late Rev. Dr. D. principal of Magdalen-hall, Oxford.

At Kennington, the wife of Mr. R. Cottle, of Bread-street, Cheapside.

At Tunbridge Wells, Anne, eldest daughter of Col. Tining, 1st foot guards.

July 23. Aged 90 years, and three weeks, Jas. Pilgrim, esq. of Hampstead, Middlesex. Inflexible integrity, independence of mind, true benevolence, and placidity of temper, were prominent features in his character; his life throughout was calm and serene, and he met death with fortitude and resignation.

Whilst off Portsmouth, jumped overboard and was drowned, Lieut. J. Pettit, commander of the Sprightly cutter. The reason for this rash act is supposed to have been vexation on account of his incautiously communicating with a vessel from Malta where the plague is known to be raging, and thereby subjecting himself to the displeasure of the Admiralty.

At Barton-upon-Humber, Rich. Beachcroft, esq. of London.

July 24. At York, in his 68th year, Stephen Croft, esq.

July 25. Aged 15, Henrietta, only daughter of J. Ansley, esq. of Houghton, Hunts. an alderman of London.

July 26. After a short illness, aged 76, Rich. Stert, esq. of New Burlington-street.

July 28. At the British Museum, the infant daughter of Mr. H. Ellis.

July ... At Bristol, the wife of Mr. Stephen Maurice Ferriter, of London.

Lately—At his uncle's, Monmouth court, Charing-cross, in his 29th year, Mr. Jas. Birrell.

Aged 78, the wife of Mr. J. Hodges, of Margaret-street, Cavendish square.

The eldest daughter of Stephen Maberly, esq. of Reading.

At Penzance, in his 24th year, Rev. R. D. Waddilove, B. A. late of St. John's college, Cambridge, youngest son of the Dean of Ripon.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Trelawney, relict of Edw. T. esq. of Coldrinie, Cornwall.

Mr. John Foot, attorney, of Sherborne.

At West Stower, Dorset, Mr. Wm. Hunt, of Wincanton.

At Lulworth Castle, Dorset, aged 64, Rev. Leonard Brooks.

Emma, second daughter of J. J. Bullock, esq. of Falkbourn-hall, Essex.

Mr. Thos. Waldron, of Tewkesbury.

The wife of Mr. Whitford, farmer, of Wood Stanway.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Limbert, of Wimeswold, co. Leic.

In St. Martin's Stamford Baron, co. Lincoln, aged 74, Bridget fourth daughter of the late Sir Arthur Hesilrige, bart. of Nosely Hall, co. Leicester, a constant and most liberal friend to the poor.

Rev. Tillotson Laycock, late of Lincoln, and vicar of Huckthorn Gameingham, Ingham, and Owersby, more than 40 years.

Rev. G. Thomas, of Overstone, near Northampton.

At Rosilly, co. Glamorgan, Rev Wm. Jenkins.

At Cork, aged 41, W. Galway, esq.

ABROAD—At Vittoria, of the wound he received in the great battle, Lieut.-col. Fane, 59th reg. He was one of the most promising officers in the service. Early in life he went over to Germany, where he studied the military science; from thence he proceeded to Egypt, and served with distinguished credit under General Abercrombie. He was in the expedition to the Scheldt, and under Sir John Moore in Spain. In the battle of Corunna he was dangerously wounded in the head, part of his skull being carried away. Just before he embarked for Spain to join his regiment under Lord Wellington, he was advised to be trepanned; but he preferred joining his regiment, saying, that when he returned the operation should be performed!—Gallant spirit! he returned no more. In the battle of Vittoria he had his leg and part of his thigh carried off, but survived the wound some days. He wrote to some of his relations after he had received his wound. His last moments were easy and quiet. He was buried at Vittoria, the scene of his latest glory and of his death. But Government will, probably, cause a monument to be erected in this country to his memory.

At Lomberton, (N. C.) aged 50, the Hon. Edw. Harris, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in July 1813 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Swansea, 190*l.* with Dividend 10*l.* per Annum clear.—Leeds and Liverpool, 200*l.* ex Half Yearly Dividend 4*l.* clear.—Shropshire, 78*l.* ex Half Year's Dividend 2*l.*—Moumouth, 119*l.* with Dividend 3*l.* 10*s.* Half Year.—Grand Junction, 205*l.* ex Dividend 3*l.* 10*s.* Half Year.—Old Union, 100*l.* ex Half Yearly Dividend.—Worcester and Birmingham, 30*l.*—Rochdale, 45*l.* ex Dividend 1*l.*—Ellesmere, 67*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 20*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 21*l.*—Lancaster, 19*l.*—Regent's, 5*l.* 10*s.* Discount.—Chelmer, 82*l.*—West-India Dock, 148*l.* with 5*l.* per Cent. Half Yearly Dividend.—London Dock Stock, 101*l.* ex Dividend 2*l.* 15*s.* Half Year.—Albion Assurance, 46*l.*—Rock Life Ditto, 2*s.* Premium.—Imperial Ditto, 40*l.* 10*s.*—Grand Junction Water-Works, 21*l.* 10*s.*—Strand Bridge, 43*l.* Discount.—Vauxhall Ditto, 57*l.* Discount.—London Flour Shares, 4*l.* 15*s.* ex Dividend 8*s.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 22 to July 27, 1813.

Christened.	Buried.	2 and 5	132	50 and 60	127
Males - 1098	Males - 724	5 and 10	63	60 and 70	113
Females 1035	Females 672	10 and 20	41	70 and 80	94
Whereof have died under 2 years old 425		20 and 30	109	80 and 90	28
Peck Loaf 6s. 2d.		30 and 40	119	90 and 100	4
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.		40 and 50	141		

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending July 24.

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	125	11	62	0	55	1	47	8	79	11	Essex	124	0	00	0	49	0	45	6	78	0								
Surrey	125	8	63	0	56	0	49	4	82	0	Kent	120	8	67	6	54	0	47	6	75	0								
Hertford	110	10	74	0	50	2	44	0	81	6	Sussex	122	4	00	0	00	0	50	0	00	0								
Bedford	115	5	00	0	58	9	49	0	80	0	Suffolk	114	6	62	0	47	11	44	8	74	11								
Huntingd.	110	10	00	0	00	0	38	8	63	9	Camb.	106	10	00	0	00	0	33	5	62	1								
Northamp.	116	0	00	0	56	6	49	9	86	0	Norfolk	104	1	00	0	45	9	43	4	72	0								
Rutland	111	0	00	0	54	0	45	0	80	0	Lincoln	108	4	70	0	53	3	37	0	80	5								
Leicester	111	3	77	2	56	7	44	6	95	0	York	104	9	72	0	55	9	39	4	79	1								
Nottingh.	112	8	73	6	55	0	47	8	87	10	Durham	104	3	00	0	00	0	41	0	00	0								
Derby	114	1	00	0	00	0	46	2	97	0	Northum.	104	5	81	2	68	0	45	3	80	0								
Stafford	124	4	00	0	65	8	48	6	75	8	Cumberl.	103	5	83	4	56	3	41	8	00	0								
Salop	119	2	97	8	74	0	47	4	00	0	Westmor.	115	3	88	0	57	6	43	0	00	0								
Hereford	116	2	78	2	59	2	42	1	75	6	Lancaster	119	6	00	0	00	0	44	10	00	0								
Worcester	118	11	00	0	64	7	46	6	81	3	Chester	113	9	00	0	64	2	49	0	00	0								
Warwick	126	1	00	0	64	0	51	11	93	4	Flint	120	0	00	0	81	6	00	0	00	0								
Wilts	119	8	00	0	54	0	43	8	88	4	Denbigh	127	8	00	0	77	3	41	5	00	0								
Berks	131	5	00	0	51	4	44	4	78	0	Anglesea	000	0	00	0	59	0	35	0	00	0								
Oxford	123	4	00	0	58	0	47	3	78	6	Carnarv.	119	0	00	0	60	0	35	6	00	0								
Bucks	124	8	00	0	61	9	48	10	77	0	Merionet.	120	0	00	0	72	0	46	0	00	0								
Brecon	119	0	00	0	65	8	32	0	00	0	Cardigan	110	1	00	0	50	0	26	0	00	0								
Montgom.	115	2	00	0	00	0	45	4	00	0	Pembroke	93	8	00	0	47	7	27	4	00	0								
Radnor	118	11	00	0	62	5	37	8	00	0	Carmarth	97	11	00	0	56	0	30	8	00	0								
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.										118	11	00	0	00	0	37	4	00	0
116 5 74 11 58 7 42 3 80 0										Gloucest.										123	4	00	0	63	4	45	0	76	7
Average of Scotland, per quarter :										Somerset										125	0	00	0	53	1	32	2	84	0
107 8 75 5 56 9 43 4 70 2										Monmo.										131	4	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Ma-										Devon										120	4	00	0	58	9	36	4	00	0
ritime Districts of England and Wales, by										Cornwall										113	8	00	0	50	9	30	10	00	0
which Exportation and Bounty are to be										Dorset										118	6	00	0	62	6	00	0	77	0
regulated in Great Britain.....										Hants										123	6	00	0	54	5	44	9	81	0
										112										9	73	6	56	4	40	2	78	5	

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, July 28: 105s. to 110s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from July 12 to July 17:
Total 10,353 Quarters. Average 109s. 0¼d.—1s. 6½d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, July 24, 43s. 10d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, July 21, 55s. 7d.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, July 21 :

Kent Bags	9l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	9l. 0s. to 13l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	8l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto	8l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	8l. 8s. to 11l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto	16l. 0s. to 20l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 26 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 5s. 0d. Straw 2l. 2s.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 19s. 0d. Straw 2l. 0s.
Clover 6l. 12s. 6d.—Smithfield, Hay 5l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 19s. Clover 6l. 5s.

SMITHFIELD, July 26. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Lamb	5s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.
Mutton	5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day :	
Veal	5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts about 1930	
Pork	6s. 0d. to 7s. 8d.	Calves 200.	
		Sheep and Lambs 15,070.	
		Pigs 240.	

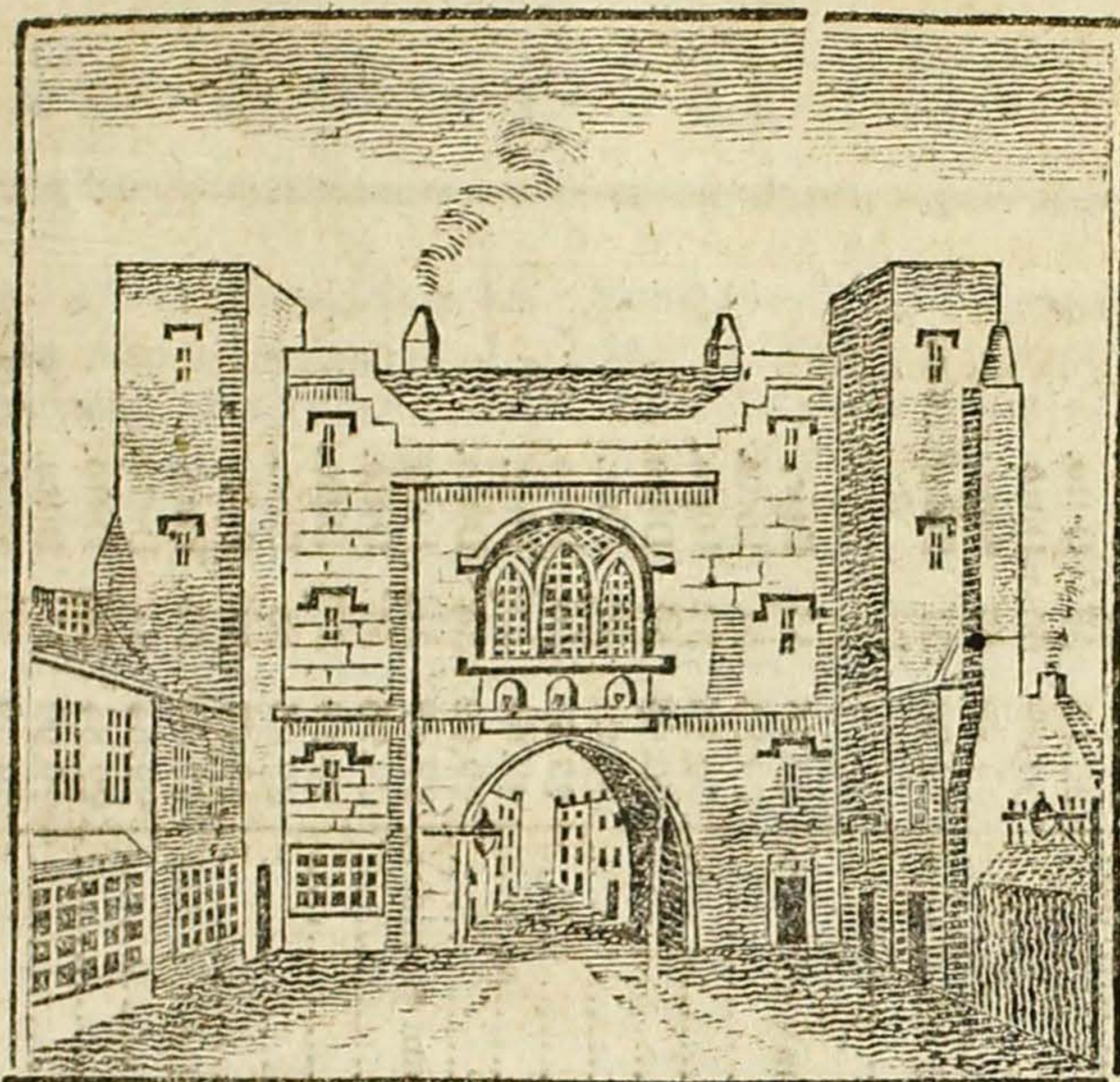
COALS, July 28: Newcastle 51s. 3d. to 53s. 6d. Sunderland 41s. 6d. to 46s. 3d.
SOAP, Yellow, 102s. Mottled 114s. Curd 118s. CANDLES, 14s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 6d.
TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 6d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 5s. 6d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 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.	Omnium.
1	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{5}{8}$	shut	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	14 $\frac{1}{4}$			4 $\frac{1}{4}$				2 dis.	par	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ pr.
2		56 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	71 $\frac{3}{8}$	shut	14 $\frac{1}{4}$							1 dis.	5 pr.	5 pr.
3		56 $\frac{3}{4}$	shut	71 $\frac{5}{8}$	shut	14 $\frac{1}{4}$							par	4 pr.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
4	Sunday														
5		56 $\frac{3}{4}$	shut	71 $\frac{7}{8}$	shut	14 $\frac{1}{4}$							par	5 pr.	5 $\frac{3}{8}$ pr.
6	215	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	shut	71 $\frac{7}{8}$	shut	14 $\frac{1}{4}$							par	5 pr.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
7		56 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{7}{8}$	85 $\frac{7}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$						55 $\frac{7}{8}$	par	5 pr.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ pr.
8		56 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{5}{8}$	72	86	14 $\frac{1}{4}$								5 pr.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ pr.
9		56 $\frac{5}{8}$	56 $\frac{3}{8}$	71 $\frac{7}{8}$	86	14 $\frac{1}{4}$							1 dis.	5 pr.	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ pr.
10		56 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	86	14 $\frac{1}{4}$			4 $\frac{1}{8}$				par	5 pr.	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ pr.
11	Sunday														
12		56 $\frac{5}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	85 $\frac{7}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$							par	5 pr.	5 pr.
13	218	56 $\frac{5}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{8}$	86	14 $\frac{1}{4}$							par	4 pr.	5 pr.
14	218	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{8}$	71 $\frac{7}{8}$	85 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$			4 $\frac{1}{8}$			56	2 dis.	3 pr.	4 $\frac{5}{8}$ pr.
15	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{5}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{8}$	71 $\frac{7}{8}$	85 $\frac{7}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$							3 dis.	2 pr.	4 $\frac{7}{8}$ pr.
16	219	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{8}$	85 $\frac{7}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$							4 dis.	par	5 pr.
17		57	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 $\frac{3}{8}$							2 dis.	5 pr.	5 $\frac{3}{8}$ pr.
18	Sunday														
19		56 $\frac{7}{8}$	56 $\frac{5}{8}$	72 $\frac{3}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{8}$							2 dis.	1 pr.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ pr.
20		56 $\frac{7}{8}$	56 $\frac{5}{8}$	72 $\frac{3}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{8}$			4 $\frac{1}{4}$			56 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 dis.	1 pr.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ pr.
21		56 $\frac{7}{8}$	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	86	14 $\frac{1}{4}$					60		3 dis.	par	5 $\frac{5}{8}$ pr.
22		56 $\frac{7}{8}$	56 $\frac{5}{8}$	72 $\frac{1}{8}$	86	14 $\frac{1}{4}$							2 dis.	par	5 $\frac{3}{8}$ pr.
23	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{7}{8}$	56 $\frac{5}{8}$	72	86	14 $\frac{1}{4}$							2 dis.	par	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ pr.
24		56 $\frac{7}{8}$	56 $\frac{5}{8}$	72 $\frac{1}{8}$	86	14 $\frac{1}{4}$						56 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 dis.	par	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ pr.
25	Sunday														
26		57 $\frac{1}{8}$	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$				167			1 dis.	par	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
27	219	57	56 $\frac{3}{8}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$				167			par	1 pr.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
28		57 $\frac{1}{8}$	56 $\frac{7}{8}$	72 $\frac{5}{8}$	86 $\frac{5}{8}$	14 $\frac{3}{8}$							par	3 pr.	5 $\frac{5}{8}$ pr.
29	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{8}$	56 $\frac{7}{8}$	72 $\frac{5}{8}$	86 $\frac{5}{8}$	14 $\frac{3}{8}$				168 $\frac{1}{2}$			par	4 pr.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.

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