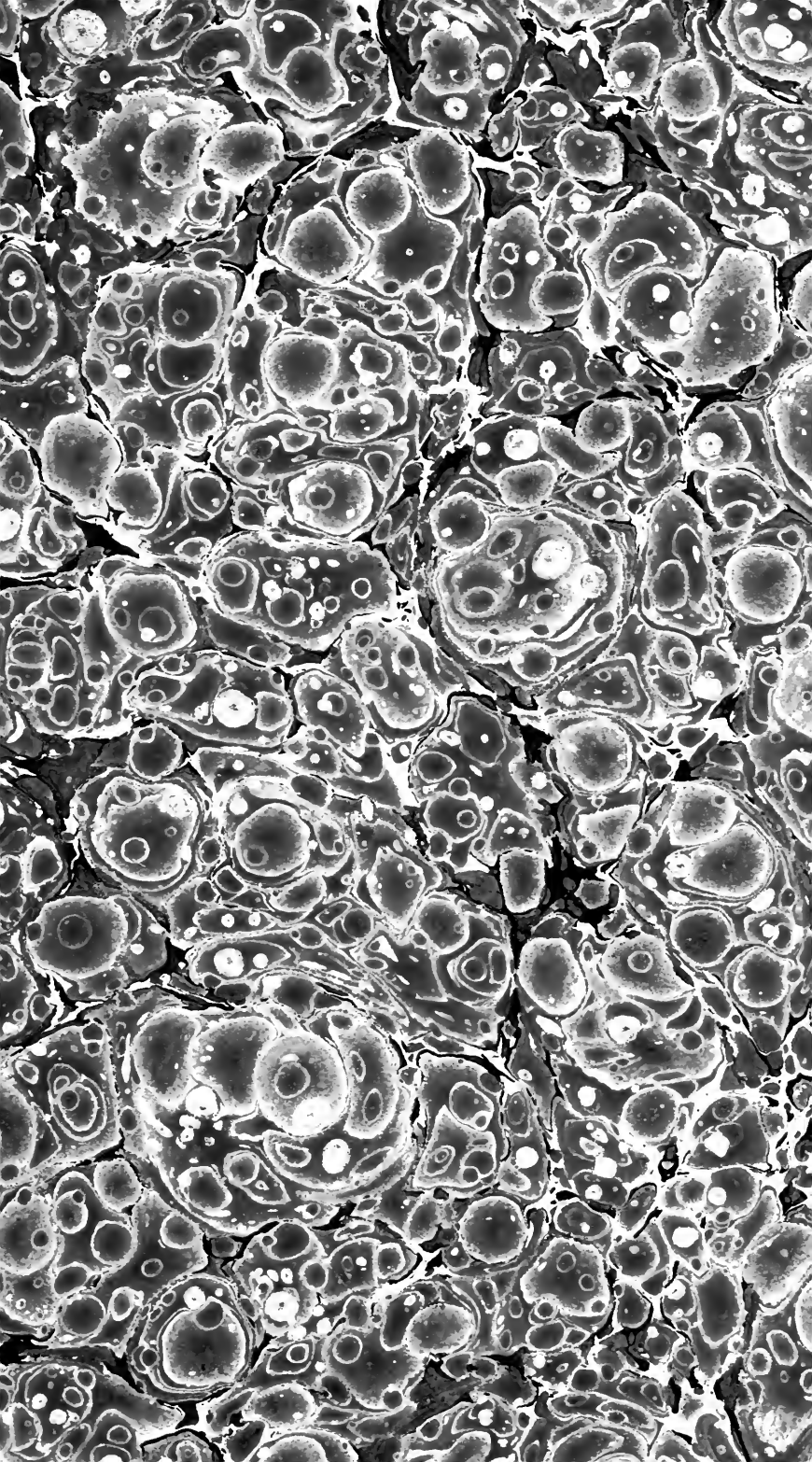


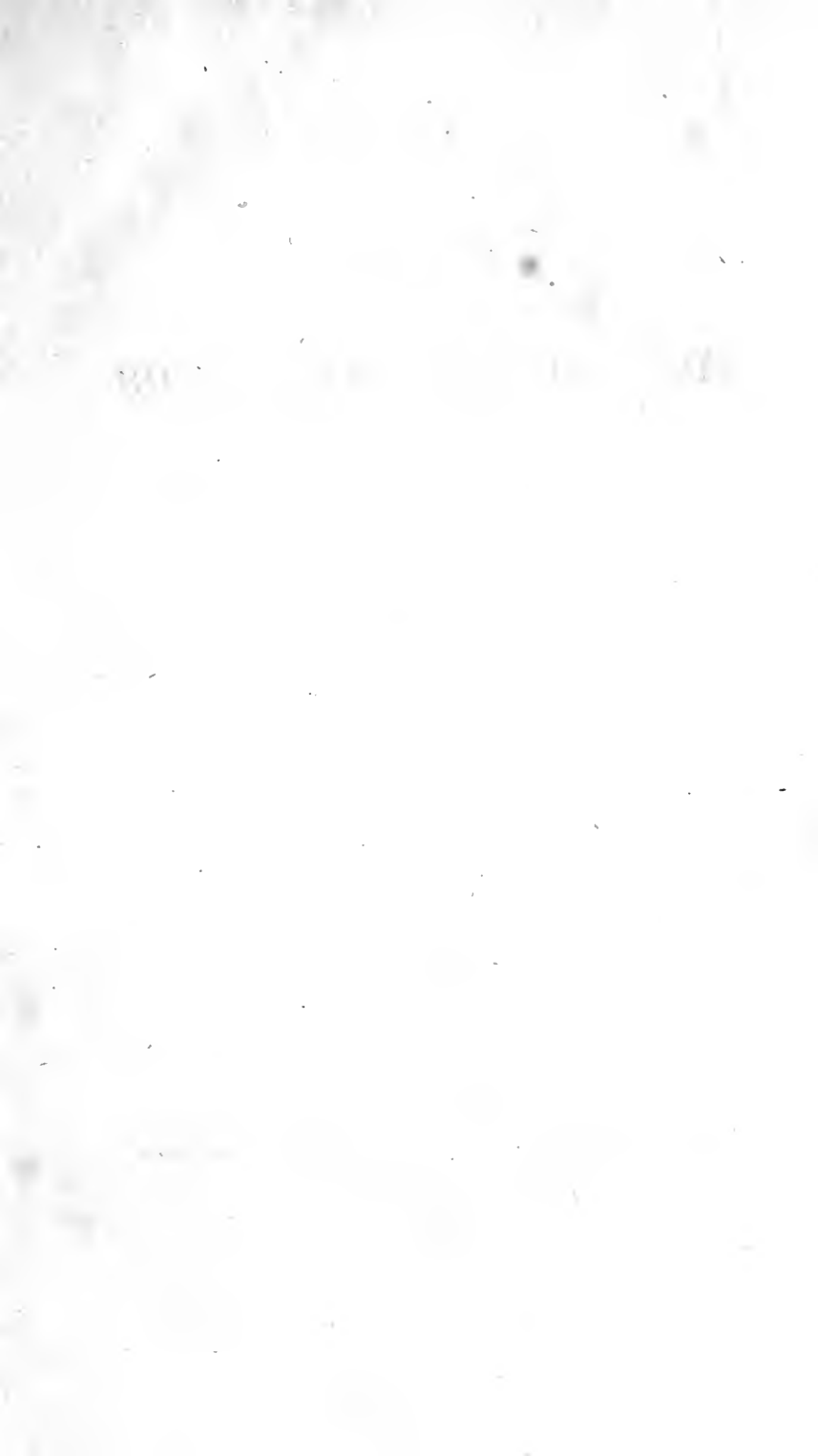
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THE
ANNUAL
BIOGRAPHY AND OBITUARY,

FOR THE YEAR

1823.



VOL. VII.



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IN presenting this volume to the public, it becomes necessary to apologize for the delay of its appearance, proceeding from causes over which the Publishers had no control; and to state, that arrangements have been made which will ensure the completion of the next volume at the close of the current year.

Authenticated Communications, addressed to the Editor, and transmitted to the Publishers, will be thankfully received.

March, 1823.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1. Introduction 1

2. The Problem 2

3. The Method 3

4. Results 4

5. Discussion 5

6. Conclusion 6

7. Appendix 7

8. References 8

9. Index 9

10. Summary 10

11. Acknowledgments 11

12. Notes 12

13. Footnotes 13

14. Bibliography 14

15. Index 15

16. Summary 16

17. Acknowledgments 17

18. Notes 18

19. Footnotes 19

20. Bibliography 20

21. Index 21

22. Summary 22

23. Acknowledgments 23

24. Notes 24

25. Footnotes 25

26. Bibliography 26

27. Index 27

28. Summary 28

29. Acknowledgments 29

30. Notes 30

31. Footnotes 31

32. Bibliography 32

33. Index 33

34. Summary 34

35. Acknowledgments 35

36. Notes 36

37. Footnotes 37

38. Bibliography 38

39. Index 39

40. Summary 40

41. Acknowledgments 41

42. Notes 42

43. Footnotes 43

44. Bibliography 44

45. Index 45

46. Summary 46

47. Acknowledgments 47

48. Notes 48

49. Footnotes 49

50. Bibliography 50

51. Index 51

52. Summary 52

53. Acknowledgments 53

54. Notes 54

55. Footnotes 55

56. Bibliography 56

57. Index 57

58. Summary 58

59. Acknowledgments 59

60. Notes 60

61. Footnotes 61

62. Bibliography 62

63. Index 63

64. Summary 64

65. Acknowledgments 65

66. Notes 66

67. Footnotes 67

68. Bibliography 68

69. Index 69

70. Summary 70

71. Acknowledgments 71

72. Notes 72

73. Footnotes 73

74. Bibliography 74

75. Index 75

76. Summary 76

77. Acknowledgments 77

78. Notes 78

79. Footnotes 79

80. Bibliography 80

81. Index 81

82. Summary 82

83. Acknowledgments 83

84. Notes 84

85. Footnotes 85

86. Bibliography 86

87. Index 87

88. Summary 88

89. Acknowledgments 89

90. Notes 90

91. Footnotes 91

92. Bibliography 92

93. Index 93

94. Summary 94

95. Acknowledgments 95

96. Notes 96

97. Footnotes 97

98. Bibliography 98

99. Index 99

100. Summary 100

CONTENTS.

PART I.

MEMOIRS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED
IN 1821—1822.

	Page
1. <i>The Right Honorable Robert Stewart, K.G. Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount Castlereagh</i>	1
2. <i>Edward Daniel Clarke, LL.D.</i>	63
3. <i>John Stewart, Esq.</i>	101
4. <i>Francis Hargrave, Esq. K.C.</i>	110
5. <i>Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart.</i>	144
6. <i>Sir John Macpherson, Bart.</i>	159
7. <i>John Hunter, Esq.</i>	186
8. <i>The Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, G.C.B.</i>	203
9. <i>Thomas Dunham Whitaker. LL.D. F.R.S. & F.S.A.</i>	211
10. <i>Lord Kinnedder</i>	234
11. <i>Thomas Coutts, Esq.</i>	244
12. <i>Mrs. Garrick</i>	262
13. <i>Dr. Alexander Marcet</i>	290
14. <i>Antonio Canova</i>	299
15. <i>Lieut.-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, G.C.B.</i>	312
16. <i>Sir William Young, G.C.B.</i>	315
17. <i>Benjamin Hawes, Esq.</i>	319
18. <i>Sir Gonville Bromhead, Bart.</i>	323
19. <i>Sir John Colpoys, G.C.B.</i>	326
20. <i>Thomas Collingwood, Esq. M.D.</i>	336
21. <i>William Butler</i>	343

	Page
22. <i>John Aikin, M.D.</i> - - - -	353
23. <i>The Rev. John Owen, M.A.</i> - - - -	362
24. <i>Sir William Herschel, LL.D. F.R.S.</i> - - - -	371
25. <i>James Perry, Esq.</i> - - - -	380
26. <i>Mr. John Emery</i> - - - -	392

PART II.

NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

<i>Alexander Adam, LL.D.</i> - - - -	399
--------------------------------------	-----

<i>A general Biographical List of Persons who have died in</i> 1822. - - - -	431
---	-----

THE
ANNUAL
BIOGRAPHY AND OBITUARY,
OF
1822.

PART I.

*MEMOIRS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, WHO HAVE
DIED WITHIN THE YEARS 1821-1822.*

No. I.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE ROBERT STEWART, K. G.
MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH; LATE
MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Right Honorable Robert Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount Castlereagh, was the eldest son of the late Marquis, by his first wife, Lady Sarah Frances Seymour, sister to the late Marquis of Hertford. His Lordship's family, which was originally Scotch, first settled in Ireland in the reign of James I., who granted to his kinsman, the Duke of Lenox, and his relations, that large tract of land in the county of Donegal, lying between Loch Foil and Loch Swilly, forfeited during his reign and that of Queen Elizabeth. This the King divided into eight manors, and granted two of them to the Duke, and a third, by the name of the manor of Steward's Court, otherwise Ballylaun, together with the territory and precincts of Ballyreach, to John Stewart, Esq. (the ancestor of the Castle-

reagh family, and the Duke's relation,) and his heirs for ever, and which manor, together with the whole of the land annexed to it, descended in regular lineal succession to Robert, first Marquis of Londonderry, father of the illustrious subject of the present memoir. On this manor the said John Stewart erected the castle of Ballylawn, and settled it with Protestant inhabitants, whereby he became entitled to hold a court-baron, together with other ample privileges. The great-grandson of this John Stewart, and great-grandfather of the above Robert, the first Marquis, (who died in 1821,) was Colonel William Stewart, of Ballylawn Castle, who raised a troop of horse at his own expense, during the siege of the city of Londonderry by King James II., and was of essential service to the Protestants, by protecting those who were well affected to King William III., and checking the depredations of James's army, whose supplies he completely cut off on that side, and considerably cramped the operations of the siege. And we accordingly find, that in the parliament held in Dublin by King James, he was expressly attainted by name, and his estates declared forfeited, but which estates, however, descended unimpaired to his heir. This Colonel William Stewart married the daughter of William Stewart, of Fort Stewart, in the county of Donegal, and died leaving issue — 1. Thomas, his heir; 2. Alexander; 3. Martha, who married John Kennedy, Esq., of Caltra, in the county of Down. Thomas, the elder, succeeded at Ballylawn castle, and served as a captain in his relation's, Lord Mountjoy's, regiment. This Thomas married Mary, the second daughter of Barnard Ward, Esq., ancestor of the Viscount Bangor, and dying without issue in 1740, was succeeded by his second brother, Alexander, (born in 1700,) who represented the city of Londonderry in parliament, and purchased the estate of Mount Stewart, in the county of Down, (formerly the Mount-Alexander estate,) from the Colville family. He married, June 30, 1737, his cousin Mary, only daughter of John Cowan, of Londonderry, Esq., died April 2. 1781, and was succeeded by his eldest son Robert. Robert Stewart, first Marquis of Londonderry, was born

September 27. 1739.; represented the county of Down in two parliaments; was sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed a trustee of the Linen Board, during the administration of the Marquis of Lansdown, and governor and custos rotulorum of the counties of Down and Londonderry, in 1801 and 1803. He was advanced to the dignity of Baron of Londonderry, November 18. 1789; of Viscount Castlereagh, October 6. 1795; of Earl of Londonderry, August 9. 1796; and of Marquis of Londonderry, January 22. 1816. He married first, Lady Sarah Frances Seymour Conway, daughter to Francis, first Earl of Hertford, who died July 17. 1776, and by whom he had issue, two children, viz.:— 1. Alexander Francis, who was born 1767, and died in 1769; and 2. Robert, Viscount Castlereagh, the recently deceased Marquis; and secondly in 1755, he married Frances Pratt, daughter of the great Lord Chancellor Camden, and sister to the present Marquis of Camden, by whom he had issue eleven children, viz.:— 1. Charles William, late Lord Stewart; 2. Alexander John, born February 28. 1783, who was an officer in the navy, fought at the battle of St. Vincent, and died in 1810.; 3. Frances Ann, born June 24. 1777, and who married, in 1799, Lord Charles Fitzroy, second son of Augustus Henry, third Duke of Grafton; 4. Thomas Henry, who served under the Duke of Wellington, and died in Portugal in 1810; 5. Elizabeth Mary, born 1779, who died unmarried in 1798; 6. Caroline, born 1781, wife of Colonel Wood, son of Thomas Wood, Esq., of Littleton, and M. P. for the county of Brecon; 7. Georgiana, married to George Canningby, now Lord Garvagh, who was born in 1785, and died in 1804; 8. Selina Sarah Juliana, born 1786, married to David Kerr, Esq., of the county of Down, and M. P. for Athlone; 9. Matilda Charlotte, born 1787, married to E. Ward, Esq., of Bangor Castle; 10. Emily Jane, born 1789, married 1814, to the late John James, Esq., secretary of legation at the Court of Munich, and son of Sir Walter James, Bart., of Langley Hall, Berks, secretary of embassy at the Court of the King of the Netherlands; and 11.

Catherine Octavia, born 1792, and married in 1813, to the present Lord Ellenborough, but since dead.

The Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount Castlereagh (the subject of this memoir) was born June 18. 1789. He received his early education at Armagh, under Archdeacon Hurrock, and at seventeen (1786) was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge. In his youth, his lordship is said to have been distinguished by a remarkable intrepidity of character. It is recorded of him, that in an aquatic excursion with his tutor, to whom he was much attached, the latter having fallen accidentally into the water, his pupil, careless of the danger, rushed in after him, and was the means of saving the unfortunate man from death. After remaining the usual time at college, and making the grand tour (which was at that time looked upon as an indispensable adjunct to the education of a young nobleman) he began to evince an ardent desire to engage in political affairs. His noble father determined to afford him every facility in his power to attain the object of his wishes; and at the age of twenty one years Mr. Stewart was induced to offer himself a candidate to represent the county of Down; in which his father's estates were principally situated, and where his influence could be exerted with the greatest probability of success. The election was fiercely contested, but ended in his favour, although his success on this occasion is said to have cost the Marquis his father upwards of 30,000*l*. That he was popular may be inferred from the circumstance of his having given a written pledge on the hustings, that he would support the cause of parliamentary reform; but the extent to which he desired to carry reform has not been ascertained. He has himself declared, that the concession of the right of voting to Catholics accomplished all that he had ever looked for in the way of parliamentary reform; at all events it is probable that his wishes on this subject were not as extravagant as some older politicians of the present day. Our young senator took an early opportunity of evincing to the honourable house of which he was a member, that it was by no

means his intention to remain inactive. The first opportunity which presented itself for a display of his political knowledge and rhetorical powers, was a debate on the question, whether Ireland had a right to trade with India, notwithstanding the monopoly of the British East India Company. On this occasion, Mr. Stewart ranged himself under the banners of the popular party, and delivered a speech in support of the affirmative, in which, although he displayed the hesitation, the confusion, and inaccuracy of a young and inexperienced speaker, yet he at the same time developed a soundness of understanding and powers of reasoning, that were the means of commanding for him a degree of respectful attention with which young and uninitiated politicians are seldom or ever honored. His debut was noticed by the late Lord Charlemont in terms of very decided approbation. The opposition in the Irish House of Commons congratulated themselves on the accession of such an auxiliary, and did not fail to pay him many handsome compliments on the occasion.

For a few sessions Mr. Stewart voted generally with the opposition; but even on these occasions, there was a lukewarmness in his support which seemed to indicate, that he was rather the hesitating and undecided friend of the court, than the warm and sincere advocate of the popular cause. Mr. Stewart started into public life, gifted in the earliest part of his career with uncommon shrewdness and penetration, and displayed no common expertness in managing to keep himself unfettered by explicit avowals of political sentiments. He has been described, probably with some truth, as having in his outset in public life, coquetted alternately between the two parties, and without any compromisement of his principles led each to reckon upon him in some measure as a friend; nor would he for some time give either reason to believe, that if properly wooed, he might not, at length, be won. The increasing satisfaction of the people, however, and the turbulent developement of their purposes, rendered it necessary for him to come to some decided conclusion on the subject; accordingly when the system of strong measures

was adopted by the Irish administration, in order to silence rebellion by terror or extinguish it in blood, we find Lord Castlereagh among the warmest of its friends.

Lord Westmoreland succeeded the Marquis of Buckingham, (who in consequence of a breach with the Irish Parliament on the regency question, suddenly quitted his post and the country, and exposed himself to the censure of both houses), in the viceroyalty of Ireland, and his presidency was an era of fierce political conflict, as well with the opposition as with the advocates of parliamentary reform and Catholic emancipation out of doors. The dissenters of the north, and the Catholics of the other three provinces suddenly joined their interests with the northern Presbyterians; and although very considerable concessions were made to the former by relaxations of the penal laws, and certain grants of political privileges and other ameliorating measures, with a view to detach them from the northern reformists, still the Catholics, who imputed, in a very considerable degree, the favours they had received to the joint and zealous advocacy of the dissenters in their behalf, refused to detach themselves from the cause of the northerners, but pledged themselves also to the question of parliamentary reform. In this state of affairs it was deemed advisable by the British cabinet to adopt some measures of palliation, in order to avert the threatening dangers to the general peace. Lord Westmoreland was recalled, and Earl Fitzwilliam was avowedly sent with the olive-branch as the harbinger of peace, to heal the wounds of faction, and to concede to the people the measures of catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform, as far as was consistent with the due security of the state. On his arrival, tranquillity was to a certain extent restored with all but the Orange party, who were not disposed to regard him with much cordiality or respect. Mr. Grattan announced the purposes of Lord Fitzwilliam's administration. The call of that gentleman and his political adherents to the councils of the new Viceroy was hailed as a certain earnest of the proffered boons; and on the motion of Mr. Grattan, three

millions were voted to the aid of Great Britain, in support of the war. But scarcely had the bill for this grant passed through both houses of parliament, when the boons promised by Lord Fitzwilliam were declared to have been promised without their authority. It was insisted that Earl Fitzwilliam had quite mistaken his instructions, and pledged that which was utterly incompatible with the existence of Protestant government in church and state, or the permanent connection of Great Britain and Ireland. The consequences of this misunderstanding were easy of anticipation. The Earl Fitzwilliam deeming his continuance in the viceroyalty impossible after this alleged violation of the promises he represents himself as having been commissioned to hold out, desired his recall. He left the country, and thus gave place to Earl Camden, with Mr. Pelham (now Lord Chichester) as his principal secretary. On the first night of the latter's official appearance, Mr. Grattan determined to bring forward the Catholic question, although he was pretty certain it could not succeed. Mr. Pelham immediately rose in reply, and stated with great heat and emphasis, that "concessions to the Catholics seemed only to increase their demands; that what they now sought was incompatible with the existence of a protestant constitution; that concession must stop somewhere,—it had already reached the utmost limit,—it could not be allowed to proceed; and here he would plant his foot, and never consent to recede an inch farther." The debate continued the whole night until eight the next morning, with the most ardent display of eloquence. The question was lost by a majority; and from that moment the popular feeling took its desperate decision, and the system of horrors began. A result so unexpected soon disgusted Mr. Pelham, and he immediately returned to England.

About this period the Honourable Mr. Stewart now become Lord Castlereagh, (1797,) in consequence of his father's promotion, joined the administration of Lord Camden, and became professedly the *locum tenens* of Mr. Pelham; but after a few weeks' lapse, his Lordship was formally announced

as the chief secretary to the Viceroy. From this period to the completion of the Union, the administration of affairs in Ireland was attended with a succession of difficulties, which it required both wisdom and firmness to overcome. The first occasion, on which the noble Lord played a conspicuous and active part, was in the Irish Rebellion. In his situation of secretary, however, the odium of every measure directed by government, fell with undue oppression. The persons who considered themselves aggrieved, considered the instrument rather than the cause; and thus he bore the full brunt of every unpopular proceeding, which originated with his superiors in office. To this circumstance may be referred many of the slanders with which political malignity and hate have so frequently sought to stigmatize his name, for his presumed conduct at this period. Among other calumnies we may notice the assertion, that Lord Castlereagh countenanced the severe tortures and corporeal punishments resorted to in 1798. It was not with the secretary, the Lord Lieutenant, or the British officers and soldiers then in Ireland, that these cruelties originated. It was the fanatics of the Orange faction who gave a loose to such excesses, under a dreadful, yet natural, thirst of vengeance for atrocities the most appalling, which had been perpetrated in every part of the south of Ireland. Many efficient offices connected with government were filled by Orange-men. The yeomanry, who were of the greatest importance to the interests of England at this moment, and without whose aid the government would have been altogether unable to have maintained its ground in Ireland, were all of them belonging to the Orange faction. And although government used all the influence it could command to check the progress of cruelty and bloodshed, it was not in a situation to enforce any thing with this class of the community until Lord Cornwallis's arrival with military reinforcements, which placed him in a situation to command where his predecessor had vainly supplicated. The outcry against Lord Castlereagh by his enemies has been for his pretended connivance at, and even participation in these cruelties;

and the public voice has in some instances re-echoed these calumnies, although there has never been a syllable calculated to criminate him, from any respectable or authentic source; and his general character and subsequent modes of action are of themselves quite sufficient to vindicate his memory from the stigma.

Earl Camden ultimately grew tired of his situation, and withdrew, after the example of Mr. Pelham, very suddenly from the administration of public affairs in the sister-island. He was succeeded by Lord Cornwallis, who, after delivering the country from the horrors of French invasion, put a stop to the system of torture, to which we have had occasion to advert; soothed the vindictive spirit of the Orange party; and published an amnesty to all the rebels in arms (murderers excepted) who should surrender their arms, and swear allegiance to his Majesty. The rebellion soon terminated, and tranquillity was once more restored.

Lord Castlereagh's conduct in effecting the union between this country and Ireland, was the next topic of popular outcry against him. Of the policy of the measure there appears to have been a variety of opinions. It is curious, however, to remark, that some of the leading ranks that disputed with government so obstinately the ground which they were, at last, compelled to yield, and who solemnly denounced as an enemy to human rights him, whom they were pleased to term the perpetrator of this parricide, did not, afterward, refuse to whisper their concurrence with the Irish policy of the noble Lord.

The first occasion on which the noble Lord became known to the English public, was that of his seconding the address to the King, on the memorable 29th of October, 1795. The session of parliament was opened on that day; the chief object of calling it together at that early period of the year was, in the first place, to mitigate the evil arising from the scarcity of corn, which then prevailed throughout the country; and in the next, to adopt vigorous measures for putting a stop to the meetings of vast bodies of people, which, at that time, had

been held in the vicinity of the metropolis, under the direction of the Corresponding Society, and which were unquestionably of a seditious and treasonable nature. The outrageous attack made that day on His Majesty, while he was proceeding to open the parliament, afforded a complete justification of the acts afterwards passed for the above purpose. The address in answer to the King's message, was moved in the House of Commons by Lord Dalkeith, and seconded by the subject of this memoir, in a speech of some length (his maiden speech) which held out no promise, either in point of eloquence or argument, of that great talent and expansion of mind, for which he has since been so eminently distinguished. What he chiefly dwelt upon in that speech was, the necessity of vigorously prosecuting the war against France; and the main argument on which he rested was, the exhausted state of the French finances, and the oppressive methods to which the French government had recourse, in order to raise supplies. As a proof of the dilapidated resources of France at that time, he noticed the vast depreciation of the *assignats* that had been issued by the revolutionary government, and contrasted that state of national bankruptcy with the greatest facilities which our own government possessed of obtaining loans from monied men to any amount without oppressing the subject, while it continued to preserve faith towards the public creditors. This reasoning, although good enough of its kind, evinced no great depth of judgment or financial knowledge: and as to his argument about the depreciation of French paper currency, it was not only a stale one at that time, but had been fully refuted by the father of the present Marquis of Lansdown, who showed, what afterwards turned out to be the fact, that the immense and increasing difference between the real and nominal value of the *assignats* had a twofold operation, highly favourable to the revolutionary government — that of raising supplies; and rapidly extinguishing the public debt, at the expense of the parties through whose hands the falling securities passed. Some time before this period, the electorate of Hanover had concluded a treaty of peace with

the French republic, a circumstance which gave rise to many observations on the alleged absurdity of the same sovereign being at war and at peace with France at the same time. The honourable gentleman, advertng to these observations, gave no other refutation of them than that of merely saying, that they were only fit for Copenhagen-house, the place where the Corresponding Society had, on the preceding day, held a numerous meeting. This speech of Mr. Stewart excited very little attention, and no one afterwards thought of him until, with his new title of Lord Castlereagh, he commenced his vigorous career in the Irish House of Commons, which terminated in his carrying that great measure of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland. On his afterwards taking a leading part in the discussions of the United Parliament, he lost nothing of the high character for talents which he had acquired while at the head of the administration in the sister country. Although there were, at times, great inequalities in his style of speaking, some of his speeches being distinguished only for their flatness, and almost unintelligible verbosity; yet on some occasions, when it fell to his lot to bring forward questions of great national importance, he rose with the magnitude of every subject he took in hand, and gave an ample display of eloquence, of ingenious argument, and political information. His speech, about fifteen years ago, on the necessity of adopting restrictive measures for suppressing insurrection in Ireland, was a master-piece of this kind. The noble Lord, with his constant want of popularity, and amidst the long and violent opposition which he met with in parliament, has always had a merit, which few other statesmen possessed — that of being uniformly consistent in his politics. He originally set out with the profession of high-tory principles, and ever after acted up to them, without the slightest deviation. He not only appeared to entertain a magnanimous contempt for popularity, but while he met the taunts of his opponent with a mingled feeling of placid indifference and proud defiance, he never abated one particle of the vigorous determination with which he set about the adoption of any

public measure, which he conceived necessary for giving increased strength to the government. With these bold and decisive qualities, no man who presided on the ministerial bench ever treated his opponents with more good temper, and gentlemanly complacency. In his intercourse with persons of all parties, and even his inferiors, he was easy of access, polite, affable, and dignified; so that those who disliked him as a politician, could not avoid entertaining a high degree of partiality for him as a man.

Shortly after the Union, his Lordship distinguished himself as the zealous supporter of the measures of Mr. Pitt. He was appointed a privy counsellor, president of the Board of Controul, and in 1805, a crisis of great difficulty in the management of foreign affairs, minister of war, a situation which he retained until that minister's death; when he was ousted to make way for Mr. Windham, who composed part of the united administration of Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville. As he advanced in preferments, he grew out of favour with his former constituents; for, after a long and expensive contest, he lost his election for Down on being made minister of war, and was obliged to come in for Boroughbridge.

On the resignation of the Grey and Grenville administration in 1807, he resumed his former situation of minister of war, in which he continued till the ill-starred Walcheren expedition, and his duel with Mr. Canning, drove him from office. It is impossible to pass over in silence a transaction, which took place in 1809, which excited much interest at the time, and was expected to be the prelude to many disasters to this country. It is known that about the middle of the year 1809 a hostile meeting took place between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning. His Lordship charged Mr. Canning with want of faith and honour in his conduct towards him; that Mr. Canning obtained a promise, on his personal solicitation, that Lord Castlereagh should be removed from office; and that with this promise in his pocket, he not only concealed the whole affair from Lord Castlereagh, but permitted him to remain in this state of delusion, to continue to conduct

the entire arrangement of the campaign, and to engage in a new expedition of the most important, extensive, and complicated nature, under the full persuasion that he enjoyed Mr. Canning's liberal and *bonâ fide* support as a co-operating colleague. Mr. Canning answered the demand for a meeting without delay. The conduct of the noble Viscount was that of a man of high honour; though that of his adversary, in the opinion of many, did not appear to bear out the accusations which had been made against him.

On the death of Mr. Perceval, in 1811, he obtained that influence in His Majesty's councils, and occupied that office in which he continued till his death. Being foreign minister at a time our foreign exertions were the most enormously extensive, and the most strikingly successful, and acting as our negotiator when Europe, which had been roused by our call, and led by our example, might have been composed and re-adjusted by our councils, he had opportunities which few ministers have enjoyed, of displaying the talents of a great statesman, and meriting the honours of a great benefactor to his country and to mankind. We shall not traverse the annals of the last eight years to ascertain how far he employed these opportunities to the public advantage.

When taunted by the Whigs for what they were pleased to term his apostasy from the cause of reform, his Lordship was accustomed to justify himself in the following manner. It was true, he would say, that he was in 1790 an advocate for a reform of the Irish House of Commons; and some might be surprised, when he said, that notwithstanding the events of the last twenty-five years, which had been by no means calculated to encourage the general principle of parliamentary reform, under the circumstances in which the Irish house of commons then stood, he should again support parliamentary reform. He supported it then on the practical ground, that a dissolution of parliament did not produce the same effect in Ireland that it did in England. But when, in 1793, the constituents were enlarged by the admission of the Catholics to the right of voting, he had stated that thence-

forward he should not vote for any parliamentary reform. It has been stated by his Lordship's enemies, that he changed his opinions respecting reform as soon as he was called into office, whereas it is notorious, that this alteration in his sentiments took place in 1793, and that he did not take office until 1797, four years afterwards. In justification of the propriety of such conduct, we have even the opinion of his opponent, Mr. Ponsonby, who declared that he would support the cause of parliamentary reform in Ireland, but that on no account would he consent to a reform in the English house of commons.

In December 1813, in consequence of the revolution which took place in Holland, his Lordship set out for that country in his way to join the powers in alliance against France, as plenipotentiary extraordinary, with full powers to treat for a general peace; the conferences on this subject ended unsuccessfully, March 11. 1814, and on March 31. were rendered unnecessary, at least as far as regarded Buonaparte, by the entry of the allies into Paris, and the subsequent revolution, which restored to the throne the present royal family of France. Lord Castlereagh left London as plenipotentiary to the congress at Vienna, and returned to England after having accomplished his mission, in March 1815. The remainder of his political career is well known.

The debate on the state of the nation, which almost closed the season of 1817, was memorable for being, we believe, the last material discussion in public, on the Irish administration of Lord Castlereagh. In the discussion which a few weeks before occurred, on the suspension of the habeas corpus act, Sir F. Burdett alluded to the state of Ireland, under the government of the noble secretary, and proceeded to read to the House an affidavit of John Revey, a sufferer in 1798. The affidavit set forth several atrocities, but it certainly does not allege that they were committed by the order, or with the privity of Lord Castlereagh. As soon as this affidavit was read, the ministerial side of the house became so impatient, that the honourable Baronet was obliged to travel to other

topics. His Lordship did not speak on this occasion. Mr. Brougham opened the debate on the state of the nation, and in the course of his speech, in allusion to the noble Lord, insinuated that his Lordship was privy to some of the scenes of horror that took place in Ireland; and added, that a man who had been practising the torture on innocent men, had obtained a bill of indemnity and a baronetcy. Lord Castlereagh repelled the attack with boldness, saying, that Mr. Brougham's description of alleged cruelties, practised during the administration in Ireland, of which he, Lord Castlereagh, had been a member, ought long since to have been made the foundation of an impeachment, if they were believed to be true, and not have been reserved to have been brought forward in a strain of black, malignant, and libellous insinuation on the last day of a session. Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Bennet followed. They reiterated the insinuations, and referred to the affidavits which had been collected in Ireland by Mr. Finerty, but which that gentleman was not permitted to read in mitigation of punishment. Lord Castlereagh again claimed the attention of the House: — “ With respect to the facts,” said he, “ stated in these affidavits, it has been said that I smiled at their recital. I did indeed smile at their imputation; for though I felt it to be one most abhorrent to my nature, it is also one so remote from truth, that I treat it only with contempt.” The noble secretary concluded thus — “ But while I vindicate the Irish government against the charge of inflicting torture to obtain truth, I must at the same time say, that I have not been present at any of the punishments in question. I have never in the course of my life seen any man flogged, except a soldier in my own militia regiment.” — A sentence from Mr. Canning, in the course of an admirable speech in the same debate, is not the least interesting part of the proceeding. “ What,” said he, “ is the situation of my noble friend compared with that of his unnamed accusers? Men who have shared in repeated pardons, and hid their degraded heads under a general amnesty, now advance to revile the individual to whom they

owe their despicable lives: A pardoned traitor, a forgotten incendiary, a wretch who escaped the gallows, and screened himself in humble safety only by the clemency of my noble friend, is now to be produced, as the chief witness for his conviction. If the legislature has consented to bury in darkness the crimes of rebellion, is it too much that rebels, after twenty years, should forgive the crime of having been forgiven?"

Since the death of Mr. Perceval, Lord Castlereagh, though not nominally, has been virtually at the lead of the administration. His attention to the duties of his office was unremitting, and they have been unusually severe during the last session of parliament, and are supposed to have had an injurious effect upon his health and spirits. The noble Lord's friends had with pain observed, for some time past, an alarming alteration in his health: they perceived that the business and squabbles, and contests of the house, created great restlessness of demeanour and irritation; but none of them had imagined, that his mind was affected by the exhaustion, resulting from such severe parliamentary labours, saying nothing of the irritation occasioned by being compelled to alter the plans of the parliamentary campaign *after* the Easter recess. The mortification resulting from feeling it politic thus to change the ministerial system of tactics, even after the noble Lord had himself unfolded the schemes and intentions of government, may be imagined; but the real effect was only perceived by those who had opportunities of most intimately observing his Lordship's conduct, and of hearing his confidential conversations. They declare, that they never before remarked his Lordship's command of temper to be overcome; that they never before discovered him to evince uneasiness at any untoward circumstances that might have occurred in the house, in the cabinet, or in public life. But even in the house this touchiness displayed itself, in a very recent instance, to the surprise of many of the noble Lord's surrounding friends. It was particularly remarked the last night he was present in the house; and it was the general subject of conversation

next day, at the subscription-houses, and in the several political circles at the west end of the town. On the debate on the "Superannuation Bill," Mr. Canning strongly opposed it, after declaring that it had been postponed *twenty-seven* times; and in his opposition he "imagined" the case of "a youth" who, while at the university, had left fellowships, studentships, &c., all for place under government, the reward for which was to be destroyed by this bill. The noble Lord, in reply, was evidently hurt at such opposition, and that it should come from such a quarter; and he retorted upon the Right Honourable Gentleman, that the "*imaginary*" case was nothing of the kind;—that it was a "*real case*," but one that did not affect the principle of the bill. The political conversations of the next day said, that the imaginary case applied to an instance in the *Chinnery* family! The distinct contradiction, however, thus given to Mr. Canning, was looked upon as a very peculiar circumstance, judging of Lord Londonderry from the tact and temper that he had always shown on former occasions.

But still no one apprehended that the noble Marquis's mind was in any way affected. His Majesty was the first to communicate the fear and suspicion that a change had taken place; that caution was requisite; that danger otherwise might result. On the Friday, (August 9. 1822) preparatory to his Majesty's departure for Scotland, in the course of that audience, his Majesty was surprised and alarmed, at the incoherent manner in which Lord Londonderry conversed; and after the noble Lord's departure, it is stated, that the King wrote to Lord Liverpool, mentioning that the Marquis of Londonderry had just been with him, and that he had talked in a very remarkable manner; that his Majesty felt alarmed on his Lordship's account; and that it would be advisable to take becoming precautions to have the opportunity of watching his Lordship's conduct. His Majesty further urged the necessity of at once having medical advice; but if possible, without letting his Lordship know that his demeanour had been the subject of any remark. On the

Marquis of Londonderry's arrival at his house in St. James's Square, his lady and several persons in his establishment noticed in his Lordship a singular incoherence of look, and great agitation of mind. Dr. Bankhead, who had been for many years his Lordship's physician, was immediately sent for. He found his illustrious patient labouring under a considerable depression of spirits, and complaining of an oppressive sensation in the head. Dr. Bankhead recommended that he should be cupped, and waited until the cupper arrived, by whom seven ounces of blood were taken from the back of his Lordship's neck. This evidently relieved him; and Dr. Bankhead suggested the propriety of his taking repose on the sofa for half an hour, before he set out for North Cray, whither he was on the eve of departure. With this advice the noble Lord complied, and became much more composed. He was attended by his lady with the most affectionate solicitude, and by her persuasion took some tea. Dr. Bankhead then gave him some aperient medicine, desiring that he would take it in the morning, and keep himself cool and quiet. His Lordship, before he took his leave, stated that he felt himself extremely unwell; and stipulated that Dr. Bankhead should go to North Cray the next day, and remain with him until he was better. To this Dr. Bankhead agreed, and they parted, the Marquis and his lady setting out for his seat.

On Saturday evening, Dr. Bankhead, in pursuance of his promise, proceeded to North Cray: he arrived about seven o'clock, and was immediately shown into the Marquis's room. He found him in bed; but from the manner in which he addressed him on his approach, he at once saw that he was labouring under a serious nervous attack. He endeavoured to compose his mind, and remained with him the better part of the night, again giving him some cooling medicine, and confining his diet to food of the simplest character. The whole of the next day his Lordship continued in bed; but again evinced such a waywardness of imagination, and seemed to be labouring under such extraordinary delusions, that it was deemed expedient to remove from his reach every thing

by which he might do himself bodily mischief. His Lordship frequently expressed apprehensions that he was the object of some dreadful conspiracy; and even when he saw Dr. Bankhead and his amiable Marchioness talking together, he exclaimed, that he was sure they were plotting some mischief against him. His manner too, which had been usually kind and indulgent, became harsh and severe. He grew petulant and impatient; still the physician saw no ground for serious apprehension, and did not deem it necessary to call in additional advice. He attributed his Lordship's disease to the great anxiety and fatigue incident to his very irksome office, and hoped that a little quiet would restore him to his accustomed vigour of mind and constitution. He remained with his Lordship until a late hour on Sunday night, and observed with pleasure, that his conversation became more rational; at length he left him with the Marchioness, and retired to an adjoining room. In the morning, the Marquis, after having had some sleep, awoke suddenly, and rang the bell; the Marchioness's maid answered it; when he asked her what she wanted in the room, apparently forgetting that he had summoned her. The Marchioness then said, that his Lordship wanted breakfast, and breakfast was accordingly brought. He found fault with it, and said it was not fit for him, although precisely the same as usual. At half-past seven he rang again, and desired that Dr. Bankhead might be sent to him. The Marchioness then quitted the room, and entered her own dressing-room. At this moment the servant retired, and went to apprise Dr. B. of his Lordship's desire. Dr. B. said he was ready to attend immediately. The servant then went back to see that her mistress had retired; and at that moment, while she stood in the passage, the Marquis opened the door, and rushed by her into his dressing-room. He was attired only in his dressing-gown. She was alarmed, and called for Dr. B., who rushed to the spot. She said her lord had gone into his dressing-room, and Dr. B. hastened forward; when, at the moment he reached the door, he saw the Marquis with his front towards the window, and his face

towards the ceiling; and his right arm also seemed to be raised. Without turning round, he exclaimed, as if conscious who was approaching, having in fact been apprised of it by the previous announcement of the servant, "Bankhead, let me fall upon your arm: it is all over!" This was all he said. The Doctor ran forward, and caught him on his arm; but, unable to sustain his weight, let him fall to the ground. Life, however, was almost instantaneously extinct, and a torrent of blood rushed from a wound in his neck. On further investigation, Dr. B. found a small clasp-knife, with a white handle, and a curved blade of about two inches in length, clenched in his right hand, with which it appeared that he had just inflicted the fatal wound. The carotid artery, or jugular vein, was completely divided, and with anatomical precision; for the extent of the external orifice did not exceed an inch in width, while the depth was two inches. The most expert surgeon, if endeavouring to extinguish human life with the utmost promptitude, could not have effected the object more scientifically. Dr. Bankhead instantly apprised the Marchioness of the event, and she endeavoured to fly to the body, but was prevented by the Doctor. Lady Suffield, her ladyship's sister, as well as Miss Fitzroy, and Miss Napier, who were in the house, were soon called to her assistance; but a considerable time elapsed before she could be pacified, and then no power of persuasion or entreaty could induce her to go beyond the adjoining room; where, throwing herself upon the bed, she remained for many hours in a state of uncontrollable grief, which was only interrupted by frequent groundless expressions of self-accusation.

At such a moment, and in the contemplation of such a calamity, whatever might be the feelings of political hostility towards the deceased, the heart must be callous indeed which could refuse its commiseration to an amiable and beautiful woman, distinguished by all the attributes of the most perfect of her sex, thus circumstanced. She had, indeed, lost a man who, whatever might be the pressure of his public cares, and

they were overwhelming, in private life was all that was most excellent and engaging; all that an affectionate wife, in the very selfishness of her love, could wish and desire. Justice demands that we should give the deceased full credit for being the best of husbands, the most polite and finished gentleman, the kindest landlord, the most mild and indulgent master; beneficent to the poor; and so affable, that every human being by whom he was surrounded, or who happened occasionally to come in contact with him, felt a pleasing but respectful confidence in his presence.

The grief of the domestics was scarcely less violent than that of their mistress; and to this general and natural sympathy may be ascribed the delay which took place before intelligence of the melancholy occurrence was transmitted to those in whom it was calculated to create so deep a shock.

Amidst all the confusion naturally attendant upon such a scene, it is surprising that the details did not more readily obtain publicity; but up to a late hour the next morning, we have been assured, the nearest neighbours remained in ignorance of the true character of the misfortune which had occurred. The servants were prudently charged to secrecy; and we believe not one, from the highest to the lowest, betrayed their trust. When the fact was divulged in all the public offices, the consternation was excessive. Anxious inquiries were every where made, and messengers were seen departing in all directions.

The Lord Chancellor, who was on the bench in the Court of Chancery, on receiving the intelligence, communicated it to the bar, with a manifestation of the strongest sensibility, and the shock it produced in court was some time ere it subsided.

Mr. Hobhouse, the under-secretary of state for the home department, sent off despatches by Mr. Walter, the King's messenger, to the King in Scotland, and to Mr. Peel. Despatches were also forwarded to Earl Bathurst, at his seat at Cirencester. The Earl of Harrowby and the Duke of Wellington were out of England, having left for the Nether-

lands. Mr. Freeling, private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, waited on that minister at Blackheath, to acquaint him with the awful event; and that Right Honourable Gentleman sent a message of condolence to North Cray. Despatches were likewise sent to all the other members of the Cabinet who chanced to be out of town.

Lord Clanwilliam was busied during the day in consultation with Mr. Planta, and in making the necessary arrangements. Mr. Grome, the confidential solicitor of the Marquis, was sent for without delay; and he reached North Cray at six o'clock. He then remained for some time in consultation with Lord Clanwilliam, Mr. Planta, and with several of the private friends of the family.

As the first necessary step, a messenger was despatched to Mr. Carttar, the coroner for the county, residing at Deptford, requesting him to take the earliest opportunity of summoning a jury, to inquire into the causes which had led to the unhappy event. Mr. Carttar, with becoming promptitude, took the necessary steps for performing his public duty; and, under his direction, a jury was summoned for the next day at two o'clock, to attend at the house of the deceased.

In the interim, various speculations were entertained as to the cause which could have operated with such fatal effect on a mind constituted as the noble Marquis's had been. Various circumstances recurred to the recollection of his friends, which, although at the moment they passed produced no suspicion of the disorder of his intellect, still excited surprise.

The last day, when he appeared in the discharge of his public duty, was with the members of the House of Commons, at the bar of the House of Lords, on the prorogation of Parliament. He then exhibited the same easy suavity, the same gentlemanly and pleasing deportment, for which he was so remarkable. He did not, however, appear to be in his accustomed good spirits. He returned to the House of Commons with the Speaker, to hear the speech read; after which he took leave of several of the members, whom he

congratulated, rather in a melancholy tone, on the termination of their long and arduous labours. Upon this occasion it was remarked that he looked fatigued, and several of his friends addressed him on the subject; he smiled, and said that he was not less pleased than his fellow-members in the termination of their protracted exertions.

The extraordinary fatigues of the late session, in fact, and the important communications with the different courts of Europe, had not only occupied, but overfilled his Lordship's time: and, what with the House of Commons by night, and the high and various concerns of his office, both as minister at home, and as foreign secretary, his friends observed, with alarm, that his mind had no intervals of leisure, and that the effect of such unremitting anxiety began to show itself in his health and spirits. Towards the end of the session, as the labour grew lighter, his mind, which had hitherto been kept up by the very excitement, began to show symptoms of that lassitude which always follows over-exertion; and considerable anxiety was felt by his particular friends that he should, as soon as possible, by a change of scene and occupation, be relieved from the depression of spirits under which he evidently began to labour. It had been arranged that his Lordship was again to represent this country at a continental congress, and his departure even was fixed for the end of the week. And although the duties of such an office would naturally be of great delicacy and importance, yet, on the whole, Lord Londonderry looked forward to the journey as likely to afford him, in the first instance, relief and recreation; and one of the first visible symptoms of the aberration of his mind was the nervous fear that some imaginary illness might prevent his setting out upon this mission. On the Friday, when of course he had to take leave of his Majesty, previous to his departure, his anxiety manifested itself very strongly to all around him; and it is even said, that some of his colleagues and intimate friends, who had for the last fortnight or three weeks observed, although without any alarm, an unusual silence and depression of spirits, now began to suspect that the indisposition

might be more serious. On the morning of Friday, he had been seen walking down Pall-mall in a very abstracted manner, and with the top of one of his boots falling over his ankle, as if regardless of his personal appearance; and at noon he called at the British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street, and inquired for Sir Edmund Nagle. On being informed by the proprietor, Mr. Element, who was accidentally standing at the door, that he was not there, his Lordship, with much emotion, struck his hands together, and very sharply desired that some of the other waiters should be called, by whom, being again assured that Sir E. Nagle was not there, he walked away much agitated. His Lordship's conduct appeared very singular, and excited particular attention in the street. On the same day, too, he had a conversation with his Grace the Duke of Wellington, previous to his departure to Flanders; which induced that illustrious nobleman to write a letter, stating his impression, to Dr. Bankhead, which, it will be seen, was read on the coroner's inquest. His servants, too, state that, for the last fortnight, there was a visible change in his manner: he was no longer lively and affable, but passionate and difficult to please, and walked about the grounds in a melancholy and private manner, quite contrary to his usual habits; every thing, in fact, seemed to indicate an utter change in his feelings and disposition.

His Lordship's manner to her was considerably changed; his observations or answers, which before were the kindest and most tender, had become short, and sometimes extraordinarily snappish. It was remarked, too, that he was frequently absent; and even when there was company at his own table, that he has been twice addressed without replying. His memory had had also greatly failed him; and, as Dr. Bankhead observed on the inquest, his Lordship is said to have himself complained of the defect. This was in him the more extraordinary, as previously no man possessed a better recollection, or confided more to it. In discharging his official or parliamentary duties, he scarcely ever resorted to memoranda, but trusted with just dependance to his memory. The numberless instances in

which he was thus able to recall, at a moment's warning, to the House of Commons, with the nicest accuracy of detail, the particulars of proceedings which had passed years before, must be familiar to all who have been in the habit of attending parliamentary debates. A circumstance, however, which occurred in the House of Commons about six weeks back will show, on the contrary, the melancholy reverse which was taking place. Two or three days before, an account was published in the newspapers of the capture of an English ship, bound from Buenos Ayres with hides, by a Spanish vessel, under an obsolete Spanish colonial law. The British ship, it appeared, had been taken into Porto Rico, and there condemned, part of the condemnation being published along with the account of her capture. To say nothing of advices, almost necessarily having been officially received at the Foreign Office of this transaction, before the public could have a knowledge of it, there is great difficulty in conceiving that the Marquis of Londonderry, who daily saw at least all newspapers of note, should pass over, or not have his notice called to, an article of the importance just described; yet, when the subject was brought before parliament, his Lordship, to the astonishment of every one present, declared that he had never heard of the case alluded to, and made his acknowledgments to Dr. Lushington for his proffer of the documents respecting it. This fact may be fairly taken as a distressing proof either of that declension of memory, or listlessness of mind, which but too truly demonstrates a loss of intellect. Something of the same decay of the faculties seems to have been indicated by the manner in which it was observed he lately used to mope about his seat at North Cray. He appeared oppressed in a sort of mysteriousness; walking about at a heavy lifeless pace, and alternately looking downwards, with his eyes fixed on the ground, or his face suddenly raised gazing at the heavens. It was even observed, at a late dinner at North Cray, which he gave to some distinguished persons, (of whom, it is said, the Duke of York was one,) that his Lordship on entering the parlour, without assigning any reason, requested the Duke of

Wellington to take his Lordship's place at the table, while he sat in his Grace's. The most extraordinary aberration, however, which he committed previous to the prorogation of parliament, was the treatment which his Excellency the French ambassador experienced a short time before. It is the *etiquette*, that the minister of the court where foreign ambassadors reside always requests them to call upon him, when he wishes for a conference, unless where the minister of foreign affairs has a direct message to deliver from the King. Accordingly, about a fortnight ago, the Marquis of Londonderry sent a note to Viscount Chateaubriand, requesting to see him at rather an unusually early hour on the following day. His Excellency, in conformity with the invitation, drove at the appointed time to his Lordship's house, and sent up his name. The Marquis of Londonderry was in his dressing-room; and when the servant announced that the French ambassador was below, he desired the servant to say that he received no visitors that day! The man of course delivered this message; but Viscount Chateaubriand, conceiving there must be some mistake, desired him to remind his master that he had written for him to come. When the servant went up a second time, and mentioned this circumstance, the Marquis of Londonderry, for the moment, recollected himself, and ordered his Excellency to be shown up — but, strange to say, to his dressing-room, instead of the drawing-room! When the two ministers met, of course some explanation passed, which helped to remove the awkwardness of the whole affair, and convinced the foreign nobleman that no slight was meditated towards him or his court. Since, however, the unfortunate death of the Marquis of Londonderry has so awfully occurred, his Excellency sees a new solution for what previously, at best, appeared mysterious, and has mentioned the incident as it is now related.

On Friday, the 9th, when his Lordship came to town for the last time, it was remarked that he went three times successively to Carlton House gate to wait upon his Majesty; and without entering, returned again to his house in St.

James's-square. Once, when he returned in this manner, he said that he should first go down to the office before he went to the King, and then as suddenly proceeded again to Carlton Palace. After leaving his Majesty, he seems to have been conscious, for the first time, of the alarming state of his health, which he remarked that afternoon to Dr. Bankhead. He also, while going down in the evening to North Cray, asked the Marchioness, "Did I speak much nonsense to the King to-day?" and then, as it were, recollecting that she could give no answer, leaned back his head in the carriage, and seemed sunk in a sort of lethargy. All these painful circumstances, together with a multitude of others of a similar description, which the Marchioness herself has called to recollection, have, for the reason already mentioned, greatly reconciled her to the Divine dispensation with which she has been visited, and afford her Ladyship, as well as all his Lordship's immediate connexions, considerable relief from the grief in which they were at first overwhelmed.

The following anecdotes of the Marquis of Londonderry's *private* life, collected principally from the public papers, can hardly fail of proving of interest to our readers.

Previous to his Lordship's leaving Ireland, with that kind attention he always paid to his father's tenants, he built, for their accommodation, a handsome tavern, at the village of Castlereagh, whence he derived his title; and established an annual fair for horses and cattle, with rewards for the best animal shown on the first day: this fair is now numerously attended. A race-course has been laid out by his Lordship's directions; and he gave a silver cup, value sixty guineas, to be run for every year. From a very wretched place, Castlereagh has become a pleasing village, consisting of, probably, a hundred neat houses, and as many cottages; and the inhabitants enjoy a state of comfort they never hoped for or expected. To the credit of his Lordship be it said, that he contributed to build the small, but neat church on the hill, near the town; and, free from all religious prejudices, he generously presented the Roman Catholic inhabitants with one hundred pounds towards

finishing their chapel. One more proof of his Lordship's benevolence: the fishermen on the borders of the lake above Mount Stewart had no convenient place for mooring their boats, of which there is a great number; the only way to secure them in the stormy nights of winter was the tedious and laborious one of hauling them over the shingle and loose stones up to the green. The trouble of launching them was equally great; and those which were too large were compelled either to run to Strangford or Portaferry for shelter, a distance of seven miles from the fishing-ground, or run the risk of riding at anchor in an open place, where they are frequently driven on shore and wrecked. His Lordship, to remedy this evil, had a small stone pier erected; which, with a ledge of rocks on the opposite side, formed a famous shelter, capable of containing a hundred boats. Posts and mooring-chains were put down all around, and a neat cabin built, in which an old man and woman resided to take care of the place, and furnish lights to the fishermen, when they arrived late. Each boat, by a regulation suggested by Lord Castlereagh, and readily adopted by them, contributed three shillings per year for their support; and the late Marquis of Londonderry granted them two acres of land for garden and potatoe ground.

In the town of Portaferry his Lordship had a number of pensioners, to whom he gave small sums.

These traits of character are worthy of being made known — especially, such is the insanity of political animosity, as many would not give his Lordship credit for possessing or practising one single virtue. In his family he was an excellent and kind master, beloved by his servants; and though his name never ostentatiously appeared at the head of public subscriptions, no man gave more away in private acts of charity. When his Lordship left Mount Stewart for the capital, he embarked in a small schooner at the pier of Portaferry; he was much affected, and departed amidst the benedictions of the poor, who prayed fervently for his safe passage, and speedy return. When the schooner his Lordship had sailed in had accomplished about half her voyage, a storm came on, which

drove her out to sea; one of the masts was carried away by the force of the gale, and a man swept overboard; he sunk to rise no more. Another would have shared the same fate; but his Lordship, who had been animating the crew by his words and personal example, fearlessly sprang into the chains (that is, a projecting timber outside of the vessel, to which the shrouds are fastened) and seized him by the collar of his jacket, dragging him on board at the risk of his own life. This inspired the crew with confidence; and they exerted themselves so strenuously, that in a few hours they rigged a jury-mast, and at day-break made shift to get safe into the harbour of Castle-town, in the Isle of Man. Here his Lordship landed, and took up his residence with Lord Henry Murray (since dead). A fever was the consequence of the exertions he had used in the dangers he had so very happily escaped, and he was confined to his bed for three weeks. The schooner was repaired, and prepared for his reception. The first inquiry his Lordship made was about the family of the man who perished; he had left a widow and one son. To the widow he transmitted 10*l.*, and promised the same sum annually as long as she lived. The son he provided for in the revenue; and he is now a port-surveyor, highly respected. In the course of his ramblings over the Isle of Man, he fell in with a person named Matthew Wilson, well known to all who, from choice or necessity, have visited that famous little island. He kept a school near Peel, in a small cottage, embosomed in woods, by the side of a murmuring spring. His scholars were few, and his remuneration but small: he was expert at cutting sticks, and carving figures on their handles; fished for cod and ling; shot curlews; made wicker-baskets, and a sort of jugs, from clay that he discovered near his abode. He was a jack of all trades — made up accounts, wrote letters, made wills, cut corns, dug potatoes, mended hedges, and played on the fiddle! Multifarious were the employments of Matthew Wilson, when his Lordship recognised him as an old schoolfellow, and youthful friend. Matthew's tale was short; he left the neighbourhood of Mount Stewart because he had fallen in love with a farmer's daughter;

but, as he had only learning and poverty to boast of, her parents refused their consent, and he retired to the Isle of Man, where he set up a school, and had been four years "labouring at his vocation." The generous heart of his Lordship was moved at his tale, and he formed a plan to make him more comfortable. After administering relief to his immediate necessities, he sent him over to Mount Stewart, with letters to his noble father. There Mr. Matthew Wilson was regularly inducted schoolmaster to all the parish, and placed in a neat house, with half-a-dozen acres of land. From the parents of the children he received pay, according to agreement, and the Stewart family allowed him 40*l.* a year. These affluent circumstances softened the flinty hearts of his "first love's" parents, and he finally married. He now has a large family; has extended his farm, and also his school; and is independent. He evinced his gratitude to his benefactor, during the different elections for representatives for the county of Down, by writing addresses in his favour, and songs innumerable.

It may here be remarked, that there is not a child of a proper age within the range of five miles round Mount Stewart, but who is able to read and write: where the parents cannot afford to pay, the Stewart family always pays for them; and his Lordship has regularly clothed (for these ten years past) thirty boys and girls at his own expense.

His Lordship sailed from the Isle of Man, and, to the great joy of his friends, arrived safe in Dublin: he had been given up for lost, as, out of five vessels which sailed from Strangford, three sunk in the tempest, with their crews. It was a tempestuous time when his Lordship arrived in Dublin; the embers of rebellion were still smoking, and men's minds were in that feverish state which required all the address of ministers to bring a moderate degree of quietude. The high office which his Lordship held threw great responsibility on his shoulders, but he proved himself capable of bearing it.

After the political labours in which his Lordship had been thus engaged, from 1798 till carrying the question of the Union, his Lordship abandoned the Castle of Dublin, and the

Secretary's Lodge in the Phoenix Park, for a small house at Dundrum, in the county of Wicklow. This house had little to recommend it, and was formerly a boarding-school. On the base of the Wicklow mountains, about three miles distant, stood the seminary of Mr. Delany, a descendant of the friend of Dean Swift. In this seminary his son, B. Stewart, was placed; and he made daily visits to see him, and witness his progress in learning. This was, no doubt, his only inducement for taking up his abode in so inconvenient a place; he kept only one carriage and a pair of saddle-horses, and saw very little company. His Lordship had previously married the present Marchioness, who was the daughter of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, and lived with her in the full enjoyment of domestic happiness.

Among those by whom he was occasionally visited, were Mr. Norman, the captain of the Dundrum yeomanry, and Mr. Alderman Gifford, whose seats lay close at hand. Lady Castlereagh daily brought a few select female friends from Dublin; dancing took place every night, to which all the young folks near were invited.

Poor Norman carried on, in an extensive way, the trade of an umbrella-maker, in Trinity-lane, Dame-street. He was a worthy man, and a loyal one: by attending too strictly to his duty as a commander of a corps of yeomanry, his business became deranged. He had a family of seven daughters; and he one day told his Lordship, that he intended resigning the command he had so long held, with honour to himself, and benefit to his country. His Lordship, with some manœuvring, found out the real cause:—an execution had been put into his house that morning, for nine hundred pounds. His Lordship desired him to remain to dinner; and, in spite of the urgency of his affairs, he acquiesced, as Lady Castlereagh assured him it would be for his benefit to do so. The day passed as usual; and when the cloth was removed, his Lordship, Mr. Norman, and a friend, with Lady Castlereagh, remained, the juvenile visitors having departed. His Lordship reminded Mr. Norman, that he had once ap-

plied to him for a situation in the excise: "It is now," said he, "in my power to oblige you," presenting him with a commission as collector of Valentia. Norman was struck with astonishment; and before he had time to speak, his Lordship continued, "Lady Castlereagh has been to town, and settled the execution upon your goods; — here is a hundred pound bank-bill for your present exigencies; so now you owe me a thousand pounds, which I give you three years to pay. I'll take your word, for I know you to be a good man." The delight this occasioned may be imagined by the reader, but cannot be done justice to by any description. Mr. Norman went home, where all was happiness; his business flourished under the care of his daughters — he exchanged his collectorship for one nearer Dublin, and in ten months repaid the liberal donation of his generous benefactor.

As it is the private life of the Marquis we are endeavouring to illustrate, we do not profess to be regular in our details; we simply give such anecdotes as have come to our knowledge, without strictly confining ourselves to time or dates.

His Lordship was fond of field-sports, and frequently beat up the Wicklow hills, as far as the house of Counsellor Colbach, which, "perch'd on high, like an eagle's nest," looks over the city. Returning one evening in July from the mountains, he was accosted by two men, to know the hour, one of whom instantly seized his double-barrelled fowling-piece; his Lordship drew a pistol from his pocket and shot him — he fell; the other pistol missed fire; when another fellow rising from the ditch, they both rushed upon his Lordship, who retreated. At this moment a person jumped over a gate and fired a pistol, at the same time seizing the robber by the collar, in doing which his Lordship assisted; the other ran away, nor were they inclined to follow him. The fellow who had wrested the gun from his Lordship had received a ball in his neck: he was raised; and both their hands being tied, my Lord and his sudden acquaintance conveyed them to Dundrum, where the fellow's wound was dressed, the ball having passed right through. They were fellows belonging to the

Liberty of Dublin, and from having seen his Lordship change a two-guinea note at the small public house, called "The Cobbler," they determined to rob him. His Lordship had some fruit, and a glass of rum and water; and when he took his change, gave the landlord a three-shilling piece, and ordered him to get the two poor men something to eat and drink, and in return for his humanity, they would have robbed and murdered him, but for the timely interference of Lieutenant Jennings. Lieutenant Jennings was a welcome visitor to Lady Castlereagh; and she made him remain for the night.

It came out that Mr. Jennings belonged to the navy, and was on half pay. He had a child at nurse with an old woman who resided in the mountains, and he came out every Friday to see it. His pay was too small to afford a school in Dublin, and the old lady taught the child "all that she knew." He was returning from his visit of parental solicitude, when he had the happiness to rescue his Lordship from the murderers' hands. In the morning, when they all assembled at breakfast, Mr. Jennings was astonished to find his wife in the room, for whom Lady Castlereagh had sent. They remained three weeks in Dundrum Lodge. Her Ladyship removed the child to a respectable seminary at Belle Vue, and undertook the care of its future fortunes. In the mean time his Lordship was not idle: he had enquired, and found that Jennings was a brave officer, and well worthy of notice. His Lordship presented him with a commission as commander of the Rose cutter, of fourteen guns, and her Ladyship gave one hundred pounds for an outfit. Mr. Jennings held his command for many years with honour and profit, and is now enjoying a competence near the town of Ballriggeran, in a sweet retreat; and his daughter long held a confidential place under Lady Castlereagh. These occurrences, in the private life of any man, would do him credit: they show his Lordship to have been possessed of a noble, kind, and generous heart. The Orphan School at Dundrum was in a decaying state, both the building and the finances were failing, when his Lordship set on foot a subscription, himself giving one hundred guineas to-

wards it, which placed it upon a stable foundation, where it has ever since remained. There was nothing vindictive in his Lordship's temper; the men who attempted to rob and murder him, as we have related, he merely reprimanded, and sent on board the tender, to expiate their offences by serving their country. Dundrum did not long hold his Lordship; he had to be constant in his attendance at the Castle; so that after the expiration of a year he returned to town, taking with him a young female, about nineteen years of age, whom he rescued from destruction. She was the daughter of an Englishman who had made a contract to complete a certain part of the Mullingar Canal, and ran away with a young man who acted as her father's clerk. The father pursued them to Dundrum, and, by his Lordship's persuasions, the lady relinquished her "intended," and remained in his Lordship's family, under the protection of Lady Castlereagh. This young lady had received a very liberal education, and was one of the finest forms imaginable; her father was once rich, but reduced, by adventurous speculations, to a small fortune. His Lordship assisted him in completing the contract for the canal, and he retired to live at Sandy Mount in a state of respectability. Captain Montgomery, of the artillery, paid his addresses to Miss Wilde, and married her with the approbation of Lord and Lady Castlereagh, who gave her five hundred pounds as a portion, besides jewels and dresses.

His Lordship had now to change the scene, and England became the theatre of his glory. Previous to obeying the summons of Mr. Pitt, in 1802, he paid a visit to Mount Stewart. The scenes of our early youth are rendered more dear by absence, and we delight to recline upon the daisy-covered hills of our fathers, and muse upon days gone by at the side of some long-remembered spring. His father never stirred from the precincts of his estates, and not having seen his son for two years, was of course delighted to see him return covered with laurels and honours, bestowed by a gracious Sovereign for his services. Feasting and revelry took place; the poor were made to sing with joy, and the rich

joined in the anthem. Her Ladyship did not accompany him; on account of her delicate state of health.

His Lordship, accompanied by Colonel Savage, visited his island, and his cottage or temple on the rock, and chatted an hour with Nelly, promising that, as soon as convenient, her son should come and see her.

The chapel of Strangford was in ruins, and the Catholics assembled at public worship in an old house; his Lordship generously ordered one to be erected, on what is called the Rocky Point; it rose a structure fair to the eye, and pleasing to the imagination. The sum it cost was 300*l.*; and when we consider that this was the gift of a Protestant to those who deemed him a heretic, and out of the pale of salvation, we must consider him the most liberal-minded being that ever felt for his fellow creatures, pitied and aided them.

The Charter School was then admirably managed by the Rev. Mr. Roe: it is built upon the town-land of Cloghy, and was but an indifferent structure, more resembling a prison than a seminary for youth. The windows resembled loop-holes for discharging arrows through, such as seen in the old fortified castellated houses of the Danes, in various parts of Ireland. The situation was bleak and dreary, facing the ocean and barren mountains of Antrim, and not a tree or bush within a mile of it on any side. As the funds, appropriated to the annual repairs of the school, were very trifling, and upwards of one hundred scholars were daily instructed within its gloomy walls, his Lordship, aware what effect a cheerful scene has in expanding the youthful mind, set on foot a subscription to improve, or, as he jocosely said, to "humanize the place." Under his directions the windows were enlarged and modernized; an inclosure made in front, laid out in walks, and beds planted with flowers and ever-greens; and a carriage-way made down to the main road, a distance of a quarter of a mile, — a hawthorn hedge bounds it on either side, and a raised path on the northern side accommodates foot passengers; a neat gate was fixed, and a lodge built, where an old couple, recommended by the clergy-

man, resided, at small salary, in a semi-circle round the back of the school. Poplar trees were planted very thick, which now completely shelter the building: and last, though of most importance to the rising generation, a play-ground of two acres square was walled in, and one part of it covered over with slates, for amusement in wet weather. These walls are covered with the choicest fruit-trees, sent from Castle Ward and Mount Stewart; the fruit is sold, and the profits applied to purchasing such books as the school is not allowed, and cannot afford. Several of the neighbouring noblemen and gentlemen subscribed liberally; but from the poverty of the middling classes and farmers, who had just experienced the horrors of what is remembered by the name of "the hard year," the subscriptions fell short of the expences by 125*l.* Mr. Price, the other member for the county, gave 30*l.*, and his Lordship discharged the remaining sum of 95*l.*; and, having observed that the scholars had to bring water from a great distance, he had a metal pump sunk at his own charge in the yard, which perhaps was of greater service than all the other improvements he had made. This conduct of his Lordship will be acknowledged to have been humane and generous; especially as the poor children, whose comforts he promoted with such parental care, were not the families of the tenants and dependants on the Mount Stewart estate, but lived on the contrary side of the lake, and upon other people's grounds; consequently had no claim upon his generosity, whatever they had upon his attention as a representative of the county; but his Lordship was a universal philanthropist, and felt for every one, without distinction of country or religion. He made sundry visits to this and Mother Charter School, in the vicinity of Belfast; and, about this time, laid the basis of that plan he, some years after, so happily executed by his celebrated "Bill for the Extension and Improvement of Charter Schools in Ireland."

A little incident occurred some time after this, which is worth detailing: — A ship from Sierra Leone, on the coast of Guinea, bound to Liverpool, was driven on shore near Guns

Isle Bay, and wrecked. Amongst four men saved, was a poor negro; his three companions proceeded home, having taken all the money that had been subscribed for the relief of the four with them, leaving the unhappy negro penniless, in a strange land, with the language and people of which he was alike unacquainted. His Lordship had him taken care of, and lodged in the village, where he was placed under the instruction of Matthew Wilson, the Manx schoolmaster before mentioned, who then conducted a flourishing school. In a few weeks Matthew reported so favourably of his sable pupil, that he was sent for to Mount Stewart, where his Lordship was highly delighted with his progress in speaking and reading. Sambo was about eighteen years old, and uncommonly acute; his memory was astonishing, but he never could be reconciled to remain in Ireland. He said, and no doubt spoke the truth, that he embarked in the ship with an express engagement to return with her to his native land; that the captain knew him to be a great person in his own country. The captain was dead, and contradictory knowledge could not be obtained from the confines of the grave. Suffice it, that every attention was paid to his moral and religious instruction; and, at the end of two years, his Lordship fitted him out liberally with every thing likely to be serviceable to him in Africa, and the different societies furnished him with an assortment of books of various kinds. Strange as it may read, it is strictly true, Sambo had captivated the heart of a female, near about his own age, a very good-looking and industrious girl, who in early life had lost her parents, and lived under the protection of the Mount Stewart family. She declared her determination to go to Africa with him; he returned her affection with ardour; and his Lordship saw them happily married. As the woman was of a serious turn of mind, and an excellent hand at country work, his Lordship was not sorry that she accompanied him; she might prevent him from relapsing into the idolatries of his own people, and, by her abilities, instruct the natives not only in religious and moral principles, but also the useful arts, as far as she knew them. His Lordship gave her every thing

for her use on the voyage, and after they had landed; recommended them both to the agents of the African Company, on every part of the coast, and procured them a passage in a King's ship. Our readers will not be displeased, if we pursue the history of this interesting couple beyond the precincts of Europe, and see how far the benevolent hopes of his Lordship's liberal mind have been realized. They arrived in safety at the settlement of Goree, and proceeded up the river in a sailing boat, presented to Sambo by the Council, which conveniently held all his goods, besides much more the gentlemen of the factory presented him with. The tribe to which he belonged were settled about two hundred miles up, on the banks of the river; and whether Sambo had or had not been a prince, he was elected Chief of his tribe immediately, and commenced a trade in furs, ivory, and gold dust, with the Company's agents. Sambo, now called Daniel by the English, visits the coast annually to receive exchanges for his subjects of European wares; he then dresses in a scarlet uniform, gold epaulettes, cocked hat, and a huge gold-headed cane. He has been very serviceable to the British interests, and his son is as well inclined to be so as his father. The mother has never visited any of the settlements since her first arrival, but busies herself in rearing a numerous family. Captain Carr, of the trader John, visited Daniel in the year 1817; he says, "I found the tribe to consist of six or seven hundred families, settled in a charming country; several of the huts were thatched, and had window-holes and chimneys. Daniel had a house, with six rooms on the ground floor, two of which had glass windows, and like a decent English kitchen. Both he and his wife were naked, except a piece of cloth round the middle; but they dressed, out of compliment to me, in their European clothes. Daniel's children, and several others, could read and write; but as to religion, I have every reason to believe that not only Daniel, but his wife, follow that of the natives." As we are not compiling the history of Prince Daniel, we shall content ourselves with this extract. We have several sheets of an interesting account of this man, de-

delivered to us by Captain Carr. His Lordship's hopes have not entirely failed, and where a taste for industry and the comforts of social life once begin, religion will soon follow.

The Belfast Academy, which has sprung up to such eminence under the management of the learned Dr. Bruce, the Rev. Hamilton Drummond, and others, were indebted to his Lordship for its first rise; he promoted its interests zealously with his friends and connexions, protected it by his high patronage, and supported it by his bounty. Several papers, recommending it as a national concern, were written by him in the magazines, called the Belfast Athenæum.

The town of Strangford, and also Portaferry, by means of several small schooners, carry on a trade with Scotland in kelp. This is made from a peculiar sea-weed, burnt and glutinized into solid masses. The lord of the soil (the Marquis of Londonderry) derived a considerable income from a sum levied upon all who gathered this weed; possibly the cargo of a schooner paid twenty pounds, and forty of them loaded in a year. For two or three years preceding his Lordship's visit, the commerce of the port had suffered much from the pressure of the times and shipwrecks, so that many found themselves unable to pay this tax. His Lordship exerted himself so effectually with his father, that he consented to let them gather and burn kelp gratis for a twelvemonth, thus making a sacrifice of 800*l.*; but what is more to the honour of the late Marquis, he never after demanded any payment but a shilling a ship, merely to keep up his right to the beach. A handsome silver cup was presented, by those interested in the trade, to the Marquis; and a neat brace of pistols, mounted with Wicklow gold, to his Lordship, as a testimony of gratitude, which he returned, by giving every ship in the port a suit of colours.

We must not omit a benevolent action done to a poor widow: her husband was a boatswain belonging to a revenue cutter, and unfortunately fell overboard and was drowned; he was in a state of intoxication at the time, and, in consequence, the commander refused to recommend the widow to

the revenue board for a pension; moreover, the man had not served a sufficient time to entitle his widow to any provision. The man had done his duty well for twelve years, and had never erred but in this instance, when he expiated his offence with his life. A short memorial for the widow (a worthy woman with a large family) was drawn up, and she presented it to his Lordship herself, who directed inquiry to be made. The collector was satisfied of the deserts of the late boatswain, who had been an excellent officer. " 'Tis hard," said his Lordship, " that the fruits of honourable exertion for twelve years should be lost for one fault; and harder that the widow should suffer for her husband's intoxication;" he then ordered her to go to Dublin, and call upon the commissioners; and, to accomplish the journey, gave her a couple of guineas. The poor creature found that she was on the pension-list, at 10*l.* *per annum*, and had 20*l.* allowed her to fit out her two sons for the Marine School, into which his Lordship had procured them admission; one is now a first, and the other a second mate of a Custom-house cruiser, both approved good officers; the elder has accumulated 3000*l.* prize-money.

His Lordship was a magnificent patron of literary talent, and particularly that of his own country. The collection of Irish Melodies, made by the able though indolent Mr. Bunting, of Belfast, from the ancient bards of Ireland, was done at his suggestion; and the translations from Carolan were moulded into their present shape by his masterly hand. His Lordship was the means of establishing a " Gaelic Society," in Dublin, the object of which was to encourage writers in the ancient Erse, and translations from scarce works, in verse and prose. The society went on well for some time, and a volume of their proceedings was printed, highly creditable to all who had contributed towards it. Theophilus O'Hanagan was the secretary, a genius and a scholar unrivalled, but possessing not an atom of discretion. The removal of his Lordship to England withdrew his attention from this local establishment, and it was discontinued. The last ser-

vice that his Lordship rendered it was releasing poor O'Hanagan from the sheriff's prison, where he was confined for a debt of 30*l*.

His Lordship was often humoursome and eccentric in his manner of bestowing favours. A poor fellow, an apothecary in a village in the county of Antrim, possessed some abilities, and little business. He was known by the name of the Potatoe Doctor, from receiving his fees *per* bushel, instead of *per* pounds, shillings, and pence. He has been known to bleed for a can of buttermilk; draw a tooth for a kish of turf; and bring a child into the world for a pint of whiskey, and a loaf of barley bread. His Lordship passing one day through the village, his horse trod on a poor man's dog, and broke his leg. His Lordship expressed concern for the accident, and bestowed something on the owner. The apothecary being near, declared "that he could set the baste on his legs again." His Lordship said, if he succeeded he would pay him handsomely. In due time the doctor appeared at Mount Stewart with his patient, who walked as well as ever he had done; he received five pounds for this proof of his skill, and was graciously assured that his Lordship would never employ any other to doctor his dogs whilst he was in the country. He is now known by the name of Doctor Dog; and though his residence is changed, and his practice increased to respectability, the name will last the term of his existence.

An anecdote, shewing the attachment which he had to the scions of his native soil, has reached our ears from undoubted authority.—A few months back, his Lordship was passing slowly and thoughtfully from an interview with his Majesty at Carlton-House, to his own house in St. James's-square. As he proceeded he was met by an Irish labourer, who, with his hod reversed, seemed as if prepared to attend the funeral of his own hopes. "Long life to your Honour," said Pat, in a peculiarly melancholy tone. The Marquis started and lifted up his eyes. Pat took off his apology for a hat, made his bow, and repeated, "Musha, then long life to your honour's Lordship." There was something singular in

the man's appearance and address, and his Lordship, half-hesitating, half-advancing, fixed his eyes upon him with a kindliness of look which induced Pat to go on. "God be with the days, your honour, when you used to be fishing in the Loch." "What Loch, my good fellow?" "Loch Coyne to be sure, your honour." "Why, were you ever there?" "May be I was'nt, plase your honour, when I used to help to push your honour's boat off—and when, may God for ever bless you for it, wonst (once) when I tumbled in neck and crop, you pulled me out by the nape of the neck—Och, faith, I remember it," (added the poor fellow with a smile), "and if it had'nt been for your honour's Lordship, I'd have been as dead as a herring, sure enough." "Aye, well, what's your name?" "Bill Brady, to be sure." "Oh, I remember something about you; but what brought you here?" "Och, like many others, I came to seek my fortune, but the devil a-múch luck I have had yet." "Are you in employment?" "No, faith, I am not; but I'm promised a job next Monday, plase God." "Well, Bill," said his Lordship, "I am always glad to see my old acquaintance, and here is something to drink success to olden times!" handing poor Pat a couple of sovereigns. His Lordship hastened on. Pat kept his hand open, alternately looking at the sovereigns and the kind donor—the tear of gratitude flowed down his lime-coloured cheek; and, after a moment taken to suppress the swelling of his surcharged heart, he shouldered his hod, and, in a sort of ecstasy, exclaimed, as he turned away, "Well, you're the ould thing after all!" Such was the man who has been accused of possessing a cold-calculating heart, and entertaining no sympathy for the sufferings of his fellow-creatures. We could record many other instances of the like character, but our limits will not permit us to go further.

In his house he was never heard to murmur at any thing, nor was ever known to speak in a harsh or hasty manner to any of his servants, whom he had not changed for years. He was very abstemious, seldom tasting more than a couple of dishes, and often dined of fruits, pies, and jellies; when

alone, three, or perhaps four glasses of wine was his quantum, but he drank lemonade to great excess, and was as partial to his tea and coffee as any old maid possibly can be. Though neat in his apparel, he was very little indebted to the talents of his *valet-de-chambre*, always, except when going abroad on any particular occasion, dressing himself without assistance.

When in the country and without company, he always retired to his library at ten o'clock, where he usually remained for an hour; he sometimes ate a light supper, and generally retired to bed before twelve o'clock; his usual hour of rising in winter was seven, and in summer five in the morning, never omitting to walk a few miles before breakfast, when the weather admitted of it. His Lordship was a tasteful florist, and fond of planting, pruning, and grafting with his own hands; and his *parterre* of native and exotic flowers is the first in the kingdom.

Political despatches, which daily arrived, he disposed of in so easy a way, that his visitors scarcely missed his company whilst he attended to them. At public worship he was a regular attendant, and had prayers read in his family once every day, sometimes in the morning, but oftener at sun-set. His Lordship had an elegant taste for landscape painting, and he has taught her Ladyship to excel him, as he had but little time to spare for practice.

Field sports he abandoned long ago, but had a kennel of pointers and greyhounds. His ear for music was exquisitely fine; and though a very indifferent player, he has been known, at the request of his juvenile visitors, to sit down to the piano-forte, and play for an hour, merry tunes, to which they beat the "light fantastic toe."

The justice which is so universally and unequivocally done to the *private* qualities of Lord Londonderry has been almost unexampled in the instance of a person, respecting whom public or political feeling must have been so strongly contrasted; and we are disposed to think, that this appreciation of him in the relations of social life will be raised still higher

as his character becomes better known. He was very tenacious of his early friendships. A history of the Union, and the events which immediately preceded it — in fact, of his own administration in Ireland — was a project which he had very much at heart, and was proposed to some gentlemen of reputation, as men of letters, in Ireland. One of these, a particular friend of his Lordship, declined the undertaking, because he could not conscientiously execute it in the sense of the minister, and yet their friendship continued uninterrupted and unchilled. Some private letters of his Lordship on the subject were spoken of as written with great elegance, ease, and simplicity. It was understood that he had collected and arranged documents and other materials on the above-mentioned subject. If they exist, however biassed, they must still be most valuable. His conversation is said to have had a pleasing liveliness — without sparkling.

Bon Mot.— We have heard but of one *bon mot* of his, and, curiously enough, it was in French. Speaking of the noted Fouché, somebody said of him, “*C’est une bête ;*” [He is a *beast*] “*Oui,*” [Yes,] replied his Lordship; “*mais c’est une bête féroce,*” [but a ferocious *beast*.] He spoke French without fluency, but correctly, with a slow and measured enunciation. His appearance in public, when in Paris, in 1815, was quite unostentatious and simple. In the morning, and sometimes even in the evening, he was seen walking in the crowd with his lady, on the terrace or in one of the *allées* of the Tuilleries. The French were doubly astounded at the unostentatious simplicity of his appearance, and at the unfashionable singularity of such a promenade *tête-à-tête* “with *his wife.*”

In fact his good humour was so predominant, that he never refused any thing to promote cheerfulness, and was never more pleased than when his youthful friends, encouraged by his smiles, forgot who he was, and, throwing off all restraint, seemed as much “at home” with him as though he were their father. He was not selfish in his pleasures, but ever wished to impart a share of his joys to others, even to the

humblest individuals that administered to the comforts of his hospitable mansion. When any thing occurred to cause more than common satisfaction in the drawing-room, he seized the opportunity to let the servants have a ball in the kitchen, to which they invited their friends, and the larder and cellar were thrown open to add something substantial to the harmony of the evening. Thus he succeeded with no effort, but merely by pursuing the bent of his happy disposition to be happy himself, and render all around him the same.

Of late years he suffered dreadfully with the gout; the perspiration has been seen rolling in big drops from his forehead, whilst he started convulsively at every excruciating twinge, yet he never uttered a sigh or complaint, or murmured at the dispensations of Providence. It was a common saying of his Lordship, to any one labouring under misfortunes, "Patience, and all will be well!" It was a motto he practically illustrated by example, in every sinister event that occurred to him.

In person his Lordship was above the middle size. His manners elegant and features commanding. His appearance when full dressed was particularly graceful; at the late Coronation he was remarked for the graceful dignity of his mien. Although a perfect courtier, in private life no man could be less assuming. His affability at once dissipated all those apprehensions which contact with high rank sometimes engenders.

On a recent occasion, he employed a carpenter in his neighbourhood to put up a poultry-house, and conversed with him on ordinary topics for an hour. On the man's departure, he was mentioning to a friend the honour he had enjoyed; but added he, "Do you know now, what surprised me more than any thing was, that his Lordship never once touched on the subject of politics!"

His Lordship at his death was fifty-three years of age.

An official communication was made to the servants of the late Marquis, stating that he had made a will, wherein he had made provision for every person on his establishment,

even to the lowest helper in the stables; a circumstance perfectly in unison with the whole tenor of his private life.

The report of the Marquis of Londonderry's death having been caused by the gout was not altogether unfounded. During the last fortnight or three weeks of the late session of parliament, his Lordship laboured under slight attacks of this complaint. When he felt the first symptoms of it, he greatly apprehended, that if not speedily repressed, the disease might so increase as to prevent his attendance in the House of Commons, thereby causing a delay of public business, a still further protraction of the session, with consequent inconvenience to his Majesty in visiting Scotland, and to himself in attending the approaching congress. In order to prevent these disagreeable results, his Lordship's physician prescribed some medicines for him, with the view of lowering his system, and thereby keeping down the gout. The medicines had the desired effect; but, in reducing his Lordship's bodily habit, they unfortunately also brought on a depression of spirits, which an overloaded and perplexed mind but too readily yielded to. In this manner a low nervous fever was induced, which the excitement produced by the prorogation of parliament for the moment counteracted; but when that excitement subsided, the nervous affection rapidly increased, and, on the Friday before his death, had made considerable inroads on physical and mental powers naturally of great strength. So much was the Marquis of Londonderry's frame shaken on that day, that the official documents which he wrote and subscribed while in town were scarcely legible to those for years daily accustomed to his hand-writing. The letters were straggling, and evidently traced by a tremulous, enfeebled pen, which made the manuscript appear to be that of a decrepit, worn-out old man; whereas his Lordship's writing was usually remarkable for its neatness. With the further progress and triumph of the disease, the public are but too well acquainted. With respect to the Marquis of Londonderry's habits of business in his own peculiar department,

they were unremitting, but apparently not laborious, because they were not bustling. When in town he generally went to the Foreign Office about eleven or half-past eleven, in the forenoon, and remained till one or two, or occasionally later, as circumstances might require. His Lordship's conduct to all persons under him was so mild, affectionate, and gentlemanly, that, without an exception, every one connected with the foreign department feels and deploras his death, as if it were that of the kindest parent. He laid it down as a principle, and followed it himself implicitly, that the head of every public office was bound in duty to protect and advise all persons subordinate to him. The instances in which his Lordship acted thus are now fondly but mournfully called to mind by the members of his department. Advice he freely and constantly gave, where he thought it was necessary, or would be useful; and if it happened that he had occasion to reprove, he performed that ungracious task so graciously and kindly as to unfailingly reform the individual, to whom, at the same time, he endeared himself. Of the protection which he afforded to all who served under him, the following authentic instance will give the public a just notion:—During the whole period that our paper money was depreciated below gold, our consuls and other representatives in foreign countries were paid no more by the treasury than their nominal salary, allowances, &c. in the paper currency of the day. In having those sums remitted to them, the rate of exchange was so much against this country, that they were frequently great losers, and did not receive in specie more than a proportion of their just emolument. The Marquis of Londonderry often remonstrated with the treasury upon the hardship of the case, but was always met on this ground, that if compensation were allowed for those losses, it would be an admission that the Bank of England notes were depreciated, in contradiction to the official declarations of ministers. The treasury also warned the auditor of public accounts against such claims, and, in short, effectually resisted them so far as it was possible. His Lordship, how-

ever, was determined that his official agents should not suffer, and accordingly made good their deficiencies out of the secret service money granted him by parliament.

The manner in which the Marquis of Londonderry's private affairs were conducted, particularly when they had any reference to the public, is equally creditable to him. All the small expences of his household were regularly settled and paid weekly, while those of greater consequence, though allowed to run for some time longer, were all discharged at stated periods, and with the utmost satisfaction. It is universally known that his Lordship was the kindest and most indulgent master which servants could have. He was at the same time scrupulously careful that their wants and comforts should be supplied solely at his cost ; and with this view, while he positively prohibited them from using a pen or a sheet of paper which he officially received, he gave them unlimited credit at his private stationer's for whatever articles of that sort they might need. The Marquis of Londonderry was certainly in all personal pecuniary transactions most generous and high-minded. Before his father's death, his private fortune was necessarily slender, the patrimonial estate being comparatively small, and his father's family numerous. But this was no bar to his Lordship's liberality. At the conclusion of the war, his brother, now elevated to the Marquisate, was, among several other distinguished officers, raised to the Peerage, by the title of Lord Stewart; a pension of 2,000*l. per annum* being allowed to those creations and their successors for the two next generations. Lord Castlereagh (as he then was) would not permit his brother to accept any part of the pension, but in lieu of it settled 2,000*l.* a year upon him out of his own private income. This fact would be tarnished by any attempt to emblazon it. It is also worth remarking, that although the Marquis of Londonderry's means were, until last year, more straitened than those of any of his colleagues in office, the head of the foreign department is necessarily under greater expences than any other Minister. He alone has to keep a sort of Court for all the Ambassadors from

foreign powers in this country; and while he frequently invited them to official dinners, to maintain the dignity and rank of the nation in the sumptuousness of those entertainments.

The remains of the late Marquis of Londonderry were, on Tuesday morning, the 20th August, deposited in Westminster Abbey. Although it was announced that this melancholy ceremony was to be as private as possible, still, from its very nature, it was impossible to prevent its partaking of something of a public character. Every thing like ostentatious display was studiously avoided; but, nevertheless, the procession was of such length, and the high rank and importance of those by whom it was attended were so generally known, that an immense crowd assembled in the avenues leading from St. James's-square to the Abbey, at an early hour in the morning. The windows of most of the houses were likewise filled with persons of respectability, and, with one exception, which we shall hereafter notice, the greatest order and decorum prevailed throughout all the melancholy proceedings of the day.

According to previous arrangement, the hearse and the different mourning-coaches which were to form a part in the procession to the Abbey, began to arrive in the neighbourhood of St. James's-square about six o'clock in the morning, and immediately took up those stations which were best calculated to afford a convenient approach to the mansion of the deceased in their appointed order. The carriages of the nobility and gentry, which were to close the procession, assembled in Jermyn-street, where they received their instructions how they were to fall in. Among them were noticed the carriages of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Maryborough, the Earl of Westmorland, Earl Bathurst, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Listowel, Lord Sidney, Earls Blessington, Mount Edgcumbe, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Duchess of Richmond, the Judge Advocate-General, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Hon. Wm. Lamb, Lord Melbourne,

Lord Clive, Lord Grantham, the Lord Mayor, and a vast number of others, too numerous to detail.

At half-past seven the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased, who were to accompany the body to the Abbey, began to arrive. They were shown into the drawing-room. Most of them were seen occasionally to shed tears; and nothing was heard but the strongest expressions of regret for the melancholy cause of their assemblage.

The crowd in front of the house was extremely great, but, from the activity of the police officers, who were in attendance, perfect order was maintained; and it is but just to state, that, on the part of the populace, there was not at this time the slightest disposition manifested to break through that regularity which the solemnity of the occasion demanded.

Precisely at twenty minutes to nine, all was announced to be in readiness; and the parties assembled in the drawing-room were called over by Mr. Newton in the order in which they were to proceed. At a quarter to nine the whole moved towards the Abbey in the following order:—

Constables to clear the way.

Mr. Lee the High Constable of Westminster, with his silver staff, attired in a mourning-cloak, and wearing a cocked hat and hat-band.

Four attendants on horseback, in deep mourning, with scarfs and hat-bands. The rich plumes of feathers, with streamers, which had been placed on the body while lying in state.

Four attendants on horseback, in deep mourning, with scarfs and hat-bands. Three mourning coaches, drawn by six horses each, in which were the pall-bearers, in deep mourning, and wearing silk scarfs and hat-bands.

First Coach.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Westmorland, and the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn.

Second Coach.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, and the Right Hon. Lord Maryborough.

Third Coach.—The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth, the Right Hon. N. Vansittart, the Right Hon. F. Robinson, and the Earl of Bristol. Four attendants on horseback.

The Coronet,

On a crimson velvet cushion, borne by a man on horseback, uncovered, and attired in deep mourning, with silk scarf, and hat-band.

Two pages on each side, with wands.

The Hearse, containing
THE BODY,

Drawn by six horses, each lead by a page, surmounted with luxuriant plumes of black ostrich feathers. The coffin was covered with a black velvet pall, the sides decorated with the arms of the deceased, richly embazoned.

Six pages, with wands, walked on each side of the hearse, and pages likewise attended the mourning coaches which followed, and which were drawn by six horses each.

First Carriage. — The Hon. Frederick Stewart (now become Lord Viscount Castlereagh), as chief mourner and nephew of the deceased; John Stewart, Esq., cousin of the deceased; the Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of London, and the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Second Carriage. — Lord George Seymour, the Hon. G. Seymour, the Hon. H. Seymour, and Captain Kennedy.

Third Carriage. — The Most Noble the Marquis Camden, the Earl of Brecknock, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Colonel Wood.

Fourth Carriage. — D. Kerr, Esq., Sir Henry Hardinge, Lord Ellenborough, and Lord Garvagh.

Fifth Carriage. — The Hon. Mr. Edgcumbe, R. G. M'Donald, Esq., the Dean of Windsor, and George Byng, Esq.

Sixth Carriage. — Richard Pakenham, Esq., the Earl of Clanwilliam, the Earl of Clancarty, and Joseph Planta, Esq.

All the foregoing individuals, as the nearest relatives and friends of the deceased, wore crape hat-bands and scarfs.

Seventh Carriage. — Viscount Sydney, Viscount Clive, Lord Harvey, and the Earl of Belfast.

Eighth Carriage. — The Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, the Right Hon. W. Huskisson, Sir Lowry Cole, and Sir Richard Hardinge.

Ninth Carriage. — Lord Apsley, George Watson Taylor, Esq., A. Marsden, Esq., and James Alexander, Esq.

Tenth Carriage. — Sir Thomas Lawrence, Dr. Bankhead, and William Grome, Esq.

The noblemen and gentlemen in the latter mentioned carriages wore silk scarfs and hat-bands, and attended as the friends of the deceased.

The last mourning coach was drawn by four horses, and contained Messrs. Leggate, Abbott, Thompson, and Debonville, domestics of the deceased.

Then came the carriage of the deceased, drawn by four horses, the servants in deep mourning, and the horses led by grooms. This was followed by the carriages of the immediate relatives of the deceased, and then by the carriages of his friends, some of which we have already enumerated. A few of the private carriages were drawn by six horses, and others by four, but the greater part by two.

The procession moved on slowly through St. James's-square, George-street, Pall-mall, Charing-cross, Whitehall, and Parliament-street, calling forth the remarks of the spectators at every step. It then turned to the right along George-street, and the head of it reached the great western door of the Abbey, exactly at a quarter after 9 o'clock. The assemblage of persons in that vicinity was so dense that the space unoccupied was merely sufficient to allow the procession to move along it. On the arrival of the hearse among them, a most discordant yell displayed the animosity which they felt to the deceased nobleman.

Among those who were admitted to the Jerusalem Chamber, and who had arrived previous to the body reaching the Abbey, were—

The Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Caledon, Viscount, Granville, Lord Althorp, Lord Granville Somerset, Earl of Guildford, Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl Bective, Earl Gower, Earl of Ormonde, Lord Palmerston, Lord Burghersh, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir C. Long, Sir H. Taylor, Sir D. Ogilby, Sir W. A'Court, Sir Walter Stirling, Sir J. Osborn, Sir H. Wellesley, Sir C. Robinson, Sir A. Chichester, Sir U. Burgh, Sir G. Murray, Col. Arbuthnot, Col. Fitzclarence, General M'Quarrie, Gen. Hart, the Hon. Wm. Lamb, Right Hon. J. C. Villiers, Rev. Edw. Barnard, the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, Captain Bertie Cator, Rev. John Turner, Hon. J. W. Ward, Messrs. Wilmot, Hobhouse, Croker, T. Courtenay, Holmes, Douglas, Lushington, R. Mitford, Chantry, Cartwright, Mitchell, R. Ward, G. Chinnery, E. Bates, Lennard, John Cator, H. Twiss, Gooch, Money, sen., Money, jun., Chapman, Gordon, Brogden, Morier, P. W. Wyatt, H. Summer, Irving, Wm. Courtenay, Freemantle, Magennis, Gahagan, J. C. Freeling, Alex. Cockburn, A. C. Grant, J. G. Harris, Monsieur Aide, Alexander Baring, William Wood, J. A. Gordon, Reverend Mr. Balay, &c. &c.

Besides the above, all the Foreign Ministers and their respective suites were present during the whole of the cere-

mony, having made personal applications for tickets for entrance, together with all the gentlemen of the Foreign Office, who, we understand, particularly desired to be permitted to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of one to whom they had felt so sincere an attachment.

The procession formed in the following order : —

Six Mutes, two and two, in deep mourning, with hat-bands and staves.

State lid of black feathers, attended by six mutes, two and two.

Gentlemen of the Foreign Office, two and two, with silk hat-bands, scarfs, &c., viz. — Messrs. Scott, Stanley, Bartlett, Cade, J. Hertzell, L. Hertzell, M'Maker, Huttner, Ward, Pasmore, Parish, Stanly, Turner, Rolleston, Hon. Mr. Byng, J. Bedwell, C. Broughton, and J. Rolleston.

Foreign Ambassadors, two and two, in deep mourning, with stars on their breasts, attended by their Secretaries, &c.

Cabinet Ministers (not bearing the Pall) with scarfs, hat-bands, and rosettes.

The Earl of Westmorland, Privy Seal. — Right Hon. C. Wynn.

Vergers.

Twelve Almsmen, two and two.

Prebendaries,

Twelve Singing Boys, two and two.

Twelve Singing Men, two and two.

Minor Canons, two and two.

Mutes.

Beadles, with staves.

Gentlemen belonging to the Choirs of Westminster, St. Paul's, and Chapel Royal, in white cloaks, black silk scarfs and hatbands.

Four mutes with staves, two and two.

Mr. Vincent, Clerk of
the Chapter.

Dean of Westminster,
Dr. Ireland.

Mr. Gell, Receiver
of ditto.

Mutes.

The Marquisate Coronet of the deceased, on a crimson velvet cushion, trimmed with gold fringe, borne by a gentleman.

Lord Chancellor.

Duke of Wellington.

Lord Stowell.

Lord Maryborough.

Earl of Liverpool.

Mr. Vansittart.

Mr. F. Robinson.

Lord Sidmouth.



The body was in a coffin, covered with crimson velvet, over which was thrown a black velvet pall, decorated at the bottom with white silk and a deep white fringe, and supported by the above-named cabinet ministers. On each side of the pall, achievements were affixed, on which were the arms of the deceased, with the Garter encircling them — motto, "Honi soit," &c. On the lower part of the arms was the following inscription: "Metuenda Corolla Draconis."

CHIEF MOURNERS.

Hon. F. Stewart, (now Viscount Castlereagh); John Stewart, Esq.

MOURNERS.

Captain Kennedy.

Two and two.

Lord George Seymour,	Mr. George Seymour,
Mr. Horace Seymour,	Mr. Henry Seymour,
Marquis Camden,	Earl of Brecknock,
Mr. Bathurst,	Earl of Harrowby,
Colonel Wood,	Lord Garvagh, Mr. D. Kerr, Sir H. Hardinge, Hon. Mr. Edgcumbe, R. G. M'Donald, G. Byng, Esq.

Dean of Windsor.

Lord Clancarty, Michael Pakenham, Esq.

[The above are relatives of the deceased, and were dressed in the deepest mourning: they all appeared deeply afflicted at the solemnity.]

The Friends of the Deceased, two and two.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Bishop of London.

Earl of Bristol, G. W. Taylor, Esq., A. Marsden, Esq., Viscount Sidney, Earl of Belfast, Sir Lowry Cole, Marquis of Donegal, R. Wood, Esq., Sir Thomas Lawrence, Dr. Bankhead, Physician to the Deceased; Mr. Grome, Solicitor to ditto; James Alexander, Esq., Sir R. Hardinge, Marquis of Bute, Viscount Clive, Earl of Clanwilliam, Jos. Planta, Esq., Lord Clancarty.

The friends of the Deceased (who joined in the Abbey, after assembling in the Jerusalem Chamber) two and two.

Earl of Caledon,	Earl of Chichester,
Earl of Guildford,	Earl Gower,
Earl of Shaftesbury,	Earl of Ormonde.

Viscounts Palmerston, Althorp, and Granville, Lord Berghersh, Mr. C. Arbuthnot, Mr. K. Wilmot, Mr. Hobhouse, Sir G. Cockburne, Sir J. Osborne, Mr. R. Ward, Mr. Lushington, Mr. Croker, Mr. Courtenay, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, Mr. Huskisson, Sir H.

Wellesley, Hon. Mr. Lamb, Mr. R. Mitford, Mr. Holmes,

Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Cartwright, Sir A. Chichester, Mons.

Aide, Mr. Douglas, Sir H. Taylor, Sir R. Arbuthnot, Sir D. Ogilby, &c. &c.

The Household of the Deceased.

Slowly passing up the nave, the funeral train approached the door of the choir, and then turning off to the left, advanced to the north transept. Mr. Frederick Stewart (now Lord Castlereagh), as well as his brother, Mr. J. Stewart,

were much affected as they approached the grave; and among the mourners, many exhibited symptoms of the deepest affliction.

Immediately on the procession passing through the gate leading to the north transept, the gate was closed. Numerous applications were made for admission; but, in consequence of orders issued by the Dean, no person unconnected with the ceremonial was admitted. The organ ceased as the last part of the procession drew near the grave, and for some minutes the most solemn silence prevailed. At twenty minutes to ten, the body was lowered into the sepulchre. The vocal corps then sung, "Man that is born of a woman." When this was concluded, the Dean of Westminster read the funeral service in a solemn and impressive manner. When he came to the words "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, and dust to dust," a quantity of earth which had been provided for that occasion, was placed in a small spade, and thrown on the coffin. The prayer ended, the vocal gentlemen who were drawn up against the small door opposite the grave, which opens into the choir, sung, "I heard a voice from Heaven," and this concluded the service. During the time that the ceremony was performing, Lord Viscount Castlereagh, the chief mourner, a young man apparently of nineteen or twenty years of age, was visibly and deeply affected, and his face was discoloured with weeping. The Cabinet Ministers were, however, the persons on whom the eyes of the beholders were chiefly fixed. The Duke of Wellington and the Lord Chancellor seemed the least moved in countenance, and walked firm and steadily. The Earl of Liverpool appeared to be much moved; his eye was full of tears, and his whole person was more bent than usual. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Vansittart were also much affected. Lord Sidmouth had the solemn gravity of countenance which that nobleman wears upon every occasion. There was in the procession an appearance of sorrow not very usual in formal funerals, and it was certainly difficult for the spectators to suppress some emotions of grief when they saw the colleagues of the de-

ceased assembled round the body of a man who, in the course of nature, might have been expected to live to an advanced age, so suddenly and violently cut off. The train withdrew after the service, Lord Liverpool leading Viscount Castle-reagh; and though many persons afterwards applied for admission to see the coffin before the tomb closed on it for ever, the Dean refused permission, even to his friends, at the particular desire, it was understood, of the Marchioness of Londonderry.

Inquest on the late Marquis of Londonderry.

On the afternoon of August 13. an inquest was held on the remains of the late Marquis, in the mansion of the noble deceased, at North Cray, before Mr. Carttar, of Deptford, coroner for the county of Kent, and a jury of respectable housekeepers residing in the neighbourhood.

At half-past two o'clock the jury, and a number of other persons, among whom were the whole of the domestics of the establishment, and the labourers on the estate, assembled in the long dining-room, and a melancholy assemblage it was! The horrible nature of the subject about to be submitted to their consideration, the close vicinity of the chamber of death, and the almost breathless silence of the assembly, interrupted only by an occasional whisper, or the audible weepings of some among the household servants, gave a chilling solemnity to the scene which we shall not easily forget.

There was not the slightest impediment thrown in the way of any person wishing to enter that passage of the house leading to the room in which the inquest was held; on the contrary, the coroner repeatedly asked whether there was any other person in waiting about the premises who wished to be present — observing, that the inquiry ought to be as public as possible.

Among the persons at the upper end of the table we observed Mr. Planta, and Mr. F. Stewart, son of Lord Stewart, by his first lady: we understand that Viscount Sidmouth, and Lord George Seymour were in an adjoining room.

About three o'clock the jury were called over, and answered to their names in the following order: —

William Matten	Robert Merryfield
William Mead	Harry Allen Wyburn
John Johnson	John Cookson
John Masters	Thomas Preston
John Cooke	Thomas Harman
John Storer	John Stowe.
John Dann	

The jury having been sworn,

The coroner addressed them in nearly the following terms: — “ Upon no former occasion in the performance of his duty had his feelings been so excited as by the present unfortunate event. He was, indeed, so much affected that they must perceive he could hardly express himself as he wished. Upon this account he trusted they would excuse any trifling errors which he might commit in the ex-

ercise of his duty. The gentlemen of the jury were summoned and sworn to inquire into the cause of the death of a nobleman, who stood, perhaps, as high in the public estimation as any man in the country. That his Lordship had met his death under particular circumstances, they, doubtless, must have learned. But it was his duty to inform them that they must remove from their minds all impressions which should not be borne out by the evidence. The gentlemen whom he addressed, being neighbours of the deceased, were better able to form a just estimate of his character than he was. As a public man, it was impossible for him to weigh his character in any scales that he could hold. In private life, he believed the world would admit that a more amiable man could not be found. Whether the important duties of the great office which he held pressed upon his mind, and conduced to the melancholy event which they had assembled to investigate, was a circumstance which, in all probability, never could be discovered. He understood that his Lordship had, for some time past, been so unwell as to require the assistance of a medical attendant. This gentleman would be examined on the inquest, and would, doubtless, be competent to describe the disease and affliction under which his Lordship laboured. That the dreadful blow which deprived the Noble Lord of life was inflicted by his own hand, he believed the jury, when they came to hear the evidence, could not doubt. He understood it would be proved that no person in the house, except his Lordship, could have committed the act. When the jury should examine the situation of the body, and hear the evidence that would be submitted to them, he was convinced that they would be perfectly unanimous in that part of their verdict which went to declare the manner in which the deceased met his death. He felt that it was a matter of delicacy to allude to the other part of the verdict, and he would not presume to anticipate what it might be; but he trusted the result would be that which all good men desired. If the facts which he had heard were proved in evidence, he thought no man could doubt that, at the time he committed the rash act, his Lordship was labouring under a mental delusion. If, however, it should unfortunately appear that there was not sufficient evidence to prove what were generally considered the indications of a disordered mind, he trusted that the jury would pay some attention to his (the coroner's) humble opinion, which was, that no man could be in his proper senses at the moment he committed so rash an act as self-murder. His opinion was in consonance with every moral sentiment, and with the sentiments which the wisest of men had given to the world. The Bible declared that a man clung to nothing so strongly as his own life. He therefore viewed it as an axiom, and an abstract principle, that a man must necessarily be out of his mind at the moment of destroying himself. The jury, of course, would not adopt his opinion upon this point, unless it were in unison with their own. He would not longer occupy the time and attention of the jury, than to express his pleasure at seeing so respectable a body of gentlemen, and to add a hope that they would acquit themselves of their important duty to the satisfaction of the public, as well as of their own consciences. He must apologize for saying a few words more. The body was lying up stairs; and in the room adjoining to that in which it lay, the Marchioness at present was, and from thence it had been found impossible to remove her. To picture to the imagination any thing like the state of that noble lady's mind, was altogether impossible. The partition which divided the room in which the body lay from that which the Marchioness at present occupied was so thin, that the least noise being made in the former could not fail to be heard in the latter. The forms of law, however, required that the jury should view the body, and

judge from the external marks which it might exhibit, of the causes which had produced death : he, therefore, had only to request that the gentlemen would be as silent as possible. He was almost afraid that the creaking of their shoes might be the means of exciting ideas which would wound the feelings of the unhappy Marchioness. He was sure, under these circumstances, the jury would do every thing in their power to prevent the least noise, and he might observe that it would be desirable to abstain from talking in the room where the body lay, because any conversation must certainly be heard through the almost, he might say, paper partition. After the jury had satisfied themselves by viewing the body, they would return to execute the remaining part of their duty."

During this address of the coroner, the domestics of the unfortunate Marquis who were in the room, for the most part, shed tears ; indeed, the love which the servants of his Lordship bore towards him, was, we will not say surprising (for kind and honourable treatment from a gentleman to those persons who are dependant upon him, must ever procure such a result), but highly creditable both to him and the individuals who composed his household.

Before the jury left the room, for the purpose of seeing the body, one of them suggested that his colleagues, as well as himself, should take off their shoes, in order to prevent, as far as possible, any noise that might be occasioned by them in walking. The hint was immediately acted upon, and the jury left the room.

They proceeded to the dressing-room of his Lordship, where the body of the late Marquis, clothed in a morning gown, still lay on the floor, exactly in the posture it had assumed, in the moment of death. It lay a little turned on the right side, with the feet towards the window ; and the floor, for a considerable distance around the head and shoulders, was soaked in blood. It was a miserable spectacle.

The coroner and jury having returned to the dining-room, Mrs. Anne Robinson, lady's maid to the Marchioness of Londonderry, was called and examined on oath. She was much agitated, and was accommodated with a chair whilst giving her evidence. She deposed, that the body the jury had just seen was that of her master, the late Marquis of Londonderry. He had been ill during the last fortnight, particularly since Monday last. On Sunday night last, he rang his bed-room bell, and when she answered it, he asked her why Lady Londonderry did not come to see him ; she replied, that her lady had been with him all the day, as in fact she had, and was at that moment in the adjoining room. He rang a second time, and inquired if Dr. Bankhead had been to see him ; and she replied that he had, on the preceding night. The Marquis then asked, " Did I talk any nonsense to Dr. Bankhead ?" to which witness replied, that she did not know, as she did not stay in the room during their conversation. At seven o'clock on Monday morning (continued witness) he again rang his bed-room bell, and when I went into the chamber, he abruptly asked me what I wanted. The Marquis and Marchioness were then both in bed, and I replied, that I came because the bell rang. The Marchioness said it was breakfast that was wanted. I took it up, and the Marquis sat up in bed. He found fault with it, and said, it was not a breakfast fit for him.' He said there was no butter there : the butter, however, was on the tray, as usual, and I pointed it out to him. The manner in which he spoke struck me as being uncommon ; it was in a sharp tone, which was unusual with him. I left the room after this. The bell rang again in about half an hour ; that was about half-past seven. My lady was in the room at this time, and I cannot tell who rang the bell. The Marquis asked when Dr. Bankhead would come to see him. I replied that he had slept in the house that night. He said he wished to see him.

I went to the doctor and told him my Lord wished to see him. He said he was ready to attend him. I then told my Lord so, and he replied, 'Not yet.' My lady having put on her dressing-gown, retired to her own dressing-room, and shut the door after her. At this moment my Lord also got out of bed, and turned to the right into his own dressing-room. [Several questions were here put to the witness to ascertain the precise situation of these rooms. From the answers which she returned, it appeared that the common sleeping-room opened into a passage, on either side of which was a dressing-room, Lady Londonderry's on the left, his Lordship's on the right. At the extremity of the passage was another door, behind which Dr. Bankhead was waiting.] I had just opened the door of my lady's dressing-room, into which she had entered, when my Lord rushed past me into his own room. I opened the outside door, and told the circumstance to Dr. Bankhead, who immediately followed my Lord into his dressing-room. I cannot tell what passed there, but I heard my Lord open his window before the doctor entered his room. Immediately when the doctor entered the room he (the doctor) exclaimed, "Oh, my Lord," or "Oh, my God," I cannot recollect which. I heard no reply to this from my Lord. I instantly rushed into the room, and saw the doctor with my Lord in his arms. I remained in the room till I saw the doctor lay him with his face upon the ground. I saw the blood running from him while Dr. Bankhead held him. I saw a knife. I heard my Lord say nothing. I was certainly much alarmed. The knife was in his right hand. [A penknife with an ivory handle, and upon which there was no appearance of blood, was here shown to the witness.] I believe that to be the penknife which I saw in my Lord's hands. After staying a few minutes in my Lord's dressing-room, I followed Dr. Bankhead to my lady. I had previously raised an alarm, and it was now general throughout the house. To the best of my belief, my Lord did not live four minutes after I saw him. I did not perceive any wound nor any blood while he was in his bed-room. No person was with him in the interval between his leaving his dressing-room and his death, but Dr. Bankhead. His state of mind appeared to be very incorrect for the last three or four days of his life. He appeared to be very wild in every thing he said or did. He wanted from me a box which he said Lord Clanwilliam had given to me. His lordship, however, had never given me any. He also asked me for his keys, when he had them about him. During the last fortnight he was accustomed to say, that every body had conspired against him. He was very severe in his manner of speaking, which I never noticed before, he being in general mild and kind. When he saw two people speaking together, he always said, "There is a conspiracy laid against me." A great many circumstances induce me to believe that he was out of his mind a fortnight before his death. He scolded my lady on Sunday afternoon, because, as he said, she had not been near him all day, she had entirely forsaken him. Her ladyship, however, had been sitting with him all the morning. The witness, in conclusion, repeated her belief, that his Lordship had been in a state of mental delusion for some weeks previous to his death.

The second witness examined was Charles Bankhead, M.D. of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor Square. — "On last Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, I received a note from Lady Londonderry, desiring me to come as soon as I could to see the Marquis of Londonderry, at his house in St. James's Square. Her note stated that she was very anxious about his Lordship, as she thought he was very ill, and very nervous; that they were to leave town for North Cray, at seven o'clock in the evening, and that she hoped I would come before that hour. I arrived in St. James's Square at six o'clock, and found my Lord and Lady alone in the drawing-room.

Upon feeling his pulse, I conceived him to be exceedingly ill. He complained of a severe head-ache, and of a confusion of recollection. He looked pale, and was very much distressed in his manner. I told him that I thought that it was necessary he should be cupped, and that I would stay and dine with his lady and himself whilst the cupper came. The cupper soon arrived, and took seven ounces of blood from the nape of his Lordship's neck. After the operation was performed, he stated that he was very much relieved, and I advised him to lay himself quietly down on the sofa for half an hour; and, as he had scarcely eaten the whole day, to take a cup of tea before he got into the carriage to return to North Cray. He followed my advice, and laid himself down on the couch, where he remained very tranquil. After this, he drank two cups of tea. I waited until I saw my Lady and himself get into the carriage in order to return to North Cray. Before his departure, his Lordship said, that as I must be sure he was very ill, he expected that I would come to North Cray, and stay all Saturday night, and, if possible, all Sunday. I sent with him some opening medicines, which he was to take early on Saturday, in order that I might know the effect they had produced on my arrival. I know that he took these powders on Saturday. I arrived at North Cray about seven o'clock on Saturday afternoon. I understood that his Lordship had not been out of bed all day, and I immediately proceeded to his bed-room. On entering his bed-room, I observed that his manner of looking at me expressed suspicion and alarm. He said, it was very odd that I should come to his bed-room first, before going into the dining-room below. I answered, that I had dined in town, and knowing that the family were at dinner down stairs, I had come to visit him. Upon this, he made a reply which surprised me exceedingly: it was to this effect—that I seemed particularly grave in my manner, and that something must have happened amiss. He then asked me abruptly whether I had any thing unpleasant to tell him? I answered, “No: that I was surprised at his question, and the manner in which it was proposed.” He then said, “the truth was, that he had reason to be suspicious in some degree, but that he hoped that I would be the last person who would engage in any thing that would be injurious to him.” His manner of saying this was so unusual and so disturbed, as to satisfy me that he was, at the moment, labouring under mental delusion. I entreated him to be very tranquil, and prescribed for him some more cooling and aperient medicines, confined him to barley-water, and allowed him slops only. I remained with him during Saturday night, and till one o'clock on Sunday morning. Though his fever was not very high during any part of this time, yet the incoherence of his speech and the uncomfortableness of his manner continued unaltered. During Sunday, I visited him frequently, and continued with him in the evening till half-past twelve o'clock. I advised him to be as tranquil as possible, and told him I would endeavour to persuade my Lady to come to bed. I slept in a room very near that of his Lordship. On Monday morning, about seven o'clock, Mrs. Robinson, my Lady Londonderry's maid, came to my room door, and asked me if I was dressed, telling me, “my Lord wished to see me by and by.” I answered, that I was ready to come that moment; but Mrs. Robinson said she did not wish me to come then, because her Ladyship had not left the bed-room. In about half an hour she returned, and said, that his Lordship would be glad to see me immediately, as her Ladyship was putting on her gown, in order to go into her own dressing-room. On walking from my own room to Lord Londonderry's bed-room, I observed that the door of the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lordship was not in it. In an instant Mrs. Robinson said to me, “His Lordship has gone into his

dressing-room." I stepped into his dressing-room, and saw him in his dressing-gown, standing with his front towards the window, which was opposite to the door at which I entered. His face was directed towards the ceiling. Without turning his head, on the instant he heard my step, he exclaimed, "Bankhead, let me fall upon your arm — 'tis all over." As quickly as possible I ran to him, thinking he was fainting and going to fall. I caught him in my arms as he was falling, and perceived that he had a knife in his right hand, very firmly clinched, and all over blood. I did not see him use it: he must have used it before I came into the room.

Coroner — "Are the jury to understand that it had been used previously to your going into the room?"

Doctor Bankhead — "I suppose it had been. My notice was first attracted by its being bloody, and in the next moment a torrent of blood gushed from his neck, like water from a watering-pot, and life was extinct in the twinkling of an eye. Not less than two quarts of blood issued from the wound in the space of one minute. I am quite satisfied that a minute did not elapse from the time of my entering the room before he was quite dead, and without having uttered another word than those I have already mentioned.

Coroner — "Are you certain no other person inflicted the wound?"

Doctor B. — "I am quite positive."

Witness, in continuation, said the wound inflicted was about one inch in length, and two inches deep; that he had known him for thirty years, and he had no hesitation in saying, that at the time of his committing this dreadful act, he was in a state of complete insanity. There had been a great decline in his general habit of health for some time, but he (Dr. B.) was not aware of any mental delusion till within the last four days.

The examination of Dr. Bankhead was here interrupted by remarks from some of the jury, expressive of their opinion that sufficient evidence had been produced. A short consultation took place between them in a low tone of voice, which ended by the coroner ordering that strangers should withdraw, which was immediately complied with.

After a delay of half an hour, we were again summoned to the room where the jury were assembled.

The coroner then rose, and said — "Gentlemen, attend to your verdict." He then read the verdict which the jury had delivered in, and which was worded in the usual manner. It expressed, that they found the Marquis of Londonderry had laboured under a grievous delusion of mind, on Monday, the 12th day of August, and for some days preceding. It then went on to say, that, on Monday, the 12th, he had, with a penknife, held in his right hand, inflicted a wound on the left side of the neck, on the carotid artery, and made a cut one inch in length and two in depth, which was the immediate cause of his Lordship's death. It also stated the belief of the jury, that he did not come by his death by the hand of any other person or persons. When the coroner had read this verdict, and the jury had repeated their assent to it, the greater part of the strangers present left the apartment. The coroner requested the gentlemen of the jury to remain, and with great propriety ordered that any persons in waiting at the outer apartments should be called in. The coroner then addressed the jury nearly to the following effect: — "Gentlemen of the jury, I have detained you a few moments longer than perhaps you conceived it necessary that I should do, after the evidence which you have already heard, and upon hearing which your minds were so fully satisfied, that you expressed your readiness to come to a decision. I have de-

tained you for the purpose of submitting to your consideration a document, which appears to me of a most important nature. Gentlemen, I have no doubt but that you have given a verdict which will be satisfactory to your country as well as to your own consciences; but, in such cases as the present, we should not omit any thing that can strengthen the body of evidence, or which can remove even the shadow of suspicion. If the inquiry had been pursued, or if further evidence had been deemed necessary by you, I understand that numerous witnesses were in attendance, to prove that the dreadful malady of which this unfortunate nobleman has been the victim, and which you have agreed on was the cause of his death, had operated on his mind for some days previous. It is possible, that such a statement may excite some surprise, as his Lordship was present before the King in Council on Friday last. Some doubt might arise in the public mind as to the existence of the malady at that time, or previous to it. I have it in my power to satisfy all objections on that point; and to give you, Gentlemen, a proof of the correctness of your verdict, as I now hold in my hand a letter, written by one of the first personages in the country (the Duke of Wellington) to the late nobleman's medical adviser, and which he was convinced would be enough to remove the doubts of even the most suspicious.

The coroner then read the following letter from his Grace:—

“Apsley-House, August 9.

“DEAR SIR,—I called upon you with the intention of talking to you on the subject of the health of Lord Londonderry, and to request of you that you will call on him. I told his Lordship that he was unwell, and particularly requested him to send for you; but, lest he should not, I sincerely hope that you will contrive by some pretence to go down to his Lordship. I have no doubt he is very unwell. He appears to me to have been exceedingly harassed, much fatigued, and over-worked during the late session of parliament; and I have no doubt he labours under mental delirium; at least this is my impression. I beg you'll never mention to any one what I have told you respecting his Lordship.

“I am, &c.

“To Charles Bankhead, M.D. &c.”

“WELLINGTON.”

The coroner then said that this letter was not offered as evidence, but there was no doubt of its authenticity. He said that the melancholy symptoms of his Lordship's derangement were not only remarked by the Duke of Wellington, but that they had attracted the notice of the most important personages in the state. We understood him to imply, that his Majesty in Council had noticed the alteration in the manner of his Lordship, and to have communicated his suspicions of the unhappy cause.

When the coroner had concluded, the gentlemen of the jury withdrew, and the strangers who had attended left the apartment.

After the coroner and the jury had retired, the corpse (which had remained untouched on the floor of the dressing-room, exactly as it had fallen from the arms of Dr. Bankhead) was removed by the undertaker and his assistants, and, having been deposited in a shell, it was placed on trestles, in the study, on the ground-floor.

There were two reports current in North and Foot's Cray, regarding the cause of Lord Londonderry's death. One of them attributed it to a violent quarrel said to have taken place between his Majesty and his Lordship on Friday morning, and the other to the fatigue and anxiety of mind occasioned him by the great pressure of business during the last session of parliament.

No. II.

EDWARD DANIEL CLARKE, LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF MINERALOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE; RECTOR OF HARLTON, IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE, AND OF GREAT YELDHAM, IN ESSEX.

THE subject of this memoir, was descended from a literary family. His maternal great-grandfather was the celebrated linguist, Dr. William Walton. His grandfather and father were alike celebrated for the elegance of their taste, and the extent of their erudition. Dr. Clarke was the second of a family of three sons and one daughter. His eldest brother, Dr. James Stanier Clarke, LL.D., is chaplain and librarian to the King, and canon of Windsor. His younger brother, the late Captain George Clarke, Royal Navy, fell a victim to his generous humanity, in attempting to rescue Mr. Peters from a watery grave, off Woolwich, in the year 1805. The sister of Dr. Clarke married Captain Parkinson, Royal Navy.

Of the earlier years of Dr. Clarke we have not been enabled to collect any particulars sufficiently interesting to require insertion in this memoir. The various profound and extensive erudition elicited in his numerous works, afford an irrefragable testimony of the care which had been bestowed upon his education, and of the rich and abundant fruits he had gathered in the harvest of literature. Having gone through the customary routine of studies, we find him established in Jesus College, Cambridge, where, in the year 1790, he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and, in 1794, that of Master of Arts, when he became senior fellow of that college. Soon after taking his degree, Mr. Clarke accompanied the present Lord Berwick on a foreign tour, and remained some time in Italy. On his return, the friendship he had formed, while at college, with

Mr. J. M. Cripps, combined with his own ardent desire of exploring foreign countries, and collating whatever was most remarkable in the laws, customs, manners, and resources of the people, the architectural and natural curiosities and productions in the countries he might visit, induced him to undertake, in the beginning of the year 1799, in concert with Mr. Cripps, a very extensive tour, which included Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Russia, the Lesser Tartary, the frontiers of Circassia, Asia Minor, Greece, and Turkey, and from which he returned, by way of Germany and France, in the year 1802. The records of these travels are before the public, in four large quarto volumes, and have obtained for the learned tourist no ordinary degree of celebrity. The style is always correct and easy, but rarely impassioned, and has no pretensions to polished elegance. The reader will vainly seek for those fine and delicate touches with which the pen of a Humboldt has portrayed, in vivid and indelible colours, and with equal force, conciseness, and beauty, whatever was most distinguished in the peculiarities of the people, or most sublime and extraordinary in the productions of the countries he explored. In narratives of this kind, as in poetry and painting, the master faculty of delineation consists in the power to harmonize, with the freedom of a bold outline, the lights and shades, and the tints, soft, glowing, or brilliant, which are necessary to complete the picture, and cause the figures to start, embodied in their due proportions, into life. To effect this is the peculiar attribute of genius, and requires the union of originality of thought and expression, with a vigorous enlightened judgment, a glowing fancy, and a graphic power and intensesness of observation. We cannot say that Dr. Clarke has approached to this standard; but, to console us for the inevitable deficiency, his Travels comprehend an infinite number of curious and important facts, arranged in a clear and precise order, and with a simplicity which is incompatible with exaggeration. The narratives before us appear to be transcriptions, almost unreviewed, of the journals of daily occurrences; yet it is a

singular feature of the work, considering its ponderous size, and the extensive and diversified regions visited by Dr. Clarke, that it possesses so little of what may be termed personal interest. On many occasions we almost lose sight of the traveller, and behold him and his concerns but dimly through the mist of general observations, or remarks on character, scenery, natural and artificial productions, and profound disquisitions on subjects of *vertú* and ancient history.

The works of Dr. Clarke are admirably adapted for abridgment. In their present form they resemble the argentiferous ores of the new world, which, in proportion to the quantity and fineness of the precious metal they contain, yield a larger portion of inferior substances. Yet their author will always deservedly maintain a very respectable rank in the list of distinguished modern tourists. His Travels in Russia and Greece would at all times be read with pleasure; but when the perusal of them is associated with the recollection of the noble and successful efforts made by the Russian nation to achieve the deliverance of their country when invaded by the late French Emperor, and of the heroic and glorious exploits of the Greeks, in their unaided resistance to their barbarian oppressors, the works themselves acquire that deep but extraneous interest which arises out of the great events to which we now refer.

The life of Dr. Clarke does not appear to have been chequered by any remarkable vicissitudes. The tenor of his way was not obliqued by the winds of passion, assailed by the chilling blasts of adversity, nor distinguished by singularity of adventure. In the calmness of philosophic investigation, in the pursuit of useful knowledge, in the enjoyment of well-earned and uncontested reputation, and in the possession of conjugal felicity, the lot of Dr. Clarke was a subject of envy; but however desirable to the individual himself, or beneficial within the sphere of its influence, such a character and such avocations may be, it is evident that it is not out of materials like these that a very interesting biographical memoir could be composed. We therefore conclude that the greatest justice

we can render to the memory of Dr. Clarke, as well as the highest gratification we shall be enabled to afford to our reader, will arise from a very brief analysis of his Travels, beginning with those in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

In the latter end of the month of May, 1799, Dr. Clarke and his companion arrived at Hamburgh, from Yarmouth. Of this great city, then the Tyre of the North of Europe, the channel through which the largest portion of the commerce of Germany passed to distant lands, and the seat of the most important pecuniary negotiations between the allied powers, Dr. Clarke gives a very interesting description. Placed almost at the embouchure of the Elbe, and closely adjoining to the dominions of Denmark and Hanover, to either of which it would have proved an invaluable acquisition, Hamburgh for many ages, and even after the dissolution of the Hanseatic league, maintained its independence, because its inhabitants preserved their liberties. Hamburgh contained a population of 110,000 souls. The streets are narrow and ill paved, the houses lofty and full of windows, many of them possessing the sombre character of Gothic magnificence which distinguished the elder times, particularly the residences of the principal merchants; which were, at the period when Dr. Clarke visited the city, conspicuously grand. The interior of these mansions corresponded with their splendid appearance; fine paintings, superb furniture, liberal establishments, unbounded hospitality, all indicated the wealth, perhaps the ostentation, of their possessors, who, in addition to their town-houses, were wont to retire, in the summer, to charming villas on the banks of the Elbe. Commerce and freedom, such are and ever will be thy trophies! A scrupulous regard to cleanliness distinguished the habitations of the citizens of whatever rank; nor were they destitute of public amusements. A species of regatta was held in a large lake formed by the Alster on the north side of the city, whither all the citizens repaired; the theatres were also well frequented, and could boast of good performers. At entertainments the prevailing customs differed materially from the English. Healths were never drank at table, nor was any

guest pressed to drink wine, many sorts of which were placed beside him. A coalition was formed of articles never united at an English table, such as sugar and salt meat. Each dish was brought in separately. Comfort and convenience presided at these splendid banquets. The police of the city was excellent; its general administration resembled, in certain particulars, that of Athens: it was composed, first, of the senate, itself subdivided into three orders, burgomasters, syndics, and senators, who, in case of vacancies, elected successors to their own body: secondly, the ancients, an assembly formed by the elders of each parish, four of whom were elected by each parish; the formation of the laws vested in the senate, which were submitted for approval to the ancients: thirdly, the burghers, or citizens of Hamburgh, who were assembled on great occasions, and elected one hundred burghers to represent them, every Lutheran citizen possessing a vote. An appeal to this last assembly could only take place with the concurrence of the senate and elders. The pecuniary affairs of the city were managed by the chamber of finance. Admirable for their wisdom and benevolence were the institutions for the relief of poverty, and the prevention of mendicity; beggars were never seen in the streets. Lodgings and provisions were dear, but accommodations at taverns good and cheap. Literature was at a very low ebb at Hamburgh; its citizens, actively engaged in the prodigious commerce they then enjoyed, had little leisure, and probably less taste, for works of imagination, or speculations in philosophy.

Such was Hamburgh before the ruthless horde of the despoiler seized its territory, and confiscated a large portion of the property of its inhabitants, in November, 1806: from that period until the year 1814, trade followed the flight of liberty, universal wretchedness succeeded; its chief merchants became beggars; extreme poverty was rendered more galling by the bitter remembrance of recent splendor. Military *satraps* governed the people with an iron rod. Imprisonment and public flagellation were the lot of some of its most respectable inhabitants; nor were even ladies exempt from these tyrannous

infections. At length, the expulsion of the French from Germany achieved the deliverance of Hamburg; but for a time the irregulars of the Russian army were gleaners in the harvest of plunder. This venerable city has again regained its independence, and, with it, the hope of enjoying some portion of its former prosperity.

From Hamburg the traveller proceeded through execrable roads, in a German waggon, to Lubeck; a free, imperial city, well built, and distinguished for the cleanliness and order every where visible in the streets, which are lighted with glass lanterns. The most curious spectacle in the city is the clock in the cathedral: over the face of it appears an image of our Saviour, and on either side of the image there are folding-doors, so constructed as to fly open every day when the clock strikes twelve; at this hour a set of figures, representing the twelve apostles, come out from the door on the left hand of the image of our Saviour, and pass singly in review before it, each figure making its obeisance by bowing as it passes that of Jesus Christ, and afterwards entering the door on the right hand. The memorable Hanseatic league, a holy commercial alliance, was begun at Lubeck, in 1164. It was in this city, in November, 1806, that the detachment of the Prussian army, led by the gallant Blucher, was overpowered by the French, commanded by the present King of Sweden. The women wear close caps of silk or velvet, with broad gold lace, and a broad border of stiff lace or muslin, so adjusted as to give to their head-dress the appearance of a small umbrella. From Lubeck the travellers proceeded through the duchies of Holstein and Sleswic to Kiel, from whence they crossed over to the island of Funen, and afterwards to Zealand, of which, as well as of the whole Danish monarchy, Copenhagen is the metropolis. During this route, the only circumstances worthy of particular observation were the striking physiognomical resemblance between some of the inhabitants of the duchy of Holstein and Englishmen, particularly in a small district called Angeln, a resemblance which extends to their manners; the beauty and spirit of the Holstein horses; and the sepulchres of

the Danish kings at Roschild. Copenhagen was, at that period, rising like another phoenix from the ashes of a terrible conflagration, which had destroyed a large part of the city; the new streets were broad and handsome; the naval arsenal well supplied with munitions of war, and a fleet of twenty-eight line-of-battle ships in the harbour. The royal palace of Fredericksburg is described as being meanly furnished, unworthy of a moment's observation, and the gardens disposed formally and gloomily. What were the impressions upon the mind of Dr. Clarke in visiting this celebrated metropolis, we shall quote in his own words: "To our eyes, it seemed, indeed, that a journey from London to Copenhagen might exhibit the retrocession of a century; every thing being found in the latter city as it existed in the former a hundred years before. This observation extends not only to the amusements, the dress, and the manners of the people, but to the general state of every thing connected with Danish society; excepting perhaps the commerce of the country, which is upon a good footing. In literature, neither zeal nor industry is wanted; but, compared with the rest of Europe, the Danes are always behind in the progress of science. This is the case also with respect to the fine arts, and to their collections for a museum, whether of antiquities, or of natural history, or of works in mechanism, or of other curiosities, being always characterized by frivolity, if not by ignorance." Perhaps this sweeping censure is too severe. The Danish people have been always esteemed for their honesty, bravery, loyalty, and hospitality; and the amelioration introduced into the condition of the lower orders, particularly in the peninsula of Jutland, by the late Count Bernstorff, prime minister, do honour to the wisdom and benevolence of the maxims which, for many years, have swayed the Danish government in its internal legislation. What might have resulted for the advantage of the country by a steady perseverance in those maxims, is a problem which, unhappily for the Danes, cannot now be resolved. The monarchy is prostrate in the dust; and, shorn of half its population and revenues, it has become one of the

weakest and most insignificant of the European powers. To return from this digression. The travellers proceeded to Elsinour. In the fortress they were shown a suite of rooms occupied by the unfortunate Queen Matilda, the consort of the then insane King of Denmark. During her captivity there, the captain of an English merchantman in the Sound sent her a leg of mutton and some potatoes; a gift she graciously accepted, and returned by the present of a gold chain.

Crossing from Elsinour to Helsingborg, in Sweden, the travellers were forcibly struck by the change in the appearance of the country, and the manners and costume of the people: boundless forests, extensive lakes, lofty mountains, foaming cataracts, compose the magnificent features of the scenery. The dress of the female peasants is showy, consisting of a scarlet jacket placed over a sort of variegated waistcoat; short blue petticoats, not reaching lower than the knees; the feet bare, and a white handkerchief bound loosely and elegantly over the head, covering a part of the face: sometimes they appear without the jacket, and then have only shift-sleeves over their arms, buttoned a little below the wrist. The national physiognomy is a long and somewhat pale face, grey eyes, and a mild expression of countenance. From Helsingborg to Gothenburgh the road is excellent, winding, at a small distance from the sea-coast, through a chequered country, in great part barren, in others fringed with beautiful woods. The huts of the peasants are low and dirty. Agriculture is in a miserable and declining state from the rapacity of the lords, who seize, without remorse, upon the property of their vassals, whenever they think fit to appropriate it.

Gothenburgh is built chiefly of wood, and divided into two towns by the river Gotha, which, rising from the Wenen Lake, here falls into the sea. The population of the town is about 15,000 souls: its trade is considerable, the exports consisting chiefly of iron, steel, oil, naval stores, and herrings. The inhabitants are very hospitable to strangers. Brandy is invariably offered before dinner. The amusements of the place are derived from a small theatre during the

winter season, and an imitation of Vauxhall Gardens in the summer. Leaving Gothenburgh, Dr. Clarke and his companions proceeded towards Stockholm, finding the roads uniformly good, but travelling dear, and the hired post-waggons execrable, consisting of nothing more than a pair of wheels with two shafts resting upon the axle; upon the shafts were lashed the trunks, and upon the trunks were seated the travellers. They visited the celebrated falls of Trollhæta upon the Gotha, which are described by Dr. Clarke as falling far short of his expectation: the principal fall is only 20 feet. The descent of timber down the falls is one of the most striking things which engage the attention of the traveller. In this part of their route the peculiarities of a Swedish climate were very observable. On the 3d June the ice thawed at Gothenburgh; on the 18th the thermometer, in a northern aspect, stood at 74°.

A singular and very picturesque custom prevails in this part of the country. The houses of the peasants are roofed with wooden planks, covered with green turf, which, in the summer season, are embroidered with flowers. The interior of a cabin in the southern part of Sweden, as represented by Dr. Clarke, affords a melancholy parallel to those receptacles of disease, famine, and sorrow, so often met with in the southern part of Ireland. "A close and filthy room, crowded with pale, swarthy, wretched-looking children sprawling upon a dirty floor, in the midst of the most powerful stench, were the usual objects that presented themselves to our notice." The purity and bracing qualities of the atmosphere, and a life of active labour out of doors, counteract the natural tendency of the impure air inhaled within. The Swedes are distinguished for their athletic size, robust health, and great strength.

A short navigation conducted the travellers to Wener Lake, one of the largest not only in Sweden but in Europe, being 98 English miles in length, and 56 in breadth; the water pellucid as crystal, and extremely deep, in some places 300 fathoms; the shores bold and rocky. Ships of considerable burthen navigate this lake. On its banks a great change was observed in the clean-

liness, furniture, and accommodations, of the peasants' houses. Entering, unexpectedly, into one of them, the travellers were regaled with a repast consisting of fowl, fish, soup, veal cutlets, and many other delicacies. The table was covered with a white damask linen cloth; damask napkins were supplied, and silver-handled knives and forks. Hospitality is a distinguishing virtue of the Swedes: it is found amidst all classes; but amongst the gentry it assumes the form of the most polite and delicate attention. Of this quality Dr. Clarke cites a very remarkable instance. Crossing over the mouth of a small river which falls into the Wenen Lake, the travellers were solicited by the servants of an unknown Swedish lady, whose husband was an officer, to repair to her house; they accepted the proposition, were received in the most courteous and liberal manner, passed the night in her habitation, and, upon the arrival of the officer, were introduced to their fair hostess. The long-continued warmth of the day was here distressingly and dangerously contrasted by the extreme coldness of the short night; a term, however, which can hardly be applied with justice at a season when, at midnight, it is said to be as light as it is at noonday, in this country, in December. Proceeding from the Wener Lake to Orebro, Dr. Clarke and his companions passed numerous groupes of peasants assembled to hold the festival of St. John's day. It is thus described by the Doctor: "The porticoes and doors of all the dwellings, even of the cottages, were decorated with pendent garlands; and upright poles, like our May-poles, covered with flowers and green boughs, and set off with painted egg-shells and ribbands, were visible in every place through which we passed." The dress of the male peasantry is almost always uniform. Only three colours are allowed, blue, grey, and black. Their diet is principally salted fish, eggs, and milk. Butcher's meat is rarely to be found in travelling.

The route to Orebro, where Bernadotte was elected Crown Prince, is described as being eminently beautiful and romantic, combining whatever is most sublime and picturesque in the northern parts of Switzerland and Great

Britain with the peculiar features of a Swedish landscape. Immense forests of the tallest fir-trees, lakes sprinkled with verdant islands, the most delightful meadows, cottages, the roofs of which were enamelled with flowers, and covered with grass. By the road-side were alms-boxes for the relief of the poor. To the immortal honour of the Swedes, although proverbially an indigent nation, these unguarded depositories of casual benevolence were never robbed. Indeed theft is a vice unknown in the interior and northern parts of Sweden.

From Orebro to Stockholm there is nothing worthy of particular observation, except the cathedral of Westeros, the steeple and roof of which are covered with copper. The entrance into Stockholm is striking and romantic in the highest degree. The traveller is almost unconscious that he is entering the capital of the state; for a considerable time he passes through streets, or rather between red wooden palisades on one side, and red wooden houses on the other, shaded by trees planted in regular succession. Proceeding onwards, he reaches Queen-street, where a visible improvement takes place in the size and architecture of the buildings; at length he arrives at the grand square, which presents one of the most magnificent and extraordinary spectacles in the world. It is spacious, surrounded on all sides by buildings of a most magnificent description. On the right, above a large and rapid stream, rises a superb pile of architecture, connected with the square by a broad bridge of granite, and commanding at one view the innumerable streets, buildings, and avenues below it. In the centre of the square stands an equestrian colossal statue of bronze upon a pedestal of polished granite. On each side, lofty palaces corresponded to each other, and between them and the first vast building the winding of the lake admits an extensive view of the city rising like an amphitheatre, and the rocks still farther in the distance. The whole *coup d'œil* was enchantment; nothing ever seen or read could give an idea of the singular magnificence of such a prospect. Crossing the bridge, you arrive at the palace; and on turning to the right, you perceive innumerable shipping, and a fine broad

quay. On the opposite side of the water, lofty houses rise one above another; the dome of a church above them, seeming to look down upon the waters and city below. It is impossible to describe the effect of the whole at first sight; the most romantic country imaginable surrounding a populous city, rising amidst rocks and forests. The indestructible features of nature will always render the square an object of peculiar admiration; but the architecture of the country will not support a rigid scrutiny, inasmuch as the buildings are whitewashed edifices, or, what is worse, made up of lath and plaster; mere wood and mortar, tricked out to look like Corinthian pillars, and stone-walls. The royal palace, arsenal, and senate-house, are the objects most worthy of attention in Stockholm. Its foreign trade was formerly more flourishing than it is at present; but symptoms of revival begin to appear.

From Stockholm to Upsal the road passes through a flat country, well cultivated in all the spots which would admit of tillage. The condition of the peasantry improved as the travellers proceeded northward; neatness, cleanliness, activity, uninterrupted health, unruffled content, were the rich inheritance of these children of nature. Upsal is a very antient city, once the metropolis of Sweden, where its sovereigns were crowned. It can still boast of a royal palace; but is more celebrated for its university, which has produced some of the most distinguished *literati* in Europe, including Linnæus, Celsius, Hasselquist, and Fabricius. At Dal, the travellers beheld a magnificent cataract; a river, a quarter of a mile in breadth, falling down a precipice fringed with woods from the height of 40 feet. The situation of the sawing-mills by different cataracts, both in Sweden and Norway, is striking and picturesque. The mill by this cataract was built with the trunks of large fir-trees, as if brought down and heaped together by the force of the river. The saws are fixed in sets, parallel to each other; the spaces between them in each set being adapted to the intended thickness for the planks. A whole tree is thus divided into planks by a simultaneous operation, in the same time that a single plank would be cut

by one of the saws. Ten planks, each ten feet long, were sawed in five minutes, one set of saws working through two feet of timber in a single minute.

The province of Dalecarlia, next entered by the travellers, is celebrated for its iron mines, and the purity of the ore, which sometimes yields from 80 to 90 *per cent*. It is still more celebrated for having been the theatre of the first exploits of the heroic Gustavus Vasa, who found in the miners of this district the foremost supporters of his title to the throne, and the first defenders of the independence of their country. Dr. Clarke's route subsequently led him to Gefle, a handsome seaport town, on the Gulf of Bothnia, containing 10,000 inhabitants, and carrying on an extensive trade in iron and naval stores. Throughout the north of Sweden the churches are distinguished by their comparative magnificence. These edifices are all built by the peasants, amongst whom no small emulation has been excited; their construction is very peculiar. The belfry is sometimes in the churchyard, standing apart from the church, at others, raised upon one of the sides of the building; it is all of wood, covered with shingles, carved and wrought in a fanciful manner into extraordinary shapes, like the scales of fishes, and painted of a deep red colour. Throughout the whole of this part of their journey the travellers bear the most unequivocal testimony to the honourable feelings and virtuous demeanour of the Swedish peasantry. In the most northerly part of Sweden the traveller is never charged for his refreshment or lodging. The quantum and mode of compensation is left entirely to his generosity. The Swedes are moreover a religious people. What a striking contrast to the dark, resentful, perfidious, and cowardly dispositions of the majority of the lower classes in the south of Europe! In traversing the woods, one of the most extraordinary spectacles is afforded by the ant-hills, consisting of cones formed by heaping together the small leaves and fibres of pines to the height of four feet.

The process of making bread is peculiar to the north part of Sweden, and affords a sensible proof of the severity of the

climate; it is baked only twice in the course of the year, and sometimes once; it is manufactured in the form of biscuit; the constituent parts are rye-flour, seasoned with aniseed; it has an acid flavour, and to strangers is generally unpleasant. These biscuits are spitted upon rods, and placed underneath the roofs of the houses, whence they are taken as they are wanted.

The total absence of any thing like night was felt by the strangers as a material inconvenience. Darkness, with the image of which we are accustomed to associate impressions of terror, uncertainty, and *ennui*, would have been hailed by them as a blessing, as it would have brought with it an aptitude for repose. The peasants and horses are alike unshod; the former, remarkable for their athletic size and prodigious strength; the latter, for their speed and exquisite beauty. In this part of his excursion Dr. Clarke nearly paid the forfeiture of his life for the indulgence of an indiscreet curiosity. He was tempted to visit a cavern celebrated by Linnæus, almost upon the summit of a perpendicular rock, 1000 feet high, and thinly covered towards the top by fir-trees; in the most dangerous parts, and in places, the very aspect of which would congeal the blood of a stranger unaccustomed to such scenes, his guide carried him in his arms like a child, suspending him in this manner, over the dreadful gulf beneath, and abutments of rock, which scarcely afforded any footing. The roads from thence to Umea, a town upon the Gulf of Bothnia, are excellent; they are made and kept in repair by the peasants; throughout Sweden there are no turnpikes. Umea presents a whimsical appearance to a stranger; it resembles a number of large boxes on deal cases, some of which are painted red, standing by the water side, as if ready for exportation. The church is of wood, and painted red. In the vicinity of Umea, tar is manufactured and exported in great quantities.

Dr. Clarke thus describes the appearance of the horizon in this high latitude, between the setting and rising of the sun, in the beginning of July, premising that the sun set at half-

past ten and rose at half-past one. The horizon was literally in a blaze throughout the whole intervening space between the point where the sun went down and that whence he was about to re-appear, clouds tinged by the setting sun with hues of a glowing red appearing at the same moment with other clouds tinged by his rising. In the parallel of sixty-four degrees the travellers were astonished to find a church of the most elegant proportions of Grecian architecture; a Parthenon, in the wilderness of the antient territory of the Goths. On enquiry they found it had been constructed by the peasants, after designs furnished by artists from Stockholm. The country is so thinly inhabited, that some of the peasants travel one hundred miles to attend divine worship; on these occasions they carry provisions, and remain on the spot three or four days. Happy people, on whom the God they so fervently adore has bestowed the choicest of his blessings—pure hearts and contented minds! A variation now took place in the costume of the peasants. The prevailing hue was scarlet, the women appearing in scarlet vests, and the men in scarlet bonnets and buskins, with scarlet bandages edged with black and scarlet, and black tassels. The shepherdesses in this part of the country have a peculiar instrument for calling the cattle from remote pastures; it consists of a hollow tube about six feet long, the notes of which are so shrill and clear as to be heard for miles.

At Gamlo Lulca, the travellers for the first time beheld a Lapland family, consisting of a man, woman, and child; their appearance is thus described by Dr. Clarke: “The singular machine in which the woman carried her infant first attracted our attention; it was like a musical instrument, shaped like a fiddle-case, with strings, but made of splinters, cloth, and rein-deer skin; the child being put into the case, and the strings protecting its face from the pressure of the coverlid; all the inside of it was covered with the hair of the rein-deer. For her own dress this woman had a sheep-skin, the wool being worn inside next to her body, the leather outward, bound round her waist with a blue sash. The man had a blue bonnet with a loose grey surtout, bound

also with a sash; and both of them wore the sort of buskins with which the Turks cover their feet, and over which they wear slippers, but made of coarser leather, and fastened round the small of the leg with a band and tassel: in their features, they differed much from the Swedes, being round-visaged, with wide mouths and swarthy complexions.

At length, after a long but very agreeable journey, the travellers arrived at Tornea, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, a place possessing an extensive trade; from whence the peltry, iron, timber, and naval stores, so abundant in its immediate neighbourhood, or which are brought to it from the remotest parts of Lapland, are exported by Swedish merchants. Formerly Great Britain was the best customer of Sweden for these productions, some of which are so precious and so necessary to her; but the preference shown in later times to the timber trade of our American colonies has narrowed, indeed almost extinguished, this commerce; which, whilst it lasted, was not only a source of profit to both countries, but cemented, by a sense of the combination of mutual interest, the antient amity subsisting between the two countries. The style of building in Tornea is more embellished than could be expected in so high a latitude, and in so remote a situation. Some of the houses occupied by traders are two stories in height, with painted palisades in front: large boats, and some vessels with two and three masts, enlivened the scene. At one season of the year (July) the streets of the town are covered with long grass, which gave to it an appearance of desolation; but it was explained that this grass was reserved for mowing.

Tornea consists of two principal streets nearly half an English mile in length; the houses universally of wood. We have before said that the merchants of Tornea carry on an extensive trade with the Laplander, which is chiefly conducted in the winter. The great caravan, if it can be so called, leaves Tornea in the month of February; on this occasion the spectacle is extraordinary. Each merchant has in his service five or six hundred rein-deer, besides thirty Laplanders and other servants; one person is able to guide and manage about fifteen rein-deer with their sledges. They take with them

merchandize to the amount of 3000 rix-dollars. This consists of silver plate, such as drinking-vessels, spoons, &c. They also carry cloth, linen, butter, brandy, and tobacco, all of which they take to Norway. Upon this occasion they display all possible magnificence; the rein-deer are set off with bells, embroidered collars, and costly trappings. The procession formed by a single merchant's train will extend two or three English miles. All their provisions are carried with them, including their own candles. Their commerce with the Laplanders is carried on by means of barter; the Laplander, on his side, prepares for the interview in the latter end of the autumn, when the first snow has fallen, by commencing hostilities against the bears. Parties of these merchants penetrate into the remotest parts of Lapland, some of them proceeding to the North Cape. The chief article they import is rein-deer skins. The whole population of Tornea amounts to about six or seven hundred.

The shortness of the summer, warm and beautiful as it is in the northern parts of Sweden and the confines of Lapland, obliges the inhabitants to have recourse occasionally to a substitute for bread, made of the rind of pine and fir trees, in the following manner; viz. the rough crusty outside of the rind is scraped clean off the peel of that part of it which is soft and white: this is dried, and ground with water or hand mills, and with the meal bread is made, in the same way as we manufacture wheaten flour. All things being ready for the Lapland excursion, the travellers, accompanied by Swedish and Lapland interpreters, proceeded in a boat to explore the Muonio river, which falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, defending themselves against the scourge of the country, the mosquitos, by thick gloves, and veils which covered every part of the face. The method employed to clear a room of these odious insects is remarkable. Every person is made to lie down on his stomach on the floor; then dried birch boughs being kindled, the whole room is kept full of a dense smoke, until the mosquitos have escaped; when, every aperture being closed, the inmates who can respire in such an atmosphere may remain undisturbed

by the mosquitos, but only until a door or window shall be opened, when myriads enter: the best preservative is the covering the face, neck, hands, and arms, with a composition of cream and tartar.

As there are no roads in Lapland, there is no other way of exploring the country in the summer season than by ascending one of the numerous rivers which, rising in the central alps of Lapland, fall into the gulf. These rivers abound in rapids and cataracts. Such is the dexterity of the traders and natives, that boats are forced up the former by poles, and descend the rapid with great safety; in travelling in these sequestered regions it is an indispensable precaution to carry provisions as well as beds. In the neighbourhood of Tornea are public baths, in which, as well as in some parts of Russia, the people, without distinction of age or sex, bathe in a perfect state of nature, exposed to a heat which is almost insupportable to a stranger. Without putting on any raiment, they rush into the open air, and roll themselves on the grass or snow, according to the season.

The method of catching wild ducks is very peculiar; it consists in watching the ducks when they dive; they are then seen in the clear water, about twelve or eighteen inches below the surface, steering for the land: at this moment a boatman plunges the end of his pole into the river, upon the back of the duck, which instantly turns up, and lying upon the surface, is secured. The travellers were shown the instrument which is used to kill the bears. It is a pole with a stout quadrangular iron pike at one end, and a small wheel at the other, to prevent its sinking into the snow. With this weapon, as soon as the first snows fall, the hunter, accompanied by his dog, traces the bear to his den. The dog insulting the bear, he rises on his hind-feet to repel him, when the hunter avails himself of the opportunity, and plunges the end of his pole into his heart. No species of hunting is more dangerous. If the assailant misses his blow, or gives it with insufficient force, he falls an immediate victim to the bear.

The Lapland forests abound with the most beautiful flourishing shrubs, including the geraniums, which grow

amongst the rocks. A Lapland hut is thus constructed: — it consists of the stems of trees placed together in a conical form, like a stack of poles for hops, standing close to a sheltering bank, beneath which the trunks of two large trees lie crosswise, and serve at once as a fire-place, and as a part of the fuel. Over the sloping poles is spread a cloth of their own manufacture; and for a carpet, the earth is covered with the boughs of evergreen firs. The huts of the arctic farmers are remarkable for their cleanliness: no metallic vessels are used for their cookery. They consist wholly of wood, as their diet does of sour milk, raw salmon, or dried flesh. Simple as is their diet, their strength is prodigious, and their industry indefatigable. At the village of Muonioniskà, on the Sabbath, the travellers saw the village pastor in his established costume, which will be found somewhat to vary from the spruce habiliments of an English buck or dandy parson. They consisted of a long black coat hanging his heels, his long hair, or rather mane, uncombed, a broad-brimmed old flapped hat upon his head, a black stock about his neck, and Lapland buskins on his feet.

Dr. Clarke had here an opportunity of visiting a family of Laplanders in their tent in the woods. It measured at its base six feet, its circumference eighteen. Within this inclosure were seven persons; two men, two women, and the rest children. They had dark hair and tawny skins, but were personally clean. Their shirts were made of leather, their scull-caps either of woollen cloth or black plush. Shoes were seldom worn in summer, and were made of birch bark. The outer garments of both sexes resembled a capuchin's cowl, fastened round the waist with a sash. This is their summer apparel. When they lie down to sleep, they contract their limbs together, and huddle round their hearth, covered by a rug, each individual occupying hardly more space than a dog. Their stature is remarkably small: indeed, both animals and vegetables, with the exception, as to the former, of rein-deer, rapidly decrease in size as you approach the North Cape. The Laplanders are immoderately fond of brandy and to-

bacco, particularly the former. They are tenacious of silver plate, and are often grossly imposed on by the Swedish and Finnish traders in the sale of that article. The dairies of these wanderers are very neat and perfectly clean. In the vicinity of the tent was an inclosure for the rein-deer, which were perfectly tame, and approached the travellers: the milk of the females is delicious. The following is the mode practised of yoking this animal to the sledge:— a rich collar of embroidered leather of many colours is fastened to his neck; the Laplander places himself in a sledge, with a rope in his hands, fastened to the animal's horns; a single trace attached to the collar is then passed from the breast beneath the belly, and between the animal's legs, to the sledge. The Laplanders are perfectly ignorant of music, vocal or instrumental, and dancing, but their wants are few; and, with the exception of drunkenness and avarice, are free from vices of any kind. They live, like the Tartars, whom in many respects they nearly resemble, in a state of almost perfect liberty, the yoke of the Swedish government pressing very lightly on them. They are careless of money; brandy and tobacco are with them incomparably more valuable. They practise fortune-telling by palmistry and inspecting the dregs of liquor in a cup. The Laplanders are divided into two tribes, or rather professions; the first lead a pastoral life, accompanied by their herds of rein-deer: the second cultivate the earth, but they are indigent and wretched, yet unboundedly generous and disinterested. The travellers had now attained the source of the Muonio river, a large lake, on one side of which, on a hill, in latitude $68^{\circ} 30'$, stands the town of Enontchis, the most considerable in all that part of Lapland, but which nevertheless consisted only of a few huts, of which only two, the residences of the minister and his brother, were inhabited. The spiritual jurisdiction of the minister extended over a district as large as Yorkshire, yet its whole population amounted only to 370 persons, partly composed of colonists and Laplanders.

The climate is extremely severe. For seven weeks, it is true,

in the summer season, the sun never sets, and for three weeks of that period, the minister informed Dr. Clarke that he was able to light his pipe at midnight by a common burning-glass; but this prolonged day, during which the heat is at times scarcely supportable, is counter-balanced by an extremely long and rigorous winter, during the greater part of which it is difficult to dispense with candles, during the space of three hours each day. The most common esculent plants in England are curiosities in Enontchis. The cloud-berry, however, grows to a large size, possesses a delightful flavour, and in its qualities is highly medicinal. Very little barley is grown, and of that little the produce is precarious. Bread made of corn is almost unknown; the general substitute is that already mentioned. Longevity is rare. The principal diseases are of a pulmonary kind, but the most fatal is the small-pox. The travellers, wishing to collect into a groupe as many of the Laplanders as possible, signified by messengers their intention to raise a balloon on a sabbath-day; a novelty which effectually answered the purpose intended. It was on this occasion that the chastity of Dr. Clarke was assailed, by an offer, on the part of a Laplander, of the person of his wife. To appreciate the full merit of the Doctor's continence, the reader must imagine a dwarf, little more than four feet high, with a shrivelled skin, and a complexion of an uniform copper-colour. Her features resembled those of a Chinese, high cheek-bones, little sore eyes, widely separated from each other, a wide mouth, black teeth, and a flat nose; her charms improved by a short tobacco-pipe. On the appointed day the balloon was launched, but the exhibition alarmed rather than gratified the strangers: a kite was then set up, which delighted them inexpressibly. Dr. Clarke had here an opportunity of seeing two Laplanders, male and female, in their winter dresses. The habit of the man was composed of sheep-skin worn inwards, and a surtout of rein-deer's skin. Over the rein-deer's skin, was a broad cape or tippet of bear's skin, covering his shoulders, and rising behind his ears and head. His cap was of woollen, edged with fur; his gloves

of rein-deer skin, with the hair outwards. The dress of the lady was of softer rein-deer skin, fringed with white, and bound with a plated girdle, studded with knobs of silver.

Towards the latter end of July a remarkable change took place in the temperature of the air; the thermometer fell to 47°, and the mosquitoes vanished. On the 30th of July, the travellers left the hospitable residence of the Swedish pastor at Enontchis, and to diversify their route resolved to return to Tornea by the Kiami river. Nothing very remarkable occurred during this expedition. The same alternation of forests, rivers, lakes, florescent shrubs, distant mountains; and upon descending to a lower latitude, a recurrence of the old plague of mosquitoes. The chilling approach of autumn, however, expelled these pests before they reached the confluence of the Anio and Kiami rivers. In proportion as the travellers receded from Lapland, the country became more populous, the lands better cultivated, and the inhabitants more civilized. On the banks of the Kiami a very fine species of raspberry was discovered; the flavour of the fruit excellent, but the plant so diminutive, that an entire tree, with all its branches, leaves, and fruit, was included in a six-ounce phial. On more than one occasion Dr. Clarke and his companions entered deserted huts, and partook of the fruits and produce of the dairy there deposited, leaving, however, a liberal compensation, — a decisive proof of the pure and unsophisticated manner of the people. On one occasion, during their meal in a deserted hut, they were surprised by the occupier and his wife, who, far from resenting the intrusion, laughed heartily at the singularity of the adventure, — *O fortunatos agricolas, sua si bona norint!* In a cataract on the Kiami, the travellers were amused by a midnight fishery for salmon, when the fishermen, in the midst of the turbulent roar of the waters, were watching the motions of the salmon, which by amazing leaps attempted to ascend the waterfall. At Kiami is a magnificent church, constructed, like all others in this part of Sweden, at the expence of the peasants, who voluntarily and emulously subscribe their quotas. A Swedish

peasant, Aldercrantz, was the architect. The pure costume of the Finland peasants is very elegant; that of the men consists of a jacket with pantaloons, buskins, and a yellow sash worn as a girdle round the loins: the sash is generally yellow, but sometimes variegated with flowers. The buskins are bound about the ankles with scarlet garters ending in a black tassel. The dress of the women is very beautiful. They appear in a short scarlet or striped vest, made as gaudy as possible, with large and loose shift-sleeves, of very white linen, and white hoods or handkerchiefs upon their heads. The vests are often of silk or rich damask, embroidered with large brocade flowers. The language of the Finns is extremely soft, abounding with vowels; in this respect it so nearly resembles the Italian, that the celebrated traveller, Acerbi, sometimes understood it. The language of the Laplanders in its different dialects is very extensively dispersed. There are reasons for believing that it exists, under different modifications, over the north-western parts of Russia, Finland, Lapland, Greenland, Hudson's Bay, and Labrador; yet in Russian Lapland, a district whose diameter is 700 English miles, there are not more than 1200 families of the Lapps. On reaching Tornea Dr. Clarke found the inhabitants making hay in the streets. A prevailing taste amongst the Swedes is a passion for botany and natural history, of which a striking example occurred during the stay of the strangers at Tornea. A friendless boy, an apprentice to an apothecary, astonished them by naming a variety of plants in books in their possession, generally as they were described by Linnæus. This youth was wont to rise at three in the morning, that he might snatch a few moments from the labours of his vocation, and revert to his favourite pursuits. Smoking is so prevalent in the north of Sweden and in Norway, that it is frequently used in bed; the inhabitants during the whole day carry about with them a large tobacco-pipe, the bowl of which is as big as a man's fist, whilst the tube is seen sticking out of the pocket, or swinging about in the hand: intoxication is also very frequent; it is, however,

the only vice in Tornea. Whilst sojourners here, the travellers remarked a singular instance of the refractive power of the atmosphere in these high latitudes. The full moon, on rising above the horizon, appeared enlarged to the size of the the fore-wheel of a chariot. After a little time it seemed to change its form, became oval, and surrounded by a nebulous ring. Similar optical delusions, exquisitely beautiful, are ordinary occurrences in the vicinity of the frigid zone. The north of Sweden is deficient in all kinds of cultivated fruits, but raspberries, currants, and whortle-berries abound: gooseberries are more rare; the plants which produce them grow wild.

The journey from Tornea to Ulcaborg in Ostro Bothnia, presented nothing particularly striking, except the improved state of the cultivation of the country, which at this time was covered with plentiful crops of rye, and a very scanty one of barley, and the evident change in the manner of the people. The Finns are described as being impetuous, daring, addicted to gallantry, prone to intoxication, and from the strength and effervescence of their passions, equally prompted to excesses of good and evil. One would imagine that by these characteristics the writer had intended to describe the Irish nation. At Ulcaborg the travellers met the celebrated Acerbi and his companions. The records of his travels to the North Cape have been published: they have been read, and will continue to be perused with pleasure and profit, so long as a taste for natural and lively descriptions, scientific researches, and the records of interesting personal adventurers, shall exist in the public mind. In journeying through the forests from Ulcaborg to Umea, Dr. Clarke beheld a spectacle very rare in Sweden Proper. It consisted of the exhibition of the remains of a malefactor, after sentence had been executed; his head was fastened upon one wheel, his trunk upon another, and his right hand upon a third. Proceeding southward, a field of wheat was discerned, a very singular occurrence throughout Sweden. Skirting the east side of the gulf of Bothnia, through the province of Ostro Bothnia, once the garden of Sweden, the

centre of some of the most important branches of trade, comparatively well peopled, and from the martial character of its inhabitants, a nursery for the army, now unhappily merged in the enormous wren of the Russian empire. The travellers passed in succession the towns of Nise, Carlby, and Wasa, remarking in their route, that in proportion as they advanced southward the numbers of houses painted red increased, and that the public buildings were also augmented in number, size, and beauty. Pheasants at Wasa are so common, that they were sent to table both at dinner and supper. The lyre of Finland is the only musical instrument there known; it consists generally of five strings, and bears a near resemblance to a guitar. Crossing from Wasa on the east, to Umea, on the western side of the Bothnia Gulf, the travellers had a striking proof of the native virtue of the Swedish character. To the eldest of two brothers a considerable property had descended, by inheritance from his father. The elder brother remained single, the younger married, and had a large family, on which occasion the elder resigned spontaneously his property, and was content with the humble station of labourer to his brother. This trait, so sublime, did not excite the surprise nor the enthusiastic admiration amongst the neighbours of the brethren, which it would have produced in this country. Arrived at Umea, Dr. Clark made the necessary arrangements for crossing the lofty Alpine chain, which separates Sweden from Norway, before the snow had hermetically sealed the passes. On leaving Umea, himself and his companions were nearly choaked by the exuberant hospitality of their friends, being compelled, *volens volens* to partake partially of breakfasts, of the most substantial character with each friend, which they had emulously provided for them. The province of Angermanland is one of the richest in Sweden, being almost exclusively inhabited by yeomen, who cultivate their own estates, and will not brook the presence of a great landed proprietor. Bears and wolves infest the whole region. The scenery partook of that sublime and diversified character, which distinguishes almost every part of Sweden. Con-

flagrations amongst the forests are common, and present one of the most terrible and magnificent spectacles that the human mind can conceive. It was through the remains of one of these charred forests, that Dr. Clarke explored his way to Malmagen, on the summit of the Norwegian Alps. At Lafforsen the travellers viewed a stupendous cataract, divided by black rocks into two falls; the greatest exceeded a perpendicular height of 50 feet. So violent was the rush of the waters, that it was possible to pass beneath the cataract, and under the arch which it formed, with safety. An experiment was here tried upon the lichen or moss, which is the food of the rein-deer in winter. On being tasted, its flavour resembled that of wheat-bran, but after swallowing it, there remained upon the palate and in the throat a gentle heat, or burning, as if a small quantity of pepper had been mixed with the lichen. Approaching the Norwegian Alps, vegetation became less luxuriant; but the vicinity of this mighty barrier, and the glorious views of the lake Ran Sion, described by Dr. Clarke as being the most beautiful piece of water in Europe, amply compensated for any deficiency of that nature. In a cottage in this wilderness of magnificent beauty, Dr. Clarke, being observed writing by an old peasant, was challenged by him as the troller or demon of the woods. The inhabitants of this part of Sweden have a strong, indeed, an invincible antipathy to skin any dead animal, an office generally performed by wandering Laplanders. Marriages in the north of Sweden are celebrated with great splendour. The bride is decorated with a prodigious quantity of artificial flowers, and wears on her head a silver crown, gilt. Both herself and the bridegroom are on these occasions habited in black. The friends of the new-married couple bring large sheets of ornamented paper covered with epithalamia, which are afterwards preserved with a sort of reverential vigilance. In a small village at the foot of the mountains, in which every image recalled to the recollection of Dr. Clarke the most sublime views in Switzerland, he was astonished at the offer, by a peasant, for sale, of a watch of his own manufacture. In this part as

indeed in every other of Sweden, mendicity is unknown. In the provinces of Angermanland and Herjedalen the peasants enjoy all the necessaries of life in the greatest abundance. And now the travellers prepared to enter Norway, for which purpose it was requisite to cross the stupendous chain of mountains which divides the two countries. Arrived at an obscure inn called Tornas, they partook of what, in their circumstances, was a real luxury, a regale of turnips, which had been raised on the roof of the house. The prospects along the whole route were magnificent beyond imagination, comprising every variety of scenery observed in mountainous regions, harmonizing with the distinctive features of a Swedish and Norwegian landscape. With no small difficulty and equal danger, the party descended by paths, intersected with deep morasses on the Norwegian side of the mountains, and arriving at a small village, were instantly struck with the resemblance of the manners, and even of the language of the people, to those of their own countrymen; where any difference existed, it was in favour of the Norwegians: extreme cleanliness distinguished their habitations, which were better furnished, according to the ancient English fashion of solid utility and comfort, than the dwellings on the side of Sweden. The dress of the inhabitants too was different, and their diet much better. The first town of any note in this sequestered part of Norway is Roraas. It owes its present flourishing state entirely to the rich mines of copper in its vicinity, which were visited by Dr. Clarke, and which yield vast quantities of very fine copper. The descent is not more than one hundred yards perpendicular. The mine has been worked horizontally to the distance of 1500 yards. A miner's ball being given in the evening, Dr. Clarke was thus furnished with an opportunity of observing the Norwegian national dances. In one of them, the performer stands upon his head, kicking his heels in the air as his hands. The second is lascivious and indecent; the male dancer crouches to his partner, and it finishes by a waltz.

The route from Roraas to Tronyem, generally, but improperly, called Dronthiem, presented a succession of picturesque

and beautiful scenery, unequalled but in some of the most mountainous of the Swiss cantons. Farm-houses, corn and pasture fields appearing above the clouds; elegant country-seats embellishing the banks of alpine streams; magnificent forests clothing the sides of hills, whose summits glittered with eternal snow. Such were the prospects which delighted the travellers. Neatness, exemplary cleanliness, rustic plenty, exuberant hospitality, health, tranquillity, and independence, characterized the interior of their dwellings, and their fortunate possessors. Tronyem, formerly the metropolis of Norway, is a large, handsome, well-built, commercial city; the public edifices are numerous; society on the most liberal footing. The situation of the town is wonderfully picturesque, standing on the side of a bay, almost surrounded by mountains. Notwithstanding its high latitude, 63°, the natural coldness of the air is so modified by its maritime situation, that plums, cherries, and apples are produced plentifully, and of excellent quality; in this respect, the western parts of Norway possess a decided advantage over the northern part of Sweden, under the same latitude, where horticulture is almost unknown; provisions of all kinds are excellent, but not very cheap. The people are naturally brave, and enthusiastically fond of independence, equally disliking the Danes and Swedes; the hope of one day rescuing their country from the Danish yoke, and rising to the rank of a separate nation, cheered their minds, and was the burthen of their most favourite national song. No impartial person who reads what Dr. Clarke has written on this subject, but must sympathize in the regret he expresses, that it should have been thought necessary by the framers of the partition treaties of Vienna, to amalgamate the Norwegians with the Swedes. It is consolatory, however, to find that the present king of Sweden has had the moderation and good sense to respect the rights and liberties of the Norwegians, and so to administer his government as to afford no ground for the imputation of partiality or tyranny. We may also remark, that the union of the two nations under the sway of the same monarch, effectually protects the Norwegians

from the disastrous consequences of an invasion by land. Let us, therefore, hope, that however questionable the means by which the change has been accomplished, it may ultimately produce a cordial integration of feelings and identity of interests between the two most gallant and virtuous nations of the continent of Europe.

We cannot follow Dr. Clarke through the interesting details of his journey to Christianstadt. Let it suffice to observe, that he crossed the famous mountain of Dofrefield, one of the loftiest in the Alpine chain, exceeding 8000 feet in height, by a difficult and most romantic pass, about midway up the mountain. The same sublime and magnificent scenery, the same indications of rural abundance, with simple and virtuous manners, noble and manly independence of character, every where accompanying and cheering his route.

The copious analysis we have given of the volume of Dr. Clarke's Travels in Scandinavia, and the limits to which, in a work of this kind, we are necessarily restricted, prevent our bestowing upon the remaining works of this distinguished tourist the attention which is due to their sterling merit, and which in justice to the author, and a due regard to the entertainment of our readers, we should have been most happy to have extended. His travels in Russia present a striking contrast to those in Scandinavia, not greater, perhaps, than might be expected from the opposite manners, genius; and condition of the people. It was equally unlucky for Dr. Clarke, and unpropitious to the opinion he had formed of the Russian nation, that he traversed the mighty Muscovite empire at a time when a lunatic tyrant (the emperor Paul) sported with the properties and the interests of his people, and when it appeared to be a favourite maxim of his policy, (if that term could be applied to the furious excesses of a lawless power as inconsiderately as cruelly exercised) to make his subjects retrograde, by swift gradations of suffering and debasement, to the savage condition from which it required all the courage and all the talent of the great Peter to awaken their ancestors.

Petersburg was the first town he visited; this great metropolis, a durable monument of the powerful genius of Peter, has been so fully described by former travellers, as well as by subsequent tourists, that it appears hardly necessary to relate what it has been already so fully and so ably represented. Petersburg is the Venice of the north; constructed on piles, it rose like an exhalation from the marshes of the Neva. The public buildings, the arsenal, the palace, the quays, are superb, worthy to embellish the capital of the most extensive, although not the most powerful, empire of the earth. Moscow, the ancient residence of the czars, a wilderness of palaces, and a chaos of hovels, was the next city visited by Dr. Clarke. Its appearance was equally singular, picturesque, and sublime; embosomed in forests, magnificent gilded domes rising above the tops of lofty trees, presented to the eye of an English traveller a resemblance of Oxford, but upon a scale incomparably more splendid. Here were the palaces of the most powerful of the Russian nobility, who felt a pride in embellishing them with all that was costly, precious, and rare. Here, in barbaric pomp, they are described as spending in thoughtless prodigality the immense treasures which the fatal system of slavery enabled them to exact from debased, indigent, demoralized vassals. The cathedral, the kremlin, the memorials of the Greek superstition, the various assemblages, from every part of Russia, of individuals of the innumerable tribes who crouch beneath the sceptre of the czars; a crowd of foreigners from different European and Asiatic nations; all habited in their peculiar garbs, and speaking their own languages; the extraordinary length of the streets; the extremes of oriental splendor and squalid indigence, brought into direct and immediate parallelism, constituted a picture so striking, unlike what any other city had at any time exhibited. Such was Moscow! From its ashes is springing up a phoenix; a town which, it is said, will eclipse its venerable predecessor, emulate its magnificence, and avoid its imperfections. From Moscow Dr. Clarke proceeded to the Crimea; the route lay for many hundred miles through

vast and verdant plains, producing the finest pasture, and where cultivated, yielding immense crops of wheat and other kinds of grain; the climate throughout all the southern provinces of Russia is favourable to the culture of fruit-trees, and at a distance from the sea and the marshy banks of rivers, eminently wholesome. An escort of Cossacks attended the vehicle of the traveller. On more than one occasion Dr. Clarke encountered wandering Calmucks. This singular race possess the same manners as their ancestors, who under Attila, Zinghis Khan, and Tamerlane, occupied and desolated the immense region of Middle Asia, and the eastern parts of Europe. Ferocious in demeanour, horrid in aspect, obscenely unclean in their persons, and disgusting to an excess in their diet, which consists chiefly of tainted horse-flesh, they are notwithstanding an acute, and even a learned people. The Cossacks are described by the Doctor as being in their own territories industrious, intelligent, and far more civilized than the Russians. The tenure of their military service exalts them almost to the rank of freemen, and, although hated by the Russians, they are greatly superior in morals as well as in genius. Every part of the Crimea was carefully explored by Dr. Clarke and his companion. It is represented as possessing a temperate, yet unhealthy climate, and in those parts which admit of cultivation, exuberantly rich. Its ancient possessors, the Crim Tartars, are a polished race of men, whose taste for, and proficiency in, the useful and ornamental arts, is shewn in the number and beauty of their edifices, public and private, as well as in the diligent cultivation of their lands. At the time Dr. Clarke visited the country, the blind rapacity of the Russian soldiers, combined with the insolence of their officers, had reduced the Tartars to poverty and despair. The enlightened administration of the Duke of Richlieu, has, we believe, changed the aspect of this region, so celebrated in classic lore; and with security of person and property, trade has revived, and the fields once more teem with abundance.

Having completed his inspection of the Crimea, Dr. Clarke embarked in a vessel bound for Constantinople, and narrowly

escaped shipwreck in the Black Sea. Nothing can be more dissimilar than the appearance of this famous city, as seen from the Dardanelles, and the aspect of the houses and streets when minutely examined. The universe does not afford a nobler spectacle than the distant view of Constantinople. Perhaps no metropolis, upon a close inspection, is so inconvenient, dirty, irregular, and mean; the streets are narrow, and defiled with various and accumulated impurities; the capital of a barbarous people, its institutions are barbarous also. The greater part of the city being built of wood, destructive fires are frequent; the blind fatality of the Turks aggravates the evil. Beyond any other situation favourable for carrying on an universal commerce, industry, uncertain of preserving the fruits of its labours, is paralyzed at the outset. Possessing one of the finest climates, and contiguous to one of the most fertile soils in the world, with abundant materials for costly and curious manufactures, the scourge of a government which is alike imbecile, corrupt, and oppressive, joined to the constitutional indolence of the Turks, counteracts the blessings of nature. An inborn enemy, the Greek, the despised Giaour, the Jew, the cunning and indefatigable Frank, monopolize almost all the trade carried on in the city.

Dr. Clarke, availing himself of an opportunity very rarely afforded to Europeans, and in his case seized at the imminent peril of his life, inspected almost every part of the female seraglio. Another adventure, as bold as fortunate, beheld, unseen, the favourite sultanas of the Grand Seignior, as well as his highness's private apartments. The habits of the ladies were gorgeously splendid; the rooms gaudily embellished with gilding and paintings in the Turkish style; but the furniture, with some exceptions, comparatively mean and badly preserved; taste and regularity appeared to be unknown.

Quitting Constantinople, after a short stay, Dr. Clarke spent some time in exploring the plain of Troy. His observations on the antiquities and localities of this interesting territory are as important as curious. We regret that we

cannot present our readers even with an abridgement of them. He ascertained the site of the sepulchre of Ajax, and ascended; with the greatest personal danger, mount Ida, discovering some remains of exquisite Grecian architecture in the vicinity of the source of the Scamander. Having accomplished his design, Dr. Clarke embarked for Egypt: in sailing down the Levantine Sea, he describes with pictorial accuracy the sublime and romantic prospects afforded by the numerous islands of the Archipelago, occasionally landing at some of them, particularly Scio and Cyprus, the former once the paradise of the Levant, now converted by the murderous fury of the Turks into one vast and smouldering tomb: the latter scourged with a pestilential air, which is, indeed, common to the coasts of Greece, and of its dependent islands. Proceeding to Alexandria, Dr. Clarke remained for a short time at Rosetta. The circumstances of the times, and the war then waged with the French army, rendered it inconvenient for him, if indeed his health would have admitted of it, to penetrate into the interior of Egypt. Embarking in a British vessel, he proceeded to Acre, and remained there for a few days, availing himself of the opportunity thus afforded, of holding frequent conversations with Dejizzar Pacha. Like Ali of Janina, this celebrated man, to great natural talents, dauntless courage, and exquisite cunning, added the cruelty and the perfidy of a fiend. Having procured an escort, he set out with his companion on a journey to Jerusalem. From his narrative it appears, that the scriptural accounts of the ancient fertility of Judea are by no means exaggerated. On the contrary, wherever the withering grasp of Turkish despotism is relaxed, there the soil repays with boundless usury the labours of the husbandman.

The heat was intense, and at times scarcely supportable. Arrived at Jerusalem, Dr. Clarke visited what he was told were the spots consecrated by the labour and sufferings of the Son of God, but monkish superstition and gainful imposture have so disguised and perverted the truth that

little can be ascertained, on which a prudent traveller can depend. Dr. Clarke now returned to Acrè, and arrived just before the death of Dejizzar Pacha, the closing scene of whose life was worthy of its uniform tenor. Selecting one of his prisoners as his successor in the Pachalick, after cautioning him against certain native princes of the country, then in his custody, he ordered them all to be slaughtered.

From Acre, Dr. Clarke returned to Egypt, and proceeded to Grand Cairo, which, although it contains many objects worthy of particular attention, and from the number of gardens in its vicinity, is at a distance attractive, yet when approached and minutely examined, is one of the most disagreeable abodes in the East. To say nothing of the violence, extortion, and rudeness of the Turks, the air is impregnated, upon the decline of the inundation of the Nile, with pestilent exhalations; it is besides instinct with vermicular life. The most loathsome insects, poisonous reptiles, innumerable swarms of vermin, clouds of dust, which cover every part of the city, and insinuate into every recess, whether of clothing, furniture, or packages, and give a perpetual brown tinge to the foliage of the trees; a negligent police; these are a few of the blessings which await a sojourner in Cairo. Of the pyramids, Dr. Clarke gives a very interesting, minute, and apparently correct description; but they are so well known as to render it unnecessary to abstract the information his works afford on this point.

From Cairo, Dr. Clarke revisited Rosetta, which is the most agreeable, or rather, the least disagreeable, town in Egypt. Combining the particulars stated in the work before us, in relation to this country, and the different epochs in its ancient and modern history, who does not recognize the fulfilment of the prediction of an ancient seer? "Egypt shall be the basest of the kingdoms."

Greece was the concluding scene of Dr. Clarke's Travels. He visited Patmos, Samos, Cos; and Naxos; Athens and Peloponnesus; regions whose names are associated with the

most glorious recollections. Did our limits permit, we should gladly present to our readers a sketch of the valuable information with which his Travels in the land of heroes abounds; but we must hasten to a close.

Upon his return home, the University of Cambridge conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., as an honorary mark of their approbation, and acknowledgment for the services rendered to their public libraries and literary institutions, in contributing to them the fruits of his extensive travels. Among these contributions may be considered as the most distinguished, the celebrated manuscript of the works of Plato, with nearly one hundred other volumes of manuscripts, and the colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres, respecting which Dr. Clarke published a very learned treatise upon its being placed in the vestibule of the University library. But that which added most to his literary reputation, was "A Dissertation on the famous Sarcophagus in the British Museum," which Dr. Clarke caused to be surrendered to the British army in Egypt, and which he has proved from accumulated evidence to have been the tomb of Alexander.

It would be unpardonable, in this enumeration, to neglect to mention a very large and valuable collection of minerals, made by the learned Doctor during his travels. This splendid collection, it is thought, will be purchased by the University. A rare and valuable assortment of plants likewise, several of which were procured from the celebrated Professor Pallas, in the Crimea, distinguished the industry and taste of this gentleman. Greek medals also engaged his attention when he was abroad; and many, which adorned his cabinet, are of singular rarity. Lord Berwick has in his possession a curious model of Mount Vesuvius, formed on the spot by Dr. Clarke, with the assistance of an Italian artist, of the very materials of the mountain.

A few years since, for his amusement, during a stay he made at Brighton, Dr. Clarke wrote and published some periodical papers under the title of "Le Rêveur," which are

bound up in a duodecimo volume ; but, by some accident, few copies are now extant.

Not long after his return to England, Dr. Clarke married Angelica, daughter of Sir William Beaumaris Rush, and being already in holy orders, was instituted to the rectory of Harlton, Cambridgeshire. In 1806 he commenced lectures on mineralogy in the University of Cambridge. In 1808 a professorship was founded for the encouragement of that science, and he was appointed to the chair. These lectures have, if possible, made his name more known and honoured, both in this and in foreign countries, than even his long and interesting travels. Natural History was his earliest and most favourite study, and that peculiar branch of it which refers to the mineral kingdom soon engrossed the whole of his attention. In the delivery of his celebrated lectures, Clarke was without a rival — his eloquence was inferior to none ; (in native eloquence, perhaps, few have ever equalled him in this country,) his knowledge of his subject was extensive ; his elucidation clear and simple ; and in the illustrations, which were practically afforded by the various and beautiful specimens of his minerals, he was peculiarly happy. Most of those specimens he had himself collected, and they seldom failed to give rise to the most pleasing associations by their individual locality. We may justly apply to him, in the delivery of his lectures, what is engraven on the monument of Goldsmith, "*Nihil, quod tetigit, non ornavit.*" Of the higher qualities of his mind ; of his force and energy as a Christian preacher ; of the sublimity and excellence of his discourses, the University of Cambridge can bear honourable testimony, as was evinced by crowded congregations whenever he filled the pulpit. Of the very great estimation in which Dr. Clarke was held by foreigners, we may in the same manner refer our readers to the various honorary societies in which his name stands enrolled ; we may safely say, that to no one person has the University of Cambridge been more indebted for celebrity abroad, during the last twenty years, than to her late

librarian Dr. Clarke. He has fallen a victim, indeed, to his generous ardour in the pursuit of science; he looked only to the fame of the University; and in his honest endeavours to exalt her reputation, he unhappily neglected his own invaluable health. He has thus left to his afflicted family, and to his surviving friends, the most painful and bitter regrets; whilst to the University itself he has bequeathed a debt of gratitude, which we doubt not will hereafter be amply and liberally discharged. He died, on the 9th of April, at the house of his father-in-law, Sir William Rush.

Perhaps no person ever possessed, in a more eminent degree than Dr. Clarke, the delightful faculty of winning the hearts, and riveting the affections, of those into whose society he entered. From the first moment, his conversation excited an interest that never abated. Those who knew him once felt that they must love him always. The kindness of his manner; the anxiety he expressed for the welfare of others; his eagerness to make them feel happy and pleased with themselves, when united to the charms of his language, were irresistible. Such was Dr. Clarke in private life; within the circle of his more immediate friends, in the midst of his family, there he might be seen as the indulgent parent, the affectionate husband, the warm, zealous, and sincere friend.

The remains of Dr. Clarke were interred in Jesus College Chapel, on the 18th of March, preceded by the Master (the Vice Chancellor) and the Dean, and followed by his private friends, the Fellows of the College, and many members of the Senate. The service was performed by the Master and the Dean

His publications were: —

1. Testimony of different Authors respecting the Colossal Statue of Ceres, placed in the Vestibule of the Public Library at Cambridge, with an Account of its Removal from Eleusis, Nov. 22. 1801. 1803. 8vo.

2. The Tomb of Alexander, a Dissertation on the Sarcophagus, brought from Alexandria, and now in the British Museum. 1805. 4to.

3. A Methodical Distribution of the Mineral Kingdom. 1807. fol.

4. A Letter to the Gentlemen of the British Museum. 1807. 4to.

5. Description of the Greek Marbles brought from the Shores of the Euxine, Archipelago, and Mediterranean, and deposited in the Vestibule of the University Library, Cambridge. 1809. 8vo.

6. Travels in various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Part I.; containing Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. Part II.; Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land. Section the First, 4to., 1812. Section the Second, 1814.

7. A Letter to Herbert Marsh, D.D., in Reply to Observations in his Pamphlet on the British and Foreign Bible Society. 1811. 8vo.

No. III.

JOHN STEWART, ESQUIRE.

BETTER KNOWN BY THE NAME OF "WALKING STEWART."

IT has been sometimes enquired, how it happens that men of powerful minds, cultivated to the utmost extent of refinement, possessing the warmest benevolence, the strictest principles of honour, exemplary in the discharge of their relative and social duties, disdaining vulgar pleasures and sordid enjoyments, Christians in the observance of the practical injunctions of the Gospel, should occasionally be found, who systematically oppose all revealed religion? who deny it when living, and, in their expiring moments, not unfrequently preserve their consistency, and brave the possible, and, if possible; then the eternal, punishment of their unbelief? The just reply to this question is, that those individuals have been *naturally* endowed with amiable dispositions; that from the very frame and constitution of their minds, of a contemplative and abstract nature, which are inconsistent with the turbulence of passion, or the grovelling pursuits of sensuality, they have generally been detached from the active concerns of life; and directing all the energies of their souls to the discovery of moral and scientific truth, apply to this end the severest rules of mathematical evidence: when, therefore, they approach the questions of the reality of the Gospel, they try its pretensions by an inapplicable standard; and instead of requiring that testimony which is alone suited to the nature of the particular case, and which would justly and fairly establish the credibility of the Christian scheme, they demand, and will be satisfied with nothing less than a species of evidence, which is palpable and obvious to their

senses, such as they would seek for the solution of a problem in geometry: hence, with persons of this character, the pride of the human understanding, of all species of vanity the most inveterate, is the proximate cause of their unbelief; and when to this perversion of the reasoning faculties we add the obstinacy usually attendant on old age, the case is then too often as lamentable as it is hopeless. Hitherto we have considered the question as it applies to deists; but when we reflect on that metaphysical monster, a speculative atheist, all our respect for the acknowledged virtue and amiable qualities of the individual is required to moderate our indignation and prevent our pity from degenerating into contempt.

These observations have been called forth by the recollection of the opinions held by the subject of the following brief memoir, one of the most extraordinary personages of this extraordinary age, the late John Stewart, Esq., who died on Ash Wednesday, 1822, in the 72nd year of his age. He was born at London, in the year 1749, of respectable parents, and descended from an ancient Scotch family. He was sent, at the age of ten years, to Harrow school, but at this celebrated seminary, he gave no proofs of that proneness to the acquisition of knowledge, for which, in after life, he was so remarkable; like an American aloe, it required the lapse of many years to fructify the blossoms of his genius: still a native vigour of mind displayed itself in other forms; in every scheme of frolic, in every manœuvre of insubordination, young Stewart was a distinguished leader, his perseverance equalled his audacity, and his removal from this school to the Charter House, in his thirteenth year, was a matter of joy to all but his daring companions in mischief.

At the Charter House, his disinclination for study still continued; yet, amidst his habitual levity, there sometimes appeared an earnest of the talents of the future man; a glimmering spark of that flame which afterwards burned so brightly. Here he occasionally composed moral essays and themes — which were deemed superior to those usually written by youths of his age. Such, however, was his habitual indolence, or rather

his rooted dislike to academical studies, that his father determined on sending him abroad, as the only chance that remained of his acquiring habits of industry and application; an appointment was therefore obtained for him as a writer, in the service of the East India Company; and Mr. Stewart, whose love of travel had already manifested itself, repaired with much satisfaction to India.

Thus thrown upon the world at a very early period, and sent to a region where every species of talent had a free scope for the display of its powers, the idle unreflecting school-boy disappears from our view. It was then that Mr. Stewart formed a very extraordinary resolution, to appreciate the true character of which, it must be recollected, that, at the time of his arrival in India, extortion, cruelty and fraud were methodized into a code, and an emulation of eagerness in the pursuit of individual gain, or rather of plunder, distinguished too many of the civil and military servants of the Company. Instead of participating in this lust of wealth, Mr. Stewart devised a scheme, romantic certainly in the highest degree, but nevertheless of that character of romance of which none but noble spirits are susceptible: his plan was to devote himself, in the first instance, to the acquisition of the languages of the East, and then to proffer his services as an interpreter; and when, by dint of rigid and persevering œconomy, he had accumulated the sum of three thousand pounds, he designed to invest it in the purchase of an annuity, to return to England before his health was impaired, and finally to travel over the whole world, with a view of exploring the causes of human misery, the nature and extent of the antidotes thereto, and how far the latter were capable of improvement.

Soon after his arrival in India, Mr. Stewart, who experienced some disappointment in the Company's service, quitted it for that of the great and extraordinary barbarian, the Napoleon of the East, Hyder Ally. When Mr. Stewart made this transfer of employments, he was a civilian, but he was employed by Hyder in a military capacity, and soon rose to the rank of a general. The division of troops under his command,

shortly afterwards became distinguished for exact discipline and superior valour. Formed by the precepts, and animated by the example of Mr. Stewart, who took the lead in every battle between Ally and the neighbouring princes, their superiority in the field attracted the notice and approbation of their chief, and Mr. Stewart for a while basked in the sunshine of court favour. Above the sordid views, and disdaining the base conduct of the native officers, the soldiers commanded by him invariably received the full amount of their claims without any deduction; but whilst the scrupulous integrity of Mr. Stewart endeared him to his troops, it provoked the resentment, and excited the envy of the native officers, who, incapable of exercising the like disinterestedness, endeavoured to alienate the esteem of Hyder Ally. It happened that in an engagement Mr. Stewart received a wound, which baffled the skill of every native surgeon, and his sufferings, in consequence of their unskilfulness, was much increased; he therefore asked permission of Ally to absent himself for a short time, in order to have an opportunity of applying to an European surgeon. This request was, after some hesitation, granted; but Hyder, who sullied the splendour of superior talents and heroic courage, by the perfidy and cruelty so common in Asiatic sovereigns, gave orders to the guards who were to attend Mr. Stewart to the frontiers of Ally's dominions, there to assassinate him. Dread of the information which he might convey, of the strength and resources of his empire, is supposed to have prompted the tyrant to this base and ungrateful proceeding. Whether Mr. Stewart had received a private notice of his design, or was indebted for its discovery to his own sagacity, he contrived, when on the bank of a river, to lull the vigilance of his guards, and plunging into the stream, swam over to the other side; he was followed by his treacherous attendants, but he successfully eluded their pursuit, and, after encountering many perils, and enduring great hardships, (aggravated by the condition of his wound,) he at length arrived at a British

fort, placed himself under the care of an English surgeon, and in the course of a few months was entirely cured.

The greater part of the property he had acquired in Hyder Ally's service, he was constrained to abandon. He, therefore, entered into the suite of the Nabob of Arcot, and in a short time became his prime minister, in which capacity he was required to superintend the sumptuous revels which distinguished the court of that sovereign. Here, by persevering œconomy, Mr. Stewart was enabled to realize that part of his original scheme which consisted in the acquisition of a capital of three thousand pounds; but this sum constituted a very small portion of his claims upon his royal master. Those claims were not answered till many years afterwards, when, by a decision of the commissioners for adjusting the Nabob's affairs in this country, Mr. Stewart received a suitable compensation for his services.

Mr. Stewart now determined on leaving India, and on his way to this country, he traversed a great part of Persia and Turkey, chiefly on foot, rarely allowing himself the luxury of a horse, or any other mode of conveyance. In crossing the Persian gulf, in a vessel manned exclusively by Mahometans, a violent storm arose, which misfortune the crew attributed to their having a Giaour on board; a counsel was held, and it was determined that the new Jonah should be cast overboard. It was with much difficulty that Mr. Stewart persuaded them to modify their resolution; it was at length settled that he should be immured in a hen-coop and suspended from the main-yard until the storm abated. In this elevated station he remained for some hours, nor was he released till the storm had entirely subsided. It is a matter of regret that Mr. Stewart could never be prevailed upon to record his travels; though, from their immense extent, they would have been a valuable addition to those before the public. Mr. Stewart traversed, at different periods of his life, India, Persia, Turkey, Italy, France, Germany, Scotland, and America. These extensive peregrinations were accomplished chiefly as a pedestrian, and for the most part, were under-

taken as a source of self-gratification by Mr. Stewart; yet he seldom alluded to his travels in conversation, except occasionally to cite some circumstance, or adduce some argument in support of his own peculiar system of philosophy and ethics.

Upon Mr. Stewart's return to England, he prepared to disseminate his peculiar opinions; and, to effect this, notoriety was a feature of his plan: he diligently frequented all public promenades and places of amusement, attired as an Armenian, a habit which, from his high stature, and the regularity and fine expression of his features, well became him. Not satisfied with verbal exhortation, he wrote some small tracts, which were, to most persons, wholly unintelligible, and failed in convincing any one; a fact which he feelingly acknowledged and regretted. When extricated, in part, from the web of metaphysical subtilty (for to disentangle it wholly was impossible), his system appears to consist in the total rejection not only of all revealed, but of all natural religion: he was a speculative atheist, contending that, by a sort of plastic energy, the particles of matter fell into their present forms, and were endowed with their existing properties. He supposed that there was a continual transmutation of constituent atoms between all bodies which were brought within the sphere of reciprocal influence, and that this process was carried on so regularly, and to such an extent, that a portion of the substance of a man, for example, standing near a dunghill, would pass from him, and be integrated with the matter of the dunghill; the exhalations whereof would, in their turn, replace the corpuscles which had departed from the man: from which it follows that the lighter particles of all bodies are perpetually varying in quality and position. Mr. Stewart, however, did not condescend to explain how unintelligent and inert matter becomes subservient to intelligence and action: indeed he denied that there was any thing like intelligence in the structure of the globe, or of the bodies on its surface; disclaiming wholly the being of a God, and, therefore, all notion of a future state of rewards and punish-

ments. His motives to virtue, independent of the moral fitness of things, were derived from the doctrine (borrowed in part from Pythagoras) of the transmutation of the human soul into animal bodies, united with the changes perpetually wrought in the essence of each body by the efflux of its own particles, and the incorporation of other and foreign portions of matter.

We should trifle with the understandings, as well as with the patience of our readers, were we to enter into a detailed refutation of these absurd principles. Notwithstanding the eloquence of Mr. Stewart, his zeal, and his talents, it is probable that he never made one proselyte: indeed the system could be comprehended by very few; and really approved of by none.

Upon Mr. Stewart's return from the East, he resided for a considerable time in France; and, having invested the bulk of his property in the French funds, proceeded, at the commencement of the Revolution, to transfer it to the purchase of national domains; but, ere long, the crimes which sullied that great event compelled the return of Mr. Stewart to this country, where he remained in a state of almost indigence; when, at the peace, or rather the truce, of Amiens, Mr. Stewart accepted the compromise then offered to the English creditor of the French government, and received an annuity of 100*l. per annum* in lieu of his former claims. Mr. Stewart bore this reverse of fortune with great equanimity; possessing the most exalted and universal philanthropy, the regret which he felt arose, not from the diminution of his own comforts, but from his inability to administer to the relief of others. But about this time, fortunately for himself and for them, the East India Company awarded him 10,000*l.* in satisfaction of his claims on the late Nabob of Arcot. This sum came most opportunely, and enabled him to purchase annuities to the amount of 900*l. per annum*. Mr. Stewart now altered his mode of life; he took handsome apartments in Cockspur Street, and subsequently in Northumberland Street, which he furnished most splendidly. His Epicurean

apartment, as he termed it, was hung round with mirrors, paintings after the Chinese style, and transparencies of landscapes; the reflection of light from all quarters, and the multiplicity of objects reflected by the mirrors, gave a brilliancy to the whole scene, scarcely to be imagined. The organ, and other musical instruments, likewise created an additional pleasure to the sight; and altogether, no one could possibly enter the room without feeling some portion of the happy sensations it was calculated to rouse.

Mr. Stewart was in the habit of having concerts at his house every evening, which were rendered less attractive than they might have been, by his habit of giving a philosophical lecture previous to the commencement of the music. He also provided an excellent dinner on Sundays for his particular friends, of which, however, he very sparingly partook.

During the last two or three years of Mr. Stewart's life, his *conversazioni*, as well as his sabbatical entertainments, became less frequent, but the hospitable spirit and generous mind of the philosopher had undergone no change; but as his years increased, he found himself unable to attend to the individual comfort of his guests; but those who were ever admitted to his evening parties, will long remember, with pleasure, the hours spent in his society. Mr. Stewart was passionately fond of music, and for his own gratification, and that of his friends, would often engage professional singers. Amongst the company which were in the habit of assembling at his house, were men of the most cultivated minds, and exalted talents; it was the delight of their hospitable host to diffuse cheerfulness, and a spirit of frank communication amongst his friends, and in this object he was eminently successful.

The style of Mr. Stewart's oratory was simple, correct, copious, his reasoning acute, and his observations often profound. The general subjects selected were the defects of the present system of education, and his darling theme, the perfectibility of man. From an hospitable regard to the feelings

(or what Mr. S. would term the *prejudices*) of his hearers, he generally avoided shocking them by his atheistical tenets.

Mr. Stewart was master of eight languages, and understood the classics perfectly: the checquered scenes in which he had been engaged, and the infinite variety of objects and persons he had beheld, enabled him to enrich his conversation with a fund of anecdotal matter; and when he could be induced to speak "of days gone by," the recitation of his adventures never failed to excite feelings of the deepest interest in the minds of his hearers.

Mr. Stewart's private life appears to have been irreproachable, although his system, could it have been adopted, would have produced the most fatal results to the morals, and temporal and eternal interests of mankind; yet he was sincerely impressed with the conviction that it was a grand and useful discovery, which would immortalize his name as another Confucius. In his political sentiments, Mr. Stewart was fervently loyal, and a decided enemy to republican maxims and practices; in the domestic circle, his habits and manners were most amiable and conciliating.

Mr. Stewart's health was observed to be on the decline for many months previous to his death: he went to Margate for the benefit of the sea-breezes, but derived little benefit from his residence there; he accordingly returned to his house in Northumberland Street, at which place he died in February last.

Mr. Stewart bequeathed 1000*l.* to the University of Edinburgh, and the residue of his property to J. Dods, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

No. IV.

FRANCIS HARGRAVE, Esq. K. C.

LATE RECORDER FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE place of Mr. Hargrave's birth cannot now be ascertained. His father was at one period of his life an eminent attorney, and in the receipt from his practice of a very liberal income; but, from extreme imprudence in pecuniary matters, became at length entirely dependent upon his son Francis, the subject of the present memoir, who was born somewhere about the year 1741. His mother, who is represented as having been a very extraordinary woman, was originally possessed of a considerable jointure, which the extravagance of her husband speedily dissipated, and they were finally, in consequence of his having become security for an acquaintance, compelled to retire to France. Fortunately for the son, these circumstances did not take place until he had made considerable progress in his education. Having undergone the usual routine of the Charter-House, he was transferred to Oxford, by his paternal uncle Major Hargrave, an old campaigner, who had distinguished himself in an especial manner at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden; and who, having retired from the service to enjoy *otium cum dignitate*, had married the daughter of one of the principals of that university. He is said to have contributed most liberally towards the support of his nephew whilst at college, and to have assisted him subsequently in the prosecution of his professional studies. To the kindness of this amiable man, the English bar is in all probability, in a great measure, indebted for the acquisition of a member, of whom it must be admitted, that if he derived any of his celebrity from his profession, it was amply repaid by the lustre he had an opportunity of

conferring upon it in return. If his vocation was indirectly the cause of his success, he amply repaid the obligation, by rendering it, as far as the talents and integrity of a person in a public calling can by his example conduce to its respectability, even more worthy the attention of men of character and eminence than it was when he first commenced his career in it. He has often been spoken of, and with reason, as the father of the English bar. It is quite clear, that on his retirement from the anxieties of public life, he left his profession in a much more flourishing condition than he had found it; its ranks swelled into first-rate importance, by the addition of several of the most illustrious characters of the age.

In 1760, whilst he was in the first form of the Charter-House School, Mr. Hargrave was entered of Lincoln's-Inn; and in 1764 he took chambers there, and began for the first time to practise as a counsellor. About this period, he married Miss Diana Fountaine, the daughter of a highly respectable clergyman of that name, who had superintended the education of several of the first noblemen in the country; and to the friendship of one of whose pupils, the late Earl of Guildford, Mr. Hargrave was indebted in after-life for much zealous encouragement and support. We have been enabled to collect but little information respecting Mr. Hargrave's early career at the bar. It appears, however, by his correspondence, with a part of which his surviving friends have politely favoured us, that his talents were soon the means of inducing for him the good offices of many persons of the highest consideration.

The first opportunity which presented itself to Mr. Hargrave for particularly distinguishing himself was in the *habeas corpus* case of James Somersett, a negro, which was argued by counsel, in the Court of King's Bench, in Hilary and Easter terms 1772, and adjudged by the court in Trinity term of the same year. Mr. Hargrave was one of the counsel for the negro, and his argument was the occasion of a precedent being established for the freedom of slaves of every denomination the moment they set foot on English *terra firma*.

We shall present our readers with some extracts from this very powerful and conclusive performance. The facts which gave rise to it are as follow:—

On the 3d of December 1771, affidavits were made by Thomas Walklin, Elizabeth Cade, and John Marlow, that James Somersett, a negro, was confined in irons on board a ship called the Ann and Mary, John Knowles, commander, lying in the Thames, and bound for Jamaica; and Lord Mansfield, on an application supported by these affidavits, allowed a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Mr. Knowles, and requiring him to return the body of Somersett before his Lordship, with the cause of detainer. Mr. Knowles, on the 9th of December, produced the body of Somersett before Lord Mansfield, and returned for cause of detainer, that Somersett was the negro-slave of Charles Stuart, Esq., who had delivered him into Mr. Knowles' custody, in order to carry him to Jamaica, and there sell him as a slave. Affidavits were also made by Mr. Stuart and two other gentlemen, to prove that he had purchased Somersett as a slave in Virginia, and had afterwards brought him to England, where he left his master's service; and that his refusal to return was the occasion of his having been carried on board Mr. Knowle's ship. Lord Mansfield choosing to refer the matter to the Court of King's Bench, Somersett, with sureties, was bound in a recognizance for his appearance there, on the 2d day of the next Hilary term; and his Lordship allowed till that day for settling the form of the *habeas corpus*. After the reading of the return, Mr. Serjeant Davy, one of the counsel for Somersett, the negro, desired time to prepare his argument against the return; and on account of the importance of the case, the Court postponed hearing the objections against the return till the 7th of February, and the recognizance for the negro's appearance was continued accordingly. On that day Mr. Serjeant Davy and Mr. Serjeant Glynn argued against the return; and the further argument was postponed till Easter term, when Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Alleyne, and Mr. Hargrave, were also heard on the same

side; afterwards Mr. Wallace and Mr. Dunning argued in support of the return, and Mr. Serjeant Davy was heard in reply to them. The determination of the court was suspended till the following Trinity term, when it was decidedly of opinion that the return should not be admitted, and ordered the negro to be discharged.

Mr. Hargrave, after stating the facts of the case, proceeds to remark:—

“The questions here involved do not merely concern the unfortunate person who is the subject of it, and such as are and may be under like unhappy circumstances. They are highly interesting to the whole community; they cannot be decided without having the most general and most important consequences; without extensive influence on private happiness and public security. The right claimed by Mr. Stuart to the detention of the negro, is founded on the condition of slavery in which he was before his master brought him into England, and if that right be here recognized, domestic slavery, with its horrid train of evils, may be lawfully imported into this country at the discretion of every individual, foreign and native. It will come not only from our own colonies, and those of other European nations, but from Poland, Russia, Spain, and Turkey; from the coast of Barbary, from the western and eastern coasts of Africa, and from every part of the world where it still continues to torment and dishonour the human species. It will be transmitted to us in all its various forms, in all the gradations of inventive cruelty; and by an universal reception of slavery, this country, so famous for public liberty, will become the chief seat of private tyranny.

“In speaking of this case, I shall arrange my observations under two heads:—*First*, I shall consider the right which Mr. Stuart claims in the person of the negro; *secondly*, I shall examine Mr. Stuart’s authority to enforce that right, if he has any, by imprisonment of the negro, and transporting him out of this kingdom.

“The court’s opinion in favour of the negro, on either of

these points, will entitle him to a discharge from the custody of Mr. Stuart.

“ The first point, concerning Mr. Stuart’s right in the person of the negro, is the great one, and that which, depending on a variety of considerations, requires the peculiar attention of the court. Whatever Mr. Stuart’s right may be, it springs out of the condition of slavery in which the negro was before his arrival in England, and wholly depends on the continuance of that relation; the power of imprisoning at pleasure here, and of transporting into a foreign country for sale as a slave, certainly not being exercisable over an ordinary servant. Accordingly the return fairly admits slavery to be the sole foundation of Mr. Stuart’s claim, and this brings the question, as to the present lawfulness of slavery in England, directly before the court. It would have been more artful to have asserted Mr. Stuart’s claim in terms less explicit, and to have stated the slavery of the negro before his coming into England, merely as a ground for claiming him in the relation of a servant bound to follow wherever his master should require his services. The case represented in this disguised way, though in substance the same, would have been less alarming in its first appearance, and might have afforded a better chance of evading the true question between the parties. But this artifice, however convenient Mr. Stuart’s counsel may find it in argument, has not been adopted in the return, the case being there stated as it really is, without any suppression of facts to conceal the great extent of Mr. Stuart’s claim, or any colouring of language to hide the odious features of slavery in the feigned relation of an ordinary servant.”

Mr. Hargrave enters upon an enquiry into the present lawfulness of slavery, which is remarkable for deep erudition and industry of research; and having viewed the question in all its bearings, establishes the fact, that the law of this country has never on any occasion recognised domestic slavery, unless in the ancient modification of it, entitled *villenage*, which has been long ago discontinued. He then traces

villanage to its origin, and having explained the arguments which he opposed to the introduction of domestic slavery, cites some curious judicial decisions since or just before the extinction of villanage, and concludes with the application of his reasoning to the case under his consideration.

“It may (says he) be contended, that though the law of England will not receive the negro as a slave, yet it may suspend the severe qualities of the slavery while the negro is in England, and preserve the master’s right over him in the relation of a servant, either by presuming a contract for that purpose, or without the aid of such a refinement, by compulsion of law, grounded on the condition of slavery in which the negro was previous to his arrival here.

“But insuperable difficulties occur against modifying and qualifying the slavery by this artificial refinement. In the present case, at least, such a modification cannot be allowable; because, in the return, the master claims the benefit of the relation between him and the negro in the full extent of the original slavery. But for the sake of shewing the futility of the argument of modification, and in order to prevent a future attempt in the masters of negroes to avail themselves of it, I will try its force.

“As to presuming a contract of service against the negro, I ask, at what time is its commencement to be supposed? If the time was before the negro’s arrival in England, it was made when he was in a state of slavery, and consequently without the power of contracting. If the time presumed was subsequent, the presumption must begin the moment of the negro’s arrival here, and consequently be founded on the mere fact of that arrival, and the consequential enfranchisement by operation of law. But is not a slavery determined *against* the consent of a master, a strange foundation for presuming a contract between him and the slave? For a moment, however, I will allow the reasonableness of presuming such a contract, or I will suppose it to be reduced into writing. But then I ask what are the terms of this contract? To answer the master’s purpose, it must be a

contract to serve the master here, and, when he leaves this country, to return with him to America, where the slavery will again attach upon the negro. In plain terms, it is a contract to go into slavery whenever the master's occasions shall require. Will the law of England disallow the introduction of slavery, and therefore emancipate the negro from it, and yet give effect to a contract founded solely upon slavery, in slavery ending? Is it possible that the law of England can be so insulting to the negro, so inconsistent with itself?

“ The argument of modification, independently of contract, is equally delusive. There is no known rule by which the court can guide itself in a *partial* reception of slavery. Beside, if the law of England would receive the slavery of the negro in any way, there can be no reason why it should not be admitted in the same degree as the slavery of villein. But the argument of modification necessarily supposes the contrary; because if the slavery of the negro was received in the same extent, then it would not be necessary to have recourse to a *qualification*. There is also one other reason still more repugnant to the idea of modifying the slavery. If the law of England would modify the slavery, it would certainly take away its *most* exceptionable qualities, and leave those which are *least* oppressive. But the modification required will be insufficient for the master's purpose, unless the law leaves behind a quality the *most* exceptionable, odious, and oppressive; an *arbitrary* power of reviving the slavery to its full extent, by removal of the negro to a place in which the slavery will again attach upon him with all its *original* severity.

“ From this examination of the several objections in favour of slavery in England, I think myself well warranted to observe, that instead of being weakened, the arguments against slavery in England have derived an additional force. The result is, not merely that negroes become free on being brought into this country, but that the law of England confers the *gift of liberty entire, and unencumbered*; not in name only,

but really and substantially; and, consequently, that Mr. Stuart cannot have the least right over Somersett the negro, either in the *open* character of a slave, or in the disguised one of an ordinary servant.

“ In the outset of the argument I made a second question on Mr. Stuart’s authority to enforce his right, if he has any, by transporting the negro out of England. Few words will be necessary on this point; which my duty, as counsel for the negro, requires me to make, in order to give him *every possible* chance of a discharge from his confinement, and not from any doubt of success on the question of slavery.

“ If in England the negro continues a slave to Mr. Stuart, he must be content to have the negro subject to those limitations which the laws of villenage imposed on the lord in the enjoyment of his property in the villein, there being no other laws to regulate slavery in this country. But even those laws did not permit that high act of dominion which Mr. Stuart had exercised; for they restrained the lord from forcing the villein out of England. The law by which the lord’s power over his villein was thus limited has reached the present times. It is a law made in the time of the first William, and the words of it are, *prohibemus ut nullus vendat hominem extra patriam*.

“ If Mr. Stuart had claimed the negro as a servant by contract, and in his return to the *habeas corpus* had stated a *written* agreement to leave England as Mr. Stuart should require, signed by the negro, and made after his arrival in England, when he had a capacity of contracting, it might then have been a question, whether such a contract in *writing* would have warranted Mr. Stuart in compelling the performance of it, by *forcibly* transporting the negro out of this country? I am myself satisfied that no contract, however *solemnly* entered into, would have justified such violence. It is contrary to the genius of the English law to allow any enforcement of agreements or contracts by any other compulsion than that from our courts of justice. The exercise of such power is not lawful in cases of agreements for *property*. Much

less ought it to be so for enforcing agreements against the *person*. Besides, is it reasonable to suppose that the law of England would permit *that against the servant by contract* which it denied against the *slave*? Nor are great authorities wanting to acquit the law of England of such an inconsistency, and to show that a contract will not warrant a compulsion by imprisonment; and, consequently, much less *by transporting the party out of this kingdom*. Lord Hobart, whose extraordinary learning, judgment, and abilities, have always ranked his opinion amongst the highest authorities of law, expressly says, *that the body of a freeman cannot be made subject to distress or imprisonment by contract, but only by judgment*. There is, however, *one case*, in which it is said that *the performance of a service TO BE DONE ABROAD* may be compelled without the intervention of a court of justice. I mean the case of an *infant apprentice*, bound by proper indentures to a mariner or other person, where the nature of the service imports that it is to be done out of the kingdom, and the party, by reason of his *infancy*, is liable to a coercion not justifiable in ordinary cases. The *habeas corpus* act goes a step farther; and persons who, by *contract in writing*, agree with a merchant or owner of a plantation, or any other person, to be transported beyond sea, and receive earnest on such agreements, are excepted from the benefit of that statute. I must say that the exception appears *very unguarded*; and if the law, as it was *previous* to this statute, did entitle the subject to the *habeas corpus* in the case which the statute excepts, it can only operate in excluding him, in that particular case, from the *additional* provisions of the statute; and cannot, I presume, be justly extended to deprive him of the *habeas corpus*, as the common law gave it before the making of the statute.

“ UPON THE WHOLE, the return to the *habeas corpus* in the present case, in whatever way it is considered, whether by enquiry into the foundation of Mr. Stuart’s right to the person and services of the negro, or by reference to the violent manner in which it has been attempted to enforce that right, will appear equally unworthy of this court’s approbation. By

condemning the return, the revival of domestic slavery will be rendered as impracticable by *introduction* from our colonies, and from other countries, as it is by commencement here. Such a judgment will be no less conducive to the public advantage, than it will be conformable to natural justice, and to principles and authorities of law; and this court, by effectually obstructing the admission of the *new* slavery of *negroes* into England, will, in *these times*, reflect as much honour on themselves as the great judges, their predecessors, *formerly* acquired by contributing so uniformly and successfully to the suppression of the *old* slavery of villenage."

This argument was subsequently printed and published, and induced, as may be supposed, a great deal of approbation from various eminent persons connected with the law. Many complimentary notes were addressed to him on the subject. We subjoin two from the celebrated Lord Mansfield, and also an extract of a letter from Lord Chief Baron Macdonald.

“ *Bloomsbury, 14th May, 1772.*

“ Lord Mansfield sends his compliments to Mr. Hargrave, and wishes he would send him his argument, as he is desirous of reading it.

“ *Francis Hargrave, Esq.*”

“ Lord Mansfield returns Mr. Hargrave many thanks; will be extremely obliged to him for the rest when it is completed. Mr. Hargrave has no reason to make any apology; his argument was a most able performance, and extremely well delivered, as well that part that was not wrote, as that which was.

“ *Francis Hargrave, Esq.*”

“ Dear Sir;

“ *Oxford, Nov. 22. 1772.*

“ Don't be offended, if I tell you, that a book entitled *An Argument in the Negro Cause*, has been perused by some persons of great taste and good judgment here, who have, *uno ore* voted it a performance that does the author everlasting credit. This is at least a testimony of the clear and

forcible style, as well as of the perspicuity of that work, when persons not conversant in legal reading peruse it with great satisfaction. They lose, indeed, much pleasure, which those of the profession must receive. I would undergo ten times over the misery I have suffered * to have been the author of it.

[Here, in the original, follow several passages relative to other subjects.]

“ Adieu. Do as much justice to your European as to your African clients, and believe me ever,

“ Your affectionate friend and servant,

“ AR. MACDONALD.”

“ *Francis Hargrave, Esq.*”

In 1777 a cause, in almost every respect similar to that of *Somerset* the negro, was decided before the Court of Session in Scotland. A negro, called Joseph Knight, a native of Africa, had been brought to Jamaica, in the usual course of the slave-trade, where he was purchased by a Scotch gentleman, then residing in that island. Having afterwards attended his master to North Britain, he discovered that slavery was illegal; and brought his action for the purpose of ascertaining the greatest of all human blessings — that of personal freedom! The grounds in this case were much broader than in that of *Somerset*, in England; the whole being resolved into the question, “ whether a perpetual obligation of service to one master, in any mode, should be sanctified by the law of a free country?”

The ablest men at the bar were employed on this occasion. Mr. Maclaurin, afterwards one of the Lords of Session, distinguished himself on the side of the *sooty* stranger, and to his *pleading*, which was afterwards printed, as is usual in similar cases in Scotland, he prefixed the following very apposite motto : —

“ *Quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses.*”

Mr. Macconochie, and Mr. Henry Dundas, now Lord Melville, distinguished themselves on the same side. Mr.

* The writer of the letter had been recently afflicted with a very severe illness.

James Boswell, notwithstanding he was inveterately attached to a *status*, "which in all ages," he pretends, "God had sanctioned, and man has continued," displayed a laudable zeal in obtaining the written opinion on this subject, which shall be here transcribed: —

"It must be agreed," says he, "that in most ages, many countries have had part of their inhabitants in a state of slavery; yet it may be doubted whether slavery can ever be supposed to be the natural condition of man. It is impossible not to conceive that men in their natural state were equal; and very difficult to imagine how one can be subjected to another, but by violence and compulsion.

"An individual may indeed forfeit his liberty by a crime; but he cannot by that crime forfeit the liberty of his children. What is true of a criminal seems true likewise of a captive. A man may accept life of a conquering enemy, on condition of perpetual servitude; but it is very doubtful whether he can entail that servitude on his descendants; for no one can stipulate without commission for another. The condition which he himself accepts, his son or grandson perhaps would have rejected.

"If we should admit, what perhaps may with more reason be denied, that there are certain relations between man and man, which may make slavery necessary and just, yet it can never be proved that he who is now suing for his freedom ever stood in any of those relations. He is certainly subject by no law but that of violence, to his present master; who pretends no claim to his obedience, but that he bought him from a merchant of slaves, whose right to sell him never was examined. It is said, that according to the constitution of Jamaica, he was legally enslaved; these constitutions are merely positive, and apparently injurious to the rights of mankind, because whoever is exposed to sale, is condemned to slavery without appeal, by whatever fraud or violence he might have been originally brought into the merchant's power.

"In our own time princes have been sold by wretches, to whose care they were entrusted, that they might have an Euro-

pean education; but when once they were brought to market in the plantations, little would avail either their dignity or their wrongs.

“ The laws of Jamaica can afford a negro no redress. His colour is considered a sufficient testimony against him. It is to be lamented that moral right should ever give way to political convenience. But if temptations of interest are sometimes too strong for human virtue, let us at least retain a virtue when there is no temptation to quit it.

“ In the present case there is apparent right on one side, and no convenience on the other. Inhabitants of this island cannot gain riches nor power by taking away the liberty of any part of the human species under any pretence whatever. The sum of the argument is this:—NO MAN IS BY NATURE THE PROPERTY OF ANOTHER. The defendant is therefore by nature free. The rights of nature must be some way forfeited before they can be justly taken away. That the defendant has by any act forfeited the rights of nature we require to be proved; and if no proof of such forfeiture can be given, we doubt not but the justice of the court will declare him free.”

It is with pleasure we add, that a great majority of the Lords of Session decided for the negro. Four of their number, among whom was the Lord President, however were of a different opinion, having declared in favour of a position which is now universally abandoned.

It was now that Mr. Hargrave began to reap the fruits of success in his profession. The marked talent which he had developed in these important cases, and the high character of several legal works which had, by this time, been presented to the public by him, established his character as one of the most convincing pleaders at the English bar. At this period, however, Mr. Hargrave had not only to provide for a wife and several children, but also to support the whole of his brother's family, consisting of one son and three daughters, who were educated at his expense, and maintained in a respectable station of life for upwards of twenty years; when his nephew, who had been sent out early in life as a cadet in the East India

service, sent for his sisters, and they both married considerably to their advantage.

He had been appointed, through the interest of Lord North, to be one of the counsel to the Treasury, with a salary of 600*l.* per annum; but this situation he did not enjoy long. His political sentiments (for he was a zealous partizan of the whig politics of that day) led him into the expression of opinions which were thought inconsistent with his tenure of a situation under the ministry, whose conduct he was inclined to regard as reprehensible. It was never expected of him that he should advocate the administration, but they considered that he was bound in honor not to oppose it. On the celebrated regency question, he appears to have entertained very decided opinions; and he furnished Mr. Pitt, through the medium of Sir Archibald Macdonald, the attorney-general, with an extract from Lord Chancellor Hardwicke's manuscripts, in which it was contended the Prince of Wales had no more right to the crown, than himself. These, and a pamphlet on the same question, subsequently published, and alluded to by Sir John Aubrey, in the House, was, in all probability, the cause of Mr. Hargrave's dismissal from his situation; other reasons were assigned, but of their justice we can form no opinion. The following correspondence will shew the light in which his dismissal was regarded by the respectable members of his own party in politics.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Thurlow to Mr. Hargrave.

Dear Sir;

Scarb. 3. Sept. 1789.

I am exceedingly sorry for the accident, whatever it be, by which you are removed from an office, which could not be more agreeable to you, than you might have been useful to the public. If it was mere caprice, I am also sorry, that it was thought expedient to add insult to injury, by the dryness used upon the occasion. And indeed I am surprised at it; for Steele is certainly a sensible, honest, and well-natured man. If the business of the Treasury has been done lately with less

skill and accuracy, than might have been expected, I have been told, that, as by some means or other it has happened, you had no share in that. In which case, I should think that would have been a better reason for employing, than dismissing a man of talents. I shall not easily be brought to consider this as a tacit manner of insinuating that blame, which could not be directly imputed. On the other hand, you had great merit with government, by a seasonable publication of those grounds and principles, which afforded such effectual assistance in a moment of much more importance to this country, than the fate of twenty ministers. Though I have no access to know how this happened, yet you have other friends, who can easily procure such information, and I dare say, Mr. Harding will readily take any part which will be agreeable to you.

I am, dear Sir, with great regard,

Your most faithful

And obedient servant,

Francis Hargrave, Esq.

THURLOW.

Boswell Court.

Copy of a Letter from the late Right Honorable Richard Brinsley Sheridan to Francis Hargrave, Esq., K. C. and Recorder of Liverpool, about the loan of Lord Hales' MSS., concerning the Regency Question: with notes by Mr. Hargrave, then residing at York-Place, Queen's-Row, Chelsea.

My dear Sir;

Thursday, Dec. 10. 1789.

I do assure you, that it has given me the sincerest concern, that I have not yet been able to find the manuscript which you have had the trouble to inquire about so frequently. I know *that it cannot be lost.** But I am most irregular about

* Note by Mr. H., July 26th, 1816. "It was not lost; it was returned to me, in consequence of a great exertion by Mr. Sheridan, and his and my friend, Dr. Parr. Among my masses of papers, which are, *I know not where*, and consequently out of my reach for the present, there is a very long and kind letter to me from Dr. Parr, in his own *handwriting*. His letters are always valuable; and if it was not for his obscure penmanship, they would be *invaluable*. Fortunately, for literary men at least, he generally has a friend or acquaintance near

papers; and sometimes, in order to be very careful, I hide what I want to secure.

I have made many researches since I have come from Richmond; but being now in town for some time, I have no doubt of receiving it, and will immediately have the satisfaction of sending it to you.

The conduct of the minister, in your case, is in my opinion the most violent and unjust act, which the vindictive system adopted since the king's recovery has produced.

When parliament meets, it is a circumstance very likely to be alluded to. The pretence of *inattention to the Treasury bills*, circulated by their creatures, is a pretence, which happens, from many circumstances, to fall within my experience, to be able to place in a proper light. I hope, I need not request you to believe, it will be a satisfaction to me, to do you justice: and as far as character is concerned, you need no more, than that truth should be known.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,

With great esteem,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. SHERIDAN.

In a letter to a friend, on the subject of his dismissal, Mr. Hargrave thus expresses himself: — “ Having been removed, by Mr. Pitt, from my official situation, without any previous

him, to write what he rapidly and copiously dictates. My second son, the barrister, (Mr. Francis Hargrave,) was both pupil and amanuensis to him for three or four years; or rather, was *one of his pupils and amanuenses* during that space of time. But Dr. Parr's own writing is so difficult to me, that even with my son Francis's aid, I can scarce decypher what the Doctor himself writes. Had another gentleman, who was of the same high class, but very hostile to me and mine, though perhaps only made so by others, been equally anxious to return another copy of the very same (MS.), lent to a real friend, at his request, and for his use, what mischiefs to my family and myself might have been prevented. I have long heartily forgiven the irregularity, yet, computing to this moment, that is, 26th July, 1816, I estimate the damage to me at the principal sum of 1600*l.*, including the loss of a dear friend,” &c.

N. B. Mr. Hargrave's son, the collector in India, is called Edward, after Lord Thurlow and General Monckton. His only son, born in India, is called Whitbread, after the late M. P. for Bedford.

complaint, or any reason assigned. I was for some time left to my own conjectures, as to the grounds and causes of so harsh a measure. But I am at length informed, through a channel on which I can perfectly rely, how it is that the minister explains his conduct to his friends. He avows, I find, that the chief cause of my removal was, that skeleton of general ideas on the Regency Question, the pamphlet I published, under the title of '*Brief Deductions.*' But as a subsidiary reason, he imputes to me such an official dilatoriness, as rendered me useless to him. Having called to his aid this imputation, he then proceeds to state, that, unwilling to hurt my fortune, he permitted me to hold my situation as a sinecure; that, by accepting this tenderness, I had contracted an obligation, at least, not to be hostile to the administration; but that my pamphlet on the regency was such a mark of opposition, as fully justified his resentment, and ought to have prevented my being surprised at it." He then denies *in toto*, the imputed dilatoriness, and argues, and with reason, his right to maintain his opinion, notwithstanding his immediate connection with the government.

In 1791, Mr. Hargrave was employed to draw up the Roman Catholic bill. On this subject missives were exchanged between Lord Petre and Mr. H., which we here extract.

Copy of a Letter, dated 21st June, 1791, from Lord Petre to Mr. Hargrave, thanking him for his share in arranging the Catholic Relief Bill, which had then recently become a statute of the realm.

Sir,

Thornton, June 21, 1791.

Having understood from Mr. Mitford, that you felt some uneasiness in consequence of a few hasty expressions, which fell from the chancellor*, relative to the Roman Catholic bill, least they should have made an unfavourable impression on the minds of the Catholics, with respect to the drawing of the bill, I am very happy to assure you (and Mr. Throck-

* Lord Chancellor Thurlow.

morton * who is here with me in the same assurance) that we not only hold ourselves very much indebted to you for all the trouble you have had, and for the very liberal and friendly interest you have taken in the success of it; but that we are also convinced of the great abilities you have demonstrated in the various alterations which took place in this important and intricate bill, and which proved to be so accurately considered, that when the chancellor endeavoured to point out the imperfections he had so inconsiderately declaimed upon the day before, he could not make one out, and concluded by introducing an insignificant alteration of words, relative to the manner of taking the oath, which left the sense just the same, only charged with more unnecessary words.

Mr. Throckmorton and myself beg leave, in the name of the Catholic committee, and of the Catholics of England, to take this opportunity of expressing ours and their thanks for your very able assistance during the course of the business in question.

I remain your most obliged
and obedient humble servant,

To F. Hargrave, Esq.

PETRE.

Copy of a Letter to Lord Petre.

My Lord, *New Boswell Court, June 25, 1791.*

I have been honoured with your Lordship's very obliging letter: and it has produced the effect of removing the apprehensions I before was under in respect to my share in the Catholic bill. My apprehensions did not arise singly from the hasty manner in which the drawing of the bill was stated in the public prints, to have been animadverted upon by one, to whom I am attached, both by respect and regard. Some subsequent circumstances, which I hinted to my friend Mr. Mitford, had also operated upon me. But your Lordship's liberal and handsome explanations have sufficiently done away every disagreeable impression. It is an easy thing to anim-

* The late Sir John Throckmorton, Bart.

advert upon the drawer or settler of a parliamentary bill. But it is not quite so easy, to be sure, whether any part of the blame imputed belongs to him. In the instance of the Catholic bill, I am yet to learn upon what grounds any blame could be justly charged. But if there was room for censure, I will venture to say it was most highly improbable, that any lord in parliament should have the means of discriminating, whether the fault was or was not in the drawers and settlers of the bill. Never, perhaps, did a bill undergo more changes before reaching either house of parliament: and these were sometimes rather submitted to than approved of by me. When also the bill was in parliament, it experienced almost as much change. What the bill was finally made in the Lords, I am at this moment far from being fully informed; and I really do expect, that I shall not find the result exactly as I could wish. I will only add, that throughout the business, I did not act as a merely professional person; but from the beginning was as anxious to see the country relieved from a monstrous complication of intolerant laws, as if I had been of that religious persuasion, against the members of which they were directed.

My Lord, I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Your Lordship's most faithful

and most obedient servant,

FRANCIS HARGRAVE.

The Right Hon. Lord Petre.

About this time it appears, that Mr. Hargrave was anxious to be made a serjeant. The following letter, addressed to him by Lord Chief Justice Eyre has reference to his Lordship's offer, in April 1793, to recommend Mr. H.'s being made a serjeant.

My dear Sir,

It has not been communicated to me that there is to be an immediate promotion to the rank of king's serjeants. I have heard, that the three senior serjeants under that rank have made a conditional application to prevent any new King's

counsel taking rank of them upon their respective circuits : and I do not know how they are all to succeed, as there are now two King's serjeants ; and I am not aware that the number has exceeded four.

My respects for your talents led me to make that communication to you through Mr. Reeves to which you allude. I thought the degree of a serjeant might be of use to you. I was sure your name would add credit to the body of serjeants ; and I took it to be strictly within my province to recommend to that degree. I also concluded, that your reputation and labours in your profession would secure you from being passed by on any future promotion. This was the full extent of my communication ; and I explained afterwards to Reeves, that I did not see my way to your object, as I understood it from your letter. I thought it would be very difficult for me to take any step towards bringing any gentleman into the body over the heads of the serjeants, who had long practised in the court, and had some claim upon me for promotion ; and I think the difficulty is increased by the actual circumstances ; for if the number of King's serjeants is not indefinite, your pretensions must necessarily interfere with those of the serjeants who are supposed to have already declared their pretensions, and might do one of them irreparable injury. Though these are difficulties which appear to me to be insuperable in the way of any application to the chancellor from me, I see no reason why you should not yourself state your expectations to him. His Lordship knows all that I know, which ought to be your recommendation, and need not, and perhaps ought not, to be reminded of these by me.

I am, with great regard, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Great George Street,

JAMES EYRE.

11th Nov. 1793.

[Inclosed in a cover directed to " Francis Hargrave Esq. &c. &c. &c. Boswell Court. "]

Mr. Hargrave seems always to have considered himself as a proscribed man. On the publication of his last work, he “looks to the result with much more than diffidence; he so looks, even with serious apprehensions. As far, indeed, as he is individually concerned, he has been nurtured in a school which sufficiently prepares his mind for a new verse in the chapter of mortifications. But he is *pater familias* in a large sense; and in that character his sensibilities are not quite so much within philosophical governance. Therefore, the author feels, that, by undertaking the present work, he has brought himself into great accountability. But should the work be found deserving of a favourable reception, it will materially lighten the weight of solicitude on his mind, for then he shall be entitled to say for himself: *Jurisprudentiæ studia divitiarum cupidinibus culpam anteponendi, jam saltem in parte expiavi.*”

Mr. Hargrave felt himself greatly obliged to Mr. Adam, for his kindness to him in obtaining the protection of the royal family for one of his publications. He accordingly avows, “that two of his friends are in a high situation under the Prince Regent; to whom he is obliged, to an extent which would be painful to the author, if he did not know that the friend he points at is of a description *honorem et cultum insigniter promovere.*”

In the course of his professional studies, Mr. Hargrave was induced to collect a very extensive library, the value of which may be calculated from the circumstance of its having been purchased by parliament, some time before his death, for 8000*l.* Among other valuable MSS. he was in possession of a work by the celebrated Lord Hale. This, it appears from his correspondence, had been lent to Dr. Parr, and detained, inadvertently we suppose, an undue time in his possession. The first part of the following letter, from Mr. Hargrave to the Doctor, appears to refer to this circumstance. The principal portion of it, however, respects an article in the Critical Review, on a pamphlet of Lord Hale's, which had been edited by the subject of the present memoir.

New Boswell Court, near Lincoln's Inn,

Dear Sir,

March 22, 1797.

I this morning received your kind letter of yesterday. At the very moment it was put into my hands, I was directing my clerk, Chambers, to take a place in the Birmingham coach of next Monday for my son Francis: and Chambers is now gone to execute the commission. The force of your friendly observation upon the protraction of Francis's stay in town, I feel in the fullest extent. I acknowledge, also, that, as far as appears, I am censurable on that account. But some time hence I will give an explanation, which I trust will exonerate me. Your instructions as to the books, and otherwise, shall be exactly attended to by Francis. He will carry with him to Hatton what is necessary to settle all accounts there; and a proper overplus for his pocket. From the warmth of my friendship for you, and the great respect I have for your character, I fear not to acquiesce in the increased obligation I incur from your kindness in proposing to have Francis at your own house, instead of being at some neighbour's, without increase of expence to me, though vast increase ought to take place. But it is only *for the present*, that I thus acquiesce. I shall bear the obligation in my mind, not only with a grateful sensibility, but with a sincere intention of making future actual recompence in another form. In the mean time, the delicacy of the matter is such, that I dare not pursue it further.

From the long silence about my publication of last year, I began to suppose that both Lord Hale and my preface to him would pass unnoticed by the reviewers. At length, however, the silence is broken, though not in a manner the most pleasant to my literary sensations. The first article in the Critical Review of last month is my publication. Till the close of the article, I am treated with much more than civility; for the expressions concerning me include a handsome, or rather indeed far too high a style of commendation; but at length a tone of contempt and ridicule is assumed, and I am treated with that species of harshness which appears to me

to disclose that the critic, whoever he may be, is neither averse to insulting adversity, nor above wounding, under the cloak of praise. The critic first quarrels with my occasional advert to the crossness of circumstances under which I wrote the preface. Perhaps it would have been wiser, or at least most prudent, to have suppressed all those strong feelings under which I found myself so interrupted, and so checked and curtailed. But on such a topic of human infirmity, a generous mind would have postponed to animadvert, till the rays of prosperity had begun to cheer the individual so open to attack. Nor would a scrupulously delicate critic have adventured to apply harsh rebuke in such a case, without knowing the nature and extent of the difficulties and misfortunes alluded to. Indeed, during the whole time of writing the preface, I had a complication of pressures to struggle with; I had recently lost a lovely and favourite daughter, and I was daily witnessing the unmanageableness of the mother's griefs. I had also recently suffered the pangs of separation from my eldest son on his departure for Madras; and I saw Mrs. Hargrave equally suffering on the occasion. Besides this, there was an accumulation of disaster in other respects, from painful causes, too delicate to bear epistolary explanation. The result of the whole was, that whilst I was writing the preface, I was at the same time almost a victim to private griefs and difficulties, and a slave to professional business, which, however inadequate in its profits, was very various, very cumbersome, and frequently very arduous; and that, under this aggregate of pressures upon me, I was forced to be incessantly guarding Mrs. H. against the excess of her despondency, and against the consequences of too minute an attention to the difficulties I had to encounter, and to the danger from them to her and myself, and our remaining five children, and my deceased brother's three daughters, whose dependency, for about twenty years past, has been wholly upon my exertions. This general statement is surely enough to excuse the infirmity which the harshness of criticism has thus taken advantage of. I apprehend, also,

that upon a consideration of this general statement, and of many circumstances relative to the disappointments and treatment which I have experienced, and which, in some degree, may have reached your knowledge, you will see that the case the critic adverts to, with a comparison so much to my disadvantage, has little of similarity with the circumstances under which I was at the time of writing the preface in question. The other subject of the critic's attack is the last page but one of the preface, which the critic presents to his readers as an example of the most ridiculous antithesis of composition. What is thus singled out as the most unbearable species of verbose writing, is nothing more than an anxious expression of consciousness, that the vast bulk of my preface is chiefly attributable to the want of those powers of thinking and writing which belong to the higher classes of authors; and that, from this kind of defect, the preface, notwithstanding its unreasonable length, had failed to accomplish some important elucidations which properly belong to the subject of judicature in parliament, and which still remain to be attempted, and are accordingly hinted at in the way of memento in the concluding passage of the preface. I may have erred in the choice of language for effecting the purpose I had in view, when I wrote the passage upon which the critic is so very unmerciful; and, from an anxiety to impress the sense I have of my own imperfections, I may have been over copious and over laboured. But I am still to learn, that the coarseness of censure which the critic bestows upon my words, as if they were unmeaning verbosity, can be justified. I rather suspect, also, that he has been betrayed into the unwarrantable indelicacy of the epithets of which I complain, by such habits of self-confidence as render the diffidence of others incredible, and by such an ignorance of the subject he undertook to criticize upon, as makes him blind to the deficiency and imperfection for which I meant to apologize. This may seem a harsh construction; but the former part of it arises from my not being able otherwise to account for so harshly treating my expressions of the sense I have of my

own infirmity; and the latter I infer from the critic's stopping short, and so murdering the passage he is so disgusted with, by the omission of that conclusion, which, had he given it to his readers, would have evinced my meaning, and at the same time detected the imperviousness of his own mind in not understanding me. Here I will cease to justify myself, and to retort upon the unfeeling and coarse animadversion which disturbs me. I will only add, that, notwithstanding what I have thus explained on my own behalf, I conceive it to be very possible the critic upon my preface may be not only a person of great literary and other merit, but one who did not really intend to inflict any over severe wound upon my sensibility, and that I hope for a little more delicacy towards me from the other reviews, though the current of disrespect having commenced, there is no saying where it will stop.

“ Mrs. H. joins me in best compliments and wishes; and Francis, whom I believe to be sincerely attached and grateful to you, desires to be respectfully remembered.

Dear Sir, with sincere esteem and regard,

I remain your most obliged,

And most faithful servant,

*The Rev. Dr. Parr,
Hatton, Warwickshire.*

F. H.

The following notes from two very eminent persons, we select from innumerable testimonies of the same description, from Mr. Hargrave's various clients, who appear to have been uniformly satisfied by the spirit and conclusiveness of his arguments in their favour.

Copy of Note from Judge Buller to Mr. Hargrave, concerning his two Arguments in the Duke of Chandos's Irish Causes.

Mr. Justice Buller presents his compliments to Mr. Hargrave, and returns him the two arguments on the Duke of Chandos's case, which he has read with great satisfaction and conviction. The labour bestowed upon them is wonderful, and the clearness of them unexampled.

The Judge has also returned the paper which Mr. Hargrave was so obliging to lend him.

8th Feb. 1791.

Copy of Letter from Lord Henry Fitzgerald to his Solicitor, Mr. Arnold, concerning the additional Case of the Ros Barony, prepared by Mr. Hargrave, at the desire of Mr. Erskine and Mr. Adam.

Dear Sir,

May 14, 1805.

I have with astonishment and admiration considered the second case prepared by Mr. Hargrave, as far as it goes, and I can say nothing sufficiently acknowledging my gratitude for the pains and assiduity he has bestowed upon this important cause. Having said thus much, I must now entreat, and indeed desire, that you will not think of having it printed, but immediately proceed in the business, at least as soon as the committee will allow you. Loss of time is all we have to fear; so convinced am I of this, and of the necessity of immediately proceeding, that I wish you to impress our counsel with this idea in preference to every other. Again, my dear Sir, I must repeat, that I will not have the case printed.

I am yours very sincerely,

No. 14. *Albemarle Street.*

HENRY FITZGERALD.

I have no doubt but that the case will be considered of great importance, and of great assistance to the counsel.

We shall conclude our extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Hargrave and his eminent friends, with the following epistle to the late Mr. Grattan, of whose principles and talents Mr. H. was through life an ardent admirer.

Copy of a Letter from Francis Hargrave, Esq., to the Right Honourable Henry Grattan, at Dublin.

New Boswell Court, near Lincoln's Inn.

Sir,

London, Dec. 3, 1811.

Formerly I had the honour of being introduced to you by my dear friend, the late Mr. Hugh Macaulay Boyd. But

when his adversities forced him into the situation of assistant-secretary to Lord Macartney at Madras, it took from me all opportunity of cultivating what he knew to be invaluable. Thus, for many, many years, I have been in a manner excluded from access to you, except as I resort to the *principles* of the great patriots and orators who animated and adorned Rome in the last stage of her republick, and perished in the noble effort to prevent its being absorbed in an imperial tyranny. In this my mind chiefly points at Cicero, for the sublimity of his eloquence in the senate and forum, and for his philosophical energies every where. But the parallel I look to would be very incomplete, if Cicero's accomplished, though comparatively young associate in the same cause, the Marcus Brutus of the same eventful time, was not brought into view. At length, under a sense of fast hastening to the close of a long and inauspicious life, I determined upon an attempt to be recognized as one of the numberless admirers of a character irrevocably devoted by a pure combination of eloquence, philosophy, and patriotism, exerted to preserve our state both against the general aggregate of its perils from all points of the compass, and against the more immediately impending danger from not fulfilling what has been in effect pledged to be granted to the Catholics in Ireland; and what, in reference to both islands, your splendor of reasoning hath repeatedly evinced to be essential to our character and honour, to our political strength, nay, even to our political salvation. For that purpose, I entreat your acceptance of the accompanying volume, which, exclusively of the late Sir William Jerningham's prefixed petition to the Crown, is an argumentative opinion by me, involving a consideration of the case of Viscount Stafford's attainder of treason, for being concerned in the alleged popish plot in the reign of King Charles the Second, and so including a review, as well of that base imposition upon public credulity, as of the transaction of the legal murder of that most injured Catholic lord. The argumentative opinion was composed by me above ten years ago. It was printed with my consent, and under my

inspection ; but it was intended for private use, so only about seventy copies were worked off. The plot part of the volume must chiefly excuse me for offering it as a present to you. Indeed that part is made one of the articles in the second of my recently published two volumes of *Jurisconsult Exercitationes*, and is accompanied with some annotations which relate to Mr. Fox's most exemplary candour on the same subject, in the Introduction to his *History of the Reign of James the Second* ; and includes the extract from a communication I was honoured with by that most eminent statesman and orator. But in the volume, of which I now ask your acceptance, you have the whole of my consideration of the *New Stafford Barony case*, as it passed from me originally.

Sir, I have the honour to be, with the sincerest respect,

Your most obedient,

And most humble servant,

FRANCIS HARGRAVE.

The Right Hon. Henry Grattan, &c.

In the year, September 17, 1806, Mr. Hargrave was ordered to attend, as Recorder of Liverpool, upon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales ; and at the Earl of Derby's he presented the following address : —

“ Sir, — In this noble, antient, and venerable mansion of the Stanleys, Lords of Derby, in the very mansion occupied by the famous first earl, father-in-law of King Henry the Seventh, husband of a sister of King Edward the Fourth, first cousin to the great Neville, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, I have the honour to present to your Royal Highness an address from the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common Council of the Borough and Corporation of Liverpool, including myself. I most heartily rejoice that it is intrusted to me to perform the gratifying duty. It is sufficient to compensate for a multitude of adverse contingencies. It affords to me an opportunity of declaring to your Royal Highness personally what I have long ardently wished to offer to you.

It enables me to express that I aspire to be ranked amongst those, the most zealous, the most devotedly, and the most unalterably attached to your royal person.

“ Permit me, Sir, before the royal prince your brother*, the noble persons and distinguished gentry by whom I see your Royal Highness surrounded, solemnly to avow that I look to your honour, your interests, and your happiness, as necessarily involving those of whole kingdoms.

“ Whatever shall advance your Royal Highness’s elevation of character must augment our nation’s glory and felicities. Whatever shall wound your Royal Highness must proportionably visit all of us. I am persuaded, that what I now offer from myself individually is far short of the sense of millions of your royal august father’s faithful subjects; and that each of those with whom the address I am now presenting originated, will be proud to accompany it with a like homage to your Royal Highness.

“ I should wish to enlarge on the inseparableness of your Royal Highness’s prosperity and that of the empire. But the grandeur and extreme delicacy of the subject is far beyond the reach of my feeble expression.

“ I should at any time be unequal to such a high topic. But at this moment I am rendered *more especially* so by *severe agitation* from a recent sad event†; national, in the full sense, and too afflictive to be more than barely adverted to upon the present occasion. I am, besides, constrained by the fear of trespassing on your Royal Highness’s indulgent condescension and pre-eminently refined manner.”

The next day Mr. Hargrave received an invitation from Lord Derby, to meet his Royal Highness at dinner; and in the morning Lord Stanley called upon him for a copy of the address.

Until 1813, Mr. Hargrave continued to practice in his profession as a barrister. In the early part of that year, from

* Duke of Clarence.

† The above allusion was to the death of Mr. Fox.

a too intense application to a work in which he was engaged, and which, considering his years and various distracting avocations, it was next to impossible he could accomplish the completion of by the time proposed, he was afflicted with occasional alienations of mind, which, although they were at that time neither frequent nor violent, were nevertheless exceedingly distressing to his family. A consultation of physicians was immediately held, over which Sir Henry Hallford presided; when it was recommended as absolutely indispensable, that Mr. Hargrave should, as a first step, immediately retire from his profession. These suggestions were strictly attended to, and, owing to the skill and unremitting attention of his medical advisers, Mr. Hargrave's family had the happiness of seeing him once more restored to the full possession of his mental faculties, and the state of his bodily health materially improved. After a short period of convalescence, symptoms of relapse were occasionally visible; in no instance, however, did his disorder assume an appearance sufficiently alarming to require any assistance or constraint beyond that of his own family. It was on the commencement of his illness that his estimable and ever-to-be-lamented friend, Mr. Whitbread, stepped forward, and lent his assistance to avert the aggravated calamities which were inevitable, from his having no means of support, independent of his own indefatigable professional exertions. About this time it was decided, in consequence of an appeal to the House of Commons, that the extensive and valuable library of Mr. Hargrave should be purchased by Government for the British Museum. The sum of 8000*l.* was accordingly voted as its value, and this sum provided an independence which entirely obviated the necessity of any further professional exertions. From this period, until his death, he resided with his lady at Chelsea, where every attention which his unfortunate situation could require was of course afforded to him. His mind was generally tranquil, and with the aid of books, newspapers, and a few select

friends, he wore away the last few years of his life in a state of comparative happiness. His relapses were infrequent, and attended rather with depression of spirits than any decided symptoms of insanity. In these moments the loss of his library appears to have affected him forcibly, unconscious, probably, on such occasions, of the benefits which their relinquishment had procured for him. In the latter part of 1820, Mr. Hargrave was afflicted with a small tumour in one of his legs, which, notwithstanding the skill and attention of his medical attendant, Mr. Keate, subsequently terminated in a mortification. He died on the 16th of August 1821, aged eighty years, having been a short time previous to his decease restored to the full possession of his mental faculties. His remains were deposited in the chapel of Lincoln's-Inn, of which place he had been many years a bencher.

Considering the eminence of Mr. Hargrave's professional attainments, and the universally-acknowledged value of many of the productions of his pen on matters connected with his pursuits, it is sufficiently remarkable that his death should have been passed over with so little notice in the newspapers and periodicals of the day. It is not easy to account for this. Mr. Hargrave was, to be sure, a man so entirely averse to every thing in the shape of puff or display, and so extremely diffident in advancing those claims to public consideration to which he was so indisputably entitled, that many persons unconnected with the profession of the law were ignorant of the extent of his qualifications. They had heard of him as the eloquent advocate for the abolition of slavery, but were, in a great degree, unacquainted with the variety of erudite books on legal subjects of which he was the author. His retired habits, his arduous attention to the duties of his profession, and his devotion, during his intervals of leisure, to literary pursuits, precluded the possibility of his showing himself as often in society as would have been agreeable to his friends, among whom he numbered the most illustrious persons of the party to which he belonged. Mr. Fox, Lord North, Lord

Holland, and Mr. Whitbread, were warmly attached to Mr. Hargrave, and never neglected any opportunity that presented itself of serving him. As soon as Mr. Fox came into power, Mr. Hargrave received a silk gown; and had that eminent statesman remained in the administration, there is little doubt but that he would have made him amends for the various disappointments to which he had been subjected. The summit of Mr. Hargrave's ambition was, we have understood, a mastership in Chancery; but his views on this head were entirely frustrated. In manners Mr. H. was mild, gentlemanlike, and conciliating; and the fact to which we have already had occasion to recur of his supporting, amid many difficulties and perplexities of his own, several of his relations throughout a long series of years, indeed until they ceased to need his assistance, sufficiently denotes the kindness and liberality of his disposition; whilst the liberal testimonies of respect we have taken occasion to introduce in this imperfect sketch, will abundantly explain the estimation in which he was held by his illustrious contemporaries. So much was he respected at Liverpool, that he was continued in the recordership of that town up to the day of his death, although powerful interest was made by those whose interests it most nearly concerned to bring about his removal. During his latter years he filled this office by deputy. It only now remains to enumerate Mr. Hargrave's numerous and valuable works.

I. The Case of James Somerset, a negro, lately determined by the Court of King's Bench, wherein it is attempted to demonstrate the unlawfulness of Slavery in England. London. 1772. 8vo. 3d edit. 1783. 4to.

II. Arguments in defence of Literary Property. London. 1774. 8vo.

III. A complete Collection of State Trials, and Proceedings for High Crimes and Misdemeanours. 4th edit. To which is prefixed a new Preface. London. 1781. fol.

IV. Collection of Tracts relative to the Law of England, from Manuscripts never before published; containing, be-

sides the following by the Editor and anonymous authors, some by Lord Chief Justice Hale, Mr. George Norburie, Justice Blackstone, q. v.; One Treatise of Maisters of the Chauncerie; Two Pieces touching Suits in Chancery by Subpœna; A Discourse against the Jurisdiction of the King's Bench by Process of Latitat; Concerning the Effects of Sentences of the Courts Ecclesiastical in cases of Marriage when pleaded or offered in Evidence in the Courts Temporal, by the Editor; An Argument by the Editor on the Appeal from Chancery in the Case of Messrs. Wicker and Sir Thomas and Lady Boughton, against John Mitford, Esq., delivered at the Bar of the House of Lords; and Observations concerning the Rule in Shelley's Case, viz. that Heirs of the Body, or other inheritable Words, after an Estate of Life, shall operate as Words of limitation, and of purchase; chiefly with a view to the application of that Rule to last Wills; by the Editor. Together with a Preface containing a general account of the above-mentioned tracts, and observations on the subject matter of them. London, 1787. 4to.

5. Brief Deductions relative to the Aid and Supply of the Executive Power in cases of Infancy, Delirium, or other Incapacities of the King. 1788. 4to.

6. Notes on Lord Coke's first Institutes, or Commentary on Littleton. London, 1794. 8vo.

7. The Jurisdiction of the Lords' House of Parliament considered, by Lord Chief Justice Hale; with a Preface, including a Narrative of the same Jurisdiction, from the Accession of James I. 1796. 4to.

8. Juridical Arguments and Collections. London, 1797-9. 2 vols. 4to.

9. Three Arguments in the Two Causes in Chancery, on the last Will of Peter Thelusson, Esq., with Mr. Morgan's Calculation of the Accumulation under the Trusts of the Will. London, 1799. 4to.

10. Opinion in the Case of the Duke of Athol, in respect to the Isle of Man. 4to. Printed for private use.

11. Address to the Grand Jury at the Liverpool Sessions. 1803. 8vo.

12. Jurisconsult Exercitationes, vols. 1. and 2. 1811. 4to.

13. Institutes of the Laws of England. By Sir Edward Coke. Revised and corrected, with Notes, &c. By Francis Hargrave and Charles Butler, Esquires. 1818. 2 vols. 8vo.

No. V.

SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN, BARONET,

AN ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE, A PRIVY COUNSELLOR, A GROOM OF THE BEDCHAMBER TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CLARENCE, A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY, G.C.B., K.C., F.S.A., AND D.C.L.

THIS officer was a descendant from an ancient family, whose estates were situated in Buckinghamshire and Nottinghamshire. He derived the name of Borlase from his great-grandmother, who was the heiress and daughter* of Sir John Borlase †, Bart., of Bockmore, Bucks, Lieutenant-colonel of the famous Lord Vere's regiment, that served in the Palatinate to protect the Elector King of Bohemia; afterwards placed under the Prince of Orange in the low countries, during the wars in Holland and Flanders.

The male line of this family became extinct at the death of Sir John Borlase, August 8. 1688, who, in consequence of attaching himself to the royal cause, had not only been voted a delinquent by the republicans, but prosecuted and secured: the composition paid by him, amounting to 2400*l.*, was chiefly appropriated to the support of the garrison of Abingdon. On his demise, his manors and estates devolved to an only daughter, Anne, married to Arthur Warren, of Stapleford, county of Nottinghamshire, by whom he had issue Borlase Warren, grandfather of the subject of this memoir.

The name of Warren is of Norman derivation. Sir John

* Another daughter of this family married Richard Grenville, Esq., of Wooton, in the same county; grandfather to the present Duke of Buckingham.

† His son was afterwards Lieutenant-general of the ordnance, and Governor of Ireland.

was related to the family in Cheshire, and descended from the ancient Earls of Warrene, belonging to the Plantagenet family. He received his education under the Rev. Mr. Prinseps, at Bicester, in Oxfordshire, whence he was removed to Winchester. As it was the intention of Sir John's relations that he should be sent to one of the universities, a private tutor was afterwards appointed; but so strong an inclination for the navy pervaded his youthful mind, that, notwithstanding many urgent persuasions to the contrary, Sir John at length embarked on board the Alderney sloop of war, then commanded by Captain James O'Hara, stationed between Yarmouth and Shetland to protect the fisheries.

Our young mariner, who had thus displayed such an early inclination for a profession he afterwards so much adorned, continued in the Alderney sloop, and the Marlborough, to which he was subsequently appointed, between three and four years, under the immediate patronage of Lord Howe; and then, at the request of his friends, went to Emanuel College, Cambridge. He pursued the academical studies under his tutor Dr. Farmer, and having taken the degree of Master of Arts, left the university on a tour through some of the most interesting parts of the continent.

On his return from the continent, our officer kept a pleasure yacht, and purchased Lundy Island, partly by way of a place of refreshment for his crew, and partly on account of the harbour, where he could occasionally lay up his vessel. Lundy Island is situated about four leagues N. W. of Clovelly, in the Severn Sea, contains about two thousand acres, surrounded by high and inaccessible rocks. Here are not more than four hundred acres in cultivation: the residue being rabbit-warren, and pasture for cattle. From Sir John Warren it passed into the hands of Mr. Cleveland, who sold it to government. The rent of the whole estate has not been estimated higher than 70*l.* per annum.

At the commencement of the American war, Sir John Borlase Warren, who had previously been elected a Member of Parliament for the borough of Marlow, still glowing with

the same zeal for the British navy, immediately returned to its professional duties; and, during the year 1777, embarked in the *Venus* frigate, commanded by Captain Williams.* This ship being soon ordered to join his old patron, Lord Howe, on the American station, Sir John was next placed by him in the *Apollo* frigate, under that brave and excellent officer Captain Pownall†, and continued with him until the usual period of service was complete; being then appointed fourth lieutenant of the *Nonsuch*, of 64 guns, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Walter Griffith ‡, Sir John was present at the encounter between Lord Howe and M. d'Estaing.

Upon his return to England, Lieutenant Warren, during the year 1779, was appointed first of the *Victory*, with Sir Charles Hardy's§ flag on board; who, on the resignation of Admiral Keppel, became Commander-in-chief of the grand fleet.|| On the 16th July, in the same year, our officer was advanced to the rank of Commander in the *Helena* sloop of war, from which vessel he was posted into the *Ariadne*, of 20 guns, April 25. 1781.

The first engagement in which Sir John Borlase Warren was present, after attaining his post rank, was with a French frigate, *L'Aigle*, of 44 guns, and four-hundred men, then fitted out as a privateer from Dunkirk. The enemy having borne down, an action commenced, which continued for fifty minutes; when *L'Aigle*, who had lost many of her crew,

* Now Admiral W. P. Williams *Freeman*. For a memoir of this venerable officer; who is now the senior Admiral of the Red squadron, see the 1st volume of *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*. Before his embarkation on board the *Venus*, Sir John Warren performed a singular and romantic action, that betokened a munificence truly princely, for he repaired to the Fleet and King's Bench prisons, and actually released all the officers of the navy detained at both, out of his own purse.

† Captain Pownall lost his life in an action with a French letter of marque, off Ostend. See Memoir of Viscount Exmouth in the above work.

‡ Of an ancient Welch family. He was killed by the last broadside, whilst commanding the *Conqueror*, during a most gallant action with three French ships in Port Royal Bay, Dec. 18. 1778.

§ Died May 19. 1780.

|| Viscount Keppel died Oct. 2. 1782.

hauled her wind from the *Ariadne*, and by superior sailing reached St. Maloes in safety. Captain Warren was afterwards appointed to the *Winchelsea* frigate, and employed off the *Texel*, where he took three privateers.

On the cessation of hostilities in 1783, Sir John returned to his own domestic circle: having married the youngest daughter of General Sir John Clavering, K. B., by Lady Diana West, daughter of Earl Delaware. During the peace, the active mind of Sir John Warren eagerly seized the first opportunity that offered to renew the duties of his profession: he was accordingly twice at sea; first as a volunteer, with the Hon. G. C. Berkeley*, June 1787, in a squadron of evolution; and afterwards in the *Valiant*, with His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, to whom he had previously been appointed a groom of the bedchamber.

In 1791, Sir John B. Warren published, though without his name, a very useful book, entitled "A View of the Naval Force of Great Britain; in which its present state, growth and conversion of timber, constructions of ships, docks, and harbours; regulations of officers and men in each department; are considered and compared with other European powers: to which are added, observations and hints for the improvement of the naval service." He also took an active part in the formation of the Society for improving Naval Architecture.

When the war with revolutionary France commenced, in the year 1793, Sir John commissioned the *Flora* a 36-gun frigate, and received the flag of Rear-Admiral M^rBride, who had been nominated to the command of a light squadron destined to co-operate with the French royalists. He was afterwards sent as Commodore, with the *Arethusa*, *Concorde*, *Nymphe*, and *Melampus* frigates, to look out for a French squadron that had committed great depredations in the

* The Hon. Sir George Cranfield Berkeley, G.C.B., Lord High Admiral of Portugal, brother-in-law to the Duke of Richmond and Earl Bathurst, died Feb. 28. 1818. Memoirs of his sons-in-law, Commodore Sir Thomas M. Hardy, and Captain Seymour, will appear in the second part of Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography* about to be published.

Channel. Having steered for the Seven Islands, on the coast of Brittany, Sir John, on the 23d April, 1794, before day-break, discerned the enemy standing out from Cancale Bay to cruise, in expectation of intercepting the trade from Cork, convoyed by a small ship of war, commanded by Captain (afterwards Vice-Admiral) Sir Wm. Essington.* The republican officers received the most correct information from Paris of the sailing of the above ships; which it appears was conveyed to France by their various emissaries then in London. The action that ensued lasted nearly three hours, and gloriously terminated in adding to the British navy, *La Pomone*, one of the finest frigates ever built in France, mounting 44 guns, 24-pounders, with a complement of four hundred men; *L'Engageante*, 38 guns, three hundred men; and *Le Babet*, 22 guns, two hundred men. Another frigate, *La Resolue*, of 36 guns, escaped, by outsailing the *Melampus* and *Nymphe*, who chased her into *Morlaix*. The French Commodore, Monsieur *Desgarceaux*, had been an officer in the old marine of his country: he was killed by the second broadside from the *Flora*, who led, seconded by the *Arethusa*, and was gallantly supported by the other British ships. His late Majesty, soon after this affair, which gave a severe blow to the pride and confidence of the enemy, was pleased to create Sir John Warren one of the Knights of the most honorable Military Order of the Bath.

During the continuance of the war, Sir John had the good fortune to be continually employed; and in a manner the best calculated to afford satisfaction to an active spirit: neither want of health, nor any untoward combination of events, ever operated to retard that zeal, which, in common with the other brave though often unheard-of officers in his profession, so powerfully actuated his mind.

The *Flora*, soon after the preceding event, with the *Arethusa* and *Melampus*, were detached from Admiral M'Bride's squadron on a separate service; and cruised off

* Sir Wm. Essington died July 12. 1816, aged 63 years.

the western coasts of Brittany and La Vendée. They at one time were obliged to steer through a part of the great convoy bound from America to France laden with provisions and corn; and this at a period of the enemy's principal distress: the three British frigates were pursued by an equal number of line-of-battle ships and several frigates, for many hours; and although Sir John passed within hail of the rear of the enemy's convoy, he escaped at length from a force so superior. The *Melampus* being afterwards ordered on other service, the *Flora* and *Arethusa*, joined by the *Galatea*, *Diamond*, *Artois*, and *Anson*, were continually stationed in the Bay of Biscay.

In the month of June 1795, our officers received orders to hoist a broad pendant in *La Pomone*, as Commodore of an expedition that had been planned against the French coast. Fifty sail of transports, having on board nearly three thousand emigrant troops, were attached to the squadron, which consisted of two 74 gun ships, one 64, six frigates, and several smaller vessels. The whole force sailed from Yarmouth Roads, Isle of Wight, and joined the Western squadron off Ushant, under that gallant veteran Lord Bridport*, with whom they continued until they made the Penmarks; when the fleet hauled to the northward, and the armament under Sir John pursued its course for Belleisle. The ensuing evening, the *Galatea* frigate having been sent into Quiberon Bay, was chased by the French fleet, under Admiral Villaret Joyeuse, who soon afterwards hove in sight. Commodore Warren immediately threw out the signal for the whole convoy to wear, and for the men-of-war to form in the rear.

A *chasse-marée* that had accompanied the *Galatea*, having been ordered to look out for the fleet under Lord Bridport, had been successful in joining; and thus communicated the

* Viscount Bridport, K. B., Admiral of the Red, Vice-Admiral of Great Britain, and General of the Royal Marines, died May 2d, 1814. His lordship was twice married, but left no issue. The Hon. Samuel Wheeler Hood, second son of Henry Lord Hood, of Catherington, succeeded to the Irish title of Baron Bridport.

important intelligence to the Commander-in-chief: the Thunderer 74, and a lugger, had also been detached by Sir John B. Warren, for the same purpose, and to acquaint the Admiral of the situation of the convoy.

Early on the following morning, Lord Bridport, with his usual zeal, was discerned under a press of sail. Sir John Warren detached, according to orders, the remaining line-of-battle ships from his squadron to join his Lordship: they, however, could not come up until the action off L'Orient, June 23. 1795, had terminated with such an addition of glory to the British arms.*

Commodore Warren continued his course to Quiberon Bay; and, notwithstanding the thick weather which came on, anchored between its entrance and Belleisle. On the 21st June the convoy stood up the bay, when several Royalist Chiefs came on board; and in the evening preparations were made to effect a landing, which took place soon after day-break the next morning, at the village of Saint Genés; where the whole emigrant force was landed, without the loss of a single man. Two hundred Republican troops, who made an appearance of opposing the disembarkation, were driven back with loss; in their retreat, they fell in with a column of seven hundred Chouans, under the command of the Chevalier Tintiniac, by whom they were roughly treated. The naval force, under Sir John B. Warren, for the space of a fortnight, was employed in landing arms and ammunition for sixteen thousand Royalists, who had joined the army, and who were sent in different divisions up the country. Both the English and the emigrants were received by the inhabitants with every mark of kindness and regard. — A small expedition also took place up the river Vannes, under Captain, now Sir Albemarle, Bertie, with four gun-boats; which succeeded in destroying a sloop of war, and a cutter: some merchant-vessels were also captured.

* For particulars of this brilliant event, vide Memoir of Sir William Donett, in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography.

The Generals du Puitsaye* and d'Hervilly, at length projected an attack on the peninsula of Quibeorn; a very strong and singular position. It runs southward from a point of the main land, between Port Louis and Morbihan; and is about three leagues from the east end of Belleisle. Sir John B. Warren, in consequence of this determination, disembarked two thousand royalists, and five hundred emigrant troops, under the Comte du Puitsaye; to which three hundred British marines were added, with whom the Commodore himself landed. The whole force then moved towards the fort; which being invested on the other side by Comte d'Hervilly, with two thousand emigrants, and five thousand or six thousand royalists, newly armed and clothed, the garrison surrendered prisoners of war, to the amount of six hundred men, who were sent to England.

Stores, ammunition, and provisions, were landed without delay, in consequence of the very earnest requests from the generals: the force of the Royalists, after penetrating to Vannes, Auray, Pentivi, and within a few miles of L'Orient, became contracted, on the approach of General Hoche, who was collecting two columns, of 8000 or 9000 men each, from Nantz and La Vendée, together with the seamen and marines of the fleet, that had been so gallantly defeated and followed into the very mouth of the harbour of L'Orient by the heroic Bridport. In this position the force of the Royalists continued until the 16th July; when another plan of attack, previously concerted between the generals, took place. The garrison, consisting of 3000 emigrants under D'Hervilly, and a body of Chouans, marched out, and attempted to gain

* The Comte du Puitsaye was a man whose principles were equivocal, having acted as Adjutant-general to Wimpffen, when that officer affected to sustain the cause of the Girondists against the National Convention. Nor did it appear that the military talents of this leader were calculated to promote success; for he seems to have confined his functions entirely to the distribution of clothes and arms, and the circulation of a well written manifesto, in which he stated himself Lieutenant-general of the King's armies, and Commander-in-chief of the Catholic and Royal Army of Brittany.

the right flank of Hoche's army, which was posted on the heights of St. Barbe.

Commodore Warren landed a second body of Chouans, under M. Vauban, on the left flank of the enemy, supported by 200 marines; but the main object not succeeding, and the attack having commenced by the troops under D'Hervilly and du Puysaye, the marines and Chouans were re-embarked, and drawn up in the trenches at Fort Penthièvre. Sir John then observing that the enemy was in pursuit of the emigrant troops, who appeared broken and retreating, brought five launches, each carrying an 18, or 24 pounder, within a small distance of the beach. The fire from the launches greatly distressed the flank of the enemy's column; and thus checking their career, gave time for the emigrants to rally, and make good their retreat into the fort.

From the unfavourable issue of this attack, and the Comte d'Hervilly being wounded, desertion became frequent, and prevailed in an alarming degree among the troops. General Hoche had also obtained, through means of the deserters, or inhabitants, who favoured him, intelligence respecting the garrison: in consequence of which, the place, although of great strength, was surprised and taken by treachery, after being a month in our possession: one part of the garrison actually joined the enemy, and fired on the other. At two o'clock in the morning, the sound of guns, and flashes of musketry, informed the squadron that an attack had commenced on the fort; but as it blew a gale of wind at N. W. directly off shore, with rain and dark weather, it was impossible to approach the coast, though only at three miles' distance. When the day at length broke, the signal was made for the men-of-war to slip their cables, and work up to the S. E. point of the peninsula; but in their progress thither, an aid-de-camp informed the commodore that the fort had been taken; and that the emigrant general wished the troops to be re-embarked. To effect this, the frigates were immediately brought as near the shore, as the depth of water would admit; a sloop of war, and a gun-boat, being

stationed close to the beach; under the direction of Captain Keats*, with the joint exertions of the officers and men of the squadron, 1100 troops, and 2400 royalist inhabitants, were brought off by the boats of the squadron, under cover of a spirited fire from the ships. The remainder of the emigrant force, with their gallant commander Sombreuil, after covering the retreat, although earnestly solicited to embark, and even favoured to do so by Hoche, threw themselves into a fort, and were instantly surrounded by the revolutionists. It seemed to be the general wish that the brave Sombreuil might be saved: terms were accordingly offered, which allowed himself and his gallant followers to embark, on the fire ceasing from the British shipping. Captain Keats being dispatched in a few hours afterwards with a flag of truce, to claim the emigrant officers, and troops, who had thus capitulated, on the faith of republicans, the whole was peremptorily denied: Hoche had left the place with Jallien and Blad from the Convention, for Auray and L'Orient. The universally lamented Sombreuil suffered by the orders of the miscreant le Moine; notwithstanding his own grenadiers affirmed to the last, that the terms claimed had been agreed to. The whole was, however, disavowed by le Moine; and owing to this notorious breach of national honour, many officers and men were destroyed.

Thus terminated an expedition, which at first promised to strengthen the cause of the Royalists, and to arrest the career of the general enemy. Every thing that valour or perseverance could effect, was attempted both by the British squadron and the emigrant force. The event, however, was melancholy and unsuccessful; and consequently every exertion was made, both by the great vulgar, and the small, to cast an obloquy on the whole transaction; and to draw such inferences from it, as not only reflect disgrace on the original projectors, but even tend to tarnish the approved humanity and integrity of the British character.

* The present worthy governor of Greenwich Hospital.

From this period Sir John B. Warren was employed as commodore in continual and successful cruises off the coast of France. For the protection the trade and commerce of Great Britain received from his exertions, the committee of merchant seamen for the encouragement of the capture of the enemy's privateers presented him with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas.*

A spirit of disaffection had existed in Ireland, from the commencement of the French revolution, which the various ruling parties in France had always fomented, in the hope of at least distracting the attention of Great Britain, or of alienating Ireland from her dominion. In the year 1796, an active correspondence took place between the leaders of the Irish malecontents and the French Directory, in consequence of which, a fleet, with 20,000 troops on board, under General Hoche was sent to Ireland in the month of December. On his arrival in Bantry Bay, however, he found the people unprepared for an extensive insurrection, and he returned to France. When the affairs of the Irish were in a more forward state, they sent an emissary to the Directory, from whom they received fresh promises of assistance; and the equipment in the *Texel*, in 1797, seems to have been undertaken with this view. The victory of Admiral Duncan, off *Camperdown*, frustrated this purpose, and for a long time afterwards the French government was obliged to confine itself to unavailing promises to the Irish insurgents. The latter, at length, losing all patience, broke out into an open rebellion, which had been scarcely suppressed, when, on the 22d August, 1798,

* The following is a correct statement of the loss which the enemy sustained by the ships under Sir John B. Warren:—

23 Neutrals detained, and part of each cargo condemned.

87 Merchantmen captured.

54 ————— destroyed.

25 Ships and vessels of war captured.

12 ————— destroyed.

14 English vessels recaptured.

3 Spanish.

1 Danish.

1 American.

about 900 French troops, under General Humbert, landed from three frigates at Killala, of which they took immediate possession, when the bishop, a detachment of sea-fencibles, and some yeomanry were taken prisoners. They then proceeded to Castlebar, being joined on their march by a few of the country people, and there they compelled a superior force, under General Lake, to retreat, and to leave behind it six pieces of cannon. From Castlebar, they proceeded eastward into the heart of the country, till at length they crossed the Shannon; General Lake following with his column to watch their movements. In their way, they distributed numerous proclamations, inviting the people to rise in their favour; but they were now as much too late, as their former appearance at Bantry had been premature: nothing but the expiring embers of sedition now remained. In the mean time, Lord Cornwallis, the viceroy of Ireland, had advanced with a body of troops, to Granard, whither the enemy were directing their march; and on the 8th September, General Lake coming up with their rear at a place called Ballinamuck, a short action was brought on, which ended in the surrender of all the French troops, and the dispersion or capture of the rebels who had joined them.

Another attempt of the enemy to revive a lost cause was equally unsuccessful. An armament, consisting of the *Hoche*, of 80 guns, eight frigates, a schooner and a brig, with troops and ammunition on board, destined for Ireland, was fallen in with off the N. W. coast of that island, on the 12th October, by a squadron under the orders of Sir John B. Warren, who captured the ship of the line and three of the frigates. A chase being made of the remainder, three other frigates were taken. The brig withdrew at the commencement of the action, and was supposed to carry the celebrated traitor Napper Tandy.* This abortive effort closed the Irish rebellion.

* Theobald Wolfe Tone, with whom had originated the plan of the society of United Irishmen, and the idea of an Hibernian republic, was captured on this occasion.

Sir John, on his return from the coast of Ireland, was honoured with the freedom of the city of London, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament. He was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, February 14. 1799.

In 1801, this active and enterprising officer was sent to the Mediterranean in pursuit of Admiral Ganteaume, who, however, found means to elude his search, and escape to the coast of Egypt. On his return, Sir John threw succours into Porto Ferrajo, and enabled the garrison to make a successful sally on the besiegers. About this period he sustained a severe domestic affliction in the death of his son, a fine young man, who had gone to Egypt as an officer of the guards, and was fated to perish in that distant and inhospitable land.*

Soon after the truce of Amiens, the rear-admiral was selected for the embassy to Russia, and he accordingly repaired with his family to the court of St. Petersburg, thus affording a rare and even singular instance of a naval officer appearing in a diplomatic capacity. His negotiations were attended with some delicate circumstances arising out of the treaty of Amiens, and chiefly respecting the stipulations relative to the independence of the islands of Malta, Goza, and Comino, the inhabitants of which had merited the protection and friendship of the English, by the constancy and resolution, as well as the good faith, with which they conducted themselves during the late contest.

After carrying on a paper war by means of notifications, memorials, rescripts, and protocols, Sir John's mission ceased on the 5th July, 1805, and from that date a pension was awarded him of 2000*l.* per annum.†

Of all the ambassadors sent by Britain to the Muscovite

* An account of the services rendered to the country by Sir John B. Warren's squadron will be found in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, under the head of Sir Thomas Byron Martin, the present comptroller of the British navy.

† Sir John was succeeded as ambassador by Granville Leveson Gower; embarked at Revel on board the Amethyst frigate, in November 1804, and arrived in London, accompanied by Lady Warren and Count Munster, on the fifth of the following month.

court, no one ever possessed the confidence of the sovereign more than Sir John B. Warren did that of the present Czar, Alexander. French manners and Gallic influence were paramount in the Russian metropolis; and the plain open character of a British seaman, was alone able, occasionally, to counteract the calumnies which the emissaries of the French circulated in an astonishing manner. To him the Emperor constantly unbosomed himself, and was in the habit of attending to *his* advice, when new and unforeseen events required that monarch to deviate from the wonted policy of his ancestors.

On the 14th January, 1806, our officer, with his flag in the London, of 98 guns, sailed from Portsmouth, with a squadron of seven sail of the line, two frigates, two brigs, and a cutter. He arrived off Madeira on the 15th of the following month, and continued cruising for some time off the Cape de Verd islands. On the morning of the 13th of March he descried two sail, which afterwards proved to be the Marengo, a ship of the line, and the Belle Poule frigate, returning from the East Indies. An action ensued, which terminated in their capture. Sir John then put into Porto Praya, in the island of St. Jago, to refit; and after encountering a dangerous storm, in which the Marengo lost all her masts, he arrived safe at Spithead, with his prizes, on the 14th of May.

Sir John Borlase Warren was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral November 9. 1805; and became a full admiral July 31. 1810. In the autumn of 1812, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the fleet sent to the coast of North America; which high office he continued to hold until the latter end of 1814, from which period he lived in retirement. His demise occurred Feb. 27. 1822.

To delineate the character of Sir John Borlase Warren in a few words: — He early entered into the glorious service of the British Navy through inclination; and the same zeal which first induced him to encounter the perils of the ocean, throughout animated his mind to overcome them. He pos-

essed the sincerity of a seaman, without any of the roughness of the old school, and displayed the elegance of a man of fashion, without dissipation or duplicity. To strangers he wore the appearance of a haughty reserve; to his friends his manner was open and impressive. He felt the honest ambition that impels the brave, without the parade or boast of vanity; he commanded without asperity, and gained obedience and respect, without the influence of terror. His courage was temperate, and, therefore, uniform; his principles were founded on the basis of Christian faith, and were consequently steadfast.

No. VI.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON, BART.

THE Scotch are an adventurous nation. Prevented by the jealousy of the Dutch, the English, and King William, from having any foreign possessions, they had not a single colony until the Union; hence, since that period, superlatively auspicious both for England and Scotland, they have settled in every region, from the North Pole to the Equator. Asia swarms with them, Jamaica and the West Indies are chiefly cultivated under their inspection: British America abounds with emigrants from Scotia's hardy soil; and the old proverb would seem at length to be realized, which assumes, that one of this nation is to be met with in every portion of the habitable globe.

Sir John Macpherson, the subject of the present memoir, was born in the Isle of Sky, about the year 1767. His ancestors had been standard-bearers to the Lord of the Isles, and were a warlike and adventurous race; but his father, instead of bearing the banner of his chieftain in bloody wars, became early in life a preacher of that doctrine which conduces to inspire mankind with sentiments of peace and good-will towards each other. Macpherson was minister of Slate in the Isle of Sky, and John, whose biography we are now about to discuss, was his second son. He was educated with his elder brother, Malcolm, at King's College, Aberdeen; whence they were removed to Edinburgh, where they were in the habit of receiving many kind attentions from the late amiable and eloquent Dr. Blair, who had been for many years an intimate friend of their father. Malcolm attended the divinity lectures, in order to qualify himself for the kirk,

to a living in which he succeeded upon the death of his father, and thus continued the line of pastors in that family and parish from the Reformation to the present day. A different fate attended John. Dr. Ferguson, the professor of moral philosophy at Edinburgh, having at that period the two younger sons of the late Earl of Warwick (the Honourable Charles and Robert Greville) under his care, looked around for a proper tutor to assist him in their education, and by the advice and recommendation of Dr. Blair, fixed upon the second son of the minister of Slate for that office, whom he accordingly received as a regular inmate into his family.

Mr. John Macpherson remained in this situation nearly two years, during which period he obtained not only the confidence of both his pupils, but the esteem of the learned and amiable professor. In Edinburgh he was presented with constant opportunities of conversing with men of talents and education, and of measuring his own comparative strength, as well as of acquiring a proper knowledge of the world.

Whilst the talents and acquirements of Mr. John Macpherson fitted him for any of the learned professions, his stature and his ambition seemed to point to the army; as the scene amid which he was destined to realize all his youthful expectations. An opportunity soon offered of providing for him in this way: Captain Alexander Macleod of Harris, his maternal uncle, happened at this time to command an East Indiaman, and he took his nephew abroad with the view of enabling him to become a votary of fortune on the golden shores of Asia.

On their arrival in India, the Nabob of Arcot was besieging Mangalore, on the Malabar coast, in conjunction with a body of English troops. The presence of the fleet at this moment was critical in the extreme, as it dispirited the besieged; whilst it held out the most flattering hopes to the besiegers. As soon as it appeared in sight, a message was sent to Captain Macleod, (who, as eldest captain, acted as commander, and hoisted a distinguishing pendant,) begging,

in the name of his highness the Nabob, that he would land two hundred sailors immediately, as he intended to storm the place on the succeeding day. As Captain Macleod had entire confidence in the spirit and conduct of his nephew, he entrusted him, young and inexperienced as he was, with command of the reinforcement. The fortress was accordingly assaulted on the succeeding morning, and young Macpherson, at the head of his detachment of English sailors, was the first who ascended the breach.

The capture of this place, and the share he had in its surrender, proved the foundation of his future fortune. Some men would have irretrievably become soldiers in consequence of this lucky event; but Mr. Macpherson did better, he subsequently entered into the civil service, and rose to be Governor General of Bengal, a post reserved for few military men bred in India.

A short time after the surrender of the fortress, Mr. Macpherson was sent home to England with the news of its investment. The Nabob of Arcot, who appeared at first to have admired his courage, and afterwards his talents, entrusted him with dispatches of a political nature. He remained in England twelve months, and then returned to India, not as an ensign or lieutenant, but in the far more profitable situation of a writer in the Company's service. Soon after his arrival at Madras, being still patronized by the Nabob, he was appointed paymaster to his highness's army, and became his chief confidant, favourite, and adviser.

During his second residence in the East the unfortunate quarrel between Lord Pigot and the council of Madras took place, which ended in the death of that nobleman abroad, and the prosecution of his enemies before a criminal court of judicature at home. In this affair the subject of the present notice was not of sufficient rank or standing to participate, otherwise than as an humble spectator; and he was, consequently, relieved from bearing any share of the odium attached to his superiors for their conduct in the transaction. He remained in India seven years; but returned to England

in 1777; a short time subsequent to which he paid a visit to his native country. He finally repaired to the capital, where he continued to reside several years.

Our affairs in the East Indies were, at this juncture, very intricate and perplexed, and it became necessary to send out confidential persons, on whose talents and integrity considerable reliance might be placed. Accordingly, after an interval of four years, he returned in the respectable capacity of a member of the Supreme Council of Bengal. He took his passage on board the *Valentine* East Indiaman in the spring of 1781. This vessel, with the rest of the fleet, left England in the month of March; and, under convoy of Commodore Johnson, who, after fighting many hard battles in the House of Commons, had, at length, resumed his professional avocations, Mr. Macpherson was present at an action with the French fleet. The noble spirit and professional ardour of the new member of the Supreme Council here again burst forth. As the sailors, at first, seemed to hang aloof, and were afraid of engaging men-of-war in a merchantman, he immediately addressed them in a speech from the quarter-deck, and promised them a bounty of five guineas a-head; which he afterwards faithfully paid them. To the allurements of money he superadded that of his own example.

It has been asserted by those well acquainted with Mr. Macpherson's affairs, that he returned to India, the second time, nearly as poor as he had set out the first; an enigma which will not appear difficult of solution to those who possess any information as to the expences of an East Indian in England, and are aware of the sacrifices which a generous man is capable of making at the shrine of friendship.

With a view to compose the dissensions which had long distracted the councils of the supreme and subordinate governments of India; to effect unity of exertion, and to establish a regular system of government that should give prosperity and permanence to our empire in Asia, Mr. John Macpherson had been selected to fill the first vacancy that occurred in the Supreme Council. His mild temper, con-

ciliating manners, and good sense, it was hoped, would bring about an union in councils, and the rest would consequently follow.

Upon his arrival at Fort St. George, in August 1781, he found the British settlements reduced to the most perilous situation by the unsuccessful war with the Mahrattas and with Hyder Ali. This chief had taken Arcot, and had been nearly a year master of the Carnatic; his army was within 17 miles of Madras; the treasuries of all the settlements were empty; Fort St. George was deficient in military stores, for the equipment of the army, and in want of a sufficiency of provisions even for the troops. The only dependance for relief was upon Bengal, in one of whose provinces a rebellion, which endangered the life of the Governor-General, had broken out, and the several governments were at variance with each other. Such was the aspect of public affairs when Mr. John Macpherson reached Madras; where he found the council agitated by personal differences with each, and with the Nabob. He composed, for a time, these misunderstandings.

Sir Eyre Coote was, as he has himself observed in a letter to Mr. Macpherson, "quite worn down, and determined to quit a scene in which he could be of no further service:" still, however, he was induced to continue with the Carnatic army. Peace was then offered to the Mahrattas, through, and with the approbation of, the Nabob of Arcot, whose spirits were revived by the arrival of our diplomatist, in whom he had the utmost confidence, from his knowledge of his abilities and integrity.

Mr. Hastings, the Governor-General, was informed of these measures, which the urgency of affairs had called for without waiting for his sanction; and Mr. Macpherson engaged that they should be supported by the supreme government. He also promised that the utmost exertions should be used to send supplies of men, money, provisions, and military stores, to enable the government of Fort St. George to effect the expulsion of Hyder Ali, which could not be accomplished without establishing peace with the Mahrattas; and Lord

Macartney and Sir Eyre Coote put the fate of India on the adoption of that measure, which the latter in particular declared “ *gave him the only hope of saving the Carnatic.*”

Upon this critical occasion the confidence reposed by the Nabob in Sir John Macpherson was turned to the very best account for the public service. By declining, in the presence of Lord Macartney and others, to receive, whilst in office, payment of a debt justly due to him, which the Nabob was desirous of liquidating, and which Lord Macartney would have realised, if Mr. Macpherson had not restrained him, his influence remained entire; and he persuaded his Highness to promise to delegate his whole authority to Sir Eyre Coote, whilst he should be employed in relieving the interior fortresses; and it was in consequence of his having been accompanied by a minister from the Nabob, that Sir Eyre Coote was enabled to conciliate the Polligurs, and to conduct the army through the Pollains, or woody country to the west of Madras, and to beat Hyder on the 27th September, at Sholingur; by which effort he relieved Vellore.

As a proof that Mr. Macpherson fully redeemed the pledges he had given, and stimulated the government of Madras, and the Nabob of Arcot, to new and vigorous exertions, will appear in the following extracts from letters addressed by Lord Macartney to Mr. Macpherson. In a communication, dated November 5th, 1781, his Lordship remarks, “ Your letters have *fulfilled* the dependence I placed on your exertions. The prospect of *prosperity* and private *cordiality* opens itself *now*, in such a manner as to give me more spirits than I have had since my arrival.”—“ The supply of money and provisions you sent us, was *indeed most seasonable.*” In a letter to the directors,—“ I have declared, in the strongest terms, how much this settlement is *indebted* to your exertions.” There are several other letters, from which, were it necessary, similar testimonies might be extracted; we shall content ourselves with one more. Lord Macartney, addressing his friend, remarks,—“ You proceed, I see, on the great line of a wise politician, and, indeed, any other in our situation, is frivolous and absurd.

When disinterested men conduct public affairs, they must be trusted with a latitude of action; sometimes they must take it at all events. The generous principles upon which you act will give ten thousand times more satisfaction than fortune could do."

It appears to us, that Sir John Macpherson has manifested that his mind was filled with this exalted sentiment. Never desirous of accumulating a large fortune, he seems to have held so liberal an opinion of his employers, that, whilst he devoted his whole faculties exclusively to their service, and to the advancement of the public good, he could not believe it possible that he should be suffered to want a decent maintenance in the evening of his well-spent life.

Mr. Hastings, after having struggled a considerable time with bad health, found it at last so much impaired by a long course of laborious public services, that he determined to return to Europe. Accordingly, on the 1st February, 1785, he delivered charge of the office of Governor-General of India to Mr. Macpherson, who had now become the senior member of the Supreme Council. On the 8th, Mr. Hastings wrote an affectionate letter to him from on board the *Berrington*. "Be careful of your health," said he; "it is now one of your duties; and I fear that the state of your constitution requires more than ordinary attention to it." Nothing could be more kind than the caution, nor more prophetic than the conclusion. Indeed, the whole letter was full of benevolence towards the friends he had left behind.

The first object of the new Governor was to reduce, as much as possible, the establishment of his own office. The rescission effected on this occasion amounted to 222,695 rupees (above 22,000*l.*) per annum. Besides this important saving, the revenues of Bengal, which had been progressively falling into arrears, since our first accession to them, were exacted by him with infinitely greater advantage to the Company than appears ever before to have been the case. Four lacks of pagodas, equal to 160,000*l.* more than had been annually collected by the government of Fort St. George, were paid to the Company.

Thus, by redeeming the pledged faith of the Company, their resources were increased, and the confidence of the native powers was firmly established.

The estimate of receipts and disbursements for the year, from 30th April, 1785, to 30th April, 1786, exhibited a defalcation of above one million, three hundred thousand pounds remaining unprovided for of the sum necessary to meet the estimated current demands of the year. The arrears due to the armies of the three presidencies, were nearly two millions sterling. The ascertained Bengal debt alone, due in bonds and other government paper, amounted to four millions sterling. All this debt, exclusive of a mass of claims, of unascertained extent, on each of the governments; and independently of the debts due by bonds, and other paper, at the subordinate settlements.

The situation of the Carnatic army was moreover so truly deplorable, that some instances are said to have occurred of Sepoys selling their children for the purchase of food. Several native battalions had revolted, after the most patient forbearance, until the extremity of distress had become totally insupportable. The governor of Fort St. George had sent his secretary, Mr. Oaks, to Fort William, to explain, verbally, to the supreme government, these and other facts which could not be safely committed to writing. Similar evils impended at Bombay, where government paper had fallen to the astonishing discount of seventy *per cent*.

Immediately on receipt of the information from Madras, Governor-General Macpherson laid a plan before the Board for discharging all the military arrears, which was approved, and announced to the Directors by an overland dispatch.

We have no room to detail the various expedients resorted to for the purpose of reducing the expenses of this vast establishment, so as to meet the current demands of the year, and preserve the Company from absolute insolvency. Suffice it to observe, that, an adequate diminution of expence was effected, and, by the month of May, 1786, reductions were enforced to the amount of 125 lacks of rupees per annum.

In a letter addressed to Sir Archibald Campbell, the whole of which is highly worthy of attention, Mr. Macpherson made use of the following remarkable expressions relative to this subject. "For our reductions of expence, which have been very great, I shall have *cold praise*, and a *thousand enemies*. Certain it is, however, that few men could have accomplished with so little personal offence, so vast a retrenchment of the income of individuals; and that a time, too, when their minds were already sore under the idea of recent legislative grievances.

The details of these political transactions would be interesting and instructive; but lest they should draw this notice to too great a length, we shall only observe, that by the vigilance and address of the Bengal Government, and by the re-establishment of the finances, a plan, which, after the peace of 1783, had been laid with great ability by the Courts of Versailles and of the Hague, for the expulsion of the English from India, was defeated.

About the middle of July, 1786, advices were received of the appointment of Earl Cornwallis, to the Governor-General of India.

The conduct of the East India Company, upon this occasion, would almost seem to have been inexplicable. A new Governor had been appointed, without the remotest hint to Mr. Macpherson, that his services would be likely to be dispensed with, until the person appointed to the situation arrived, and informed him, that he had a commission to supersede him as Governor-General of Bengal. Besides the injustice of the act, it was altogether illegal and improper, as a matter of public question: the only person authorised to remove him was the king, and this at the representation of the Company. But it was quite clear that no representation had been made. What rendered the conduct of his employers still more extraordinary, was, that, to say nothing of their having voted him three times their unanimous thanks for his important services, they had forwarded to him, in the very dispatches sent by Lord Cornwallis, a vote of thanks.

“ Resolved, unanimously, that the thanks of the Court be given to John Macpherson, Esq., for his meritorious conduct to this Company, in the reform and reductions in the expences of the Government of Bengal, during his presiding in the chair of that presidency, and for the zeal and abilities he has shewn therein.”

Sir John Macpherson must have been conscious, that he had the strongest of all claims to his office; namely, that of having filled it with great zeal, ability, and success, which had repeatedly procured for him the *unanimous thanks* and approbation of the Court of Directors, and obtained for him the honour of knighthood, which was conferred upon him by his Majesty, at the period of his dismissal from his situation of Governor-General.

Lord Cornwallis was personally informed of the supposed legal defects of his appointment; but Sir John Macpherson thought it would be dangerous to the public interests to record any thing, even in the secret department, that might tend to bring into question the legality, or to shake the authority of the new government; and this consideration prevented his entering into the grounds of his appeal, even in his letter to the company's secretary. The moderation and wisdom of this conduct, in a man, who found that what *he* and the judges of the supreme court, and ablest lawyers in India, conceived to be his parliamentary right, was torn from him by a supercession, *not regularly sanctioned according to law*, cannot be too highly extolled.

Having made a protest to the Court of Directors, through Mr. Morton their secretary, stating that he “ reserved to himself a right of appeal to the Company's justice, in a matter in which he could not, consistently with his respect for their wishes and the public interest, make any opposition on that day,” Governor-General Macpherson closed his short but most active and arduous administration. His exertions, however, in favour of his employers, were attended by the most

serious disadvantages to himself, having lost the greatest of all human blessings, health: while, at the same time, he had trenched deeply on the savings of his income; which, as may be seen from books very regularly kept, he sacrificed both in considerable advances of money, and in the extraordinary but unavoidable expences of an open table; used as an instrument of conciliation, whilst he was engaged in the invidious service of making retrenchments for the Company. He found it impossible to act otherwise, without encroaching upon the public resources, at the very crisis of the reform; and rather than do this, he devoted a great part of his own income to the relief of persons, whose necessities urged them to make private solicitations; relying for success on their numerous recommendations, with which it was out of his power to comply without a dereliction of his public duty.

Sir John Macpherson, therefore, did not reap the fruits of his own most successful labours; and with his health, which he never again entirely recovered, he lost his high situation before it was possible for him to lay up a fund sufficient to afford the means of ordinary comforts in advanced age and retirement.

During his residence in India, Sir John Macpherson had contracted a particular intimacy with the justly celebrated Sir William Jones; and the estimation in which his talents were held by that amiable and highly-gifted individual, may be seen from the following extract of a letter, dated, Calcutta, May 17. 1785:—

“I have so many things, my dear sir, to thank you for, that I scarcely know where to begin. To follow the order of time, I must, in the first place, give you my hasty thanks for your kind and pleasing letter of last week, which shews that your mind can grasp the whole field of literature and criticism as well as that of politics; and that, in the manner of ancient rulers of Asia, with Cicero governor of Cilicia, you can unite the characters of a statesman and a scholar.”

Soon after Sir John's accession to the office of Governor-General, Zainadeen, a modern Indian poet, addressed some adulatory lines to him, which were translated by Sir William Jones. We shall not inflict these strains upon our readers; their character may be gathered from a significant hint, which occurs in the latter part of the composition: "Favour me, as the sultan Mahmoud shewed kindness to Ferdosi, that we may be a pair of tuneful nightingales!"

A short time previous to Sir John's accession as Governor-General, ever mindful of the interests of those who were dear to him, he wrote the following interesting letter, (accompanying it with a handsome donation in money,) to his old friend, Dr. Adam Ferguson, with whom, it appears, amid all the pressing duties of his important situation, he had kept a continued and affectionate correspondence.

To Dr. Ferguson.

My dear friend;

Calcutta, 12th Jan. 1786.

When I was but a company's writer in the Carnatic, I remember I sent you a small bill, which you told me you accepted with pleasure, as it came from me, and you bought French clothes with it, being then on a visit to Paris. I have been near a year Governor-General of India, and four years a supreme counsellor, and I have sent you nothing but a little Madeira. Yet you are the friend next to my heart, and your interests are dearer to me than my own, as they involve the concerns of a numerous family, depending on the state of your health. If I have been thus inattentive to your situation, you are yourself the cause; for to you am I indebted for those rules of conduct in my public trusts, which have bound my generosity to you, or to my own private interests, within narrow limits.

You have been occasionally informed of the line pursued by me since I left Europe; the situation in which I found affairs, my labours to retrieve them, and the disbursement of my own income in various attentions to *those who were recom-*

*mented to me**, and whom I could not oblige at the public expence. If the line I have pursued was not necessary from its satisfactions to my own mind, the example of it was a *sine qua non* to enable me, when affairs devolved upon me, to reduce the expence of this colony about a million sterling *per annum*, and to silence the cries of thousands, who might otherwise have just grounds for charging me with partiality and selfishness.

I have followed your maxims in the practice of affairs upon, perhaps, the greatest theatre of affairs! if the greatness of affairs is founded in the numbers of men, and the extent of their interests; the concerns to be extricated or forfeited; the wealth that might have been acquired, and the consequences that might thereby ensue to individuals, tribes, and nations. The events that hinged upon my ideas and conduct, four years ago, were more important than those which I can now influence, though I stand at the head, and in absolute charge, of all our affairs in India!

It is, my friend, one-and-twenty years since I began, under you, the rudiments of these affairs; and as there is no period of my life that I look to with such a conscious sensation of joy and pride, as that which I passed with you and our noble pupils, so to you is due the account, which I can in truth give, and which I am bound to make to you: it must be interesting to you, and it is for the benefit of our native school, and perhaps of society in general, that I should enable you to know the *result*, that you might hereafter be the more confirmed in *your system!*

I have amply experienced the truth of three of your favourite positions. —

First, “that the pursuits of an active mind are its greatest happiness, when they are directed to good objects, which unite our own happiness with that of our friends, and the general advantage of society.”

* The writer has preserved in two volumes 565. *original letters of recommendation* to him, when in office in India, with a regular index. They cost him 10,000*l.*, as his accounts and regular expence-books can shew.

Hence, the first success in the Carnatic, in 1767; the subsequent efforts in London, in 1769; the return to India, in 1771; the visit to Europe, in 1777; the intercourse with men in business, the friendships of the ministers, and Lord North's selection of me for my trust, in 1781, &c. in the supreme council.

I have likewise experienced, "that he who has not been *in contest* with his fellow-creatures, knows but *half* of the human heart."—But such are the necessary taxes of occupation, of business, and perhaps of life.

Thirdly, "that all that rests with us, individually, is to act our *own parts*, to the best of our ability, and to endeavour to do good for its own sake, independently of *events, disappointments, or sufferings.*"

Under these impressions I have acted, and I now act; and if the India Company, and the ministers, and the legislature, extend their views to the necessity of affairs, and to the future prosperity of Great Britain and India, as they stand united; and, if they will adopt *the plans* I have laid before them*, I am steady in believing, that the greatest benefits to Great Britain, from Thulé to the Land's End; and to Asia, from Cape Cormorin to Tartary, may flow from the practical operation of the *commercial* and *political systems* I have opened for the progressive adoption of the empire. The *outlines* are clear and strong, as well as the ground of the operations themselves. Look at the map, and see the field of empire, marked by the *Thibet Hills*, from Tartary to Chitagong; by the Ganges, from its source to its embrace of the ocean; and by opposite chains of hills, and of wild tribes from Balasore to the Jumna.

This empire asks nothing from Great Britain but *protection*, and some staples; and it sends to Europe, every year, about twenty-five Indiamen, loaded with the industry and the productions of its extraordinary soil: each ship is worth 100,000*l.*, one with another. The improvements made in

* See Letter to the India Company. January 11. 1786.

navigation, and the knowledge of climates, and the care of health, enable Great Britain to carry on her trade, if she would adopt a liberal plan for it, on a footing to employ a fleet in going and returning (including China and the coasts of the Great Peninsula) of about seventy ships, now equal in size to 50-gun ships: why not to 64 and 74? Commerce would then create a navy for Britannia; at least, such as would command the Indian seas! And, as in King William's days, the first great operations of our state began by converting our *debts* into *funds*, or property, by regular payments of the interest; so we may *here* employ the present interests of our debts to be a *medium* for remitting the whole to Britain *in an additional investment of goods*; the duties and customs of which will equal the land-tax at four shillings in the pound.

Upon this system, which necessity forced us to begin here, in 1782, (by providing what is called a *subscription investment*, and drawing bills upon the proceeds of the goods,) India was saved from the jaws of war, and the chains of a little monopolist policy, which forced all extra-remittances to Britain, through the channels of foreign trade, and which paid their tributes of customs to Lisbon and Copenhagen, at a rate that has turned the exchange from Copenhagen against England to about 18*l. per cent.* But *my system* does *more*; it pours in upon Britain those *streams of friendship*, and of *aid*, which every officer, civil and military, in these provinces, wishes to send, partially, to his relations; and which, in the *general* reciprocal remittance and *receipt*, give the British heart, on this and your side of the ocean, its most delightful exercises; and which gladden every village and place, from the cottages of the Isle of Sky to the palaces of London!

I think, still a greater scene opens by this commercial intercourse, *if our rivals** in Europe wished but for a *proper share* of it. It would embrace much of the repose of the universe in the happy communications of all the inhabitants

* The convention with the government-general of France in India was afterwards concluded in the spirit of those ideas, in April, 1786.

of the globe, from the sources of the Mississippi to those of the Ganges; and from West to East, till the East and the West are united.

I have at this moment, at Calcutta, ambassadors from Tidona, in the Eastern Seas; from Tibet; from all the states of India; and from Timiu Shaw, who is crossing the Indus: and, as Manilla is opening her trade, I hope to hear *direct* from Lima, before I leave India, and to make the Incas of Peru acquainted with the Bramin Rajahs on the banks of the Ganges. *Curious* are, besides, the treasures in literature, and the oblivious history of nations, that are dawning upon us from the researches of Sir William Jones and others, in Sanscrit, Arabic, and *Persian*; even Anacreon's and Euclid's best and happiest labours may have been long asleep in the *translations* of this country. And what seems to complete our prospect of elegant and useful information is, that the present governor of Chinsura, who was for seven years in Japan, has brought us the wonders of that country: their encyclopædia is in his hands; and, in some of the arts of life, and of government, those *islanders of Asia*, those Anglo-Asiatics, have left all other nations far behind.

While devoting all my moments, that are my own, to such general considerations, I have perused, and am perusing again, your story of the Roman state, and *their Rule* of India. Thanks, thanks, my dear friend. — But one ambition remains; it is, to converse with you at your farm on these affairs. Has life in reserve for us this happiness? or, is our expectation of it enough? May I be able to meet you there, worthy, in every respect, of your esteem, as of your affection. And, is it possible to go through the remaining acts of my life here, with progressive dignity and success? Hitherto, all is as you could wish; but all may not be at the farm as you wish. I know the *feu-duty* embarrasses you; and the *dignitas*, without the *otium*, may be *there*. Receive, then, the inclosed bill upon my masters, the India Company: let the amount of it be sunk to discharge the annual feu-duty of the farm during your life and Mrs. Ferguson's, and the lives of all your chil-

dren and their descendants; — it will be a future business to buy off the feu-duty altogether.

At present, I can send you no more; and should fate have deprived me of the future happiness of knowing that you can be conscious of this little attention, those nearest and dearest to you I must consider as what remains to me of you: to them I address this letter also. With undiminished regard,

I am, my dear friend,

Ever yours, most faithfully,

Dr. Ferguson.

JOHN MACPHERSON.

Many persons have been accustomed to sneer at the coldness of the Caledonian climate, and the extreme prudence of its inhabitants; and yet the generous conduct of Sir John Macpherson, on this occasion, was worthy of the sunshine of Athens; and the age of Pericles.

We could relate many anecdotes of the liberality of Sir John Macpherson towards those friends with whom he had been intimate in early life. He lent several thousand pounds to his pupil, the late Honourable Mr. Greville, without taking any security for it. Mr. Greville, with this loan, purchased his collection, which he promised to mortgage to him to ensure the debt. This was, however, never accomplished; and on Sir John's applying to the executors left in trust of his affairs for payment of the debt, he was informed that he was precluded by the statute of limitations!

On the 29th January, 1787, Sir John Macpherson left the river Ganges, and on the 12th February reached Fort St. George; where he assisted at the treaty concluded in that month between the Nabob of Arcot and Governor Sir Archibald Campbell, with whom he remained until the 2d of March. He was so uncertain, when he left Bengal, of the course he should take, that he desired his friends in England to address letters for him both to the Cape and to Bombay; but having resolved at Madras to proceed to the Cape, he arrived there on the 16th May, 1787, and was received with great attention by Governor Van de Graaff and his council. He purposed

remaining here until his health should be re-established, or till he should hear from England ; but the orders of the States General prohibited strangers from being allowed to stay there beyond a certain time. No ship in which he could return to India, having touched at the Cape during his stay, Sir John Macpherson proceeded to St. Helena. Before his arrival, however, there, the store-ships had passed for India; and he determined to come on to England, where he landed on the 10th of August, 1787.

His health being improved by the voyage, change of scene and relaxation from business, he was desirous of returning in one of the first ships that were to sail to Bengal. As a testimony of their approbation of his conduct, the Court of Directors ordered that he should be presented with the sum of fifty thousand current rupees, as a compensation for his loss of time, and in order to defray his expences to the Cape for the restoration of his health. His passage was already taken in the Airly East Indiaman, when a requisition from the Court of Directors induced him to postpone his voyage. A pension was proposed, as a remuneration for his past services; and the delay which occurred in its adjustment induced Sir John Macpherson to write to Mr. Pitt in these terms: —

“ My business is, I hope, of that nature, that it would be a satisfaction to you to see it concluded, as it originated more from the wishes of Government than from my solicitations,” &c.

The sum fixed upon was 2000*l.* *per annum* for life; to commence from the time of his quitting the Company's service, and to be paid in England out of the territorial revenues of Bengal, in full compensation for all claims and demands upon the East India Company.

The gentlemen of the committee are said to have insisted not only on the relinquishment of above 13,000*l.* of arrears of salary, but even to have stipulated for the resumption of the present of 50,000 rupees, conferred by the Court upon Sir John Macpherson, as a mark of their approbation. These two sums, with their growing interest, would have exceeded fifteen years' purchase of the pension; and we hold it to be incredible that it could

have been meant, that, under the name of a pension flowing from justice and liberality, in consideration of services, and unjust and illegal supercession, nothing was to be dealt out to Sir John Macpherson, for fifteen years at least, excepting annual instalments, derivable from a capital sum which was already his own; that is to say, above 15,000*l.* was his property by law, and the remainder by the gift of the Court.

The delays which were interposed to prevent the settlement of even this inadequate remuneration, were so various and difficult, that he began to repent not having taken his departure as he had previously intended; and was preparing a second time to set out on his voyage, when a renewal of overtures was once more made for granting the pension.

The pension was still withheld; but arrears of salary, amounting to 17,336*l.*, were paid him, with a loss of exchange to Sir John of upwards of 2000*l.* on the gross amount.

Great merit has been always justly ascribed to the late Marquis Cornwallis, for his administration of India; and from the tenor of many of his communications, public and private, it would appear to have been more than probable, that, if Sir John Macpherson had not been diverted, in the manner already noticed, from his original purpose of returning to India in April 1788, they would not only have acted together in the most friendly manner for the public benefit, but also that, instead of Sir John Macpherson's having been so long in a situation of distress in this country, he would have again filled the chair of India after the return of Lord Cornwallis.

The celebrated Hugh Boyd, in a letter to James Macpherson, Esquire, dated Bay of Bengal, 24th November, 1786, 18° N. L., in favour of J. Macpherson, Esquire, (now Sir J. Macpherson, Baronet,) late Governor-General of Bengal, expresses himself thus with respect to Sir John's system of government: —

“ My dear Sir;

“ Just returning from our friend, I feel it a friendly duty, as well as a sincere pleasure, to give you some little account of him; for although he does justice to all other subjects, and

more than justice to many other persons, I doubt whether he ever does so, speaking of himself."

[Mr. Boyd then proceeds to notice the extraordinary degree of temper exhibited on the part of Sir John, as well as the perfect equanimity displayed by him, on his being superseded in his government; "notwithstanding his legal tenure under several acts of parliament," confirmed by "the conduct of the rulers at home," who concurred in "praise of his measures, coincidence with his plans, and sympathy with his own ideas and conduct in the most difficult duties of his government."]

"One must have been at Calcutta," he says, "to have conceived a proper idea of the principles which had actuated his government. His measures had been so systematical, both as to foreign and domestic policy — in short, in relation to every thing, political, financial, and commercial — that no very distant prospect opened to his honest ambition, of rescuing and restoring the mighty empire, and immense resources of Britain, in that portion of the world!"

[Sir John is next praised for the fairness and impartiality of the measures adopted by him "for the purposes of retrenchment and reform." To supersede such a character would of course produce a bad effect in all the Courts of India, as the native princes must of course think "that the measures are disapproved, when the man is displaced."]

"It is not," adds he, "from what he has been a year and a half past, but from what he was nearly four years before; for the present *nominal counsellorship* is hardly so much as a complimentary seat at one of the boards of admiralty and treasury; or one of the most potent, grave, and reverend signors, consulting on the state of Venice, in Drury-lane. With such inflative honours, then, it has seemed good in the eyes of power and justice at home, to compliment the man — for it is not done without much compliment and politeness — who came out nearly six years ago an efficient member of the Supreme Council under act of parliament; who was for years essentially efficient as such, through politics, and parties, and difficulties of the most important nature;

who was proof alike against the temptation of interest, and the assuming tone of power; whose moderation and disinterestedness checked the dangerous precipitation, and gained him the converted esteem, and finally the co-operation, in his most salutary measures."

[Towards the conclusion Mr. B. says: — " I was half tempted to resume my old name, and actually did mount the plaid waistcoat in Calcutta, at *All-Mack's*, for so the wags called Mr. M.'s house."]

" Your's ever, my dear Sir,

" most truly,

" HUGH BOYD."

[In a postscript, dated " Fort St. George, 4th Dec. 1786," Mr. B. states, that Governor Sir Archibald Campbell had praised the " wise policy" of Sir John Macpherson, in respect to the " Mahratta negociations," &c.]

Sir John Macpherson having divested himself of office, and of the influence annexed to it in India, considered himself at liberty, and felt it indispensable, to urge the Nabob of the Carnatic for payment of the debt which he might easily have recovered several years before, if feelings of a more exalted nature than those of mere prudence had not restrained him.

We will endeavour to furnish our readers with a brief outline of the foundation of this debt. We have already referred to it in the early part of this memoir. We must content ourselves with mentioning, that certain bills to a very large amount had been drawn upon Sir John Macpherson, whilst paymaster of the Nabob's forces, by the late Colonel Maclean, who was, for a short time, commissary-general of the army in Bengal, to be appropriated to the uses of the troops of his Carnatic Highness. Sir John had, at this time, no assets of the Colonel's in his hands, nor was he in any way indebted to him. On the arrival of the bills, Sir Charles Oakeley judging they must have been drawn on account of the Nabob, acquainted his Highness with the circumstance, and was in-

duced to accept them by his earnest entreaty, and under his most solemn promises of honouring the bills when due. This pledge, however, he failed to redeem, which compelled Sir Charles Oakeley to pay his own acceptances; which he accomplished, partly with money then in his hands belonging to Sir John Macpherson, and partly by advances from his own cast. These bills amounted to 27,409 pagodas.

It is calculated that, had Sir John Macpherson made the most of his opportunities, he might have realized a fortune of not less than 200,000*l.*; whereas he had little more than 10,000*l.* as the fruits of his labours, on his return to this country.

During Sir John Macpherson's residence at Brompton, after his return from India, and a short time previous to the period fixed for his departure in the Airly Castle East India-man for Bengal, he was applied to by his friend Mr. Warren Hastings, to appear on his trial as an evidence in his favour. With this reasonable request he complied accordingly, and gave the testimony required of him. As the letter is curious and original, we shall lay it before our readers without further preamble.

“ My dear Sir, *Westminster Hall, Feb. 1788.*

“ I called at your house yesterday, wishing to communicate to you a matter of great moment to the present trial; which I am now compelled, by the want of better means, and of time, to mention by note, and briefly. I understand that you propose returning to your station, but not for what time you have taken your passage; and in fear of your departure before the period of my defence, I do most earnestly request that you will, for the present, and until such time as you can appear as an evidence on my behalf, suspend it; and permit me to call upon you in that character.

“ I am, with the greatest regard

“ and esteem, Your's,

“ W. HASTINGS.

“ *Sir John Macpherson.*”

On December 10, 1789, Sir John Macpherson set out on a continental tour, from which he did not return until August 2, 1793. We shall present our readers with a very brief abstract of these travels, digested from some curious private memoranda which have been kindly submitted to our perusal.

After a long and interesting conversation with the Prince of Wales, Sir John set off for Harwich in the evening; sailed for Helvoetsluys on the 13th, and reached the Hague on the 16th, where he remained until the 21st. Thence our traveller proceeded to Cleves, and, through Dusseldorf and Coblenz, to Frankfort; at the last of which places he arrived January 9, 1790. In the course of a few days we find him at Vienna; thence he repaired to Venice, where, after a stay of eleven days, he set out for Bologna; and having reached Florence, passed on to Lucca, Pisa, Sienna, Viterbo, and Rome, which he reached on February 24.

On March 7, he took the road to Naples, and on the 10th paid a visit to Virgil's tomb. He then rode towards Vesuvius, visited Portice, Herculaneum, Pozzuolo, Baïa, Caserta, where he dined with the King. On the 30th he returned to Rome. It was here he met and renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Coutts, and was frequently in company with Mrs. Coutts (since dead) and their three daughters; now the Marchioness of Bute, the Countess of Guildford, and Lady Burdett.

On April 19, Sir John visited Tivoli; on the 25th he paid his respects to Ovid's tomb, saw the Coliseum, Trajan's Pillar, Adrian's Villa, Tusculum, &c. A few days afterwards, in the hall of St. Peter's cathedral, he met with a gentleman who had been in India, and speedily recognised him as the *ci-devant* Governor-General of Bengal; who thanked him in the most respectful manner for the toleration evinced during his administration to all sects, religions, and persuasions whatsoever.

On June 5, he again left Rome, and once more entered Florence; thence, after visiting all the wonders of art displayed in the celebrated gallery there, he journeyed towards the plains of Lombardy, reached Parma, crossed the Po, and arrived at Milan on July 26. He left this place on the 30th,

in company with Mr. Trevor, minister to the King of Sardinia, and they visited together the celebrated lakes in that neighbourhood; after which they went to Turin. On the 8th of August Sir John Macpherson was presented at Court; and on the 13th crossed Mount Cænis, and passed on to Geneva. Two days afterwards he visited the residences of Voltaire at Feoney and Gibbon at Lausanne; and subsequently directed his route, through Iverdun, Neufchatel, and Berne, to Basle, where he rested a short time.

On the 28th September we find him successively at Strasbourg, Radstadt, Manheim, Frankfort, Cassel, Gottingen, and Hanover.

On the 29th October he dined with the Russian minister, Comte de Nessel, at Berlin, and the next day with the King and Royal family.

November 13, Sir John Macpherson was presented at the court of Dresden, where he sojourned a few days. On the 28th of the same month he once more resorted to Vienna, where he was presented at Court. He remained in this neighbourhood two or three months.

From Trieste, on the 21st of June, 1791, he sailed for Venice, where he had the honour of being very handsomely received by the reigning Doge, to whom he was presented. He returned to Vienna, renewed his acquaintance with the Archduke Charles, with whom he appears to have been particularly intimate.* He was on this occasion introduced to

* The following original letter, addressed to Sir John Macpherson in 1809, by the Archduke Charles, will shew the terms of intimacy upon which they stood. The document from which it is transcribed is in the hand writing of the Archduke himself.

Mon cher Ami,

Monsieur G. Sinclair m'a fait parvenir, en votre nom, un exemplaire de vers imprimés à Londres qui me sont adressés; et dont vous êtes l'auteur.

Cette attention de votre part m'est une assurance agréable de la continuation de vos sentimens pour moi, sentimens dont je connois la sincérité, depuis mon enfance, et auxquels j'attache pour cette raison encore plus de prix.

Vienne, 26 Juin, 1809.

Votre très affectionné,

A M. J. Macpherson.

CHARLES.

the Queen of Naples, as well as Sir William Hamilton and Lord Nelson.

On the 26th of April he reached Leghorn, along with the Grand Duke, with whom he dined on the day of their arrival. A few days afterwards, at Pisa, he met Lords Elgin and Landaff, with whom he dined. Thence he repaired to Pavia, once more crossed the Po, and entered Geneva. In this neighbourhood he had the good fortune to meet Lord and Lady Sheffield, and Sir Godfrey and Lady Webster; in company with whom he visited the Vale of Chamouni, Mont Blanc, and the Sea of Ice, situated about sixty miles from the town of Geneva.

At Lausanne, on the 15th of May, he dined with the Duke of Sussex, in which place he made a considerable stay; and a short time previous to his departure, gave the Duke a public breakfast, at which Lord and Lady Sheffield, Gibbon, and several of our English nobility were present. He frequently visited the historian of the Roman empire at his own house, during his stay at Lausanne.

On the 28th October he visited the celebrated Lavater, at Zurich, with whom he passed many of his evenings. During his sojourn in this vicinity, he visited the falls at Scaffhausen. After making an excursion once more to Vienna, Mantua, and Parma, Sir John returned to Geneva. He left that place for Rome, January 20th, 1792; passing through St. Marino, Modena, and Loretto. In that city he met with Lord and Lady Malmsbury, and Messrs Hawkins, Hope, Johnston, &c., to whom he was personally known; a circumstance which rendered his stay in that capital particularly agreeable.

On May the first he visited, in company with his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, St. Peter's, the baths of Titus, the Capitol, and other works of art in that neighbourhood. From Rome he proceeded to Naples; whence he sailed for Malaga, May 25, and arrived there the 20th of the following month.

From Malaga he proceeded to Gibraltar. On July 8th

he went to Cadiz, Seville, and Madrid, where he was presented at Court, and received several particular marks of politeness from the King. On September 8th he left Madrid, and visited successively Toledo, La Roda, Almanaza castle, and Valencia, where he became acquainted with the celebrated Count O'Reilly. His next place of resort was Barcelona.

October 1st, Sir John embarked on board the packet Santa Rosa, for the Gulf of Lyons. On revisiting Turin, he was introduced to the King, as also to the Duchess of Devonshire and Lady C. Forster, with whom he dined on the 27th. At his next stage, Milan, he again met with His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex; and at Munich, where he arrived on the 2d of December, he was presented at Court by Mr. Walpole; saw Count Rumford, Father Kennedy, and dined with the Elector. Here he passed a few weeks very agreeably.

On February 18th he once more returned to Frankfort, where he was honoured with a most gracious reception from the King of Prussia; walked out and dined with that monarch, in company with the Duke of Brunswick. Retracing his former route, he passed through Cassel, Gottingen, and Hanover. Here he met and dined with Prince Ernest, the brother to the late Queen of England. At Os naburg Sir John met with his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and they inspected together all that was curious or worthy their attention in that town.

On his route to Brussels, Sir John Macpherson passed through Munster, Cleves Venlo, and Liege. On his arrival at that place he was visited by the Archduke Charles, Lord Hinchinbrooke, and the late Mr. Rose. Leaving Mons, and passing by the heights of Genappe, he reached the head-quarters of the British army, where he dined, and spent the greater part of the day with His Royal Highness the Duke of York. He staid a few days in camp, and then returned to Brussels.

A few weeks were pleasantly passed in this neighbourhood. He took his passage for England from Helvoetsluys, in the

Dolphin packet, on the 1st of August, and arrived at the Royal Hotel, Pall Mall, three days afterwards.

Since that period Sir John Macpherson resided chiefly at Brompton Grove, where he died January 12th, 1821. The following extract from his will is sufficiently curious. The handsome and entirely voluntary testimony, in what may be considered the last act of his life, becomes at the present time particularly pleasing and acceptable.

“ I conclude this my last will and testament, in expressing my early and unalterable admiration for His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the truly glorious reigning prince of the British empire; and request my executors to wait upon his Royal Highness immediately after my decease, and state to him, as I do now, that I have bequeathed to His Royal Highness my celebrated antique statue of Minerva, which he often admired, with any one of my antique rings that would please His Royal Highness. I likewise request you to assure His Royal Highness, that I leave him certain papers, which prove to a demonstration, that the glorious system which he has realized for his country and the world, in his difficult reign of eight years, was the early system of his heart and his ambition.”

To the social virtues of this estimable man, honourable testimony has been borne by many distinguished individuals. Sir Nathaniel Wraxall, with whom Sir John Macpherson was for a long series of years upon terms of intimate acquaintance, has, we have been informed, given a sketch of his friend, in the second part of the Historical Memoirs of his own Time, the publication of which he has enjoined by will, until the year 1850.

No. VII.

JOHN HUNTER, Esq.

LATE GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES; VICE-ADMIRAL OF
THE RED; A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NAVAL CHARITABLE
SOCIETY,

WAS born at Leith, in September, 1738; his father commanded a ship in the merchant-service for many years; his mother was the only daughter of J. Drummond, Esq., eldest brother of the late Provost Drummond, of Edinburgh. Mr. Hunter, senior, being about to undertake a voyage to the coast of Norway, carried his son with him, although at too early an age to acquire much knowledge of maritime affairs. On this first essay they had the misfortune to be shipwrecked. Soon after their return to Scotland, young Hunter was sent to his uncle, a merchant in Lynn Regis, who, considering his nephew too young for any particular profession, very prudently sent him again to school in the town of Lynn. He was at one time intended for the church, having proceeded so far in his education as to have read the best Latin authors, and was sent to the University of Aberdeen, but could not be prevailed on to remain there. In May, 1754, he entered on board the *Grampus* sloop of war, Captain Thomas Knackston, upon the Lynn station, and did his duty before the mast. The *Grampus* formed part of the escort of King George II. the last time he went to the Continent.

In the following year John Hunter was removed to the *Centaur*, of 24 guns, Captain William Brown, by whom, after serving as a topman about fifteen months, he was placed on the quarter-deck. His situation as a midshipman now gave him frequent opportunities of studying navigation

and mathematics; and we find him accordingly employed in constructing an instrument for measuring inaccessible heights, and amusing himself in making an experiment of its utility, by ascertaining the length of the masts above the deck.

In 1757, Mr. Hunter was recommended to Admiral Knowles, who received him on board the *Neptune*, of 90 guns; and in this ship he served as a midshipman on the expedition against Rochefort; when Admiral Knowles being the second in command, his division was sent against the batteries on the island of Aix. After this service was terminated, Admiral Knowles struck his flag, and was succeeded by Admiral Holmes. The *Neptune* was afterwards a private ship, commanded by Captain Galbraith, and employed in the fleet under Lord Anson, cruising off Brest. In 1759, the flag of Admiral Saunders was hoisted in this ship, and Captain Galbraith was succeeded by Captain B. Hartwell. Mr. Hunter continued in the ship, and served at the memorable reduction of Quebec in that year. In February, 1760, he passed his examination for a lieutenant, and was removed into the *Princess Amelia*, commanded by Admiral Durell. Mr. Hunter now assiduously applied to the study of every thing connected with the duties of a sea-officer, and soon made himself master of the theory of maritime surveying, and of practical astronomy, as connected with navigation. He also, by dint of diligent application, became tolerably expert in drawing views, either on the land or water; in short, he attained that degree of professional skill which, joined to a steady and unremitting attention to duty, obtained at length the great object of his hopes, promotion.

When the *Princess Amelia* ceased to be a flag-ship in the fleet commanded by Sir Edward Hawke in Quiberon Bay, Mr. Hunter obtained a recommendation to that Admiral, and was received by him into the *Royal George*, where he continued until peace was restored.*

* William Falconer, the naval poet, whose genius survives in his beautiful poem of the *Shipwreck*, was a midshipman in the *Royal George* with Mr. Hunter.

We next find him serving as master's mate on board the Tweed frigate, commanded by the Honourable T. Percival, on the Newfoundland station; on this service he continued during the years 1764 and 1765. In 1766, his old commander, Admiral Durell, being appointed to the command of the fleet in North America, Mr. Hunter embarked again with him in the *Launceston*, as master's mate; his prospects of advancement now brightened; his hopes were, however, but of short duration, they were clouded by the death of the Admiral, which melancholy event took place three days after his arrival at Halifax. Mr. Hunter continued in the *Launceston*, with Captain Gell, on the Virginia station, till 1767, when the situation of master falling vacant, he was directed to do the duty. During the time Mr. Hunter served in the *Launceston*, he tried the experiment of fitting boats with air-trunks, to prevent their sinking, in case of being struck by a sea, &c. He succeeded in proving that, by the adoption of his plan, every boat in the king's service might with ease be converted into a life-boat.

The *Launceston* returned to England in 1769, and Mr. Hunter underwent the usual examination at the Trinity House. He was, soon after this, appointed to the *Carysfort* frigate, Captain William Hay, on the Jamaica station. In 1771, that ship sailed from Port Royal for Pensacola, where she continued about three months, during which time Mr. Hunter made himself well acquainted with the pilotage of that harbour, of which he made a chart. When they left this port they sailed for the Havannah, and entered that harbour, but were not permitted to land. The Spaniards were at this time carrying on some very extensive works on the high ground called the Cavannos; a circumstance of such consequence did not escape the enquiring mind of Mr. Hunter; from the mast head, dressed as a common seaman, he made drawings of every thing to be seen from that station, which drawings he afterwards presented to Sir Hugh Palliser, then comptroller of the navy, who during his life-time duly appreciated Mr. Hunter's talents.

The Carysfort, being on her way through the Gulph of Florida, owing to the obstinacy and ignorance of the pilot, ran ashore in the night upon the Martyr Reefs in that passage; where her situation was such as indicated considerable danger, and not much hope of preserving the lives of the crew. Here all the exertion which could be made by every experienced seaman in the ship became necessary; and on this, as on every occasion where personal efforts or professional skill could aid the public service, we find Mr. Hunter very conspicuous. For nine days and nights he was not off the deck; the masts were cut away; an anchor was carried out astern, and in letting it go, the night being extremely dark, Mr. Hunter's leg was caught in the bite of the cable, and brought the anchor up; but the bone was not broke, and he was still able to walk. In cutting the main-mast away, his right hand was lamed in such a manner as to deprive him of its use for some time; but these misfortunes did not relax his ardour for the preservation of His Majesty's ship. The ninth day after this accident, the ship was got out from amongst those dangerous rocks, through a very difficult and intricate passage, which Mr. Hunter had buoyed, and was carried to sea under jury-masts, with the loss of her guns, &c. They were no sooner out of this danger than Mr. Hunter's great exertions occasioned the rupture of a blood-vessel in his lungs, which discharged so great a quantity of blood as to induce the surgeon to think he could not live more than two days; being, however, naturally of a good constitution, he got the better of this accident.

In 1772, the Carysfort returned to England, when Mr. Hunter was removed to the Intrepid, Captain James Cranston, then fitting at Plymouth for the East Indies, for which she sailed in April. During his leisure time on this service he continued to follow a rule which he had long laid down for himself, and which he considered an essential part of every sea-officer's duty; viz. that of making himself thoroughly acquainted with the pilotage into every port or anchorage to which he had access.

In 1775 the *Intrepid* returned to England, and was paid off; in the same year he was appointed master of the *Kent*, of 74 guns, Captain John Jervis, with whom he removed into the *Foudroyant*, of 80 guns.

Mr. Hunter continued in the *Foudroyant* until Lord Howe was appointed to command the fleet in America, in 1776; when he was favoured with a letter from his Lordship, inviting him to sail in the *Eagle*, to which he was accordingly appointed. During his employment in North America, the variety of duties Mr. Hunter had to attend were executed in a manner so creditable to his zeal and abilities, that they were highly approved, not only by the admiral, but his merit was acknowledged by all the officers in the fleet employed on that difficult and fatiguing service. At the attack of Philadelphia, when the army got possession of that place, it became necessary to open the communication with the fleet, which could not then approach higher into the Delaware than Chester; such was the strength of the different fortified banks of this river. The great key to this communication was Mud Island, very strongly fortified, and so situated that ships of great draught of water could not come near enough to act with advantage. In order to surmount this obstacle, a ship was cut down, and fourteen twenty-four pounders mounted upon her. Mr. Hunter was employed in examining a channel through which the Americans had never ventured any thing but pilot boats; to this passage there was a bar. Mr. Hunter's skill, however, triumphed over all obstacles; and although this perilous and difficult enterprize was executed within musket shot of the enemy's centinels, who continually annoyed them, he succeeded in buoying the channel, carried the ship through, and on the day of the attack of this island, she was laid within half a cable's length of the fort, and enfiladed the whole line of guns. The result of this sanguinary and obstinate contest, during which Mr. Hunter received a severe contusion on his shoulder, that crippled him for some time; is sufficiently known from the history of those times. Mr. Hunter was now employed in sounding a passage through

the *cheveaux de frize*, which had been sunk to obstruct the navigation of the river; he succeeded, and buoyed it in so able a manner, that Captain A. S. Hamond, in the *Roebuck*, and seventy sail of transports, went through and up to Philadelphia in one flood tide. Previous to this service, Mr. Hunter was equally successful in his exertions while the fleet was sailing up the Chesapeake to the Elk; in short, the services which Mr. Hunter performed in the fleet on the American station, so firmly fixed him in the good opinion of Lord Howe, that he always, until the death of that great man, enjoyed the honour of his friendship and patronage. It was Mr. Hunter's misfortune that his Lordship had always believed his object was to become the master attendant of a dock-yard, but *his* ambition was promotion in the service; his modesty, however, was such, that conceiving the admiral knew his wishes, he never ventured to mention them himself, otherwise Lord Howe was heard often to declare he would have promoted him whilst the power was in his own hands. He returned to England with his Lordship, and as the *Eagle* was soon after ordered for the East Indies, he got superseded from her. His patron having struck his flag, retired to the country; and Mr. Hunter applied to the Admiralty to be made a lieutenant, in which he could not succeed, although he produced a certificate from Lord Howe, which after enumerating a variety of services, amongst which was an account of several of His Majesty's ships which had been run ashore from either the ignorance or design of the different pilots, and were all got off again by the judgment and ability of Mr. Hunter, mentions, that a very considerable saving in the public expences, by a judicious management, conversion, and issue of the condemned stores entrusted to his care, deserve particular notice; after some other observations, it concludes by remarking, "that from his knowledge and experience in all the branches of his profession, he is justly entitled to the character of a distinguished officer." All this, though highly flattering to Mr. Hunter, was of no other use to him at that time. Several old captains now applied to have him made

a. lieutenant in their respective ships, but ineffectually. The Honourable Keith Stuart then invited him to embark as a volunteer under his command, in the *Berwick*; to this officer he was no otherwise known than by character. He accepted this obliging invitation, and was, during the cruise, appointed by Sir Charles Hardy, sixth lieutenant of the *Union*; and Captain Dalrymple wrote to the Admiralty for his confirmation. Upon the return of the fleet to Spithead, all whom the admiral had appointed during the cruise were confirmed, except Mr. Hunter. This circumstance appeared so marked, that it was supposed to have proceeded from some misunderstanding between the First Lord and Mr. Hunter's patron. His friend, Captain Stuart, was much vexed and disappointed at this treatment, and desired that he would continue as a volunteer with him.

The *Berwick* being soon after ordered as one of a squadron under the command of the Honourable Boyle Walsingham, to reinforce the fleet under Sir George Rodney in the West Indies; he proceeded in that ship, and from this admiral received a lieutenant's commission for the *Berwick*.

Lieutenant Hunter continued with Captain Stuart during his stay in the West Indies, and was in that dreadful hurricane in 1780, when the squadron, commanded by Admiral Rowley, suffered so severely; the *Thunderer* foundered, and the *Stirling Castle* was cast away; by the loss of the *Thunderer*, Lieutenant Hunter had to regret a very warm friend, in Commodore Walsingham, with whom he had but lately formed an acquaintance, and who took a particular interest in his advancement and welfare. Such was Commodore Walsingham's opinion of Mr. Hunter's judgment, that whilst he lay at Torbay, previous to the departure of his squadron for the West Indies, Mr. Smeaton, the civil engineer, was sent by the Admiralty to fix on a place for erecting the means of watering a fleet with expedition, and the commodore was instructed to furnish him with an officer capable of affording Mr. S. the necessary information relative to what part of this bay was most proper for such purpose. The

commodore immediately ordered Mr. Hunter on this duty; and Mr. Smeaton, when he had finished his plan, thanked the commodore for the able assistant he had given him on that service. In 1781, the *Berwick*, from her sufferings in this hurricane, having returned to England, Captain Stuart hoisted a broad pendant, and commanded a small squadron cruising off the islands of Shetland; but was afterwards directed to join the fleet under the orders of Admiral Parker, in the North Sea; and consequently Lieutenant Hunter was present in the action with the Dutch fleet under Admiral Zoutman, on the Dogger Bank, August 5. 1781.

When Lord Howe hoisted his flag, and took command of the channel fleet in 1782, Lieutenant Hunter was appointed the admiral's third lieutenant; and at the time his Lordship sailed to the relief of Gibraltar, he had risen to be his first lieutenant in the *Victory*. Soon after this event, he was promoted to the rank of commander, and appointed to command the *Spitfire* fire-ship. On the arrival of the fleet at Spithead, Captain Hunter was appointed to the *Marquis de Signally* sloop of war.

In 1786, government, in order to remove the inconvenience which this country suffered from the gaols being so exceedingly crowded with criminals, who had been condemned to transportation, determined to establish a colony on the east coast of New Holland. Botany Bay having been mentioned by Captain Cook, in the narrative of his first voyage round the world, as a convenient place for a settlement, was fixed upon for the intended design. On the 25th of October, 1786, the *Sircies*, of 20 guns, and 540 tons' burthen, was commissioned at Deptford; and the command given to Captain Arthur Phillip; the *Supply* armed brig, of 8 guns, was also put in commission, and Lieut. H. L. Ball was appointed to command her. These two vessels were intended, after having performed the service of escorting the convicts to the place of their destination, to remain in the country, to be employed as it might be found necessary for the public service, until they should be relieved by other ships from England. The nature

of the service upon which the *Sircies* might be employed in those seas to which she was bound having been considered, it was judged necessary that an officer, bearing a certain rank, should command that ship, in the absence of Captain Phillip, who was appointed governor of the new settlement, and whose presence, it was to be supposed, would be requisite at all times wherever the seat of government in that country might be fixed. Captain Hunter was therefore fixed upon; and on the 15th of December, was promoted to the rank of post-captain, and appointed second captain of the *Sircies*. This appointment of a second captain to a private ship, being the first instance in the British service, it could not, consistent with the established regulations of the navy, take place, but by the authority of the King's order in council; which was therefore given, authorising the Lords of the Admiralty to make such appointment.

On the 13th of May, 1787, the *Sircies* and *Supply* sailed from the Motherbank, in company with six transports, having on board 600 male and 200 female convicts, and three store-ships, carrying provisions and various other stores: on board the ships containing the convicts, were embarked 160 marines. Major Robert Ross was commandant of the battalion, and appointed lieutenant-governor of the new settlement. A surgeon and three assistants were also embarked in the transports, with medicines and necessaries for the people under their care. On the 21st, being in latitude $47^{\circ} 52' N.$, and long. $12^{\circ} 14' W.$, the *Hyæna* frigate, which had been ordered to see them 100 leagues to the westward, parted company. On the 25th November, in lat. $38^{\circ} 40' S.$, long. $25^{\circ} 05' E.$, Captain Phillip embarked on board the *Supply*, in order to proceed singly in that vessel to the coast of New South Wales, to fix on the most eligible spot to build upon: three of the best sailing transports were also directed to quit the convoy, and make the best of their way to Botany Bay, in order to afford a supply of working hands for the erection of temporary store-houses. On the 20th January, 1788, the *Sircies*, with the other vessels under her charge, anchored in the above bay, and found

there the Supply and the three transports. On the 26th, the *Bussole* and *Astrolabe*, French discovery-ships, commanded by M. de la Perouse, anchored in the bay, where they remained until the 11th of March following. Previous to their departure, Captain Hunter visited M. de la Perouse on board the *Bussole*, where he staid two days, and was most hospitably and politely entertained. In the early part of October, Captain Hunter was dispatched to the Cape of Good Hope: this voyage he performed round Cape Horn; returned from the Cape with the ships full of provisions and stores; and arrived on the 8th of May, 1789, at Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, after an absence of 219 days, 51 of which were spent in Table Bay. So that, although during this voyage he had fairly gone round the world, he had only been 168 days in describing that circle. During the above voyage, Captain Hunter displayed an instance of his usual perseverance. The *Sircies* having sprung a leak a few hours after her departure from the new colony, the time and season were such that to return and repair would have been to lose the opportunity of performing the voyage during the summer; the pumps were, therefore, set to work: he persevered, and continued pumping until his arrival at the Cape of Good Hope; where, on heeling the ship, it was discovered that an iron bolt, which had been corroded by the copper, and by the working of the ship, had dropt out, and left a hole of more than an inch in diameter. Besides this leak, there were many other smaller holes, which were occasioned by the decay of long spike-nails with which the skirting board (which secures the upper edge of the copper,) had been fastened on, and had gone quite through the main plank of the ship's bottom.

On the arrival of the *Sircies* at Port Jackson, a survey upon her defects was ordered by the governor, and she was reported to be very weak in her upper works: several bolts were decayed under her wales, which occasioned her making much water at sea; and it was absolutely necessary to fix seven pair of top-riders on each side, to strengthen her. No time was lost in giving her the necessary repairs; notwithstanding which,

she was not ready for sea until the 7th of November. During the above period, Captain Hunter employed himself in surveying, and in determining the exact situation in latitude and longitude of Port Jackson, &c., by regular series of observations.

In February, 1790, in consequence of the non-arrival of the expected supplies from England, the governor came to the resolution of dividing the settlement, by sending a certain number of marines and convicts, under the command of the lieutenant-governor, to Norfolk Island; at which place, he understood by Lieutenant Ball, there were many resources which Port Jackson, or the country round it, did not afford. Accordingly an arrangement took place; and Captain Hunter, with the *Sircies* and *Supply*, sailed on the 6th of the following month, with Major Ross, a detachment of marines, and 206 convicts. At two A. M. on the 13th they made Norfolk Island, and immediately landed 270 people; although, from the surf breaking upon the shore, with much difficulty. Captain Hunter had no sooner accomplished the disembarkation, than bad weather came on; and before he could get the provisions landed, he was blown from the island: but recovered it again on the 19th, hoisted out the boats, and sent them in loaded. At this unfortunate juncture, the wind shifted and blew dead into the bay: the *Sircies* could not weather either extremity; and the sea rising on this change of wind, occasioned the ship constantly to miss stays, by which she was forced nearer every tack, and was at length driven upon a reef of coral rocks which lies parallel to the shore, and in a few strokes was bilged. The masts were immediately cut away; and after getting out of the hold such provisions as could be come at, and securing them upon deck, that they might be at hand in case any opportunity offered of getting them on shore, a small rope was floated through the surf, and over the reef, to the shore, by an empty cask; and by that rope a seven-inch hawser was hauled on shore, with a wooden heart upon it for a traveller; and the end was made fast to a tree: by this traveller, Captain Hunter corresponded with those on shore,

and received their opinions. To the traveller three or four sailors at a time were made fast, and were hauled by the people on shore through the surf, and over a ragged reef to the land; in this manner the whole crew landed without loss.

A few days after the above disaster, all the officers on the island being assembled together, it was unanimously judged necessary, in order that the convicts, among whom were some of the worst characters ever sent from Great Britain, should fear the commission of any crime here more than they had ever done under the laws hitherto established in that settlement, that martial law should be resorted to, for the general good and safety of the whole; until they might be relieved from the distressing prospect that was now before them, by a supply of provisions, or until the governor-in-chief might think fit, either to approve or disapprove of it. The general approbation was taken by every individual passing under the King's colours, which were displayed for that purpose: *that ceremony*, every person was previously informed, would be considered as an assent; and which was done with a degree of solemnity, and at the same time an apparent cheerfulness through the whole.

By this proclamation of law martial, which may be said to have been held out *in terrorem* only — for, during the whole time of its existence, they had but one occasion to put it in force — much mischief was prevented: the fear of an immediate trial, and, if found guilty, immediate execution, keeping every body tolerably honest, and attentive to the necessary duties.

Several weeks having elapsed without a prospect appearing of being relieved, although the Supply had sailed from the island the fifth day after the loss of the Sircies, the officers composing the council met the lieutenant-governor, according to appointment: when the state of the provisions, and the alarming situation of the settlement having been taken into the most serious consideration, the following ratio of provi-

sions was unanimously resolved, and ordered to take place on the 15th of May (1790) :

Flour, 3 lbs. per week, for every grown person.

Beef, 1½ lbs. per ditto; or, in lieu of beef, 17 oz. of pork.

Rice, 1 lb. per ditto.

Children above twelve months old, half the above ratio; children under twelve months old, 1½ lb. of flour and 1 lb. of rice per week.

In consequence of the insufficiency of food, the people in general were reduced so low in bodily strength, that much work could not be expected; however, a considerable portion of land was cleared, and planted with potatoes, whilst occasionally a supply of birds' eggs and fish was obtained. At length, on the 7th of August, after a painful interval of twenty weeks, two ships arrived from Port Jackson, with provisions for the relief of the island, and an addition to the number of convicts of about 200. The masters of these vessels informed Captain Hunter, that five ships had arrived in New South Wales with 980 convicts, and provisions for the settlement, and that they had arrived two months before; a delay of great length, when it is considered that the situation of the party on Norfolk Island, when the governor last heard from them, was rather an alarming one, nothing having at that time been saved out of the wreck of the *Sircies*; so that there was no certainty that they had been able to exist.

Captain Hunter remained on the island until February, 1791, when the *Supply* arrived with orders to embark the officers and crew of the *Sircies*, and to return with them to Port Jackson. On the 11th he took leave of a place which had cost him much distress and vexation, and arrived at Port Jackson on the 27th. Captain Hunter now understood from the governor, that he had entered into a contract with the master of a Dutch snow, of about 300 tons, for carrying the officers and ship's company of the *Sircies* to England; a piece of information which Captain Hunter did not by any means feel a pleasure in hearing: for, anxious as he was to reach

England as soon as possible, he would rather have waited the arrival of an English ship, than to have embarked under the direction, or at the disposal, of a foreigner. However, preparations were then making for sending them off as fast as possible.

On the 27th of March, every thing being embarked, Captain Hunter left Sydney Cove, in the *Waaksamheyd* transport, and sailed down the harbour, accompanied by the governor and most of the civil and military officers in the settlement. When the vessel passed the lower point of the Cove, all the marines and the New South Wales corps (the latter recently arrived), who were off duty, came down and cheered, by way of taking leave: never, upon any service, did there a better, or a more friendly, understanding subsist between different corps, than had ever been the case between the seamen and soldiers upon this occasion. When the transport reached the lower part of the harbour, the company took leave: the next morning a land-wind carried her clear out. The number embarked on board this little vessel was one hundred and twenty-three souls, with provisions for sixteen weeks, which was considered a sufficient stock for a run to Batavia. Captain Hunter shaped his course to the northward, it being the commencement of the winter, and passed through the channel which divides New Britain from New Ireland; went through the Strait of Macassar; and after a passage of twenty-six weeks, reached Batavia. The vessel being foul sailed very ill; and they were unfortunately troubled with tedious calms near the line, and strong easterly currents, which, with the shortness of their provisions, occasioned their suffering much. They were compelled to stop at two different islands in search of water; at one of which, situated off the south point of Mindanao, they were seriously attacked by the natives, who took offence at the conduct of the master of the Dutch vessel in which they were embarked, a man of most perverse and diabolical temper.

On his arrival at Batavia, Captain Hunter purchased the *Waaksamheyd* on account of government; and, after a stay of

three weeks, sailed for England on the 20th of October: at which time one man had died of the fever of the country, and twenty-one more were on the sick list, several of whom likewise died. On the 17th of December, he arrived in Table Bay, where he completed his provisions; and on the 19th of January, 1792, sailed again, leaving five men at sick quarters, who were too weakly to be taken on board. On the 4th of February, he arrived at St. Helena, which he left again on the 13th; and arrived at Portsmouth April 22., after an absence of nearly five years. The usual court-martial having been held to enquire into the loss of the *Sircies*, Captain Hunter, his officers and crew, were honourably acquitted.

Soon after his return to England, Lord Howe having taken the command of the channel fleet, and hoisted his flag on board the *Queen Charlotte*, Captain Hunter solicited permission to serve in that ship as a volunteer: in which situation he continued until Governor Phillip's ill health occasioned his resignation of the government of New South Wales, when Captain Hunter was appointed to succeed to the government of that distant colony, and sailed from England on the 14th of January, 1795. His services there cannot be detailed in this place; we must therefore be content with observing, that the advancement of the settlement to the state of perfection which it now exhibits, was chiefly owing to his endeavours. He returned to England in 1801.

Towards the close of the summer of 1804, Captain Hunter was appointed to the command of the *Venerable*, of seventy-four guns, attached to the channel fleet. On the evening of the 24th of November following, when turning out of Torbay, a man fell overboard, which occasioned a boat to be lowered down for the purpose of recovering him. The *Venerable*, from her sails being occasionally kept aback, and filled at intervals to clear other ships, and from the picking up of the boat, became somewhat embayed; and the weather, at that time, being exceedingly thick, prevented the shore from being seen, although the soundings gave no indication of danger.

Without entering too much into particulars, it will be ne-

cessary to observe, that the ship struck on the rocks off Paignton Cliff, about eight o'clock P. M., and soon after bilged. The masts were immediately cut away, and signals of distress made, by firing all the guns that were serviceable; which had the good effect of causing the *Impetueux* and *Goliath* to put back to give relief. The boats were immediately sent; and the crew were ordered to quit the wreck, and consult their safety as well as they could. The presence of mind displayed in the conduct of Captain Hunter exceeded all praise.

About midnight the wind had increased to a perfect gale, right in the bay, which occasioned a tremendous surf to break between the wreck and the shore, although the distance could have been no more than thirty yards. A line was flung on shore, and taken hold of by some people who were there; but, most unfortunately, those men who endeavoured to save themselves that way were drowned in the attempt.

This was a very awful period to Captain Hunter, and those who remained with him; for all hopes of safety were nearly exhausted; the weather, at that juncture, making it very improbable that the boats could any longer approach the wreck with a prospect of success. The fore part of the ship was under water, and every moment threatened her total destruction. Boats were now observed coming to their assistance with great and necessary caution. The captain, officers, and a few men, amounting in all to about twenty, who had continued on the wreck from a religious sense of duty, availed themselves of this opportunity of quitting it; but it became then a subject of deliberation, which should go first. At length the officers persuaded their worthy commander to take the lead, and to save his life; and he was immediately followed by them from knotted ropes over the stern and quarters, leaving behind them (lamentable to relate!) five or six seamen, who, in an intoxicated state, forfeited their lives through their improper conduct.

On Captain Hunter getting on board the *Impetueux*, which was the nearest of the two ships, day-light appeared, and not a vestige of the wreck was to be seen; for she had entirely

gone to pieces. By this unfortunate event, he lost his clothes, books, charts, instruments of navigation, &c. Some few articles were indeed picked up along the shore, but in such a damaged state as to be nearly unfit for use.

The *Impetueux* and *Goliath* having arrived at Plymouth with the officers and men of the *Venerable*, a court-martial was assembled there, to enquire into the loss of that ship. Of this court the late Lord Collingwood sat as president; and, after a mature deliberation, Captain Hunter, &c. were acquitted of all blame on the occasion.

He soon afterwards presented a memorial to the Lords of the Admiralty, praying a remuneration for the loss of his property. This, however, could not be acceded to: it seemed that either a want of precedent, or no regulation existing on that subject, prevented the board from complying with the request.

Subsequent to this event Captain Hunter was appointed to superintend the payment of ships of war at Portsmouth; which situation he held until advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, October 2. 1807. He was made a vice-admiral, July 31. 1810; but, we believe, never hoisted his flag.

The vice-admiral died in Judd-street, New Road, March 13. 1821, in his eighty-third year.

VIII.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR DAVID DUNDAS, G. C. B.

A PRIVY COUNSELLOR, GOVERNOR OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL,
COLONEL OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS,
AND OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

GENERAL Sir David Dundas, the subject of the present memoir, was born near Edinburgh, in or about the year 1735. His father, who was a respectable merchant, had several children beside the subject of this notice.

Mr. Dundas began life as a medical man, but so early as the year 1752, he gave up his profession, and entered on his military career, under the auspices of his general, David Watson, quartermaster-general, under His Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland. This officer was an able engineer; he made a survey of the Highlands of Scotland, and planned and inspected the military road through it, now so justly renowned. To this relation, young Dundas was appointed an assistant, and had the further advantage of having for his coadjutor the celebrated William Roy, since quartermaster-general, in Great Britain: as Roy was skilled in mathematics, it may naturally be supposed, that Dundas derived much information from such a colleague.

To his appointment in the quartermaster-general's department, was added a commission in the engineers, his lieutenancy bearing date the 3d of January, 1756. His uncle was, at this time, the senior captain of the corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army.

In 1759, when Colonel Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, obtained a letter of service to raise a regiment of dragoons,

called, at that time, the First Light Dragoons, and since, His Majesty's, or Fifteenth Regiment, Lieutenant Dundas was appointed to a troop of it. With that gallant corps, which has repeatedly distinguished itself wherever employed, he embarked for Germany; and on Colonel Elliott's being put on the staff in that country, he acted as his aid-de-camp.

When the British cabinet determined upon adopting the plans of the great Lord Chatham, by attacking the Spanish foreign settlements, among which the Havannah was the principal, General Elliott was appointed to the staff, under the command of that exalted officer, the Earl of Albermarle, who was recommended for this expedition by His Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland. With General Elliott, Captain Dundas embarked as his aid-de-camp. After the reduction of the island of Cuba, in 1762, he returned with the General to England, and remained as aid-de-camp, till he received the majority of the Fifteenth Dragoons, on the 28th of May, 1770. From that corps he was appointed to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the second regiment of horse, on the Irish establishment, now the Fifteenth Dragoon Guards, which he immediately joined.

Although General Watson was far from being rich himself, his nephew was much indebted to the favour and patronage of the general's military and ministerial friends. Through them he procured a staff appointment in Ireland, as quarter-master-general, and by the same interest, at the Castle of Dublin, he obtained leave to sell his commission in the horse, while he was allowed, at the same time, to retain his rank in the army. The staff appointment he also kept, and some time after exchanged it for the adjutant-generalship, which, perhaps, he was better adapted for by his tactical pursuits. In February, 1781, he obtained the rank of colonel, in consequence of the latter appointment.

Shortly after the peace of 1783, Frederic King of Prussia, having ordered a grand review of the whole of his forces, the curiosity and attention of military men were excited by the preparation for so splendid an exhibition. Colonel Dundas

applied for leave to be present on this occasion; which being granted, he repaired to the plains of Potsdam, and there, as may well be supposed, laid the foundation of his system of discipline, to be afterwards matured by observation and diligent consideration. This journey, moreover, enabled him to acquire a knowledge of the German language, so useful to an officer, and a thorough acquaintance with the military etiquette and interior economy of an army. On his return, the leisure hours from his staff appointment were employed in arranging his system of tactics for the press; from which it issued, in 1788, under the title of "Principles of Military Movements; chiefly applicable to Infantry."

In 1790, Colonel Dundas was promoted to the rank of major-general, and appointed colonel to the twenty-second regiment of infantry, on the 2d of April of the following year, on which he gave up the adjutant-generalship of Ireland.

His Majesty, to whom General Dundas dedicated his work, having been pleased to approve of it, directed it to be arranged and adopted for the use of the army; in June, 1792. It was accordingly printed under the title of, "Rules and Regulations for the Formations, Field Exercises, and Movements of His Majesty's Forces," with an injunction, that this system should "be strictly followed and adhered to, without any deviation whatsoever; and such orders as are found to interfere with, or counteract their effect or operation, are to be considered as hereby cancelled and annulled."

The principles on which these regulations were formed are, in marching, to preserve just distances, particularly the leading divisions, on which every movement depends; forming good lines; changing fronts by *échelon* movements; wheeling by divisions from column; and, at all times, marching either in ordinary or quick time, by cadenced steps.

A late writer, to whom the army is much indebted for the elucidation of General Dundas's work, says, that till these rules and regulations were published, and directed to be followed, we never had any general system of discipline ordered by authority to be implicitly complied with; on the contrary,

(a few review regulations excepted,) every commander-in-chief adopted or invented such manœuvres as were thought proper. Neither was the manual exercise the same in all regiments, nor marching in slow and quick time properly regulated: the consequences of which were, that when two or three regiments met in the same garrison, or camp, they could not act in brigade or line, till the general officer commanding, established a temporary uniform system.

Uniform, however, as this system of tactics is, yet it was far from meeting with the approbation of military men in general, when first promulgated; some thought that the manœuvres were too complex, and others that they were not sufficiently explained. To obviate these, Captain Reide published the work just alluded to; his intentions, to use his own words, being “to shew the principles on which the present system of tactics is formed in a plain and perspicuous point of view; as the rules laid down in the book published by authority are not sufficiently explanatory, tending sometimes rather to confuse than elucidate.”

The “Rules and Regulations for the Cavalry” were also planned by General Dundas; so that the army has been more indebted to this officer than any other, from the days of General Bland (who published the first regular system in our language) down to the present time. General Dundas’s original work “on Military Movements” is now out of print; but the “Rules and Regulations” are in the hands of every person, having gone through several editions, and being sold publicly.

On the commencement of the late war, General Dundas was put on the staff; and in the autumn of 1793 he was sent to command a body of troops at Toulon. While we were in possession of that place, it was determined by Admiral Lord Hood and General O’Hara, who had joined the army there from Gibraltar, to dislodge the French from the heights of Arens, on which they had erected a battery of heavy cannon, and from whence Buonaparte, who commanded it, annoyed the town and citadel exceedingly. For this service General

Dundas was selected, having under his command two thousand three hundred British and allies. The approaches to the French lines were very strong and intricate: he had a bridge to cross, to march through olive-plantations, and ascend a hill cut in vine terraces; yet, under all these disadvantages, he succeeded in taking the battery, on the 20th of November. The French, however, who were very strong, attacked the assailants, and dispossessed them of it; in consequence of which, General Dundas was obliged to fall back on the town. Governor O'Hara, who had promised Lord Hood not to go out of the lines, thinking to retrieve the fortune of the day, ventured too far, and was wounded and taken prisoner.

As Toulon was found untenable, from the heights being in possession of the Republicans, Lord Hood judged it prudent to embark the troops and sail for Corsica. On the 24th of January, 1794, they accordingly left the bay of Hieres, when they consisted of the following British regiments: second battalion of the royals, eleventh, twenty-fifth, thirtieth, fiftieth, fifty-first, and sixty-ninth, with a body of artillery, making in all about 4,400 men; there were beside some Neapolitans, emigrants, &c. On their arrival off Corsica, they landed to the westward of Mortilla Point, and took possession of a height that overlooked the tower of the same name. The latter was immediately invested and taken, after an obstinate resistance, on the 10th of February.

Some difference of opinion, it is said, having prevailed between the admiral and the general, the latter repaired to England, and was afterwards succeeded in the command of the forces by the Hon. Lieutenant-General (the late Sir Charles) Stewart.

Shortly after his return, General Dundas was sent to the Continent, to serve under his Royal Highness the Duke of York. In the brilliant action of the 10th of May, 1794, at Tournay, General Dundas distinguished himself greatly. During the unfortunate retreat through Holland, he bore a very active part, particularly on the 30th of December, in taking

Tuyt, where the French were strongly posted. To arrive at this town, it was necessary to proceed along a road flanked by a number of batteries, planted on the isle Bommel, while the place itself was surrounded by a strong barricade. All these obstacles were surmounted; and notwithstanding the great superiority of the Republicans, they were forced from their posts, and obliged to cross the river Wahal with great loss of men and cannon. On the 8th of January following he was again successful near Buern, when part of his brigade, under Lord Cathcart, drove eight hundred of the enemy before them with great slaughter. On General Harcourt's return to England, the command of the remains of the British army devolved on General Dundas; and, in consequence of the severity of the weather, the allies now quitted the Dutch territory. He afterwards fixed his head-quarters at Delmenhorst and Rethen, in the neighbourhood of Bremen, rather than in that city, where the morals of the younger officers might be exposed to temptations; though it must be allowed that the police of Bremen may vie with that of any city in Europe in point of regularity and good order. The gallant remnant of the British army at length embarked at the mouth of a creek near Bremerlehe, on the 14th of April; and the fleet, consisting of upwards of two hundred sail, cleared the Weser on the 24th of the same month, and General Dundas returned to England.

In December 1795 he was removed from the command of the twenty-second foot to that of the seventh dragoons. He was also appointed governor of Languard fort. On the resignation of General Morrison from ill health, General Dundas was nominated quartermaster-general of the British army in 1797. General Morrison had held this office for thirty years, and his Majesty was pleased to allow the veteran five pounds *per diem* for life; which, however, he did not long enjoy, as he died in 1799.

When the army embarked for an expedition to Holland in 1797, Dundas was one of the general officers selected by his royal highness the commander-in-chief; and in all the

principal engagements in that country he had his full share; particularly those of Bergen and Alkmaar, on the 2d and 6th of October. With respect to the first mentioned, his royal highness in his official dispatches to government says, "The points where this well-fought action was principally contested were sustained by the British columns under those distinguished officers, General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and Lieutenant-general Dundas; whose exertions, as well as the gallantry of the brave troops they led, cannot have been surpassed by any former instance of British valour."

On the lamented death of General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, General Dundas succeeded him in the command of the second or North British dragoons, a corps which will ever be held in the highest point of view. He also succeeded him in the government of Forts George and Augustus in North Britain.

In the summer of 1801 he was second in command under the commander-in-chief of the grand army which was formed on Bagshot heath, where near 25,000 men were assembled. General Dundas took uncommon pains in disciplining this fine army, by having it out twice a day. His majesty and the royal family, when it was reviewed, gave him the highest praise for his exertions.

On the 12th of March, in 1803, he resigned quarter-master-generalship, and was put on the staff as second in command under his royal highness the Duke of York. His majesty was pleased also, as a particular mark of his royal regard, to invest him with the riband of the order of the Bath; and, on the 1st of June, he, with many of the knights, was installed in King Henry the Seventh's chapel. A grand ball and supper were given at Ranelagh on the third of the same month, which cost the junior officers seven thousand pounds.

As a reward for his many and important services, General Dundas was appointed, in 1804, governor of Chelsea Hospital, and a knight of the most honourable order of the Bath. On the 18th March, 1809, he succeeded the Duke of York as commander-in-chief of the forces; which situation he held

two years, to the entire satisfaction of his sovereign and the army. About the same time he became a privy counsellor, and colonel of the 95th regiment. The next and last mark of the royal favour which Sir David received was the command of the first dragoon guards, which he held till his demise, Feb. 18. 1820.

No. IX.

THOMAS DUNHAM WHITAKER, LL.D.

F. R. S. AND F. S. A.

THIS able topographer was born June 8th, 1759, in the parsonage-house of Rainham, Norfolk, which is the subject of a singular story recorded by Sir Henry Spelman. In the reign of Charles I. Sir Roger Townsend, purposing to rebuild his house at Rainham, conveyed a large quantity of stones for the purpose, from the ruins of Croxford Abbey in the neighbourhood. These stones, as often as any attempt was made to build them up in this unhallowed edifice, obstinately gave way. The owner next tried them in the construction of a bridge, the arch of which in like manner suddenly shrunk. He then piously determined to apply them to the re-building of the parsonage-house, where they quietly remained until about the year 1764, when they were once more removed by the late Viscount, afterwards Marquis, Townsend, to another place; and the site of the original manse, of which the foundations are still visible, north-west from the church, was taken into the park. The strange wanderings of this *Casa Santa* are now probably at an end. The father of Dr. Whitaker was, in 1759, curate of that parish; but his elder brother dying unmarried in the beginning of the following year, he removed, October 3. 1760, to his paternal house at Holme, which had never been out of the occupation of the family from the reign of Henry VI.

In November, 1766, the subject of the present sketch was placed under the care of the Rev. John Shaw, of Rochdale, an excellent grammarian and instructor. In 1771 he fell into such an ill state of health as rendered him incapable of any

steady attention to books until 1774, when he was placed in the family of the Rev. William Sheepshanks, at Grassington in Craven. In the November of that year he was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he went to reside October 3. 1775. In November, 1780, he took the degree of LL.B., intending to pursue the profession of the civil law, which he studied for two years with great attention. But in June, 1782, his father having died after a week's illness, he settled upon his paternal estate, which for upwards of thirty years he continued to improve and adorn by successive plantations.

In August, 1785, he was ordained deacon at Rosecastle, by Dr. John Law, Bishop of Clonfert; and in July of the following year received the order of priesthood from the same prelate: both without title. In 1788, having previously recovered, by a donation of 400*l.* the patronage of the chapel at Holme, which had been founded by one of his ancestors, with the aid of some liberal subscriptions he rebuilt it, the old edifice being mean and dilapidated. In 1797 he was licensed to the perpetual curacy of Holme, upon his own nomination. In July, 1799, he was qualified as a magistrate for the county of Lancaster, and the next year but one for the West Riding of the County of York. At the Cambridge commencement 1801, he completed the degree of LL.D.; and in the month of January, 1809, was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the vicarage of Whalley, the great object of his wishes. For this favour, besides his Grace's own generous disposition to reward a stranger who had written a history of the parish, he was also indebted to the recommendation of that learned and excellent prelate Dr. Cleaver, formerly his diocesan, and at that time Bishop of Bangor, to whose many instances of friendly attention Dr. Whitaker has frequently alluded in his writings with gratitude and respect. In 1818 he was presented with the valuable living of Blackburn, in Lancashire. He married Lucy, daughter of Thomas Thoresby, Esq. of Leeds, a kinsman to the celebrated antiquary of that name, who still survives him, and by whom he

has left three sons and one daughter, having lost a daughter in 1816, and his eldest son the subsequent year, in consequence of a fall from his horse. The doctor is said never to have recovered the shock occasioned by this unfortunate catastrophe. He died at the vicarage-house, Blackburn, December 18. 1821. The following character of Dr. Whitaker is from the pen of a gentleman to whom he was intimately known.

As a literary man, in which character he is most generally, though perhaps not most deservedly known, he was distinguished not less for industry and acuteness in research, accuracy of reasoning, and extent of knowledge, than warmth of imagination and vigour of style. To the study of English antiquities, which the lovers of Greek and Roman lore too often affect to despise as barbarous and uninteresting, he brought a rich store of classical information, and, what is of much rarer occurrence, a correct and classical taste; and when to these we add the knowledge of such modern languages as throw most light on the subject, an intimate acquaintance with the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic dialects, on which our own is chiefly founded, and the habit of close attention to those numerous traces they have left in the rude tongue of the people around him, it may be admitted that few champions have appeared in the arena of antiquarian warfare more completely armed for the field. He must, indeed, be considered as having mainly contributed to the revival of a school in topography, which had well nigh become extinct. In the days of Leland and Camden, the fathers of this delightful study, it was thought no sin for an antiquary to be a man of genius and letters, and we find this ground occupied by the very first scholars of the age: but in succeeding times, the race had greatly degenerated; and a fell array of county and local historians might be produced, the heaviness of whose matter is only exceeded by the dulness of their manner, and whose dense folios will be found to contain little beside transcripts of parish registers, title-deeds, public records, and monumental inscriptions, not often pos-

sessing even the merit of accurately representing their originals. Did an erratic antiquary now and then forsake the beaten track, making ever so slight pretensions to brilliancy of imagination or warmth of feeling, he was looked upon by his brethren as one whose levity was altogether inconsistent with the gravity of the corps, and whose light weapons were calculated to injure rather than benefit the cause; like a young divine, who should exhibit symptoms of wit before the convocation, or a knight errant who would break the ranks of a regular army to tilt and be slain for the honour of his lady. The natural consequence was, that the dulness of the whole brotherhood became proverbial: they were supposed to occupy the humblest place in the scale of literary existence; a step, perhaps, above the penmen of the counting-house, but very far below the lowest pretenders to literature in any other department. The possible utility of their pursuits in the illustration of history, manners, and the arts, was quite overlooked by themselves and others. If they were ever praised, it was for patience and industry: but even this scanty tribute was often withheld by those who did not hesitate to profit by their pains. From this degraded state it is not too much to say, that the historian of Whalley, Craven, and Richmondshire, has redeemed his favourite study; and to him we are chiefly indebted, if it has in modern times been discovered, that topography may be united with the keenest relish for natural beauty, with the most devoted attachment to the fine arts, with the grave contemplation of the moralist, the edifying labours of the biographer, and the loftiest flights of the bard. Nor will this merit be denied him, though the advocates of the old system may now and then triumph in a trifling inaccuracy, or raise the hue and cry against the inordinate ambition that would pant after higher honours than that of having compiled an index to a record office—that would aspire to the distinction of being *read*, and be but ill content with the immortality of resting in a library, to be produced only on the transfer of a manor, the proof of a pedigree, or the sale of an advowson. But topography,

though the favourite, was by no means the only, station he occupied; and in addition to the acknowledged works by which these minor claims on public regard are supported, the Quarterly Review owed some of its most distinguished articles to his pen; and his speech on the public distresses, delivered at a meeting in Blackburn, may be instanced as a specimen of sound reasoning, calculated long to survive the particular occasion that called it forth.

In the fields of verse he never rambled, though no man could better appreciate the merits of poetry, or more readily transfuse its chief graces into his own compositions. His style was nervous, yet elegant; concise, yet fluent; averse to the modern barbarisms and affectation which degrade the English tongue, but never hesitating to naturalize a foreign word, so it were of respectable origin, and would conform to the usages of its adopted country. In the use of simile and quotation he was remarkably happy; but, above all, excelled in the faculty of painting (if it may be so called) the object before him — of seizing at once the chief features, whether of scenery, architecture, or human character; and by a few well-chosen epithets, or by one masterly stroke, conveying a rapid but finished picture to the mind. In this respect he strongly resembled Camden; and, had the custom of publishing in a learned language prevailed now, as it did in the Elizabethan age, we have reason to suppose, from his little work, "*De Motu per Britanniam civico,*" &c. that he would not have fallen short of that great master in his Latin style. To his characteristic warmth, however, the defects as well as the merits of his works may be mainly ascribed: nor is it to be wondered, that though for the most part no less accurate than vivid in his ideas, his rapidity should now and then have overlooked an object worthy of notice, or represented it in a manner which a second glance would infallibly have corrected; that in his opposition to principle, he should occasionally have appeared somewhat too unsparing of persons; and that his zeal, when counteracted by those with whom reason and authority had about equal weight,

should sometimes have defeated its own object, where partial concession, and a more conciliatory tone, might have prevailed.

His theological works were confined to the publication of occasional sermons; but he had the enviable art of making every literary undertaking subservient to the great interests of religion and morality, without violating the proprieties of the subject in hand; an object which certainly no clergyman should suffer to escape his view, whatever be the lighter studies or amusements he may think proper to indulge.

In this character, indeed, Dr. Whitaker was most exemplary. Placed in situations which gave him a sort of episcopal superintendance over a district no less than thirty miles in extreme length, nearly the same in breadth, containing twenty-four dependent chapelries, and occupied by more than 100,000 inhabitants, he exercised this important influence in a manner which might well have become a still wider sphere of labour. In his appointments to the chapels which came under his own immediate patronage, he was ever actuated by the purest and most disinterested motives; nor could any practicable scheme for promoting the temporal or spiritual welfare of his parishioners be proposed to him, which did not meet his ready concurrence and active co-operation. More frequently, indeed, these plans originated with himself; and while he was thus enabled to place around him a body of zealous and useful clergy, his own conduct in the discharge of his more personal functions furnished an excellent model to all. To this part of his character ample justice has been done during his life-time, in that depository for ancient lore, the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

His discourses partook largely of the peculiarities already noticed in his other works: they had the same fire, the same strength and fluency of language, the same acuteness of reasoning and originality of illustration, the same happy use of ornament; but they were also so perfectly simple, and intelligible to the humblest of his auditors, and delivered with eloquence so natural and impressive, that though far from

courting popularity, he never failed to attract overflowing congregations.

But the principles which regulated his whole conduct as a clergyman cannot be better expressed than in his own words: "The dispensation of the Gospel has been committed to me within a certain district, and under certain forms and limitations. I owe, under the most solemn obligations, obedience to my immediate superiors in the church, and conformity to all its established rules: here I have no option; I eat my bread on that condition; if I transgress it, I am a dishonest man. I see, indeed, the genuine doctrines of my own church entirely neglected by some of its ministers, and mingled with fanaticism, democracy, and other poisonous combinations, by others; nevertheless, I know them to be the word of truth. I will, by God's grace, not reject, but separate them from these admixtures; preach them boldly, yet rationally; and if in so doing my motives are mistaken, my principles decried, and myself am classed with a sect to which I do not belong, I will bear my cross in patience." These observations occur in a note to the *History of Whalley*, p. 389., the whole of which is well deserving the attention of all friends of the establishment, and merits a more general circulation than the particular object of the work is likely to afford. It has, I believe, seldom happened, that men so gifted for the pulpit and the press, have as successfully interchanged the retirement of the study for the more active walks of life; but with all the aversion to minute calculation, and the detail of mechanical arrangement, which the most abstracted student could have expressed, no man could more practically weigh the merits of an extended plan; and with nerves that shrunk at the very shadow of trivial and imaginary danger, none could more firmly encounter its real form, when duty led the way. Composition, also, with him required little or no effort; and while he could dictate his most finished descriptions on the spot, or lay up in the solitude of a morning walk abundant employment for the too tardy pen, many a track was recovered from the encroachments of time, which

his activity never allowed to remain long uncultured. Hence he was no less busily employed in the preservation of old, and the erection of new churches, throughout his parishes, than in providing for the furtherance of the great objects to which they were dedicated; nor could the trustees of the parliamentary fund lately applied to those purposes have selected a more active and useful associate. Blessed early in life with the possession of a patrimonial estate, to which he was ever enthusiastically attached, he became a planter and improver on no narrow scale; and in this profitable and patriotic pursuit, received the gold medal of the Society of Arts, while more than half a million of trees, rising gradually beneath his hand, gave grace and dignity to the rugged scenery around him. To watch their growth and beauty was the frequent solace of his lighter hours; and when at his last visit to the Holme, declining health admonished him that he should see them no more, he calmly selected one of the comeliest of his own planting to be the depository of his mortal remains.

In a district where the non-residence or extinction of the ancient gentry had much weakened the civilizing influence of polished manners on the humbler classes of society, and even the restraints of law were but feebly exerted, the office of a magistrate for which his education and pursuits had so well qualified him, was accepted as a duty, and, at Holme, might have been exercised with unmixed pleasure to himself, and advantage to others: but transplanted into the midst of a manufacturing population, at a time when sedition and blasphemy were unusually prevalent, and the poison of a system, whose evils he had from the first foretold and resisted, was fermenting to its utmost height of malignity, the conscientious discharge of his duty, rewarded as it was by the approbation of his sovereign, and the warm thanks* of his neighbours and countrymen, was attended with sacrifices which his friends and the lovers of literature may be excused for think-

* A magnificent service of plate was given to him by the inhabitants of Blackburn, in testimony of their gratitude and respect, on the 23d of April, 1821.

ing almost too great, even in the best of causes—the suspension of those calmer studies in which he delighted; and, as it may be feared, the introduction of that distressing disorder to which he fell a victim.

Adorned with these accomplishments, as an author, a clergyman, a subject, and a man, and endowed by nature and age with a commanding person, a venerable and expressive countenance, and a peculiarly animated eye, he seemed to possess the faculty of impressing his own image on the mind no less vividly than the features of landscape were depicted by his pen. An image which no one who has once beheld him in the pulpit, amidst the trophies of antiquity, or in the peaceful seclusion of domestic life, will ever be able to efface from recollection.

He was sometimes accused of severity. But morose, indeed, must he be, who will not make allowance for delicate health, and a highly nervous constitution, which times of insubordination, of turbulence, and disaffection, constantly kept in a state of irritation. Piety and modest worth ever found in him a protector and friend. The vanity of ignorance, or the presumption of the upstart, he held in equal contempt. If he were severe, he was, to use his own words, “*Sola in vitia asper.*” In the company of a few select friends, his conversation was of a very superior cast; full of acute remarks, of argument, or of anecdote: *Modo tristi, sæpe jocoso.*

To affectation, to disguise, or to hypocrisy, his heart was an utter stranger. His knowledge of the Scriptures, of the fathers, of history, and of antiquities, was most profound. His extempore eloquence in the pulpit was rapid, energetic, and impressive. His language was so terse, so correct, and, at the same time, so elegant, that the most learned and polished audience could not but admire it.

Nec fecundia deserit hunc, nec lucidus ordo.

A curious speculation is indulged in by Dr. Whitaker, in his excellent “History of the Deanery of Craven, in Yorkshire,” as to the probability that Henry, Lord Clifford, the first Earl of Cumberland, was the hero of the beautiful ballad

of the "Nut-brown Maid." Dr. Whitaker observes, that this young nobleman was, during his father's life, led by the extravagance of the court into pecuniary embarrassments. "The methods," he adds, "which this high-spirited young man took to supply his necessities is characteristic of the times. Instead of resorting to Jews and money-lenders, computing the value of his father's life, and raising great sums by anticipation, methods which are better suited to the calm unenterprising dissipation of the present age, Henry Clifford turned *outlaw*, assembled a band of dissolute followers, harassed the religious houses, beat their tenants, and forced the inhabitants of whole villages to take sanctuary in their churches.

"I hope" Dr. W. observes in a note, "it will be thought no extravagant conjecture, that Henry Clifford was the hero of the 'Nut-brown Maid.' That beautiful poem was first printed in 1521; and from the word *spleen*, which was introduced into the English language by the study of the Greek physicians, it could not have been written long before. Little, perhaps, can be inferred from the general qualification of an outlaw's skill in archery, '*Such an archere as men say that ye be,*' compared with the circumstance of the Earl of Cumberland's providing himself with all the apparatus of the bow: but when *The Man* specifically describes *Westmoreland* as his *heritage*, we must either suppose the whole story to be a fiction, or refer it to one of the wild adventures of Henry Clifford, who really led the life of an outlaw within ten years of the time. The *great lynage* of the lady may well agree with lady Percy; and what is more probable than that this wild young man, among his other feats, may have lurked in the forests of the Percy family, and won the lady's heart under a disguise, which he had taken care to assure her, concealed a knight? That the rank of the parties is inverted in the ballad may be considered as nothing more than a decent veil of poetical fiction thrown over a recent and well-known fact. The barony of Westmoreland was the inheritance of Henry Clifford alone."

The following interesting paper we have extracted from an improved edition of Dr. Whitaker's History of Whalley.

Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of Domestic Architecture.

A general history of English œconomies, if executed with taste and spirit, would be an amusing and interesting work. The following observations embrace only the subject of a single though important chapter in such a volume, extend merely over a remote provincial district, and are animated by little more than an ardent desire of investigating every appearance which can illustrate the manners of our ancestors.

Into what recesses of their native woods the inclemency of this climate drove the Sentantii, what caves they scooped out of the earth, or what cabins they framed for shelter, it were now as idle to enquire as it would be to investigate where the foxes of those days burrowed, or the ravens built their nests. Their attempts to lodge or secure themselves were slight and indolent: in fact they were careless of self-accommodation; and at a time when whole tribes must have been convoked to rear the massy columns of a temple, they seem to have had no conception of the use of stone in the construction of a dwelling, or even for the purposes of fortification. Superstition is evidently the first and most active principle in the mind of a savage.

What was the general style and disposition of Roman villas, we know; and those which had been extended round the common centre of Coccium, if any such there were, would only differ from those of Italy as the first erections of a planter in America vary from the house and offices of an English gentleman at home.

The Saxons among us, without even the exception of churches, built universally with wood. It is therefore no wonder that after the lapse of eight centuries, every memorial of such structures should have perished. Besides, their houses, with some exceptions, adapted to their general habits, would be rude, and low, and small.

After the Conquest, our native forests remaining with little diminution, the use of wood in the construction of houses continued to be general; and the first deviation from this practice was introduced by the example of kernelling and embattling manor-houses, of which we shall speak hereafter. It is difficult to assign with exactness the æra of buildings which have no inscribed dates, and of whose erection there are no records; but perhaps we may refer the oldest specimens of architecture in wood now remaining among us, to the time of Edward the First. Instances of this style are found alike in the halls of some ancient manor-houses and their gigantic barns, which are little more rude than the other. The peculiar marks by which they are distinguished are these: the whole structure has been originally a frame of wood-work, independent of walls, the principals consisting of deep flat beams of massy oak, naturally curved, and of which each pair seems to have been sawed out of the same trunk; these spring from the ground, and form a bold Gothic arch overhead; the spars rest upon a wall-plate, as that is again sustained by horizontal spars, grooved into the principals. It was then of no consequence that such erections consumed great quantities of the finest ship-timber; and indeed the appearance of one of these rooms is precisely that of the hull of a great ship inverted, and seen from within. Specimens of this most ancient style, in perfection, are the old hall of the manor-house of Samlesbury, and the Lawsing Stedes barn, at Whalley. In the reign of Henry IV. we have a specimen in the hall at Radcliff, of a deviation from this primitive model: there the principals have two springers; one from the ground, another from a rude capital about eight feet from the ground; but the square of the building is considerably raised, and the arch encroaches less upon the apartment within. The style of architecture in wood evidently kept pace with that in stone; and when in the time of Henry VII. the arch in stone-work became broader and more depressed in the centre, a correspondent change was introduced in our ancient timber-buildings. Wooden posterns, indeed, still

descended to the ground; but they were now become perpendicular, and square, and fluted, from the top; and those elegant and ornamental rafters continued to rest on a wall-plate. Thus the idea of a complete frame, independently of the walls, was still preserved; but the low basement story of stone sometimes to be observed in our most ancient buildings, now advanced to the square, though the cross-pikes are generally of wood. This precisely describes the hall of Little Milton, and another noble specimen of somewhat later date, the west wing of Samlesbury Hall, built by Sir Thomas Southworth, A. D. 1532; of which the outer wall, however, is of brick, and the earliest specimen of that material with which I am acquainted, in the compass of this work. The wood employed in the construction of this last mansion must have laid prostrate a forest; and while the principal timbers were carved with great elegance, and the compartments of the roof painted with figures of saints; while the outsides of the building are adorned with profile heads of wood, cut in bold relief, with huge medallions; it is curious to observe that the inner doors are without a pannel or a lock, and have always been opened, like those of modern cottages, with a latch and string. I am not sure the pannelling in wainscot was introduced before the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is also remarkable that the boards of the upper floors, which are indeed massy planks, instead of crossing, lie parallel to the joists, as if disdaining to be indebted to the other for support.

Immediately on the disuse of timber-buildings, the obtuse arched roof was exploded, and a flat roof, divided into square compartments by contignations of wood, was introduced, and continued in halls more than a century after. Here, however, for a time, the cross-timbers were fluted, and the light perforated springers occasioned the transition to be less observed. These were afterwards succeeded by plain sockets of stone, and the mouldings omitted.

The general decay of native woods occasioned an universal disuse of this material in buildings, about the latter end of Henry the Eighth's time. The first instance of an entire hall-

house of brick and stone is Stubble, near Rochdale, unquestionably of that period; and in the reign of Elizabeth, which was a new æra of domestic architecture, numbers of old timber-halls having gone to decay, were replaced by strong and plain mansions of stone, still remaining.

This may suffice to explain the general style in which our ancient mansions were constructed, and the materials of which they were composed.

We will now consider more particularly their different classes, and appropriate forms. The mansions of our forefathers may be arranged according to the descending scale of society, in the following order :

I. The castle; II. The castlet, peel, or tower; III. The ancient unembattled manor-house; IV. The greater and less embattled mansion of Queen Elizabeth and James the First; V. The ordinary hall-house; VI. The farm-house; VII. The cottage. Of the first enough has been said, both in this work and many others. With respect to the second, independently of the incursions of the Scots, who frequently penetrated in their marauding excursions to the south of Chitheroe or Whalley, in times of turbulence and bloodshed, when family feuds often ended in slaughter, the lord of a manor, or considerable land-holder, would frequently deem himself unsafe in the protection of an ordinary dwelling-house, even against a neighbour. Such was the origin of the castlet, tower, or peel, of which we have several instances remaining, as others are preserved by tradition.

Of this kind, and erected unquestionably with this view, is the south wing of Townley, extremely strong, and, till lately, furnished with the corbels of a machicolation. Another specimen was the tower, and probably the older castle of Hapton. Another was the tower of Bearnshaw, in Huddersfield, though near the verge of Cleniger, of which there are some remains. Hellefield Peel, in Craven, was a complete specimen of this style. Such, in short, were the border-houses in general: single towers, that is, of several stories, contrived for the reception of cattle beneath, and a family above.

and well calculated for resistance against a sudden assault by a small number of defendants.

III. Of the ancient embattled manor-house. — With whatever material these mansions were constructed, all agreed in one circumstance, that they surrounded a quadrangle, as they were generally defended by a moat. The last precaution supplied the want of strength in their walls and gates. The quadrangular style of building, probably derived from the general form of Roman villas in Britain, and adopted by our Saxon ancestors, was copied and extended in the cloistered courts of monasteries, colleges, and hospitals; indeed, in all erections of which the object was not so much defence as sequestration and partial refinement. Mr. Whitaker (*Hist. of Manchester*, vol. ii. 4to.) has given a well-imagined sketch of an early baronial mansion, which exactly coincides with this idea; and he has discovered, in the ancient parsonage of Manchester, the remains of a similar structure. “The quadrangular form (as he truly observes) was the unvarying economy of such houses;” and it seems to have included, with greater attention to convenience than to delicacy, at least in some instances, the barns, stables, and other offices; —

Et pecus et dominos communi clauderet umbrâ.

The manor-house of Alvethana appears from the foundation to have been quadrangular; as it was certainly moated. Salisbury Hall, constructed partly of wood and partly of stone, has been quadrangular also. Radcliff Tower has already been considered; and Samlesbury, of which only two sides now appear.

Of the same form have been many of the most opulent parsonage-houses in England, emulating, at an humble distance, the monastic or collegiate style; to which the taste and habits of their builders would naturally direct them.

The only specimen in the neighbourhood of a true baronial residence, with an upper and base court, is Haughton Tower, which crowns the summit of its lofty ridge, and, from its extent, appears at a distance almost like a fortified town.

Here the stables and other offices of the farm constitute the lower court, in exact conformity to Andrew Borde's directions for the construction of great houses, 1542.

IV. Next is the embattled house of Elizabeth, or James I.—This was of two kinds, the greater and the less: one, an improvement on the rude quadrangle; the other, an expansion of the ancient castles: one lustrous and magnificent, with deep projecting bow-windows; the other, lofty, square, compact; and both proving themselves to be the work of tranquil times, at liberty to sacrifice strength to convenience, and security to sunshine. Of such houses it is a well-known complaint of Lord Bacon, “that one knows not where to become, to be out of the sun.”

Stonyhurst is a noble specimen of the first kind, though it has never been completed. It is at present rather more than a quadrangle, with a magnificent gateway, disgraced by two heavy modern cupolas; a large hall with a screen, and bow-windows adorned with armorial bearings in painted glass; a large “chamber of state,” now a drawing-room, a gallery and chapel; beside other apartments on a grand scale. The air and effect of the whole is that of something between a castle and a college. Had the quadrangle been entire, it would have been greatly superior to the only house I have seen much resembling it, viz. Hardwick, in Derbyshire, built by the famous Countess of Shrewsbury. The era of its erection has been already ascertained.

Another example of this disposition of apartments, though infinitely inferior, is Dunkenhalgh, of which I ascribe all the additions to the old house of the Rishtons to Sir Thomas Walmsley. But the old hall, now the kitchen, if yet existing, stands upon the crooks, and is of high antiquity.

Of the second species, the parish affords a single and perfect specimen in Gawthorp, which has already been described and engraved. The characteristic accompaniments of these houses within were, huge arched fire-places in their halls and kitchens; chimney-pieces in their “chambers of state,” richly carved, and adorned with armorial bearings in wood,

stone, or alabaster, much in the style of contemporary monuments; raised hearths; long and massy tables of oak; bedsteads of the same frequently inlaid, and, from their bulk, calculated to last for centuries; portraits upon boards; and, in short, a whole system of internal ornament and accommodation, intended to resist the ravages of time, without an idea of the revolutions of fashion. One apartment, seldom omitted in houses of this rank and date, but never found in those of higher antiquity, was a long gallery for music and dancing, sometimes a hundred and fifty feet long; a proof that the hall was now beginning to be deserted. At all events, the practice of dining in these great apartments at different tables, according to the rank of the guests, was scarcely continued below the Restoration. Till that time, however, the old train of "sewers and senescalls" were mostly kept up. But the general interruption of old hospitality in great houses, occasioned by the civil wars, and afterwards by foreign manners, in consequence of the return of the royal family and their numerous dependents, occasioned a total revolution in domestic economy, and, consequently, in architecture. The great hall at Lambeth was indeed rebuilt by Archbishop Juxon, who perhaps thought the old style best became the gravity of an archiepiscopal palace; but it was probably the last specimen; and, in the reign of Charles II., the sash-window and model of the square modern house were first imported from Italy. The new taste, first introduced near the capital, gradually spread into the remotest districts. As our old mansions decayed, they were rebuilt after the new form; and those which remain have been preserved, not so much by the care, as by the desertion or extinction of the families to which they belonged. In addition to this change of style without, the introduction of mahogany about a century ago, formed a new æra in the history of internal accommodation.

Next is the ordinary hall-house; a class of buildings, of which the specimens are as numerous as the middle or lower ranks of gentry two centuries ago, and as substantial as their

old inhabitants were robust. This form is of very high antiquity, consisting of a thorough lobby, a hall, and a parlour beyond it, on one side, and kitchens and offices on the other. In this respect no change took place upon the general erection of stone houses in the reign of Elizabeth; and whoever wishes to see in what manner the inferior gentry were lodged, three or four centuries ago, will inform and congratulate himself by studying the Grange of Whalley. This is a valuable specimen; for though we know pretty well how the peer, the monk, the knight, and the lord of the manor were lodged, at that period, we should, by no other instance that I know of, have been able to form a guess at the accommodations of the next inferior rank. The general arrangement, therefore, of this building is what hath been already described. The whole rested upon crooks of the oldest form; the windows were apertures about six inches wide, not originally intended for glass; the floors of clay; the chimneys wide and open; the partitions of rude oak; the apartments, one only excepted, low and narrow. So lived our yeomanry and smaller gentry of old! and such, probably, their houses continued down to the beginning of Elizabeth; when, the forests and the old houses being generally decayed together, and a period of great tranquillity commencing, a general spirit of stone buildings in this rank began, especially in the neighbourhoods of Bromley, Fulfilledge, Rowley, and Ormerod; Hurstwood, and part of Holme, having certainly been built during this reign, as was Banktop a little earlier, and the principal part of Barcroft somewhat later. In all these, the original form was retained, though with great enlargements. On the right of the entrance was the hall, lighted usually by one *range* window; a massy table beneath; at the lower end a gallery for music, or to connect the apartments above; and a fire place, embracing in its ample span almost all the width of the room — the Christmas scene of rude and boisterous festivity; beyond was uniformly a parlour, where, till the days of our grandfathers, (on a ground-floor paved with stone, disdaining or unacquainted with the accommodation of carpets, and in an oaken

bedstead, massy as the timbers of a modern house) slept the hardy master and mistress. Here their offspring first saw the light; and here too, without a wish to change their habits, fathers and sons in succession resigned their breath. It is not unusual to see one of these apartments transformed into a modern drawing-room, where a thoughtful mind can scarcely forbear comparing the present and past; the spindled frippery of modern furniture, the frail but elegant apparatus of a tea-table, the general decorum, the equal absence of any thing to afflict or to transport, with what has been heard, or seen, or felt, within the same walls; the logs of oak, the clumsy utensils, and, above all, the tumultuous scenes of joy or sorrow, called forth, perhaps, by the birth of an heir, or the death of a husband, in minds little accustomed to restrain the ebullitions of passion.

In the windows of such houses, and their contemporary mansions of rank immediately above them, are often found remains of a painted glass, in a style which seems to have been fashionable about the beginning of the last century: they consist of arms, cyphers, figures of animals, personifications, &c., of which the drawing is extremely correct, but the colours faint and dingy, very unlike the deep and glowing tints of the foregoing centuries. These were probably of Flemish manufacture.

To complete the picture of these ancient and interesting mansions, we are to add huge barns, long and low, with bending roofs, high stone walls, grey with mosses and lichens, courts and gardens adorned with yews, or other venerable evergreens, and back-grounds formed of aged oaks, ashes, and sycamores, frequently overhanging deep glens, and inhabited by colonies of rooks.

Let it not be thought a trifling or impertinent digression, if we now take a view of the interior economy of the families who inhabited these houses, from the reign of Elizabeth down to the civil wars in the last century, or a little later. They were precisely in that station of life which James I. pronounced to be the happiest in human society, *i. e.* beneath that of a

sheriff, and above that of a constable. Their system of life was that of domestic economy in perfection. Occupying large portions of his own domain; working his land by oxen; fattening the aged, and rearing a constant supply of young ones; growing his own oats, barley, and sometimes wheat; making his own malt, and furnished often with kilns for the drying of corn at home; — the master had constant and pleasing occupations in his farm, and his cottagers regular employment under him. To these occupations the high troughs, great garners and chests, yet remaining, bear faithful witness. Within, the mistress, maid-servants, and daughters, were occupied in spinning flax for the linen of the family, which was woven at home. Cloth, if not always manufactured out of their own wool, was purchased by wholesale, and made up into clothes at home also. They had much plate, and few books, but those generally theological; yet the grammar-schools, not then perverted from their original purpose, diffused a general tincture of classical literature. Their simple way of life required little arithmetic; but they kept a rude kind of day-books, (from some of which, accompanied by rude inventories, this account has been collected,) and in the old figures, Arabic numerals not having yet been generally introduced.

The fortunes of daughters were partly paid in cattle, or even oatmeal; and the wardrobe of a wife, which was to last for life, was conveyed by oxen in a bride-wain, much adorned, and a chest enriched with carving.

This is the pleasing side of the picture. On the other hand the men were rough, and boisterous, and quarrelsome: their feasts, though generally regulated by the festivals of the church, were banquets of Lapithæ and Centaurs; but it required the economy of half a life to enable men in this rank to afford to die, for their funerals were scenes of prodigality not to be described. I have seen the accounts of an executor, in the "sober" times of the commonwealth; from which it appears that at the funeral of an ordinary gentleman, in the chapelry of Burnley, 47*l.* (more than treble that sum at pre-

sent,) were consumed almost entirely in meat and drink: ten shillings, indeed, were allowed to the preacher for a sermon, by which his congregation were no doubt well prepared to edify in the evening; and five shillings to the scholars for verses on the deceased. So low had this species of flattery (which is still continued, and sometimes brings out very elegant compositions in the universities) then descended. Still their intemperance, though enormous at some seasons, was rather periodical than constant; their farming operations would ordinarily keep them employed. They had, however, no planting, gardening, or music; some one of which, at least, country gentleman now requires. For fishing they had few opportunities; shooting flying was unknown, though nets were much in use. If they addicted themselves to hunting, which is always a social diversion, they grew idle and sottish; and their estates, not of magnitude enough to bear neglect, always went to ruin.

Next in the scale is the old farm-house, of which I could point out some specimens from three or four centuries old, supported on crooks, low, dark, and picturesque. But great numbers of these, from dates and other circumstances, appear to have been rebuilt early in the last century; and they were evidently abridgments of the hall, for in these the lower wing is completely cut off: the hall has become a "house," the screen contracted to a "speere," and the great arch supplanted by an oaken mantle-tree; but the parlour still maintains its relative situation and ancient use. In these dwellings, driven as to their last retreat, are seen many remains of ancient furniture, which have seen better houses and better days: the long table, the carved "armory," the dated wardrobe, all, when under the hands of a good housewife, bright and clean; and here, "the smoky rafters," loaded with winter provisions, and the great chests (like the cistie stiffylog) of the Welsh, crammed with oatmeal, which is calculated to outlast the year, fill the mind with pleasing ideas of rustic plenty and ancient simplicity. Happy would it be if these

blessings were always accompanied with temperance in the use, and a sense of gratitude to the Giver.

Last in this view, though first perhaps in that of humanity and religion, is the cottage, — a structure of which, frail as it is, many instances remain in the nether town of Whalley, anterior (as appears by the decisive evidence of their timbers) to the dissolution of the abbey; these are single apartments without chambers, open to their thatched roofs, and supported upon crooks. The modern dwellings of our poor, from the durable materials which compose them, are productions of more comfort than those of most other countries, to their humble inhabitants. For here are no wattled and clay-built cabins, pervious to wind and weather; no shivering wretches, crippled for want of shelter or fuel; but before the present disastrous season, their condition was comparatively easy. Yet even then what sums were levied upon the frugal industry of the farmer, by illness and excess! Evils which nothing but an attentive, a vigilant execution of the laws will ever palliate. Improvidence, combined with indocility, is another feature of their character; and a general aversion (which nothing but the horrors of a famine have been able to subdue), to cheap soups and other frugal preparations of coarse animal food, together with an obstinate neglect of the old gardens and orchards, which often lie unfenced and trodden down before their doors, opposes another obstacle to the improvement of their condition.

Some, indeed, will every where be found, of more flexible natures, and more teachable understandings; but such, I fear, is the general character of our peasantry, that, excepting at seasons like the present, which compel them to do what they are enjoined, and to receive what is provided for them, he who shall undertake to feed or to instruct them in ways to which they have not been accustomed, may applaud his own good fortune if he meet with no other return than neglect!

The following is a correct list of Doctor Whitaker's various writings: —

1. A Sermon for the Benefit of the General Infirmary. 1796. 8vo.

2. The History of the Original Parish of Whalley and Manor of Clitheroe, in the Counties of Lancaster and York; with plates and maps. 1801. 4to. Second edition, 1818.

3. History and Antiquities of the Deanery of Craven in the County of York. London, 1805. fol. 1812. royal 4to.

4. A Sermon. 1807. 8vo.

5. De Motu per Britanniam Civico. Annis 1745 et 1746. Liber Unicus. London, 1809. 18mo.

6. The Life and Original Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe, Knt. 1810. 4to.

7. The Sermons of Doctor Edward Sandys, formerly Archbishop of York; with a Life of the Author. 1812. 8vo.

8. Visio Willi de Petro Ploughman, item Visiones ejusdem de Dowell, Dobet et Dobset; or the Vision of William concerning Piers Ploughman, and the Visions of the same concerning the Origin, Progress, and Perfection of a Christian Life; together with an Introductory Discourse, a Perpetual Commentary, Annotations, and a Glossary. By T. D. Whitaker. London, 1813. 4to.

9. Sermon. 1814. 4to.

10. A New Edition of Theresby's Ducatus Leodinensis; or the Topography of Leeds. Folio. 1816.

11. Loidis and Elmete; or an Attempt to Illustrate the Districts described in those Words by Bede, and supposed to embrace the lower Portions of Airedale and Wharfedale, together with the entire Vale of Calder. Folio. 1816.

12. Substance of a Speech at Blackburn. February 20. 1817.

13. The History of Yorkshire. Folio. 1821. The MSS. for "Richmondshire" and "Lunedale" were completed by Dr. Whitaker, previous to his lamented death. These two portions will be comprised in twelve numbers, forming two volumes.

No. X.

LORD KINEDDER.

LORD KINEDDER was born in 1769. He was the oldest surviving son of the Rev. William Erskine, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church of Scotland; who, during a long period of years, exercised his functions at the village of Muthill, in Perthshire, in the centre of a rich and populous neighbourhood. Mr. Erskine was descended from the family of Erskine, of Pittodrie, and was connected by his marriage with Miss Drummond, of the house of Keltie, with many families of respectability in Perthshire. He died at a very advanced age, leaving an orphan family of two sons and a daughter, the eldest of whom is the subject of the present memoir; the second is now on his return from India, where he long filled the distinguished and lucrative station of Member of the Supreme Council of Prince of Wales's Island. The only daughter became the wife, and is now the widow, of the Right Honourable Archibald Colquhoun, of Killermont, who was successively Lord Advocate, and Lord Clerk Register of Scotland.

Lord Kinedder received the more important parts of his education at the University of Glasgow. His tutor was the ingenious but unfortunate Andrew Macdonald, author of "Vimonda, and other Dramatic and Miscellaneous Poetry." Lord Kinedder possessed many unpublished pieces of this unhappy bard, who afterwards died in London in great poverty. His pupil was much attached to his memory, and used to recite his poetry with much feeling. It is remembered by Lord Kinedder's companions, that he prosecuted his studies in every department with remarkable assiduity and success. The exact sciences, however, never enjoyed much

of his favour. He early addicted himself to the pursuit of classical and polite literature. These proved a delightful resource to him through life, and served greatly to lighten the toils of professional labour. Being destined for the bar, by the friends who superintended his education, he enjoyed at Glasgow the advantage of Professor Miller's instructions in general jurisprudence and public law. It is believed he was originally designed for the English bar; at least, he spent some time in chambers in the Temple, where he had, amongst other advantages, that of studying elocution under the celebrated Mr. Walker. These instructions gave the young student the advantage of speaking the English language, with a correctness and elegance which was then little known at the Scottish bar. This natural taste and feeling, with the advantages of Mr. Walker's lessons, joined to a full, sweet, and flexible voice, rendered him a beautiful reader as well as a fine speaker; and he was always willing to contribute his powers to the amusement of the social circle. His studies in the municipal law of his own country were afterwards more fully assisted by the lectures of the eminent Professor Hume, whose retirement from the chair of Scottish law in the University of Edinburgh has lately been the subject of such general regret.

Lord Kinedder was called to the bar in 1790. It is too well known to the junior members of that profession, that to be admitted an advocate, is far from being necessarily the commencement of a professional life. Many young men of learning and talents, and who ultimately attain to the highest eminence, are doomed to pass the best years of their lives in a total vacuity of employment. Lord Kinedder's lot was different. A fortunate accident brought him from the beginning into full employment as an advocate. He had early obtained the notice and friendship of Mr. Robert Mackintosh, an aged and acute lawyer, who at that time was invested with the management of the extensive and complicated affairs of the York Buildings Company. An important law-suit in which the Company was a party, and which engaged in an extra-

ordinary degree the public attention, was then about to be heard in presence of the whole court. In consequence of indisposition, or some other impediment, the counsel who was to open the case on the part of the Company was under the necessity of returning his brief. Mr. Mackintosh had so much confidence in the talents and judgment of his young friend, that he at once offered him this opportunity of distinguishing himself. Mr. Erskine undertook this perilous duty with the utmost diffidence and hesitation; but he performed it in a manner which amply justified the opinion of his patron. His opening speech on that occasion is remembered to this day, as one of the most splendid and successful first-appearances that ever had been made in a Scottish court. From that time employment flowed in upon the young lawyer; and during many successive years, he was incessantly engaged in those laborious duties which constitute the employment of the younger members of the Scottish bar.

In 1806, when his brother-in-law, Mr. Colquhoun, was promoted to the dignity of Lord Advocate, Mr. Erskine accepted the office of one of his Advocates Depute. He was then more advanced in practice than gentlemen usually are who are appointed to that office; and having, in the course of his varied employment at the bar, frequently practised in the supreme criminal court, he brought with him to his office a perfect familiarity with criminal practice, and a thorough knowledge of the rules of criminal law, which rendered him eminently useful as a crown lawyer. Even long after he had ceased to hold that office, his knowledge was frequently of much service to his successors. Amid the various subjects of regret, which crowd upon his surviving friends, it is one both to them and to the country, that Lord Kinedder did not live to obtain a seat on the judiciary bench. His acute feelings, his great sense of propriety, and professional acquaintance with criminal jurisprudence, could not have failed to have been there displayed to the utmost advantage.

Some years before, Mr. Erskine had been appointed Principal Commissary of Glasgow; and he afterwards exchanged

the office of Advocate Depute for that of Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland. The remoteness of these districts did not prevent him from performing his duty towards them most faithfully and conscientiously. In fact, he took the deepest interest in the welfare of these islands, and frequently visited them; passing many weeks both in Orkney and in Shetland. He restored a regular system in the administration of justice, which in Orkney at least had begun to be lost sight of. He suggested many local improvements, which were executed under his direction; and through his influence, Lerwick the capital of Shetland, and the important village of Stromness in Orkney, were erected into boroughs; and at present some very important measures, for the improvement of Orkney, are under the consideration of the highest authorities, which his zealous exertions, in the last months of his life, were employed in maturing. For this purpose, and when his official connection with the islands had ceased by his elevation to the bench, he undertook a voyage to Orkney, and with much care and pains, composed a report on the state of the district on certain important particulars, which is now under the consideration of the Court of Exchequer.

Mr. Erskine was married in 1800 to Euphemia, only daughter of the late John Robinson, professor of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh; and this object of his choice was worthy of her highly distinguished and excellent father. To manners the most amiable and gentle, she united a strength of understanding, and a taste for literature, and a degree of general information, which have rarely been surpassed. These qualities served to draw still closer the ordinary ties of conjugal affection, and rendered Mrs. Erskine the intelligent and constant friend and companion of her husband. Their tastes were so congenial that he took great pleasure in reading to her, and listened with much satisfaction to her observations and criticisms, particularly on all works of imagination, poetry, or the belles lettres, which constituted their favourite studies.

They lived in this happy manner till the year 1819, when Mr. Erskine was deprived of this amiable and accomplished woman by a disease which cut her off in the prime of life. It may be easily supposed, that to a person of his extreme sensibility and domestic habits, this was the most severe blow that could have been inflicted. It sunk deeply into his heart, and from that moment his health began to decline. His looks, which hitherto had been more juvenile than is usual at his age, became much altered; and the stooping of his shoulders, with a disinclination to active exertions, marked that his frame had undergone a considerable shock. It was not in his nature to withdraw himself from the society of his friends; but from this period, most of them observed that he only endured the mirth to which he had formerly often contributed, and which he had always enjoyed. From this time, too, he became indifferent to the labours of his profession, and more desirous to bestow his attention chiefly on the education of his family, and on his literary studies. His wife had brought him nine children, of whom six are still alive.

In January last, upon the resignation of his friend, Lord Balmuto, Mr. Erskine was appointed a senator of the College of Justice, and, as junior judge, permanent Lord Ordinary on the Bills. The duties of that office he performed during the winter session, and the following summer session, in a manner which served to shew to the court and the public how much they have lost by his premature death. As Judge in the Bill-Chamber, he allowed parties to have access to him at all times; and when their case appeared of an urgent kind, he never failed, at the sacrifice of whatever personal convenience, to give them dispatch. Sitting as a judge in the outer-house, his conduct was distinguished by the most perfect urbanity to the lawyers and practitioners, and by the closest attention to the pleadings.

His friends hoped for some time, that a sense of having attained a sphere of dignified duties corresponding to his age and professional standing, might awaken Lord Kinnedder to

happier views, as it certainly stimulated him to more active exertions. But the gratification arising from preferment was alloyed by the recollection that he "was solitary," and could not impart it; and warned doubtless by the mysterious intimations for which medical men have neither name nor cure, he expressed repeatedly his conviction that his life would be shortly closed.

At the end of the session some of his friends observed that his health appeared to be impaired; though his symptoms were of little importance. He went for a few days to his residence in the country. During his absence a report was propagated with which the public of Edinburgh are but too familiar, in which, though with no hostility to him, (for it seems to have been invented substantively to injure another party) his name was most strangely implicated. A brief investigation traced it to its source, and completely established its utter falsehood. But Lord Kinedder's nice and delicate sense of the purity of his judicial character, and his dread that his name might be involved in legal discussions, continually haunted his mind; and co-operating with previous illness, overwhelmed a constitution not originally robust. On Saturday, the 11th of August, he was seized with a nervous fever, which in three days deprived his family of the most affectionate of parents, and society of one of its brightest ornaments. He died at the age of fifty-three.

After his death a paper was found in his own hand-writing, purporting to be written in the consciousness of the approach of the fatal malady. In these circumstances, he solemnly declares his innocence in regard to the calumny of which he has been the victim.

Of Lord Kinedder's character as a man, the leading features were, a high sense of honour; an inflexible integrity; and a feeling, sometimes carried to excess, if that be possible, of scorn and contempt for whatever was mean or base. With these stronger qualities of intellect, were united a gentleness, kindness, and simplicity which were almost feminine; and a mind so much alive to the impulse of feeling,

that perhaps there never lived a man (of all the qualities that dignify mankind) so easily moved to smiles or tears. The latter were excited not merely by melancholy and affecting misfortunes, but by the narration of actions of high virtue or generosity, and even by the grand or beautiful scenes of external nature. While a party of his friends were vying with each other to express their admiration of the exquisitely beautiful spar-cane in the Isle of Skye, he was observed to sit down apart, and shed tears of rapture. Many live to attest the constancy of his friendships; and it is melancholy to reflect, that he who in some measure fell a victim to a most unfounded calumny, was the slowest to give ear to scandal of any sort, and the readiest and boldest vindicator, when it affected the character of an absent friend. The intimacies he formed when he first came to the bar generally continued unbroken till death; and the circle of these friends comprehends almost every one of those names which are now so distinguished in the jurisprudence and literature of Scotland. It is well known, that during the greater part of his life the warmest and most confidential attachment subsisted between him and an author, whom universal suffrage has long placed high in British literature. The beautiful verses addressed to him by Sir Walter Scott, as a preface to one of his cantos of *Marmion*, are a pleasing illustration of the footing upon which these excellent persons so long lived with each other. Forgiveness of injuries was another distinguishing trait of Lord Kinedder's character; he hardly ever was known to harbour resentment, even for an hour; and although bred to a profession which does not lead to favourable impressions of mankind, it must be recorded among his merits or his foibles, that he was but too partial to the merits of his friends, and too unwilling (in a worldly point of view) to investigate and condemn the motives of those who acted towards him unkindly. It may also be mentioned, that though sincerely attached to the principles of Mr. Pitt, the subject of the present notice entertained none of that bitterness of spirit which enters so frequently into

political differences. On the contrary, among Lord Kinnedder's most intimate friends, several are to be numbered who entertained very different views of national policy, without their mutual regard experiencing either coldness or interruption. The last peculiarity which we shall mention, is an extraordinary degree of shyness and diffidence in all that concerned his own interest. Though a member of a profession whose honours and rewards are generally disposed of by influence, Lord Kinnedder was never known to ask a favour for himself. It was otherwise when he had to solicit for a friend; then he was the most importunate and persevering of suitors.

His professional learning was rather extensive than profound; but if he did not carry with him on all occasions, that minute acquaintance with the *fontes juris*, and with the authorities of municipal law which so eminently distinguished some of his brethren; no one knew better where to find whatever information was wanting on the law of a case, or when found, was better able to apply it powerfully and effectively.

The task of preparing written pleadings, was, after a few years' laborious practice, always irksome to him; but his papers rarely bore the marks of the distaste with which were prepared. They generally consisted of a clear and concise statement of the facts, in which nothing was omitted which bore upon the issue, while circumstances which appeared to him superfluous, were unsparingly rejected. His argument was clearly, concisely, and often elegantly stated, and his authorities, in cases of law, were always apt and weighty. His own inclination, however, led him to prefer the other branch of his profession, that of *viva voce* pleading. As a debater, his elocution was just and correct; his diction was fluent and copious, often vehement, often eloquent. In cases which particularly affected his own feelings, he has seldom been excelled in pathetic and vigorous declamation. His address to the jury on behalf of Dr. Cahill, tried in

1812 for killing a brother officer in a duel, will long be remembered as a striking specimen of forensic eloquence.

It has already been mentioned, that from the period of his academical education, he devoted himself to the cultivation of classical and polite literature. To these pursuits he constantly returned, as often as the vacations of the Court, or other occasional intervals of leisure afforded him opportunities. Although he never appeared before the world as an author, yet his literary character is not undeserving of a separate notice. The value of his opinions upon literary subjects, was duly appreciated by those distinguished friends who have added so much lustre to the literary reputation of Edinburgh. His critical judgments were sometimes fastidious, but always correct; his taste was refined by constant exercise in the study of the best antient and modern authors; and if he could have overcome his constitutional diffidence, and his extreme dislike of subjecting himself to the annoyance of invidious criticism, he might have taken his place as an original author with the most eminent of his literary friends.

With the Muses he was not unacquainted; a very brief specimen of his powers as a poet has found its way to the press, and may serve to shew what he might have accomplished in poetry, had his leisure and inclination permitted. This is, his "Additional Stanzas to Collins's Ode on the Superstitions of the Highlands," which has been pronounced by high authority to be altogether worthy of the beautiful though imperfect poem to which they have been attached. While the authorship of the "Bridal of Triermain" remained a secret, Mr. Erskine enjoyed the almost undivided reputation of its author: that secret has long been disclosed. His connexion with the work consisted, it is believed, in contributing the preface, and writing the observations upon it in the Quarterly Review.

Lord Kinedder was in person of middle stature, and well, though not strongly, made. His complexion was fair, with light eyes, and uncommonly pleasing features, which ex-

pressed at once the vivacity of talent and the kindliness of affection. In general society he was rather reserved and silent, but in more select circles, few brought so much to be enjoyed, none came more willing to be delighted. As his own manners were uncommonly correct, he was almost fastidiously intolerant of the slightest breach of propriety in others, and would not allow even the ignorance or inexperience of the party offending to be a sufficient excuse for the least indecorum.

But no person could be entirely acquainted with the character of Lord Kinedder, who had not frequently seen him in the bosom of his family. It was in that sanctuary of the heart, that his amiable qualities were indeed most conspicuous. It was his happy lot that the partner of his affections possessed tastes, and feelings, and talents exactly congenial with his own, and it was delightful for those who habitually enjoyed their domestic society, to see them at one time indulging in those intellectual gratifications which were so dear to both, and at another devoting themselves to the moral education of a young and promising family. She, alas! was too soon taken from him; but this bereavement, after the agonies of sorrow had passed away, only bound him more closely to his children. From that time he felt little happiness except in their society, and the reverential and affectionate fondness with which they listened to his counsels, always appeared to bestow as much of enjoyment upon the fond father as human nature is capable of receiving.

The preceding memoir was chiefly drawn up by his friend Mr. Hay Donaldson, writer to the signet, and it is a remarkable and affecting incident, that in the course of a few weeks from the time of Lord Kinedder's death, this worthy individual followed his friend to the grave; it is also remarkable that both had, a short time previous to their dissolution, attained situations of the highest importance, but which neither were destined long to fill.

No. XI.

THOMAS COUTTS, Esq.

THE decease of a gentleman who had not only moved for a long series of years in the highest circles in the metropolis, but who was unquestionably, in wealth and importance, at the head of the banking and monied interest of England, could hardly fail to excite a great sensation in the public mind. But there are other extraordinary circumstances connected with his fortunes, and their almost unparalleled elevation, to say nothing of the peculiarity of his matrimonial engagements, which must render a sketch, however brief, of the principal circumstances of his life, abundantly curious and interesting.

The late Mr. Coutts's family was of eminently respectable origin. His father was a native of Dundee, where he continued to reside many years. He subsequently removed to Edinburgh, where he carried on the business (not of a *banker*, for the term was unknown in those days, but) of a merchant. He is described as having been steady, careful, and diligent; exemplary and regular in his conduct; and generally respected as a man of the strictest integrity, a character which his son maintained throughout a protracted life unsullied and unimpugned. He married a daughter of Sir John Stuart, of Allan Bank, in Berwickshire; Sir John Stewart's mother was a daughter of Mr. Ker, of Morrison, in the same county; and Mr. Ker's mother was Miss Grizzle Cochrane, daughter of Sir John Cochrane, second son of William, first Earl of Dundonald. A very singular anecdote is related of this lady, which presents an almost unexampled instance of female heroism and filial affection. Sir John Cochrane being engaged in Argyle's rebellion against James II., was taken prisoner after a desperate resistance, and condemned to be

hanged. His daughter, having noticed that the death warrant was expected from London, attired herself in men's clothes, and twice attacked and robbed the mails, between Belford and Berwick, which conveyed the death warrants. Thus, by delaying the execution, she gave time to Sir John Cochrane's father, the Earl of Dundonald, to make interest with Father Peter, (a jesuit), King James's confessor, who, for the sum of five thousand pounds, agreed to intercede with his royal master in favour of Sir John Cochrane, and to procure his pardon, which was effected. His great-granddaughter, Miss Stuart, of Allan Bank, married the late Mr. Thomas Coutts's father, and brought him *four* sons, Peter, John, James, and Thomas. Peter engaged in mercantile business with his father, and died unmarried, after a confinement of thirty years in the Lunatic Asylum, at Hackney. John also engaged in his father's concerns, and succeeded him in the firm. James, the third son, was in the first instance connected with his father; but afterwards became a partner in a house in London, in St. Mary Axe, in constant correspondence with that of John Coutts and Co., Edinburgh. In the year 1754 or 5, he married the only daughter of Mr. Peagram, who was a partner in the house of Middleton and Campbell, afterwards Campbell and Peagram. The edifice in which their business was conducted, is that at present occupied by the firm of Coutts and Co. Mr. James Coutts became a partner in that house, and on the death of Campbell, succeeded to the whole concern. He had only one child, a daughter, who afterwards married her cousin-german, Sir John Stuart, of Allan Bank. Mr. James Coutts was for a short time member of Parliament for the city of Edinburgh; but in consequence of some strange and incoherent language in the House of Commons, he was induced (at the suggestion and by the persuasion of his friends), to refrain from attending parliament any longer. His mental faculties as well as bodily health becoming impaired, he was advised to visit a more favourable climate; and under the care of his uncle's wife, Lady Stuart, and her son, he repaired to Italy, where a

marriage was soon contracted between his only daughter and her cousin, Mr. Stuart. Miss Coutts's fortune was from seventy to eighty thousand pounds. It cannot now be ascertained whether Mr. James Coutts died abroad or at home.

Mr. Thomas Coutts, the subject of the present sketch, was a partner in the house at St. Mary Axe, and was afterwards admitted into his brother's banking house, in the Strand. At this time Mr. James Coutts had a young person in service, in attendance upon his daughter, named Elizabeth Starkey, in whom, with a handsome countenance and great good humour, were united many rustic virtues, that are unfortunately not so common to domestic servants at the present day. The father of this excellent young woman was a husbandman, in Lancashire, who, upon a very small farm, had reared a large family of children in an humble, but extremely creditable way. When their daughter had arrived at the age of womanhood, Betty, for so she was accustomed to be entitled, was sent out to service; and it was her good fortune to begin her career in the world in the house of Mr. James Coutts.

By one of those strange fatalities which belong to the "romance of real life," Mr. Thomas Coutts became deeply enamoured of the aforesaid amiable and virtuous young woman, and spurning the obstacles which the very striking difference of their situations in life presented to their union, actually made proposals to her, and married her, in direct opposition, as may be believed, to the wishes of all his friends. In person, manners, and accomplishments, altogether a gentleman; as a man of business, eminent in an extraordinary degree, Mr. Coutts would, it was expected, have sought some more illustrious alliance; but he determined to please himself, and unite himself with Betty Starkey, a connection, however humble, which the subsequent conduct of this estimable woman never, it is said, gave him reason to regret. By this lady, for from her native intelligence and goodness she was calculated to adorn rather than disgrace the station to which she was thus so suddenly raised, Mr. Coutts had three daughters, all of whom have married into high life, and have issue that inherit

distinguished rank and ample patrimony. One is the wife of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. M. P.; another is Countess of Guilford; and a third is Marchioness of Bute.

So very sudden and unlooked-for was the elevation of Betty Starkey, that a few days before her marriage (so the story goes), whilst employed in cleaning the stairs, one of the resident clerks, who had been out in a very heavy shower of rain, was going up to change his clothes, when he was desired by Betty to take off his shoes, a request which he deemed so impertinent that he put himself into a violent rage, and ascending, left the dirty prints of his feet on every step. Betty, on her part, did not endure this provocation in utter silence, but exclaimed with some anger, "Before long I'll make you pull off your shoes and stockings too, if I chuse it." After her marriage with Mr. Coutts, the clerk expected nothing less than his discharge. The bride, however, never again alluded to the matter, and always treated the clerk with becoming affability; and so little did it affect his interests, that before he died he became the principal clerk in the house.

It is impossible to imagine a person unexpectedly raised to a sphere much above that in which she could have hoped to move, so well calculated to sustain her situation as Mrs. Coutts. Although in the early stage of her connection with her husband, her mind was necessarily uncultivated, and her manners far from refined, Mr. Coutts neglected not to take all due pains to qualify her for the station to which he had elevated her, and her quickness and capacity was such as amply rewarded him for his exertions. In a few short years she became, in manners and intelligence, as much a gentlewoman as some of those ladies who had been bred and brought up in the lap of luxury and splendor. She died at an advanced age, possessed of the affectionate regard of her husband, her children, and grandchildren, and universally respected by all who knew her. Two of her grandsons are at this moment peers of the realm, and have no reason to be ashamed of their humble descent, if the proverb be correct, that "virtue is, after all, the truest nobility." James the Second married

a lady whose mother was a tub-woman, a person who in those days carried out tubs of beer from the breweries to private houses ; and the grandmother of one of the Royal Dukes was a person of hardly less lowly occupation ; but we are unable to divine why their descendants should be at all the less illustrious on that account.

Mr. Coutts was through life a warm admirer and patron of the drama. During upwards of half a century his judgment and taste were acknowledged by the most celebrated dramatic authors and performers, whom he had successively seen rise into fame, and decline. It was this predilection for theatrical amusements that first led to an acquaintance (long before the demise of his first wife) with the present Mrs. Coutts, then Miss Mellon. Of the nature of this connection we are not prepared to speak : it has been often described as purely *platonie*. The origin of the intimacy is said to have been as follows : Mr. Coutts was so well pleased with Miss Mellon's personal appearance and performance in one of her favorite popular characters, that he sent a message requesting the honor of being admitted as a friendly visitor. At her next benefit he enclosed *five new guineas* for a couple of tickets, which the lady duly enshrined in her cabinet with the polite note that accompanied them, as a mark of respect from the richest banker in the metropolis ; little dreaming that the whole of his immense wealth would in a few years be entirely at her own disposal.

The attentions of Mr. Coutts to Miss Mellon, notwithstanding the disparity of their years, did not fail to give rise to a great deal of calumnious insinuation. To relieve her from the insults to which her appearance on the stage, and her attendance in the green room, exposed her, Mr. Coutts recommended her to quit the theatre altogether. In order to reimburse her for the loss of the lucrative situation from which he had been instrumental in withdrawing her, Mr. Coutts conferred upon Miss Mellon, in the most delicate manner possible, a very ample independency. He purchased the pleasant little villa, at the foot of Highgate Hill, called Holly

Lodge, which belonged at that time to Sir Henry Vane Tempest, and for which the subject of this memoir is said to have paid *twenty-five thousand pounds*. This estate he presented to Miss Mellon, and here she took up her residence. He subsequently gave her a carriage and horses, compliments which were not likely to quell those censorious whispers in the *beau monde*, to which their friendly intimacy had given rise.

In an unusually short time after the first Mrs. Coutts's demise, Miss Mellon became the second wife of Mr. C.; an event which occasioned a great sensation at the time in the fashionable world. It should, however, be remarked, that the former lady had morally ceased to exist a long while before, being both deaf and imbecile, through the failure of her natural faculties.

It would answer no good purpose to detail all the gossip and tittle-tattle which arose out of Mr. Coutts's second marriage. It seems quite clear that he was by no means incapable of deciding for himself in an affair of this description, and his right to do so was unquestionable. His fortune was entirely of his own accumulating, and he had therefore every right to devote such a part of it as he pleased to the promotion of his own personal happiness.

Mr. Coutts was exceedingly benevolent, and he was accustomed to bestow a very large sum annually on objects of charity. In these good works he was most warmly co-operated with by Mrs. Coutts, whose generous relief of the distressed is known to have been carried, in many instances, to an extent bordering on munificence. A curious anecdote has been related of Mrs. C. during her residence at Holly Lodge. A late member for Middlesex is said to have been her near neighbour. The coach-road to his house passed near to Mrs. Coutts's villa, and although there was another road, this was adopted in a way calculated to annoy and inconvenience her. A part of the ground belonging to the legislator extended to Mrs. Coutts's, and it commonly happened that whenever she had a dinner party, to whom she wished to shew particular respect, at Holly Lodge, the legislator's ground was covered

with sheets, shirts, shifts, and pillow-cases, and all the appendages of a washing day, hung out to dry, and in such abundant quantities as surprized the neighbours, and made some of them suppose that the honourable member took in washing; and as an *unavoidable* result of such avocations, a click of noisy household damsels and charwomen used to congregate on that spot, and held their delectable debates in full hearing of Mrs. Coutts and her fashionable guests. These annoyances disquieted Mrs. Coutts not a little, and to save herself and her guests from the repetition of such unpleasantnesses, she offered, it is said, more than a fair and liberal price for the property, a proposition that was not accepted, nor were the causes of annoyance abated. She then took very decided measures to secure herself from further insult in this way; she caused a very lofty wall to be built some hundred feet in length, and thus intercepted from sight the whole tract of country which previously lay open to view, by which act of retribution, the innocent as well as the guilty necessarily suffered; for the terrace above Holly Lodge was entirely excluded from the beautiful prospect before it. This remedy could hardly have cost less than a thousand pounds, but it proved altogether effectual. Either from kind motives towards her neighbours, or others less sociable that concerned only herself, the legislator is said to have held out a flag of truce; a negotiation ensued; the property was sold to Mrs. Coutts; the honorable member decamped; the tremendous screen was quickly removed; the charming landscape restored; and Mrs. Coutts and her late neighbour parted on much better terms than they had met.

The banking-house of Mr. Coutts stands on nearly the centre of the site of ground on which there stood, many years ago, an Exchange, almost similar to Exeter 'Change; the back-front commanded a most extensive prospect over the Kent and Surrey Hills. When Messrs. Adams took Durham Gardens, then in ruins, for the purpose of building the Adelphi, Mr. Coutts, to prevent the interruption of his view, purchased a vista, the width of his house, and stipulated

that the street leading to the entrance should face the same. On this vacancy, up to the level of the Strand, he built his strong rooms, or depository for the reception of his bank and books, and for the security of his customers' plate, jewels, &c. It is by far the best constructed place of safety in Great Britain, the Bank of England only excepted. It cost upwards of 10,000*l.*; and although it is constantly kept warmed by flues, is completely fire-proof. The floors are all geometrically hung by the walls, composed of stone, six inches thick; the doors and frames are all of wrought iron, and so are all the smaller doors that enclose each safe closet: from the Strand dwelling there is a stone arched subterraneous passage, with massy iron doors, &c. Some years after the erection of this building, Mr. Coutts found it necessary to enlarge the shop, counting-houses, offices, &c. and erected over them the present convenient set of offices, extending from William Street to Robert Street, Adelphi; and procured an act of parliament to enable him to erect a stone-bridge of tenacity over William Street, to connect the front and back premises with each other. All this was done without disturbing in the smallest degree the front house; and the customers and the public were as much surprised as if it had been done by magic art, to find on one Monday morning, the banking offices, that had a few hours before been considered as rather confined for so large a concern, become the most extensive and convenient of any in the metropolis. It is remarkable that on the first day of opening these improvements, Lord Nelson, then Sir Horatio, sent to Mr. Coutts for security the valuable diamond aigrette which the Grand Seignior took from his turban, and placed in the noble Admiral's hat, as a token of his respect and gratitude.

A circumstance happened to one of his clerks which cost him his situation. It is the duty of the junior clerks, in most banking-houses, to do the out-door, or bill-collecting business, but, if the day's transactions be what are termed heavy, some of the upper clerks take that duty. On the day

that relates to this anecdote, the amount of the Western walk exceeded 17,000*l.* and Mr. L. was directed to take it. At the usual hour of the clerks returning home, Mr. L. was missing; the noting hour passed, messengers were sent to all the settling-houses, and to his private lodgings, but no tidings could be obtained; advertisements were sent to all the newspapers, and, next morning, the town was placarded with a full description of person and property, and a large reward offered for securing the defaulter. Nothing was heard during the next day; but early the following morning, one of the partners in the Southampton Bank arrived post, bringing with him the note-case and bag containing the whole of the missing property, of which he gave the following account;—

“ That the landlord of the inn at which the coaches arrived, had, the day before, about three o’clock, called on him, and begged him to accompany him to his house, where a gentleman had arrived early in the morning, had gone to bed apparently very ill, was, as he thought, now dying, and wished to make some communication relative to a large sum of money then in his possession. On his arrival, the person told him his name, said that he was a clerk in Mr. Coutts’s house, and had been out collecting, and, on his return through Piccadilly, he was seized with a stupor, (a malady he for the last few months had been subject to,) owing, as he supposed, from a contusion on the head he had received by a fall from a swing in the gardens of the Mermaid, at Hackney. He begged, for God’s sake, an express might be immediately sent off to inform the house of the circumstance; he added, he could give no other account how he came where he now was, (which he did not know till the landlord informed him;) for, on the moment he found the stupor coming on, he got into a coach, with the door standing open, which he supposed was a hackney one (to secure the money), but which proved to be the Southampton stage, and that he had remained insensible during the whole journey.” The firm caused all the posted bills to be pasted over with bills acknowledging the recovery of the

whole property, and stating that the delay had only been occasioned by sudden illness, which the newspapers echoed the next day. A short time after, on Mr. L's arrival in town, the firm thought proper to dismiss him: some believed it was an attempt to escape to Guernsey, of which place he was a native, but, finding no packet, he relented; but the reason given was, that a person subject to delirium was an improper person to transact business in a banking-house. Mr. Coutts, with his usual liberality, gave him, from his private purse, a sum sufficient either to purchase an annuity, or to enable him to forward his views in any other line.

The following anecdote will prove the nice precision in all accounts kept in Mr. Coutts's house. After closing the doors to customers, every clerk makes up his accounts, and a general balance is struck, which must tally to a farthing before the clerks separate. It happened, some few years since, that there was 2s. 10d. minus in balance; every clerk was ordered to revise his account, the silver and copper money was recounted, but still the deficit was unaccounted for; this was repeated over and over again, still there wanted 2s. 10d.; the resident partner would not suffer the clerks to depart without a correct balance: gladly would each have paid the difference ten times over from his own pocket. The affair remained unexplained till the next morning, when, on the arrival of one of the non-resident partners, (I believe, Mr. Antrobus,) he recollected taking that exact sum out of the till, for payment of the postage of a foreign letter.

Mr. Coutts departed this life on the 24th of February, 1822, at his house in Stratton Street, Piccadilly, having attained the advanced age of *ninety-one*. He died, surrounded by his friends, in the presence of Mrs. Coutts, and his daughters, the Countess of Guilford and Lady Burdett, with their families, and Lord Dudley Stewart, the son of his second daughter, the Marchioness of Bute, then in Italy.

The following anecdote must not be omitted, as it proves the estimation in which Mrs. C. was held by her husband.

At Colnaghi's, the well-known printseller; a gentleman inspecting some rare collections, was shewn a volume of engraved theatrical portraits, which had been lent to Mr. Coutts. Opposite to each portrait is written a short biographical sketch. Appended to that of Miss Mellon, mentioning her retirement from the stage in 1815, is the following note, in the handwriting of Mr. Coutts:—

“ When she married Thomas Coutts, Esq. banker, of the Strand, which proved the greatest blessing of his life, and made him the happiest of men.

“ T. C.”

The will of Mr. Coutts was opened and read the Sunday evening after his death by his solicitor, in the presence of Mrs. Coutts, the Countess of Guilford, Lady Burdett, and others of his family. It first recites the nature and extent of his property, to the amount of 900,000*l.* which he bequeaths to Mrs. Coutts for her sole use and benefit, and at her own disposal, without mentioning any other person, or even leaving a single legacy. The mansion and furniture in Stratton Street, and the villa on Highgate Hill, were previously Mrs. Coutts's.

Many persons were surprised at this singular disposal of his property, which apparently disappoints the expectations of his children. The truth is, that by this exclusive bequest to his wife, no legacy duty is payable upon this vast sum; and in Mrs. Coutts he placed the fullest confidence, that she would fulfil what she knew to be his wishes; and there is little reason to doubt but that she will carry his intentions with respect to his daughters and other persons scrupulously into effect.

On Monday, March 4th, the remains of Mr. Coutts were removed from his late residence, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, for interment in the family vault, in Wroxston Abbey, Oxfordshire. The procession was accompanied by above forty noblemen's and gentlemen's carriages; among which were those

of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Sussex; Lords Coventry, Cawder, James Stewart, Sir Coutts Trotter, the family physician of the deceased, and the upper members of his household.

This is the last Will and Testament of me, THOMAS COUTTS, of the Strand, in the county of Middlesex, banker, whereby I give, devise, bequeath, and appoint, all my freehold and leasehold messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estates, whatsoever and wheresoever, (except those vested in me as a trustee, or by way of mortgage); and, also, all my monies, stocks, funds, and securities for money; and all my parts, shares, and interest, of and in my banking-house and business, in the Strand, aforesaid, and the capital employed therein, and all the gains, profits, and produce, benefit and advantage, from time to time to arise or accrue therefrom; and, also, all and singular other the personal estate, property, and effects, whatsoever and wheresoever, and of what nature, kind, or quality soever, whereof or whereto I, or any person or persons in trust for me, now am, is, or are, or shall, or may be, in any wise possessed or entitled at the time of my decease; subject, nevertheless to and after payment of my just debts, and funeral and testamentary expenses, unto and to the use of my dear wife, HARRIOT COUTTS, her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, respectively, to and for her and their own use, and benefit, and disposal; and I nominate and appoint my aforesaid dear wife, HARRIOT COUTTS, my partners, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Coutts Trotter, Edward Marjoribanks, and Edmund Antrobus, the younger, William Adam, the younger, of Lincoln's Inn, Esquire, Andrew Dickie, of the Strand, aforesaid, Esquire, and Thomas Atkinson, and John Parkinson, both of Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the said county of Middlesex, gentlemen, executrix and executors of this my last will and testament; and hereby revoking all former wills and testamentary appointments by me heretofore

made, I do declare this only to be and contain my last will and testament.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

(L. S.)

THOMAS COUTTS.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by the said Thomas Coutts, the testator, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, in his presence, at his request, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses,

WILLIAM LOXAM FARRER.

WILLIAM MATTHEW COULTHURST.

NICHOLAS COULTHURST.

I, Thomas Coutts, of the Strand, in the county of Middlesex, banker, do make and publish this as a codicil to my last will and testament, bearing even date herewith, and do hereby give and devise all the freehold manors, messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and estates, whatsoever and wheresoever, now vested in me by way of mortgage or otherwise, for securing the payment of any sum or sums of money; and, also, all the freehold manors, messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and estates, whatsoever and wheresoever, now vested in me alone as trustee for any other person or persons, and in which I have no interest, but as such sole trustee, unto and to the use of my partners, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Coutts Trotter, Edward Marjoribanks, and Edmund Antrobus, the younger, all of the Strand, aforesaid, bankers, their heirs and assigns, upon trust, to convey or transfer the said mortgaged estates unto the owner or owners thereof respectively, or as he, she, or they shall direct, upon payment of all the principal money and interest secured thereon respectively, and to convey or stand seized of the said trust-estates unto and for the benefit of the person or persons beneficially entitled thereto, under or by virtue of the trust created or declared of or concerning the same trust-estates

respectively; and, whereas, I am possessed, or entitled in my own right and as my own property, of or to divers mortgage debts, stock in the Public or Government stocks, funds, or annuities, and in Bank stock, East India stock, and South Sea annuities; and there are also secured to, or standing, or invested in my name, either as sole or surviving trustee for other persons, certain other mortgage debts, and stocks in the Public or Government funds or annuities, and in Bank stock, East India stock, and South Sea annuities, in which I have no interest, but as such sole or surviving trustee; and, whereas, it would be difficult and troublesome to such of the executors named and appointed by my said will as are not my partners in business, to ascertain and distinguish how many and what parts, or which of the said mortgage debts, funds, and annuities, respectively, were my own property, or belonged to my estate at the time of my decease, or were or are the property of and belonging to other persons, but the same will be easily ascertained and distinguished by my partners in business, from our accounts and the books kept in my banking-house; now, therefore, for the purpose of relieving the other executors, appointed by my said will, from difficulty and trouble, or responsibility, on account of or with respect to such last-mentioned mortgage debts, stocks, funds, and annuities, as aforesaid, I do hereby give and bequeath all and every the mortgage debts, or principal sums of money, and all and every the stocks in the Public or Government stocks, funds, and annuities, and all and every the Bank stock, East India stock, and South Sea annuities, whatsoever, which, at the time of my decease, shall be respectively secured to me by way of mortgage, and standing, or invested in my name, either in my own right, and as my own property, or as the sole or surviving trustee thereof for any other person or persons, or for any purpose or purposes whatsoever; and all arrears of interest and dividends which, at the time of my decease, shall be due and owing, or payable, for, upon, or in respect of the same, unto my partners, the said Sir Edmund Antröbus, Coutts Trotter, Edward Marjoribanks, and Edmund Antrö-

bus, the younger, exclusively, their executors, administrators, and assigns, but upon trust; nevertheless, that the said Edmund Antrobus, the younger, or the survivors or survivor of them, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall and do, whenever they and he shall be thereto required by the executors of or acting under my will for the time being, assign, transfer, and pay, such, and so many, and such parts, of the said mortgage-debts, or principal sums of money, stock in the Public or Government funds or annuities, Bank stock, East India stock, and South Sea annuities, respectively, as at the time of my decease shall be my own property, and be set apart by them as such, unto or into the names of the executors, named and appointed by my said will, or the survivors or survivor of them, or the executors or administrators of such survivor, upon trust, and for the use and benefit of my dear wife, Harriot Coutts, her executors, administrators, and assigns, as in my said will is expressed, touching or concerning the same: Provided always, that, in the mean time, and from time to time, until such assignment and transfer, as aforesaid, shall be made, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Sir Edmund Antrobus, Coutts Trotter, Edward Marjoribanks, and Edmund Antrobus, the younger, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the executors or administrators of such survivor on their or his own proper authority, and at their or his discretion, to call in, recover, and receive, all or any of the said last mentioned mortgage-debts, or principal sums, and to sign and give receipts and discharges for the same, as fully and effectually as I could have done if living; and upon trust that the said Sir Edmund Antrobus, Coutts Trotter, Edward Marjoribanks, and Edmund Antrobus, the younger, and the survivors and survivor of them, his executors, administrators, and assigns, shall and do hold or stand possessed of and assign, transfer, pay, apply, and dispose, of such and so many and such parts of the aforesaid mortgage-debts, or principal sums of money, stock in the Public or Government funds or annuities, Bank stock, East India stock, and South Sea annuities, respectively,

as at the time of my decease shall be secured to or vested in me, or standing in my name as the sole or surviving trustee thereof for any person or persons, or for any purposes whatsoever, upon trust for and for the benefit of the person or persons beneficially entitled thereto, or interested therein, under or by virtue of the trusts created or declared, and then subsisting of, upon, or concerning, the same respectively; and I do hereby constitute the said Sir Edmund Antrobus, Coutts Trotter, Edward Marjoribanks, and Edmund Antrobus, the younger, the sole executors of my will, as to, for, and concerning all the mortgage-debts, or principal sums of money, and the securities for the same stock in the Public or Government funds or annuities, Bank stock, and East India stock, and South Sea annuities, bequeathed to them exclusively by this my codicil, as aforesaid, any thing to the contrary contained in my said will notwithstanding, and in all other respects I do hereby ratify and confirm my said will.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

(L. S.) THOMAS COUTTS.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by the said Thomas Coutts, the testator, as and for a codicil to his last will and testament, in the presence of us who, in his presence, at his request, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

WILLIAM LOXHAM FARRER,
WILLIAM MATTHEW COULTHURST,
NICHOLAS COULTHURST.

Proved, at London, with a codicil, the 20th of March, 1822, before the worshipful John Dobson, Doctor of Laws and Surrogate, by the oaths of Harriot Coutts, widow, the relict, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Baronet, Sir Coutts Trotter, Baronet, heretofore Coutts Trotter, Esquire, Edward Marjoribanks, Esquire, and Edmund Antrobus, the younger, Esquire, five of the executors named in the said will and

codicil, to whom administration was granted, (that is to say,) to the said Sir Edmund Antrobus, Sir Coutts Trotter, Edward Marjoribanks, and Edmund Antrobus, the younger, so far as concerns all such mortgage-debts, or principal sums of money and the securities for the same, stock in the Public or Government funds, or annuities, Bank stock, East India stock, and South Sea annuities, whatsoever, which, at the time of his, the testator's death, may have been secured to him by way of mortgage, and standing or invested in his name either in his own right, and as his property, or as the sole or surviving trustee thereof, for any other person or persons, or for any purpose whatsoever, and interest and dividends now due, and to become due on the same; and to the said Harriot Coutts, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Sir Coutts Trotter, Edward Marjoribanks, and Edmund Antrobus, the younger, so far as concerns all other the testator's personal estate and effects whatsoever, they having been first sworn duly to administer; power reserved of granting a probate of the said will and codicil to William Adam, the younger, Andrew Dickie, Thomas Atkinson, and John Parkinson, Esq., the other executors named in the will as to all the testator's personal estate and effects whatsoever, except so far as concerns all such mortgage-debts, or principal sums of money; and the securities for the same stock in the Public or Government funds, or annuities, Bank stock, East India stock, South Sea annuities, whatsoever, which, at the time of the testator's death, may have been secured to him by way of mortgage, and standing or invested in his name either in his own right and as his own property, or as the sole or surviving trustee thereof for any other person or persons, or for any purpose whatsoever, and interest and dividends now due and to grow due on the same when they shall apply for the same.

NATH. GOSTLING, }
 R. C. CRESSWELL, } *Deputy*
 GEO. JENNER, } *Registers.*

Sworn under 600,000*l.* within the
 Province of Canterbury.
 Examined March 24. 1822.

N. B. By the term "within the Province of Canterbury," it is to be understood that the testator died possessed of further property, either in funds or other securities in foreign countries, to what amount we cannot say, but we presume it is to a very large amount.

The highest charge for a stamp on a probate, or letters of administration, with a will annexed, is 15,000*l.*, which answers for 1,000,000*l.*, and upwards. Mr. Coutts's will being sworn under 600,000*l.* paid a stamp-duty of 7,500*l.* If such a property had passed to Mr. Coutts's daughters, there would have been a legacy-duty of 1*l.* per cent.; to his brothers, or sisters, or their descendants, 3*l.* per cent.; or to any legatee, a stranger in blood to the deceased, a duty of 10*l.* per cent. which would have amounted to 60,000*l.*

No. XII.

MRS. GARRICK.

THERE are few persons whose span of life has been extended so long as that of the venerable subject of the present memoir, from whose private history something instructive and interesting might not be obtained. An account of the life of Mrs. Garrick, therefore, connected as she was, during a great portion of her existence, with some of the most important characters of which this country can boast, can hardly fail of proving acceptable to our readers; indeed, if it were possible to obtain full and authentic particulars of her biography, from the period of her first acquaintance with her incomparable husband and his friends, to the day of his death, and her subsequent retirement from society, they would afford materials for one of the most amusing volumes in the whole range of necrological history; and would include anecdotes of more celebrated individuals, than ever before figured in the biography of a private and unlettered person. If we have not been enabled to collect as much as might have been collected on the subject, we trust it will be found that the notices we have gleaned of Mrs. Garrick, from various sources, are by no means scanty or unamusing.

Mrs. Garrick was born at Vienna, on the 29th February, 1724-5; and, as appears, by the registry of her baptism, in the cathedral church of St. Stephen, was the second of the three children of Mr. Johann Veigel, a respectable inhabitant of that city, and of Eva Maria, his wife. From the intimacy of her father with M. Hilferding, a celebrated maître de ballet, of that period, the superior talent which Mademoiselle Veigel possessed, was discovered; and her friends were, in

consequence, induced to consent to her appearance on the stage. Her name, *Violette*, (a translation of the German word *Veilge*, which, with a slight transposition of the letters, had been her surname,) was, it is said, adopted by the express command of her sovereign, Queen Maria Theresa, whose notice and good offices she appears to have conciliated at a very early age. About this time the name of *Violette* was taken by her parents; by her brother, Ferdinand Charles, who seems to have been also attached to the *corps de ballet*, and by her sister, Theresa. The Italian opera, in London, affording great encouragement to foreign candidates for popular favour upon its boards, Mademoiselle *Violette* resolved to try her success on them; and about the year 1744, accompanied a gentleman and his wife on their journey to England, in quest of some property, to which they had become entitled. She brought with her to this country recommendations from the Countess of Stahremberg to the Countess of Burlington, and other distinguished ladies in England, which, aided by her own mental and personal accomplishments, soon conducted to procure for her a great deal of attention and patronage from many persons in high life. A short time after her engagement at the opera, where she displayed transcendent talents as a dancer, she was withdrawn from the stage, and received as an inmate at Burlington House, and treated with the most affectionate and even maternal regard by the Countess. The extraordinary warmth with which this patronage was sanctioned by the Earl of Burlington himself, gave occasion for the following romantic story, published in the 'Memoirs of Lee Lewes,' the authenticity of which we have not the means either of confirming or impugning. The tale is not, on the whole, a very improbable one: a part of it, however, may easily be contradicted. Mademoiselle *Violette* was born, as we have already stated, at Vienna, in 1724; his Lordship having been married two years to the Lady Dorothy Savile, one of the daughters and coheirs of the Marquis of Halifax, had resided for several years subsequent to his marriage in England; and, as appears by

the journals of the House of Lords, attended his duty in parliament. Again, Lady Dorothy Boyle, the eldest daughter of this marriage, was born on the 14th May, 1724, about nine months before the birth of Signora Violette. As to that part of the account which relates to her connection with Garrick, it is very likely to be correct, as it is notorious that the mutual attachment of our great actor and Mademoiselle Violette took place whilst she was a protégée of this noble family; and that Mr. Garrick's proposals received the entire sanction of Lord and Lady Burlington. We give the story in the author's own words:—

“The late Earl of Cork and Burlington, that distinguished patron of the fine arts, had, during his tour through Italy, an amour with a young lady of family, in the city of Florence. Their intimacy produced, at a naturally expected period, a sweet pledge of their endearments. His Lordship was unfortunately called home before he could have the pleasure of beholding the dear offspring of his tender attachment; and the mother, although she was abandoned by her relatives for the disgrace she had brought upon her family, sought in her infant the only comfort she could find for the absence of its father. Family considerations obliged him, after his return from Italy, to form a matrimonial connection with a native of his own country. But this union of family prudence and accommodation could not obliterate his fond remembrance of his former love, nor the affection he felt as a parent; in a word, he deserted neither the Italian lady nor his child: he sent ample remittances to her, and actually corresponded with her by letters and several trusty messengers, whom he employed for the purpose of hearing faithfully the state of the mother and her infant, which he had every reason to believe was his own. The lovely girl received from her well-bred mother a virtuous and an accomplished education. She was the delight of her parent; and the great advances she made in every branch of politeness and elegance, rendered her capable of adorning the most exalted spheres of life. Unfortunately, before she arrived at womanhood, she lost her mother, whom she had the affliction to see gradually

falling the victim of a cause too latent for her to discover ; and as her mother never gave her the least personal knowledge of her real father, she thus found herself, at a very early period of life, in the situation of an orphan, without a parent to guide, protect, or cherish that period of female life, when all around is danger and delusion. She had, however, the satisfaction of learning from her mother, that her father was of a family both honourable and noble. His Lordship having early intelligence of the death of the amiable woman, immediately formed a plan for completing the education of his daughter, which the mother had, with his liberal and powerful assistance, considerably advanced towards a state of singular perfection. To effect this desirable purpose, he wrote to a person at Florence, in whom he had great confidence, to take instant charge of the young creature. This person, however, proved so unfaithful, as to appropriate the greater part of the allowance that should have supported and educated the absent daughter with every splendour and accommodation becoming her descent. She was even thankful to him for an engagement he obtained for her as a dancer in the Opera-house of the Grand Duke ; so much was she deceived by the pretences and representations of this perfidious monster, that she even received the most trifling allowance as the gratuity of his own beneficence. Her appointment as a dancer soon reaching the ears of her noble father and protector, made him resolve that she should no longer continue at such a distance from his care and observance. Being arrived at the most precarious time of life, and her situation being, in every respect, truly hazardous, still more determined him to despatch a messenger for her, who engaged her to come to England at a much greater salary than she could ever possibly expect to have in Italy. The offer was irresistible, and either a presentiment of what followed, or a desire to visit other climes, induced her to take the earliest opportunity of coming to England.

“ The period of the arrival of Signora Violetti was soon after Mr. Garrick (with whom she was engaged) commenced manager of Drury-lane Theatre. The graces that attended

her first appearance charmed and prepossessed every spectator in her favour. 'She won the hearts of all the swains, and rivalled all the fair.' Modesty, like her native handmaid, waited on all her steps; the Dame Fortune, however cruel to others, lavished upon her the most desirable of her bounties.

"My readers must almost anticipate my informing them, that the noble Lord, her father, although under covert, was not the less zealous or inactive in establishing her reputation. He likewise embraced every opportunity of conversing with his fair offspring in her native language, in which he found her to possess all the perfection his most anxious wishes could have formed. But these frequent and pleasing conversations to both were not yet sufficiently satisfactory to the parent, who was naturally impatient to have the mutual enjoyment that arises from filial and parental intercourse, uncontrolled by disguise, and unfettered by mystery. Nothing could possibly ease the solicitude of the anxious parent, but providing her an asylum under his own roof; to accomplish this desirable object required the greatest delicacy and discretion. His Lordship being blessed with a daughter * some years younger than Signora Violetti, this circumstance suggested to him the idea of having his fair exotic the tutoress of her unknown sister. The Signora winning incessantly on his affections, increased his impatience to effect his purpose of having her in his family. As his daughter by his lady frequently accompanied him to the theatre, he availed himself of this circumstance to create an esteem in her for her unknown relation, the admired dancer. Particularly specifying her graces and excellencies, he soon caused his honourable daughter to feel warmly in the interests of Signora. Finding that he had thus far succeeded in his wishes, he asked her one night, as they were sitting in the stage-box, if she would approve of Signora Violetti as companion and tutoress in the Italian tongue, in which he informed her that she was most eminently perfect, and that her other

* She was afterwards married to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hartington; who, on the demise of his father, came to the title and estate of the Duke of Devonshire.

accomplishments were equally excellent. He was happy to find his ardent wishes almost anticipated, by the ready and pleased compliance of the young lady. The Signora was, therefore, conveyed the same night, in his Lordship's carriage, to the town mansion in Piccadilly.

“This fair and amiable *stranger at home* found her accommodations in that abode of hospitality, in every respect equal, and even surpassing, the most sanguine wishes of her heart. And she felt herself for the first time in a state of happiness, in which nature had more concern than reason at present could explain. But as the tenor of human comfort was not meant to consist in a continuity of satisfaction, hers was soon interrupted by him who wounds every breast, either to fill it often with the balm of enjoyment, or the bitterness of affliction. Love sat heavy on her breast, and pallid on her cheek. Her charms withered, and her health decayed; until nature, exhausted, obliged her to recline on the couch of sickness. Here, to the great alarm and concern of her unknown relations, she languished a considerable time. Her amiable pupil was uncommonly concerned; perhaps the ties of nature latently increased the affliction: the ablest physicians were obtained for her relief; but notwithstanding all the care, ability, and tenderness that were employed for her recovery, the violence of her indisposition frustrated every endeavour. Her own delicacy would not permit her to divulge the secret cause of her malady. Although it threatened her with almost instantaneous dissolution, yet the hopes of a cure could not induce her to acknowledge herself the victim of affection. His Lordship felt the bitter pangs of a loving parent, distressed by the visible decline of an amiable daughter. He saw with extreme distress the tender plant that he had with so much care and anxiety fostered, wither beneath the cold hand of an invisible disease. His lady was likewise greatly affected, and sympathised with her noble partner for the loss they were all likely to sustain. Her Ladyship, however, not despairing of a remedy being found, took the most prudential and effectual method; by delicately searching the tender heart of the afflicted fair one.

Doctor Mead, the Esculapius of his day, pronouncing her disorder beyond his power, or even that of medicine, to remove, prompted the good lady to divine the cause. She was convinced that *love* alone was the disturber of her mind, and the destroyer of her frame. Assured of this, her Ladyship made her fair guest a visit, resolving, if possible, to discover the latent cause of her indisposition. For this purpose, she, with great address, asked her where she felt the most pain? and in what manner particularly she was affected? Not receiving to these questions, and some others of a similar nature, the most explicit answers, her first suspicions were still stronger confirmed. With all the tender delicacy, therefore, which distinguished her amiable character, she seized her hand with benign sympathy, and declared she was most extremely happy to have discovered that the cause of her malady was not incurable. ‘The cause is love,’ said she, ‘and for which I think a certain cure may be found.’ The change she perceived this observation made in her fair patient, confirmed its propriety. She then entreated the indisposed damsel to own to her who was the object of her affection; and promised, upon her honour, not to betray her confidence. She further prevailed, by assuring her that she would, were it possible, obtain for her the object of her languishing desires. ‘I have so great an opinion of your discretion, my dear Signora,’ continued the worthy lady, ‘that you could not possibly fix your affections on an improper object, that I am the more impatient to know who he is, that I may the sooner find the means of restoring you to your wonted charms, health and happiness. My Lord is deeply afflicted in consequence of your indisposition; he is, indeed, much more distressed than I could have thought he could, with all his tenderness of nature, have been for any stranger to his blood, even as amiable as you are, my dear Signora.’

“‘O, my dear madam!’ said the much-to-be pitied young lady, ‘spare me, spare me! I dare not confess my weakness, even to you — all-gracious as you have been to your orphan charge! And I cannot express the remorse I feel

at my being obliged to behave with ingratitude to your dear Lord, by concealing from him as well as from you, two such generous benefactors, what preys upon my existence, and must finally bear me to my grave.'

" 'My dear Signora,' replied the lady, 'tis now in your power to acquit yourself of all conceived obligation to both him and me, by so far convincing us we deserve your confidence, as to trust us with the important secret. We would wish to have this assurance of your reposing in our zealous efforts being exerted in your welfare. It is no idle curiosity that urges my entreaty, but an indescribable interest I feel in your favour. Should there be found, upon enquiry, any insuperable bar to an honourable union that can alone restore you to your former peace of mind, the secret shall ever remain undiscovered to the impertinence of enquiry, or the censure of malignity.'

"The above candid, sincere, and interesting declaration of the good lady was too prevailing. It won at once the confidence and heartfelt gratitude of the afflicted fair one. She confessed 'that Mr. Garrick was the object of her esteem; but that he was as yet entirely ignorant of being the cause of what she had so severely felt from her tender attachment.'

"The amiable lady, with the greatest concern, heard this confession, and told her, with symptoms of apprehension, that she feared the possibility of her desires ever being gratified by the attainment of their object; that Mr. Garrick was a young fellow universally caressed by families of the first distinction, and one who had been already suspected of aspiring to rank and fortune in a matrimonial alliance. She represented likewise to her languishing patient many other difficulties; but finding they had visibly affected the tender state of the now all-desponding fair, she assured her that no means should be left untried. She begged that neither languor nor hopeless grief should be suffered to prey any longer on her almost exhausted frame. 'Confide,' said she, 'in my Lord's good offices, and be assured of our best efforts being exerted to obtain you consolation and relief.'

“ His Lordship was rejoiced that his lady had obtained the secret cause of his beloved (although unavowed) daughter’s indisposition; in proportion to its concealment having caused him the greatest uneasiness, its discovery afforded him pleasure. Being possessed of the truth, his hopes of his child’s speedy recovery began to revive. Knowing Garrick’s love for money was the ray of his expectation, and the guide of his measures. Mr. Garrick was instantly sent for to his house. He had no sooner arrived, and enquired after the health of Signora, than his Lordship opened the negociation of Hymen, by informing him with a smile, ‘ that the lady’s indisposition was not to be removed by any other than one Dr. Garrick, an intimate acquaintance of his.’

“ ‘ Pray, my dear Lord,’ said the astonished manager, ‘ explain yourself.’

“ ‘ Well, sir,’ answered his Lordship, ‘ should you find, upon the strictest enquiry, that Signora Violetti is a lady of family and *fortune*, and possessed of every virtue indispensable to the honour of the female character, do you think you could satisfactorily receive her from my hands, with a portion of *ten** thousand pounds? And here let me inform you, that she is *my daughter*.’

“ The enraptured Garrick gave his Lordship ten thousand thanks for the unmerited honour and fortune to which he so unexpectedly, but generously, invited him. He at the same time declared, with all due decorum, ‘ that the lady was, from the first moment of his acquaintance with her, far from being indifferent to either his views or his wishes; and that he had ever felt more than a common interest in her favour.’

“ ‘ You add to my satisfaction, and relieve the parental apprehensions I felt for the recovery of my daughter,’ replied his Lordship: ‘ until the cause of her complaint was discovered, the fear of losing my child was my constant affliction. And now, Doctor, if you please, I will conduct you to your patient. My Lady will, I know, accompany us.’

* Mr. Murphy mentions the sum to have been six thousand pounds.

“ When Mr. Garrick entered the chamber, he flew to the bed-side of his enamoured fair, and acted his part with as much grace, and perhaps, more nature, than he had ever performed it on the stage. His Lordship then pleasantly informed her, that her Doctor had been in danger of the same disorder, and from the same cause—an obstinate and unnecessary silence. From this auspicious hour the God of Health re-bloomed her cheek, and re-illuminated her eye. And the English Roscius continued unremitting in his attendance on the young lady, whose cure was speedily effected, to the great joy of the noble family.

“ The nuptials being celebrated, Mr. Edward Moore, the ingenious city poet, inscribed a very pretty copy of verses to Mrs. Garrick, wherein he describes Fortune in search of a favourite daughter. After many a weary step, she stopped her giddy wheel at Burlington-gate, where she found the object of her inquiry, and lavished on her the choicest of her favours.”

The marriage took place on the 22d June, 1749, first at the chapel in Russel-street, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Franklin, and in the same day, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic church, at the chapel of the Portuguese embassy, in South Audley-street, by the Rev. Mr. Blyth. The marriage portion bestowed by the Earl and Countess was 6000*l.*, to which Mr. Garrick added 4000*l.*; and Lady Burlington was a party to the deed of settlement. Previous to this match, it is certain that Garrick had contemplated marrying the celebrated Mrs. Woffington. Mr. Murphy relates, in his life of the British Roscius, that he has frequently heard her declare, that Garrick went so far as to try the wedding-ring upon her finger. ‘The small wits,’ says Murphy, ‘nibbed their pens upon the occasion of Garrick’s marriage, and lampoons, epigrams, sonnets, epithalamiums, fluttered in every coffee-house.’ To give a check to the malice of the day, Ned Moore wrote an ironical satire, in which he contrived to anticipate every topic of malevolence,

and thereby to silence the scribblers, and take their trade out of their hands. In two remarkable lines, he said that Garrick would be

A true *Sir John Brute* all the day,
And Fribble all the night.

Amongst all their envenomed shafts, the Grub-street wittings could find nothing so keen. To give them the finishing blow, *Much Ado about Nothing* was revived. The passages in the part of Benedick, applicable to Garrick's own case, occasioned infinite mirth, such, for instance, as,

“ Here you may see Benedick, the married man ! I may chance to have some odd quirks and remnants of wit broken on me, because I have railed so long against marriage : but shall quips and sentences, and paper bullets of the brain, awe a man from the career of his humour ? No ; the world must be peopled. When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live to be married.”

These strokes of humour excited the loudest applause, and Garrick gained a complete triumph over all the pasquinades of the day.

Garrick was, at the time of his marriage with Signora Violetti, in the zenith of his fame, as an actor ; and as patentee (in partnership with Mr. Lacy) and stage-manager, the duties he had to perform were necessarily of a very arduous description. For an account of his professional career we cannot do better than refer our readers to the biographies of him, by Davis and Murphy, in both of which many agreeable anecdotes of his histrionic life are to be found. It was in 1754 that Mr. Garrick first resided at Hampton ; and, in the following year, purchased, from Humphrey Prinsatt, Esq. the house and grounds, which received those embellishments which have rendered them so long the theme of general admiration, from the elegant taste, and under the judicious direction and superintendence of Mrs. Garrick. Nor ought it to be omitted, that by her prudent attention to the internal economy and financial concerns of Drury Lane theatre, her husband was relieved from a considerable portion of those

cares which might otherwise have impeded the display of his genius and acquirements.

Mr. Garrick had long meditated a journey to the continent, and several disagreeable circumstances, which had occurred during the last year of his theatrical management, had probably contributed to quicken his resolution of leaving, for a time, his native country. His own health and that of Mrs. Garrick were, at that time, not very good: the baths of Padua were celebrated for their healing power in certain disorders, and pronounced efficacious in Mrs. Garrick's case: exercise, amusement, and change of air, were also what he seemed to stand a good deal in need of. To a mind as active and inquisitive as Garrick's, the knowledge of foreign customs was likely to afford him instruction, as well as entertainment. The theatres on the continent, with their multifarious exhibitions, would, he doubted not, furnish him with proper materials to enrich his own dominions on his return home: how far he might have been influenced by these motives it is impossible to say, but it is certain that he set out for Dover, on his way to Calais, accompanied by Mrs. Garrick, the 15th September, 1763, leaving the management of Drury Lane in the hands of his partner, Mr. Lacy, and his brother, George Garrick, whom he had appointed his substitute during his absence. In consequence of the accession of a new actor of the name of Powell to the *corps dramatique* of the theatre, and the extraordinary success with which his *debut* was attended, the loss of Garrick was productive of no prejudicial effects. The great and unlooked-for profits arising from the merits of the new actor's performances, were equal to those of the most fortunate era during the joint management of Lacy and Garrick, the former of whom lost no opportunity of communicating to his colleague (then on his travels) the earliest news of their lucky and unexpected successes. He assured him he need not abandon any pleasure or amusement which he enjoyed abroad, from any anxiety which he might possibly feel on account of the theatre at home, for that all things went on smoothly and happily; he begged him, there-

fore, to indulge in all the delights which travelling could afford, for his share of gain would not be diminished.

The baths of Padua had proved medicinal to Mrs. Garrick; and he too, from the pleasure which so many new objects continually presented to his mind, was full of that spirit and gaiety with which he was sure to enliven every company he came into. The travels of a private gentleman and his wife, especially when health and amusement were the principal objects of their peregrinations, furnish but few stimulants for curiosity.

From their countrymen in France and Italy, Mr. and Mrs. Garrick, as was to have been expected, met with all possible respect and attention; and their access to persons of importance on the continent, by their acquaintance with the English nobility then abroad, was rendered exceedingly easy and agreeable.

The manners of Garrick were so conciliating that his company was desired by many foreigners of high birth and great distinction. In these civilities his wife was, as may be supposed, always a partaker with him. On one occasion the Duke of Parma requested he would favour him with some very striking or affecting scene in one of the most admired English tragedies; Mr. Garrick immediately recited the soliloquy of Macbeth, when a dagger presents itself to his disturbed imagination. His ardent look, expressive tones, and impassioned action, convinced the nobleman of his great theatric excellence, although he did not understand the language in which the apostrophe was delivered.

A short time before Garrick left Paris in 1765, several persons of the first importance, of both sexes, English and French, met by appointment at an hotel in the Gallic metropolis: Mr. and Mrs. Garrick, and Mademoiselle Clairon, were of the party. The conversation turned for some time on the Belles Lettres, in which the merits of several eminent writers were discussed; many critical observations were hazarded on the action and eloquence of the French and English theatres, and at the request of this very brilliant circle, La Clairon and Garrick

consented to exhibit various specimens of their histrionic talents. The friendly contest lasted a considerable time, with great animation on both sides: the French gave the preference to Garrick, whilst the English, with equal politeness, adjudged the victory to Mademoiselle Clairon; but as the greater part of the former had but little acquaintance with the English language, he was obliged to convince them by dumb shew of the extent of his powers. He explained to the company how he had been taught to act the madness of King Lear; this was by seeing a friend in Goodman's Fields, who had been the innocent cause of the death of his own child, by dropping it into the area of his house, who, in consequence, went out of his senses. Garrick imitated the unfortunate father; he leaned on the back of a chair, played in dalliance with the infant, and, on a sudden, seemed to let it fall. In that instant he broke out in lamentations; his looks expressive of the wildest horror; his broken voice and dismal outcries made the deepest impression; tears gushed from every eye in the room. Clairon expressed her astonishment, and did not hesitate to declare, that, with such a performer, the English stage must be the spot where terror and pity were the great passions of the drama. Indeed she went farther, for as soon as the company had recovered from their agitation, Mademoiselle C. caught Mr. Garrick in her arms and kissed him; this was quite *à la Française*. After she had performed this operation, she turned to Mrs. Garrick, and apologized for her conduct, by saying that it was an involuntary mark of her applause.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrick arrived in London about the latter end of 1765, after a year and a half's absence. On their return they required some repose; but their friends did not allow them to remain in perfect tranquillity; their time was fully taken up in receiving and returning visits. Garrick did not act during the short remainder of the season; in fact, he did not make his appearance on the stage again until the 14th of November, when the King honoured him, by commanding the play of *Much ado about Nothing*. In recording

the festive scenes of the jubilee at Stratford, in 1769, the journals of the day make especial mention of the grace and elegance which Mrs. Garrick displayed in the ball-room on that memorable occasion.

In 1773, Mr. Lacy, the joint-patentee of Drury Lane, paid his debt to nature, and left the entire burthen of the management to Garrick, just at a time of life when he was becoming unequal to the task. For three years he did his best to fulfil the duties of his arduous situation, but at length came to the determination of retiring from the stage altogether, both as actor and manager. On the 10th of June, 1776, he made his final bow to the public. To him it was a moment big with regret, with sorrow, and heartfelt gratitude. He was for some time inclined to end his course with the part that he at first set out with; but, upon consideration, he judged, that after the fatigue of so laborious a character as Richard III., it would be out of his power to utter a farewell word to the audience. He therefore chose the part of *Don Felix*, in the comedy of the *Wonder*. Public notice was given, that the profits of the night were to be assigned to the fund for the relief of those who should be obliged by their infirmities to retire from the stage. He prepared a prologue for the occasion, the last he ever spoke. At the end of the play, he took his final leave of the public, whose protection and patronage he had enjoyed so long. On the day after Garrick had made his exit, he ordered the whole receipt of the preceding night to be paid to the fund for distressed actors. He had made a present of two houses in Drury Lane to the managers of that charitable institution, that they might have a convenient place for the meeting of their committees. Those gentlemen finding that a room in the theatre answered their purposes, expressed their desire to sell the premises, in order to increase their stock, when Garrick became the purchaser of what he had voluntarily bestowed, at the price of 370*l.*; and, afterwards, by his will, gave back those very houses to the fund.

Articles of agreement for the sale of his half share of the

patent of Drury Lane, had been some months before executed between him and Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. Thomas Lindley, Esq. and Richard Ford, M.D. The deeds for the final conclusion of the business, were signed, without delay, by the contracting parties, and Garrick withdrew to his villa at Hampton, to pass the evening of his days in peace and tranquillity. In that agreeable retreat he began to breathe a freer air; and to enjoy a pleasing respite from the toils and exertions to which the greater part of his previous life had been devoted. He received the visits of the nobility, of the ablest scholars, and the men of genius in every branch of literature. He lived in an elegant style; and, to the luxuries of the table, added his wit, and the polished manners of one who had been accustomed to mix in the best societies. Soon after the commencement of the play-house season, he and his lady usually came from Hampton to their house in the Adelphi, and were often seen in his box at Drury Lane when any thing of interest was to be performed.

He was invited with Mrs. Garrick to spend the Christmas of the year 1779 at Althorp, the seat of Lord Spencer; but his enjoyments were soon interrupted by a violent attack of the disease which occasioned his death. He returned immediately to his house in the Adelphi, on the 15th of January, and five days afterwards departed this life, notwithstanding the unremitting attentions of his wife, and several eminent medical men, who were consulted on the occasion.

On the first of February, his remains were conveyed with great pomp from the Adelphi to Westminster Abbey, and deposited in Poet's Corner, near the monument of Shakspeare. The last ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Rochester. The pall-bearers —

Lord Camden	The Duke of Devonshire
The Earl of Ossory	The Earl Spencer
The Right Hon. Mr. Rigby	Viscount Palmerston
The Hon. Mr. Stanley	Sir W. W. Wynne
John Patterson, Esq.	Albany Wallis, Esq.

A handsome monument was erected several years after-

wards to his memory, by Mr. Albany Wallis, at his own expense. That gentleman waited for a long time in expectation that this last testimony of respect would have been paid by Mrs. Garrick. Finding, at length, upon application to that lady, that nothing of the kind was intended, Mr. Wallis resolved, in a most liberal manner, to pay that mark of respect to his deceased friend. How it was that Mrs. Garrick, with such ample means, as she herself possessed, could have permitted those honours to be paid to the memory of her husband, which were so eminently due from her, we are at a loss to conjecture; and the more especially, as she did not hesitate to expend upon the idle pageant of a funeral twice the sum that would have paid for an elegant and durable monument to be placed over his remains. On another point, she appears to have been hardly less careless and remiss. Shortly after Garrick's death, it was remarked to Dr. Johnson, in a large company, "You are recent from the Lives of Poets, why not add your friend Garrick to the number?" Johnson's answer was, "I do not like to be officious; but if Mrs. Garrick will desire me to do it, I shall be very willing to pay that last tribute to the memory of a man I loved." Mr. Murphy says, that he took care to have this sentiment repeated to Mrs. Garrick, by her deceased husband's nephew, David Garrick, who lived near her on the banks of the Thames, at Hampton; but that no answer was ever received.

This inattention does, we must confess, appear very inconsistent with the violent expressions of regret which have been recorded of Mrs. Garrick, whenever she had occasion to allude to her "dear David;" from whose will, it will be seen, that she might, without undergoing any privations herself, have expended a few hundred pounds in erecting a monument to his memory. By this he bequeathed all his personal property to his wife; his houses at Hampton, and in the Adelphi, for and during the term of her natural life, on condition of her keeping the premises in good repair (a stipulation which she did not, we believe, very rigidly fulfil,) and paying all quit-

rents, taxes, and other rents belonging to the same. Also, his household linen, plate, &c.; and his carriages and horses, wine, &c. In ready money he bequeathed her a thousand pounds, to be paid her immediately after his decease; five thousand pounds to be paid her within twelve months from the day of his death; and an annuity of fifteen hundred pounds per annum. During the early part of her widowhood, Mrs. Garrick had the consolation of entertaining, as a friendly guest under her roof, Mrs. Hannah More, between whom and herself the most sincere and uninterrupted friendship subsisted, and with whom she corresponded occasionally to the latest period of her life. When her mind had been restored to comparative tranquillity, she received, with her accustomed hospitality, the visits of a select number of her friends. Nor were suitors wanting to induce her to enter a second time into the marriage state; and it is somewhat remarkable, that among others Lord Monboddo made an anxious effort to obtain her hand by the most complimentary proposals, which were, however, firmly, though gratefully declined.

The retirement in which the latter years of her life was spent, did not prevent the entertainment of her particular friends, so long as her health permitted; and until a few days previous to her decease, (which took place on the 16th October, 1822, at her house, in the Adelphi,) it was manifest that she had neither lost the relish for conversational intercourse, nor her memory for the supply of her share of agreeable objects to maintain it. She was constant in the discharge of her religious duties as a member of the Roman Catholic church; and the habitual cheerfulness of her disposition was ever influenced by that complete resignation to the divine will with which she contemplated the period of her dissolution. She expired in her chair without any apparent suffering, and so unexpectedly, that she had, on the preceding day, signified her intention of witnessing the re-opening of Drury Lane theatre in its present improved state.

For the honour of the drama, and highly to the credit of the sub-committee of that theatre, when it was let to Mr.

Elliston, an especial clause was inserted in the lease, guaranteeing to Mrs. Garrick for life the uncontroled possession of her box, without any consideration whatever.

It has been stated, that about a month before her death, Mrs. Garrick visited Westminster; and addressing the clergyman who attended her, she said, "I suppose there is not room enough for me to be laid by the side of my dear David?" The clergyman assured her that there would be room enough. She then said, with an air of pleasantry, "I wish to know, not that I think I am likely soon to require it, for I am yet a *mere girl*, but only for the satisfaction of my feelings against the time when I must submit to the will of Heaven."

We have heard that in the character of the late Mrs. Garrick, there was a singular mixture of parsimony and liberality. She has been known to give fifty pounds at one time to the poor at Hampton, and on the instant deny herself the common comforts of life. Her wine-cellar she did not open for years together, and a dish of tea was the usual extent of her hospitality. She always stated herself to be poor, as an apology for the ruinous condition in which the house and offices at Hampton remained. To save fuel and secure herself from damp, a room in the attic served her "for parlour, for kitchen, and hall." She kept one female servant at Hampton, who resided with her many years: and to compensate the poor woman and a numerous family (for her wages were small indeed) the house and grounds were shewn to visitors unknown to the old lady. The furniture of the house at Hampton is exactly as it was left by Garrick; and, except the curious old china and the paintings, worth very little. The chairs, sofas, and chandeliers in the drawing-room (the fashion of the times in which Garrick lived,) are unworthy a common tavern of the present day. There are several portraits of Mrs. Garrick in different apartments, taken when young, by which it would seem her appearance was then extremely fascinating; but age sadly dilapidates the human countenance. Mrs. Garrick's greatest pride was (when health would permit) in promenading her picturesque grounds,

and explaining with enthusiastic delight the age and date of each tall tree, planted by herself and Mr. Garrick. — We believe there is not another instance of a person living to witness so many noble trees grow from saplings to complete maturity in the lifetime of the proprietor and occupant. During the summer months she would indulge in an occasional walk on the lawn and terrace on the banks of the Thames, at the end of which Garrick built the mausoleum for the statue of Shakspeare, and the celebrated chair; here Mrs. Garrick would sip her tea, and, in the society of one female or so, recount the pleasures she enjoyed in the same place, in the society and conversation of her husband, and their noble and learned guests.

The four celebrated pictures, *Scenes from the Brentford Election*, and painted by Hogarth, used to be placed in the dining-room at Hampton. They were exhibited, amongst other paintings by Hogarth, at the British Institution a few seasons ago, and since that time have been deposited in the house at the Adelphi. There are many other very valuable pictures painted by Zoffany, and other distinguished artists of the time, amounting in the whole to nearly 250. These by Mr. Garrick's will are now to be sold, and they will no doubt produce an enormous sum of money.

Notwithstanding the peculiar oddity of Mrs. Garrick's character, she could, when she chose, be exceedingly polite and urbane. The recorder of these reminiscences was anxious, some years back, to ascertain the authenticity of a curious relic (a rude cup made from part of the mulberry tree planted by Shakspeare), which was exhibited amongst other valuables for sale, by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, in York-street, late the property of a deceased eminent antiquary. This relic was said to have been given by Mr. Garrick to the deceased person, and to ascertain the truth of that fact was the object of the visit. Mrs. Garrick received the writer with great kindness, and, in the most frank manner, verified and confirmed the story, at the same time stating most minutely all the circumstances which induced the gift

from Mr. Garrick, and which originated in a very intimate personal friendship, and a kindred feeling for the memory of his beloved Shakspeare. This interesting and conclusive story induced the writer to become the purchaser. Garrick cordially loved his wife; but he was anxious, that after his death she should not only continue a widow, but remain in this country; his will contains many severe restrictions on these points. In case she married or went abroad, she was not only to be deprived of one-third of her income, but entirely of the houses and furniture both at Hampton and on the Adelphi Terrace. After the death of Garrick, the father of Mr. Evans, the bookseller, in Pall-mall, a great friend of Garrick's, (we believe their intimacy commenced in consequence of Mr. Evans having applied to Garrick on some subject connected with his publication of the very curious collection of old ballads, a new and much improved edition of which has recently been printed by his son), was called upon by the executors to value the library, all of which remains except the old plays; they are in the British Museum. The entire property consists of the mansion, grounds, furniture, library, and various tenements at Hampton, and the house, furniture, and library on the Adelphi Terrace. Notwithstanding Mrs. Garrick's constant complaint about her poverty, and the narrowness and inadequacy of her income, we understand she has left nearly seventy thousand pounds behind her. She was a rigid Catholic; and, when at Hampton, if health and the weather permitted, used to attend the chapel at Isleworth on a Sunday.

It is exceedingly to be regretted that, together with the statue by Roubiliac, Garrick did not at his death bequeath to the Museum the chair made from a portion of the genuine mulberry-tree planted by the immortal poet, and designed by his friend Hogarth.

The rich and extensive stores in the libraries of Garrick at Hampton, and on the Adelphi Terrace, were constantly made to contribute to the entertainment and edification of Mrs. Garrick. She regularly read for several hours a day,

during the subsequent period of her existence, never less than four hours each day, even when the weather permitted her to leave home for a journey to Hampton, or for an airing in her chariot; and when her impaired sight would not enable her to read with comfort to herself, during the last three or four years of her life, she regularly had her servant to read to her for at least four hours, and for six hours on those days on which she was unable, on account of the unfitness of the weather, to leave her residence.

Mrs. Garrick was a lady of what may be termed an indefatigable character, and one whose merits have recently been unworthily depreciated; not that such depreciation will carry much weight with it, since Garrick himself, notwithstanding his boundless taste and generosity,—a generosity and taste that caused tears to mantle in the eyes, and an indignant energy to mark the countenances of those who live and who knew David Garrick,—even he was not suffered to escape from the opprobrium which the charge of meanness is sure to affix to character, especially celebrated character. Such was Mrs. Garrick's indefatigable character, that during the last season she went to the theatres four times, and sometimes oftener, during the week; besides the invariable course of reading, taking the air, visiting Hampton, &c., already mentioned. On the day on which she died, (as we have already remarked), Mrs. Garrick had made arrangements to go to Drury Lane theatre, to be present at its opening. In the morning of that day she was very well; soon afterwards, however, she was taken ill, and was soon a corpse. But it has been erroneously stated that Mrs. Garrick died in the sheets in which her revered husband had expired. She had always guarded them, it is true, with religious care; and had frequently said that it was her wish to die in the sheets in which her "dear David" had breathed his last; but such was the suddenness of her indisposition, that there was not the opportunity of complying with her affectionate wish. Mr. Carr, the solicitor, of John Street, Bedford Row, who was well acquainted with Mrs. Garrick, and her intimate

thoughts and particular wishes, on coming to town after Mrs. Garrick's decease, caused her remains to be laid on those carefully-treasured sheets. Her wish to be buried in Westminster Abbey was also earnestly attended to; but at one time it was thought that it could not be complied with, owing to Mrs. Garrick being a Catholic, and to the reluctance to consent to a female being buried in the abbey, except she should be of the Royal Family, or celebrated for her literary talents; and the Dean of Westminster's permission was obtained only on the Thursday preceding the Friday morning on which Mrs. Garrick was buried. Mrs. Garrick's coffin was placed in the vault above that of her deceased husband.

Both the houses at Hampton and on the Adelphi are in very bad condition. They are very much out of repair, especially the residence at Hampton—so much so, that the plastering in many places has given way, and even the ceilings have not entirely kept their proper stations. Some of them are rudely patched, or about to fall, owing to the progress of damp, for the want of timely application of repairs; the bed-room of Garrick, in particular, is in a very defective state of repair. From the general appearance of the premises at Hampton more especially, it is questionable whether there have been any repairs other than what were absolutely necessary “to keep out rough weather,” since the death of Mr. Garrick; the paint seems to be absolutely worn off. As to the out-houses there is scarcely any doubt but that they are exactly as Mr. Garrick left them. The range of coach-houses, eight in number, with a corresponding extent of stabling, stable-yard, &c., on the right of the residence, and of the stabling regularly connected with the dwelling, are in a most deplorably ruinous state. They have never been made any use of since Mr. Garrick's time, and certainly they have not been in any way repaired. It has been lately stated that these coach-houses and stables were built by Mr. Garrick, to accommodate the carriages, horses, &c. of the company which he was accustomed to have at his delightful country retreat; but this statement is contradicted at Hampton, it being there

related that they were originally built for the convenience of Hampton Court Palace, and that they were subsequently obtained by Mr. Garrick, as they were contiguous to his residence, and as his company, when he had large parties, could not always find convenient accommodation for their vehicles; cattle, &c. at the neighbouring inns.

From the imperfect state of repair which characterises the present condition of both residences, it is much feared, especially by those to whom legacies have been left, and by those who are interested in the residue of Mrs. Garrick's property, that such condition of the houses will be the subject of just complaint, and therefore eventually of a possible diminution of those interests on which they now calculate. Mr. Garrick left them for Mrs. Garrick's use during her life for her residences, "she keeping the houses and premises in good repair, and paying all quit rents, taxes, and other rents and outgoings for the same." Burdened with this condition (amongst others), there was left for Mrs. Garrick a clear annuity of 1500*l.* — a sum certainly small enough to keep up that state of public appearance which appears to have been contemplated by Mr. Garrick, as necessary to characterize the Garrick property, when its founder should be reposing in the grave. The property certainly is not "in good repair," nor any thing like it; and the question arises whether Mrs. Garrick's executors may not be obliged to put the premises in what may be deemed "good" repair, out of the property left by Mrs. Garrick. If so, there will be no trifling reduction of the 14,000*l.*, of which, it is stated, Mrs. Garrick died possessed.

Those who knew Mrs. Garrick intimately, mainly account for such apparent neglect of the injunctions of Mr. Garrick's will, as she was so indefatigable and enthusiastic in other respects in protecting and revering what concerned the memory of her "dear David," — from the vexatious lawsuits in which she became involved with Mr. Garrick's relations (all of whom, distant relations excepted, she outlived), as to the construction of that part of her "dear David's" last will and testament, which concerned property not specifically disposed

of to the testator's "next of kin." Mrs. G. imagined herself entitled to such property, in which case her means would have been greatly augmented; but the Lord Chancellor, after a long course of equitable litigation, ultimately pronounced a decree against Mrs. Garrick. There are still to be seen at Hampton, fronting the high road, signs of this contest; for at the end of the wall which separates the lawn from the public road leading to Hampton Palace, and next to the house at the end of the lawn and on the bank of the Thames, which Mr. Garrick left to his nephew, David Garrick, with 5000*l.* in addition to the 5000*l.* given on his marriage, there appears a large board, the painted inscription on which desires all the world that may be travelling that way, to

"Take notice, the ground between Mr. Prothero's house and this wall, from the road to the river, is the property of Mrs. Garrick."

From the lawn in front of the nephew's house, to the lawn on which stands the Shakspeare Temple, there is an iron gate to facilitate the communication between the two lawns: and the right of way from the nephew's lawn was secured by grant to the nephew; but the property of the latter remained vested in Mrs. Garrick, as she chose to tell the world by the aforementioned board.

The nephew here alluded to, and whose name was also David Garrick, was in the army. He was much respected by his uncle, and continued to reside on the property left him as long as he lived. The nephew (like the uncle) is spoken uncommonly well of by those inhabitants at Hampton who remember him.

The nephew, David Garrick, left behind him no children. His widow continued to reside on her property at Hampton for some time subsequent to her husband's decease; but on her again being married, she retired to live in Wales. She married for her second husband, a gentleman named Jones, of considerable property; but he recently changed his name, or rather took an additional name on coming into possession of further property. By this marriage there is one child.

The house, on being left by Mr. Jones, was let to yearly tenants. It is a large house, and is very beautifully situated; it is more immediately on the bank of the river than the late Mr. Garrick's residence; it is on the other side of the road, and the lawn in front of it descends to the water's edge, and is, of course, in line with the Shakspeare Temple Lawn. Mr. John Twining, the celebrated tea-dealer of the Strand, occupied it for many years. He was the last tenant. He submitted to have his rent doubled, and then, because it was insisted that he should repair the house, Mr. Twining left it. It is now empty, and has been so for some time. There is a board up announcing that it is to let. It also continues in very imperfect repair; so that the late Mrs. Garrick was not alone in neglecting to keep in good repair the property that had been left by Mr. Garrick. Whether motives similar to those that are said to have actuated the late Mrs. Garrick influenced others, we know not.

That portion of the Thames which is immediately in front of the Shakspeare Temple Lawn, appears to be in great favour with those patient, and, said to be, reflective personages, called anglers. In fine weather there are usually six, eight, or a dozen of punts, made expressly for this species of highly intellectual occupation, moored off this portion of the branch of the Thames, filled with gentlemen from the surrounding neighbourhood, most intently engaged in angling. The appearance is curious to the passing visitor, and the very stillness of their occupation appears to be peculiarly appropriate to the station selected for that pursuit, to which the parties adhere, during whole days, with matchless philosophy or resignation.

The anglers who have often personified "Patience in a punt," will recollect two stately willows on the lawn at Hampton, rendered sacred by the temple appropriated to Shakspeare: they were planted by Garrick: and in the midst of a violent storm, which proved fatal to one of them, Mrs. Garrick was seen running about the grounds in the wildest dis-

order—“like Niobe, all tears,” exclaiming—“Oh, my Garrick! my Garrick!”

Mrs. Garrick's letter of remonstrance against Kean's *Abel Drugger* was brief:—“Dear Sir, you don't know how to play *Abel Drugger*.” His reply deserves also to be recorded, and placed to the credit of his gallantry:—“Dear Madam, I know it.”

It would be an injustice to the memory of Mrs. Garrick, who has been accused of extreme parsimony, to conceal that she distributed among her near relatives, some time before her death, the greater part of the savings out of her yearly income since the death of her husband, amounting to upwards of twelve thousand pounds.

MRS. GARRICK'S WILL.

She bequeathed to Mrs. Siddons a pair of gloves, which were Shakspeare's, and were presented to her late dear husband during the Jubilee at Stratford, by one of her (Mrs. S.'s) family.

To the Theatrical Fund of Drury Lane Theatre, two hundred pounds.

To Hannah More, one hundred pounds.

To Christopher Garrick, her nephew, the gold snuff-box, set with diamonds, given to her late husband by the King of Denmark.

To Nathaniel Egerton Garrick, the snuff-box given to her late husband by the Duke of Parma.

To her nephew, Christopher Garrick, and his wife, all the plate which was bought upon her marriage; also a service of *pewter*, which her husband used when a bachelor, bearing the name of Garrick, with a wish that the same should always remain with the head of the family; also the picture of her husband in the character of *Richard the Third*, which was purchased by her after her husband's decease.

To Nathaniel Egerton Garrick, a portrait painted by Zoffani, of her husband without a wig, which she bought after

his decease, of Mrs. Bradshaw, to whom it had been given as a present.

To Dowager Lady Amherst, her ring set with diamonds, having King Charles's oak in it, and a small gold box used for keeping black sticking-plaister.

To Lady Anson, wife of Sir Wm. Anson, her dejeuner set of Dresden porcelain; and to Sir William Anson her gold antique cameo ring.

To the St. George's Hospital, Middlesex ditto, Lying-in ditto, Magdalen ditto, Refuge for the Destitute, and Society for the Indigent Blind, one hundred pounds each.

To the London Orphan Society, fifty pounds.

Three hundred pounds to be invested in the name of the vicar of Hampton for the time being, and the interest expended in a supply of coals for the poor of the parish.

To Archdeacon Pott two hundred pounds towards the education of the poor children of St. Martin's parish.

To the Rev. Mr. Archer, minister of the Roman Catholic Chapel, in Warwick-street, one hundred pounds; and a farther sum of one hundred pounds for the education of the Charity Children of Warwick-street Chapel. There are innumerable other legacies of articles of plate, jewels, linen, &c., and money to a considerable amount, but of no material public interest. Her executors are the Rev. Thomas Racket and Frederick Beltz, Esq. To the former she leaves books and prints to the value of one hundred pounds; and to the latter, fifty pounds in books and prints, and one hundred pounds in money. After discharging the numerous legacies, her debts, and funeral expences, Mrs. Garrick directs the residue of her estate, including a bond for six thousand pounds due from the late and present Duke of Devonshire to the late Mr. Garrick, to be converted into cash, and afterwards vested in Austrian securities, for her niece Elizabeth de Saar, wife of Peter de Saar, of Vienna, for her sole use and benefit during her life, and after her death to her grandchildren.

No. XIII.

DR. ALEXANDER MARCET

WAS born at Geneva in the year 1770. He gave early indications of a thirst for knowledge; and had already distinguished himself by his proficiency in the usual course of elementary studies, when his attention was suddenly turned to commerce, in consequence of the dying injunction of his father, who, himself a respectable merchant at Geneva, was anxious that his son should succeed him in the same vocation. Young Marcet was at first earnestly bent upon fulfilling the wishes of his deceased parent; but the experience of two years served but to confirm the dislike he had originally felt to a commercial life. Convinced, at length, that his repugnance was not to be overcome, he quitted for ever the dull routine of the counting-house, and yielded to the superior fascinations of literature and of science, which presented a field of inquiry so much more congenial to the natural ardour of his mind. He applied himself more particularly to the study of the law: when his views in life were again destined to be changed. The political troubles which long agitated the republic of Geneva, in the early periods of the French revolution, defeated all his plans, and even endangered his personal safety. The faction of the day made use of the pretext that he had served as an officer in the national militia, in order to throw him into prison; from whence, in those disastrous times, there was usually so quick a transition to the scaffold. His life was fortunately saved by a change which took place in the governing party, on the death of Robespierre; and which enabled him, though with much difficulty, to obtain as a special favour the sentence of banishment for

five years. On being thus obliged to quit his country, he formed the resolution of devoting himself to the study of medicine; and with this view repaired to Edinburgh, in the autumn of 1794; and, after the usual period of three years, took his degree at that university. He manifested his predilection for chemistry by selecting Diabetes as the subject of his inaugural dissertation; a disease concerning which some very plausible chemical theories had been recently proposed, and at that time engaged considerable attention at the university.

Dr. Marcet now determined to establish himself as physician in London. He obtained the appointment of assistant-physician to the Public Dispensary in Cary-street; and, in the year 1799, was elected physician to the City Dispensary. He married, about this period, the daughter of the late Mr. Haldimand, a merchant of the highest respectability in London. By a special act of parliament, passed in 1800, he became a naturalized subject of Great Britain.

In 1802, he was elected one of the physicians to Guy's Hospital, on the resignation of Dr. Harvey. Zealously attached to his profession, he cultivated with the greatest diligence the ample field of experience of which he thus had the command. He was in the constant habit of noting down, with great minuteness, the history and daily variations in the symptoms of every case that fell under his observation, and that presented any point of interest, both in his hospital and his private practice. The voluminous records of this nature which he has left, are striking testimonials of his great and persevering industry, in the midst of his numerous other avocations. Chemistry, however, still continued to be his favourite pursuit; and he soon became eminent for the extent and correctness of his knowledge in this branch of science. He was particularly distinguished by his skill in analytical researches, and his extreme precision in the mode of conducting them. He had fitted up an excellent laboratory, which was a model of neatness and of order. He was associated for many years with Mr. William Allen, as

chemical lecturer at the medical school of Guy's Hospital, and contributed in no small degree to establish its reputation in that department.

Dr. Marcet was indeed indefatigable in the promotion of every object of public utility, to which he conceived his efforts could contribute; and no person was better qualified, by the persuasive suavity of his manners, the earnestness with which he pursued what he thought was good, and the generous ardour of his disposition, to excite the zeal of others, to overcome their prejudices, and to secure their co-operation in every laudable undertaking. These qualities were eminently displayed in the establishment of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; an institution of which Dr. Marcet, and Dr. Yelloly, in conjunction, originally conceived the plan and laid the foundations, and which has been indebted to them, more than to any other individuals, for its continued and increasing prosperity.

The services which he rendered to the medical school at Guy's Hospital, by the removal of several obstacles which formerly stood in the way of a principal source of medical knowledge, will long be remembered with gratitude by the pupils who resort to it for their education. He was also the means of effecting a reformation of a still more important nature, with regard to the diet appropriated to the patients in the hospital. He had considerable difficulty in bringing about this salutary change: it was not finally adopted, indeed, till after he had quitted his situation as physician to that establishment; but the plan of the improved system was his own, and it was entirely owing to the pains which he had taken in collecting evidence on the subject, and in strongly urging its propriety, and even necessity, that it was at length accomplished. The success of this measure was highly gratifying to him, and he always regarded it as one of the most useful things that he had ever done. He also introduced the plan of clinical lectures at Guy's Hospital, and gave several courses in conjunction with his colleagues.

The influence of his activity and public spirit extended itself to many other institutions, besides that to which he was particularly attached. We have already adverted to the leading part which he took in conducting the affairs of the Medical and Chirurgical Society; but his valuable assistance was also given to the concerns of the Royal Society, the Geological Society, the Royal Institution, and the Northern Dispensary. He was principally instrumental in bringing the Institution for the Cure and Prevention of Contagious Fevers, now known by the name of the London Fever Hospital, before the notice of Parliament, through the late Sir Samuel Romilly and the Hon. H. G. Bennet; and in thus obtaining a pecuniary grant for that useful establishment.

The following list of his contributions to various periodical Journals and Transactions of learned Societies, arranged in the order of their dates, is of itself the best evidence that can be given of his indefatigable spirit of inquiry, and of the extent of the obligations which science owes to him.

In 1799, he wrote an account of the History and Dissection of a Diabetic Case (published in the London Medical and Physical Journal, vol. ii. p. 209.)

In 1801, a paper on the Medicinal Properties of the Oxyd of Bismuth. (Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, vol. vi. p. 155.) This paper, though read to the Society in 1801, was not published till 1805.

On the Hospice de la Maternité at Paris. (Monthly Magazine for May 1801, p. 311.) To this communication he did not affix his name.

In 1802, Translation of the Report to the Institute of France respecting Paul's Manufactory of Mineral Waters; with a Preface written by himself. This pamphlet was published anonymously.

In 1803, a correspondence appeared between Dr. Marcet and Dr. Jenner, respecting a mode of procuring vaccine fluid, in the London Medical and Physical Journal, vol. ix. p. 462.

In 1805, an Analysis of the Brighton Chalybeate, published in Dr. Saunders's Treatise on Mineral Waters, second edition, p. 331.

Account of the Case and Dissection of a Blue Girl, in the Edinburgh Medical Journal, vol. i. p. 412.

In 1807, an Analysis of the Waters of the Dead Sea, and of the River Jordan. (Philosophical Transactions for 1807.)

In 1809, an Account of the Effects produced by a large quantity of Laudanum, taken internally, and of the means used to counteract those effects. (Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, vol. i. p. 77.)

A Case of Hydrophobia, with an Account of the Appearances after Death. (Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, vol. i. p. 132.)

In 1811, a Chemical Account of an Aluminous Chalybeate Spring in the Isle of Wight. (Geological Transactions, vol. i. p. 213.)

An Account of a severe Case of Erythema, not brought on by Mercury. (Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, vol. ii. p. 73.)

Experiments on the Appearance, in the Urine, of certain Substances taken into the Stomach, in a letter to Dr. Wollaston. (Philosophical Transactions, for 1811, p. 106.)

A Chemical Account of various Dropsical Fluids; with Remarks concerning the Nature of the Alkaline Matter contained in these Fluids, and in the Serum of the Blood. (Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, vol. ii. p. 340.)

In 1812, he was engaged in a controversy with Dr. Pearson, respecting the nature of the Alkali existing in the Blood. (See Nicholson's Journal, vol. xxxii. p. 37.; and Philosophical Magazine, vol. xxxix.) Together with a correspondence with Dr. Bostock on the same subject. (Nicholson's Journal, vol. xxxiii. p. 148. and 285.)

In 1813, a paper on Sulphuret of Carbon, written conjointly with Professor Berzelius. (Philosophical Transactions for 1813, p. 171.)

On the intense Cold produced by the Evaporation of Sulphuret of Carbon. (Philosophical Transactions for 1813, p. 252.)

On the Congelation of Mercury by means of Ether and the Air-pump. (Nicholson's Journal, vol. xxxiv. p. 119.)

Observations on Klapproth's Analysis of the Waters of the Dead Sea. (Thompson's Annals of Philosophy, vol. i. p. 132.)

An easy Method of procuring an intense Heat. (Ibid. vol. ii. p. 99.)

In 1814, the articles POTASSIUM and PLATINA, in Rees's Cyclopaedia.

Account of the Public Schools at Geneva. (Monthly Mag. for 1814, vol. xxxviii. p. 221. and 307.)

In 1815, some Experiments on the Chemical Nature of Chyle; with a few observations upon Chyme. (Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, vol. vi. p. 618.)

In the same work there have appeared, at different times, communications from him on the subject of the employment of Nitrate of Silver as a Test of the presence of Arsenic. (See vol. ii. p. 155.; vol. iii. p. 342.; and vol. vi. p. 663.)

In 1816, Particulars respecting the Case of Professor De Saussure. (Ibid. vol. vii. p. 228.) On the Medicinal Properties of Stramonium, with illustrative Cases. (Ibid. vol. vii. p. 551.) And on the Preparation of the Extract. (Vol. vii. p. 594.)

In 1817, appeared his valuable work, entitled "An Essay on the Chemical History and Treatment of Calculous Disorders;" of which a second edition was published in 1819.

In 1819, he published an introductory Clinical Lecture.

History of a Case of Nephritis Calculosa, in which the various periods and symptoms of the disease are strikingly illustrated; and an Account of the Operation of Lithotomy, given by the patient himself. (Med.-Chir. Trans. vol. x. p. 147.)

On the Specific Gravity and Temperature of Sea-waters, in different parts of the Ocean, and in particular Seas; with some account of their saline contents. (Philosophical Transactions for 1819, p. 161.)

A paper, in French, on the subject of Vaccination. (Bibliothèque Universelle for November 1819.)

In 1822, Account of a singular Variety of Urine, which turned black soon after being discharged; with some particulars respecting its Chemical Properties. (Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, vol. xii. p. 37.)

Account of a Man who lived ten years after having swallowed a number of Clasp-knives; with a Description of the Appearances of the Body after Death. (Ibid. vol. xii. p. 52.)

Some Experiments and Researches on the Saline Contents of Sea-water, undertaken with a view to correct and improve its chemical analysis. (Philosophical Transactions for 1822, p. 448.)

At the time when the Walcheren fever was committing dreadful ravages among our troops on their return from the expedition to Holland, in 1809, the want of additional medical assistance being urgently felt, Dr. Marcet volunteered his services, and was appointed to the superintendance of the General Military Hospital at Portsmouth; a duty which he performed with unremitting zeal, and which was interrupted only by himself becoming the subject of a similar disease. He was very severely affected, and recovered from it with great difficulty.

Having come into the possession of an ample fortune by the death of his father-in-law, he determined to retire from practice, and devote his time more exclusively to the cultivation of science. He resigned his office of physician to Guy's Hospital, but continued for a year longer to instruct the pupils in chemistry. The fortunate change which had taken place in the political state of Geneva, now restored to its independence, had induced him to revisit it, with his family, in the year 1815. During a still longer residence there in the years 1820 and 21, he felt the influence of early impressions revive with irresistible force; and the renewed ties of family and of friendship conspired with the hope of being able materially to promote the public welfare, in rivetting his attachment to his native land. The same active spirit of phi-

lanthropy which had always characterized his mind, displayed itself on this new field of useful exertion. Ever bent on being useful to the public, he accepted the office of member of the Representative Council of Geneva, and the appointment of honorary Professor of Chemistry at the University of that place. In conjunction with his colleague, Professor De la Rive, he gave a course of lectures on Chemistry, in the Laboratory of the Museum, in the spring of 1820.

He returned to England in the autumn of 1821, to spend the ensuing winter in London; but with the intention of afterwards transferring his whole establishment to Geneva, and of permanently fixing his abode in that country, with his lady and family, which consisted of a son and two daughters. His attachment to England, however, was still ardent, and he proposed frequently revisiting a country endeared to him by so many powerful associations. Previous to his intended removal, which was to have taken place in the autumn of the year 1822, he executed a design he had long at heart, of making the tour of Scotland. This plan he accomplished to his complete satisfaction; and had returned to London in the full enjoyment of health, and with every prospect of a long continuance of happiness to himself, and to the numerous circle of relations and friends who now mourn his loss. He was seized, while in the neighbourhood of London, with a sudden attack of gout in the stomach; from the effects of which he had scarcely recovered, when a return of the disorder took place, and was immediately fatal. He died in London on the 19th of October, at the age of fifty-two; and was interred at Battersea, near one of his sons, whom he had lost at an early age, a few years before.

The great number of objects, both public and scientific, which had thus engaged his attention, alone afford strong testimony of the active zeal with which he was animated for the advancement of knowledge and the interests of humanity. The persevering energy with which he pursued those objects, and the variety of talents and rectitude of judgment which marked his progress in whatever he undertook, are evinced

by the success with which his exertions have been attended. Endéared as he was to a wide circle of friends, by the excellence of his heart, the warmth of his affections, and high sense of honour, his death has left a mournful and irreparable chasm in their society. Gifted by nature with that constitutional flow of cheerfulness which imparts the keenest relish for the enjoyments of life, he conjoined with it that expansive benevolence which seeks to render others participators in the same feelings; and it was his lot to be placed in circumstances peculiarly calculated to ensure happiness. United to a lady of congenial tastes, and of extraordinary mental accomplishments, blessed with a family of children, prosperous in his circumstances, pursuing objects of interest most adapted to his talents, enjoying a high reputation, both here and on the continent, and living in the midst of the highly intellectual society of London, every blessing which this earth is capable of affording seemed accumulated around him. He had before him the prospect of a long career of happiness to himself, and of usefulness to his friends and to his country. The sudden dissolution of all these prospects furnishes an impressive lesson of the precarious tenure by which we hold every human good.

No. XIV.

ANTONIO CANOVA.

THIS celebrated sculptor was born in the year 1757, at Passagno, a small village in the Venetian States. Like many men of great genius whom time has produced, he was born of parents whose poverty precluded them from giving his talents that cultivation which they deserved, and finally obtained through his own uncommon exertions. The first specimen of his art which obtained for him any notice, was a lion in butter, which he executed for the table of the "Seigneur de Passagno," in his twelfth year. This little work obtained for him the patronage of the Seigneur, and he presented him with the long-wished-for boon of a small piece of marble. With this he sculptured two baskets of fruit, which, though his first attempt on stone, were deemed of sufficient merit to obtain a place on the staircase of the Palazzo Farsetti at Venice. His next work was an Eurydice, which he executed in a species of soft stone, called *pietra dolce*: this was his first statue, and is not considered to be a work of equal merit to his former one. He next attempted an Orpheus, in which he was more successful; and both specimens of his early talents are preserved in the Villa Falier, near Asolo, a small town about fifteen miles from Treviso.

His first group in marble was that of Dædalus and Icarus: this he finished in his twentieth year, and took with him to Rome, in the hope of obtaining the patronage of the Venetian ambassador. In this hope he was, however, disappointed, though he ultimately succeeded in acquiring the notice of the nobility of that celebrated city. Sir William Hamilton was at that time in Italy, and soon appreciated the genius of the

young sculptor. By means of his liberality Canova was enabled to pursue his studies with success, and through his influence obtained a pension from the senate of three hundred ducats. He was also admitted to the Academy of Fine Arts at Venice, and soon obtained several prizes for his works. Nor did Sir William Hamilton's kindness end here; he introduced him to the notice of all the English nobility, and obtained for him their patronage. Among Canova's earliest friends may be ranked Lord Cawder, Mr. Latouche, and Sir Henry Blundell; by order of the latter gentleman, he executed *Psyche*, which is admitted to be one of the finest efforts of his genius. When these distinguished individuals began to patronize the young artist, the Venetian ambassador also began to discover merit in his works, and ordered the group of *Theseus and the Minotaur*. He also was employed to execute the tomb of Pope Clement XIV., (Ganganelli,) in the church of the SS. Apostoli at Rome. With these exceptions, all his early patrons were Englishmen; and Canova never failed to acknowledge with gratitude the obligations he was under to Sir William Hamilton, as the person by whose munificence he was first enabled to attain those advantages, which the circumstances of his birth had otherwise prevented his enjoying.

One of the most admired efforts of his chisel, the *Venus and Adonis*, which has been engraved by Bertini, and is now in the palace of the Marchese Berio at Naples, was executed at the age of six-and-thirty. The *Mary Magdalene* of small size, was one of Canova's favourite works; but the public have deemed this inferior to many of his other productions. The *Cupid and Psyche* standing, is now at Malmaison, and Canova executed a copy of it for the Emperor of Russia. From this period Canova rose rapidly in favour of the patrons of the fine arts, and had the accumulation of wealth been his principal aim, he might have had his most sanguine wishes gratified: but Canova's was the avarice of fame; not of fortune. The Pope, who was capable of appreciating his genius, conferred on him the title of Marchese, with three

thousand piastres of rent; the whole of which he was in the habit of dedicating to the support and encouragement of poor and deserving artists, of whom he was ever a warm and steady friend. In testimony of his gratitude to the Pope, Canova executed a colossal figure, intended to represent Religion crowned and radiated, supporting a cross and shield, on which, in relief, are figures of St. Peter and St. Paul; but some difficulties having arisen as to a proper place for its elevation, Canova sold all he possessed in the Roman states, and erected at his own expense a temple for its reception, resembling in its most material parts the celebrated Parthenon at Athens.

In the years 1798 and 1799, during which time Italy was involved in war, Canova suspended his labours, and travelled into Austria and Prussia; and in 1802 he visited France, being invited thither by the First Consul, at which time the Institute admitted him as an associate: it was on that occasion that he made the colossal bust of Buonaparte. He also completed a statue of Napoleon holding a sceptre, which has become, by conquest, the property of the Duke of Wellington.

Canova was frequently employed on monumental subjects; among the most distinguished is one which he designed for the Marchioness of Santa Cruz, which she ordered for her daughter, and which commemorates the memory of both herself and child. It bears this simple but touching epitaph, "*Mater infelicissima filiæ et sibi.*" "The most unhappy of mothers to her daughter and herself." He also designed a tomb for the celebrated tragedian Alfieri, representing (perhaps with greater enthusiasm than propriety) Italy as weeping over his ashes. He also erected a cenotaph to John Falieri, a Venetian senator, and one to his friend Valpato. He made also a model of a monument to the memory of our great naval hero, Lord Nelson.

Canova was an enthusiast in his profession; and when we look at the number of his works, scattered as they are over the European continent, it is difficult to believe that human industry should have been able to achieve such noble works in

so great profusion ; yet such was his passion for the fine arts, that he found opportunities to study the sister art of painting ; though, as this was attempted merely for his private amusement, he did not devote to it the time necessary to make him a proficient in the art.

Canova was in the habit of occasionally introducing the figures of leaning persons. In his statue of "Venus Victorious," the reclining figure holding the apple, is a representation of Paulina Buonaparte, Princess Borghese. This beautiful effort of his chisel is in His Majesty's collection of sculpture.

In August 1815, Canova once more visited France, for the purpose of reclaiming those works of art which Napoleon had caused to be removed when his army was in Italy. When he had accomplished this object, he came to England, and received many marks of favour, both from the king and other branches of the royal family. His Majesty, who was then Prince of Wales, on his departure from London, presented him with a gold snuff-box, set with diamonds of the purest water. On his return to Rome, the Academy of St. Luke waited upon him in a body to congratulate him. The Pope (Pius VII.) constituted Canova president of the fine arts at Rome, conferred on him the title of Marquis of Ischia, and in 1816, in solemn assembly announced to him that his name was inscribed in the book of the Capitol.

The most valuable of Canova's works have been purchased by English noblemen, with the exception of a few which are in the possession of the Emperor of Russia. Amongst the works that have reached the gallery at Petersburg, may be enumerated, Hebe pouring out Nectar, and Cupid and Psyche standing ; a female figure, reclining, which is Leopoldine Peterhazy Lechtenstein ; a female dancer, leaning against the trunk of a tree ; Paris, holding the apple : these two latter statues were at Malmaison. Amongst those which are in this country, are Mars and Venus ; Peace and the Graces : a group in the possession of His Majesty. The Three Graces have been purchased by the Duke of Bedford,

and are placed in a temple, erected purposely for their reception, at Woburn Abbey. The mother of Napoleon Buona- parte, the size of life, in imitation of the Agrippina in stone, has become the property of the Duke of Devonshire.

Canova was frequently employed in designing works of national interest, among which may be enumerated, the Colossal Horse, designed for the equestrian statue of Napoleon, but which has since been mounted by a less celebrated hero, that of Ferdinand King of Naples. He modelled also a statue of Washington, for the United States; the figure is represented sitting, and is said to be the most faithful representation extant. He executed a colossal group for the city of Milan; the subject is Theseus vanquishing the Centaur: it is formed of two blocks of statuary marble. He designed and executed a monument to the memory of Maria Christina Archduchess of Austria: it is placed in the church of Augustus, at Vienna. His statue of Perseus holding the Head of Medusa, which was intended for the painter Joseph Bosio, has been transferred to the Pope's palace, at Rome. The colossal group of Hercules chaining Lycas to a Rock, graces the collection of the Duca di Branciana, (Tolonea banker,) at Rome also.

Among his other works deserving particular enumeration may be mentioned—

A seated Statue of the Princess Esterhazy; full of grace and dignity.

Two Female Dancers, the size of life, one carrying cymbals, the other a crown.

Psyche, a standing figure, holding a Butterfly by the Wings.

The Empress Maria Louisa, representing Concord, and holding a Sceptre.

The Mary Magdalene, of small size; and

Terpsichore; in the gallery of M. Sommariva, at Paris.

Ferdinand IV. King of Naples, in a Roman costume, with helmet, and large cloak covering the shoulder and left arm.

Venus coming out of the Bath.

Hector, holding a naked Sword.

Ajax, seizing his Faulchion.

An Infant, (John the Baptist;) and

Peace, winged, and treading upon a Serpent, in her right Hand an Olive Branch, and in her left a Sceptre.

On the 4th of October, Canova, in company with his brother, visited Venice; he complained of illness during his journey, and on their arrival at his friend's house, he was so much indisposed as to be scarcely able to walk to his room. The most able physicians of Venice were called in; but the violent vomiting with which he had been attacked, prevented any medicine or food remaining on his stomach: these distressing symptoms remained till a short time previous to his dissolution, in which interval he dictated with perspicuity and intelligence. He also received the last sacraments, after which he sunk into a lethargic sleep, from which, however, he awoke several times. He continued perfectly sensible to the last, and replied to questions put to him with great propriety, and at intervals was heard to utter some religious expressions. He lingered till the 12th of October, and at forty minutes after seven o'clock in the morning expired in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Canova maintained through life a character for the greatest liberality and benevolence: his charity was unostentatious and judiciously directed; but as we intend giving extracts from the funeral oration, pronounced by one who knew him well, we shall only further observe on this subject that, unlike many similar eulogies, it is strictly true.

For some years he had been occupied in building a church at his native village of Passagno, intending it as the place of his interment; but this edifice was not finished at the time of his death.

On the 16th of October his body was conveyed to the cathedral of St. Mark in grand funeral procession, attended by the governor of Venice, the president and society of the Fine Arts, and public authorities, members of the University

of Padua, &c. and was there placed on a temporary cenotaph, where a solemn dirge was performed, the patriarch archbishop officiating. After the service, the body was removed to the hall of the Fine Arts, where a funeral oration was pronounced by his friend, Count Cicognara, president of the society, the governor, archbishop, and other distinguished personages being present; from which we give the following extracts:

“ The spontaneous emotions of cities and of nations, so rare in our times, yet so frequent with the ancients; the most bitter grief which this day saddens and moves a cold age; the aspect of sorrow which shades the features of those who are standing around me! those remains, that body, exhibit clearly and powerfully, that the excellence of virtue, and the splendour of fame, still excite in all parts of the world an extraordinary and universal impression.

“ Canova is no more! Day of eternal and most sad remembrance! the voice of our master and brother is silent; the hand, the operator of those prodigies of art, is compressed by mortal coldness! But the memory of the man, whom we have lost, requires not the aid of eloquence, nor the succours of intellect to be here celebrated, since from one side of Europe to the other, this event is considered as one of the greatest public calamities.

“ As an interpreter of the public grief, I present myself, signiors, in this place, strewing some flowers upon the ashes of the man of Europe. You will not expect from me a dissertation upon those merits which will fill the pages of history, or praises upon those works which breathe life: they could not receive from my words so great a light; but here alone I stand, most honoured of that body to which Canova for so many years belonged, to mourn the common loss; and it shall be my duty briefly to state to you the manner in which our illustrious fellow-citizen was known throughout the world.

“ Antonio Canova was born in 1757, at Passagno, and even in his youth exhibited those predispositions to reflect, that nature was the only source of the beautiful and the true. Discovering his early talents, Falier, a patrician of great emi-

nence, who resided near Passagno, sent him to Venice, and placed him near the old Toretti, the best sculptor of those times. This man dying, he studied under his nephew for some time, for a trifling recompence; and it appears that he worked in a little shop beneath the cloisters of St. Stefano.— There he remained until he was called to Rome in 1779, by the Venetian ambassador, the true Mæcenas of the age.

“History, to which will belong hereafter the task of collecting the most minute particulars connected with this great artist, will record the works which led the young Canova, step by step, to try his power after a new method, by combining a happy imitation of antiquity with a close adherence to those laws of nature, which fell within his own observation. He thus formed a style entirely new, and his own, to pursue which requires an extensive acquaintance with all the arts connected with design.”

[The oration then describes the particular works of Canova, and the impression they made, together with his own feelings on those occasions.]

“But I should greatly exceed the limits I this day prescribed, in merely discoursing upon the excellencies of Canova as a sculptor; on the subject of his merits as a citizen, I shall leave posterity to doubt whether his mind or his heart most deserves encomium, notwithstanding the multiplicity of his works, and the loftiness of his conceptions.

“I shall not here, O signiors! narrate how, in mournful times, when from the pontifical seat the holy pastor fled wandering, or groaned a captive in a foreign land, whilst the arts almost deserted the Capitol, and the young and old worshippers were languishing for food; I shall not relate how he flew to relieve their urgent wants with so much liberality, that the act resembled the munificence of a Cæsar, rather than the kindness of a sculptor; of the succours dealt by his right hand, the left hand was ignorant. Although both are extinct, I should still fear, that his indignation and his modesty would move him to lament and complain of me, were I to divulge the secrets of his breast, and

tell how many sufferers he relieved. I shall rather recal to your minds, that even almost before the change of inconstant fortune, animated with the hope of seeing restored to Italy the valued spoils which, in their day of triumph, the Gauls had borne beyond the Alps to the banks of the Seine, — those splendours of Athens and of Rome, — he went to Paris, where, aided by the most fortunate destiny, he appeared himself before the Imperial Sovereigns, and, although menaced by perils, he invoked the recovery of those objects so dear to his heart, and so honourable to the Italian name.

“ His appearance dispelled every objection; he found that the assembled potentates, and the greatest ministers listened to his words and counsel. Elevated above himself, ingenuousness resting upon his countenance, courage filling his heart, since he was advocating the cause of honesty and truth, and the love of his country inspiring him with eloquence, he conquered every obstacle, and returned triumphant with the treasures of the Vatican. Rome and Italy again saw and welcomed once more the monuments of their ancient grandeur.

“ Future ages will retain a lasting remembrance of him, when history, jealous of preserving the most minute circumstances of the life of such a man, shall narrate the conversation of the modest and simple Canova, with the high and powerful conqueror, who, although not accustomed to listen to the hateful voice of truth, yet seemed to enjoy so ingenuous and so innocent an appeal. Unmindful of the contrast between insolent pride which that gilded hall of conference enclosed, and the trembling of stooping ignorance, wont to listen to that which is splendid, he, with simple means, and a pure conscience, complained of the indolence of the times, without once outraging truth. Neither the welcomes he received amidst that oriental grandeur, nor the distinctions heaped upon him by the prodigality of the courts at Vienna, London, and Naples, by so many princes and noblemen, could alter the modest simplicity of his manners united with affability; he still re-

mained an enemy to show and splendour, and returned with the greatest avidity to his studies and occupations.

“ Biography will show to posterity every precious relict of such an artist; it will record with admiration how great was his knowledge in literature and the arts.

“ His own letters display the kindest affections for his friends; the most noble frankness, exhibiting respect, but never descending to servility, when addressing the great and mighty; to his inferiors manifesting a calm urbanity. His manner was entirely his own and original, and will render the depository of his writings valuable, when posterity shall wish to extract matter from the materials. The biographer will say that the vivacity of his character was exquisite, yet it was truly constant. He was patient in obstacles, although pursuing them with perseverance, and was never irritated with intolerant impetuosity.

“ So many eminent qualities, both of the mind and the heart, which shed upon him the blessings of heaven and the admiration of all his contemporaries, anticipated the tardy judgment of posterity, and burst forth in admiration, placing the palm upon him when living, which the worthiest of men only receive upon the tomb; and, anticipating the suffrages of general opinion, the venerable pontiff himself publicly recompensed the zeal of the great artist, and solemnly administered that reward to Canova which he deserved. I wish it were possible to strengthen my oration with the flowers of eloquence, in order to explain to what uses Canova applied the generous recompence assigned to him by the pontiff, intended to smooth and cheer his own existence: but, through me, many youths shall declare that he took them from want, and rewarded them by an annual stipend; superannuated artists he relieved, and mothers and widows of persons connected with them. Oh! what tears — oh! what lamentations have fallen in this desolated country, where no reply shall again be heard to the large gifts bestowed! No more shall we listen to the beating of the stone, or the noise of the chisel upon the hard marble; a mute silence shows throughout Rome that Canova, the prince

of artists, is no more! The unhappy will mourn, since they have lost their brother consoler, and echo will repeat the sound in the deserted places! The stranger will enter his study, and stand amazed before the immense colossal statue of Religion, towering above all the works that surround it, and will enquire why the chisel lies idle at the foot of the marble model, since it only required the finishing touch.

“ Ah! why was he not permitted to complete the work! This first object of his regard, he recommended to his brother and his friends in his departing hour. Posterity will find in that work the perfection of all the knowledge he possessed, and the result of his munificence and of his religion. There is the purity of the Grecian architecture — there the drapery conceived in the same sublime manner as in his Christ, surrounded by those devoted women and his disciples, where from on high the Eternal, as the centre of all creation, and of every sphere, sheds the splendour of his divine light. There is the sculpture which his hand was modelling to decorate the majestic front of the temple, and which to you, companions of his art, he transmits for the study of your children, never to be touched by any strange chisel.”

[An account of the illness of Canova follows, and his habits and constitution are described. An invocation to the Deity is introduced, and the spirit of Canova is finally anticipated to be in the abode of the blessed.]

The following inscription has been placed in the patriarchal church of St. Mark, at Venice:—

OVER THE DOOR OF THE CHURCH.

ANTONIO CANOVA

Sculptorum Maximo

Ad Propagationem Veneti Nominis

Nato

In Venetorum Sinu

Nuperrime Extincto

Funus et Lacrymæ.

IN FRONT OF THE CENOTAPH PLACED IN THE NAVE.

En Exuviæ Mortales
 Antonii Canovæ
 Qui Princeps Artium Solemniter
 Renuntiatus
 Scalpri Sui Miracula per Europam
 Et ultra Atlanticum Mare
 Diffudit
 Qui a Magnis Regibus
 Præconiis Honoribus Præmiis Adactus
 Nunquam Humanæ Sortis
 Immemor Extitit
 Quotquot Estis Pulchri Rectiq.
 Amatores
 Pias Preces ad Tumulum Fundite.

ON THE RIGHT-HAND SIDE.

Templum
 Quod in Possanei Clivo
 Incredibili Sumptu
 Deo Opt. Max.
 Extruendum Curabat
 Suæ in Religionem Observantiæ
 Erga Patriam Charitatis Eximiæ
 In Architecturâ Excellentiæ
 Ingens Argumentum.

ON THE LEFT-HAND SIDE.

Tanta in Eo Amplitudo Ingenii ac Vis
 Ut Quum
 In Simulacris Effingendis
 Ad Phidiæ Laudem
 Consensu Omnium Pervenisset
 Picturam
 Per Otium Excolendo
 Maximorum Artificum Præstantiam
 Fere Assequeretur.

BEHIND THE CENOTAPH.

Si qua Pietas Fides
 Effusa in Egeros Beneficentia
 Morum Suavitas
 Et in Summo Gloriæ Fastigio

Modestia Incomparabilis
 Fatorum Ordinem Morari Possent
 Jam non Te Antoni
 Anima Sanctissima
 Inopinato Funere Sublatum
 Nunc Veneti Tui
 Mox. Roma et Universus Orbis
 Luctu Mœrore
 Prosequerentur.

The subjoined verses, on one of the most deservedly celebrated of Canova's works, may perhaps have interest for our readers.

On the Hebe of Canova.

Divinity in stone! yet glowing
 Supremely warm and rich and fair,
 Around a sense of sweetness throwing,
 As if her roses wanted there!
 Upon that brow, so pure and soft,
 Immortal Love hath set his seal,
 And left, in kinder mood than oft,
 A sign we cannot see — but *feel*.

Those eyes — those full and fixed eyes —
 They cannot move or glow with fire;
 Nor herald, as the wishes rise,
 The thoughts the spirit would respire:
 But passionless themselves, they wake
 In us that feeling's tender strife,
 Of which the sister Graces make
 A busy, brilliant span of life!

Then oh! those lips, those eloquent lips!
 So full of love and peace, and all
 That suffer'd such a dark eclipse,
 When erring woman doom'd our fall!
 Yet knowing this, who e'er could look
 Upon that marble, nor prefer, —
 As Man the fatal apple took,
 And left his heaven — to live with her!

No. XV.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, G.C.B.
 COLONEL OF THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF FOOT, AND
 COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FORCES IN IRELAND.

IN August 1776, this officer entered the service as a volunteer in the forty-fifth foot, then with the army under the late General Sir William Howe, in North America. He served the campaigns of 1776, 1777, and 1778, and was present at many of the principal battles. In the autumn of the latter year he was promoted from the rank of ensign to that of lieutenant, and soon after returned with his regiment to England. We next find him serving in India, where he obtained a company in the seventy-fifth, Nov. 8th, 1778, and a majority, Sept. 2. 1795. During his stay in India he was employed principally in staff situations; as adjutant to the fifty-second; major of brigade; military secretary to Sir R. Abercromby; deputy quarter-master-general to the King's troops; and lastly, adjutant-general. He served two campaigns on the Malabar coast and in Mysore, and one against the Rohillas; he was also at the first siege of Seringapatam, under Lord Cornwallis.

Sir Samuel returned to England in 1797, and some time after received the brevet rank of colonel, and the lieutenant-colonelcy of the tenth. In 1800 he was appointed to the command of a corps destined to attack the French posts at Cozier and Suez, in the Red Sea. On his arrival at Judda, he found General Baird with the Indian army, and was nominated adjutant-general of it. From Cozier the troops crossed the Desert to Upper Egypt, and from thence proceeded down the Nile to Alexandria; Sir Samuel was present at the surrender of the latter, and continued to serve in that quarter till the middle of 1802, when he returned to England. In

the summer of 1806, he was appointed to act as brigadier-general in South America, where he arrived at the end of that year, and assumed the chief command of the troops in the Rio de la Plata, whom he found in a very destitute and exposed situation, owing to the re-capture of Buenos Ayres by the Spaniards, and the consequent captivity of the main body that had occupied that city under General Beresford.

It being of the utmost importance to secure possession of some place of strength before any attempts were made for the recovery of Buenos Ayres, and Monte Video appearing to be the only place on the river which could be assailed with probable advantage, the troops, and a detachment of royal marines from the men of war, were landed near that town on the 18th January, 1807. On the following day, about 6000 of the enemy marched out to attack them, but were repulsed with great slaughter, and the loss of a gun; and the British afterwards commenced the siege of the place. This proved a most arduous undertaking, from the strength of the works; and the want of sufficient entrenching tools to make approaches with. After a few days' firing, it was discovered that the whole of the powder in the fleet was reduced to about four days' consumption; and to add to the difficulties of the commander, he received intelligence of the rapid approach of an army of 4000 picked men, with 24 pieces of cannon; he therefore determined, if possible, to take the city by assault; in which design, though with a heavy loss, he succeeded. The number of British troops employed in the reduction of Monte Video, including marines, amounted to about 4,800, of whom 600 were slain. The Spaniards had 800 killed, 500 wounded, and upwards of 2,000 made prisoners; the remainder of the garrison, amounting to about 2,700, escaped in boats, or secreted themselves in the town. This event took place on the 3d February, at day-break; and to the great credit of the victorious troops and their brave commander, the women were seen peaceably walking the streets but a few hours after.

Sir Samuel Auchmuty continued in command in South America till the arrival of Lieutenant-general Whitelocke, on

the 9th of May following, and was subsequently present at the attack on Buenos Ayres, the result of which was, the total evacuation of the territory of La Plata by the British. This termination of an enterprise, from which much had been anticipated, occasioned great dissatisfaction at home; and the Commander-in-chief, on his return, was tried by a court-martial, which sentenced him "to be cashiered, and declared totally unfit and unworthy to serve his Majesty in any military capacity whatever;" a decision confirmed by the King, and approved by the public. Yet it was thought that a censure was not less merited by those who had recommended, for such an important service, a man, whose military reputation appears never to have entitled him to so high a trust.

In October 1807, Sir Samuel returned to England; and in the following year he was advanced to the rank of major-general. His next appointment appears to have been to the chief command of the forces under the presidency of Fort St. George, where he arrived Sept. 27th, 1810. Whilst thus employed, he co-operated with the navy in the reduction of the island of Java, which surrendered by capitulation, Sept. 18, 1811.

On the 4th June, 1813, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and about two months after landed at Deal on his return from India. A short time previous to his decease, he had been appointed to succeed Sir George Beckwith, as Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

No. XVI.

SIR WILLIAM YOUNG, G. C. B.

ADMIRAL OF THE RED, AND VICE ADMIRAL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THIS officer having passed through the various gradations of midshipman, lieutenant, and commander, was promoted to the rank of post captain on the 23d of September, 1778. With his early services we are unacquainted, but from the commencement of the war with the French republic, we find him almost constantly employed in high and important situations. On the 2nd of February, 1793, Captain Young was appointed to the command of the *Fortitude*, of seventy-four guns, and in the month of May following proceeded to the Mediterranean, where he joined the fleet under the orders of Lord Hood, and was present at the destruction of the French ships and arsenal at Toulon.

Lord Hood kept his station off the Hieres Islands, in the vicinity of Toulon, until the beginning of February, 1794, when he proceeded to Corsica, in order to reduce that island, many parts of which were in a state of revolt against the authority of their new governors, the French. Commodore Linzee was detached with the *Alcide*, *Fortitude*, and *Egmont* ships of the line, and *Juno* and *Lowestoffe* frigates, with a body of troops under the command of Lieutenant-general Dundas, to the gulf of St. Fiorenzo. On the 7th the troops made good their landing near the bay of Mortella, the tower of which was attacked by the *Fortitude* and *Juno*, but after cannonading for two hours and a half, without having made any impression on it, and the *Fortitude* having received several red-hot shot in her hull, which were with difficulty cut

out, and the fire extinguished, besides being otherwise much damaged, Captain Young thought proper to haul off, with the loss of six men killed, and fifty-six wounded; among the latter was the senior lieutenant. Captain Young received great credit for his cool and intrepid conduct during the attack, as well as in getting out of the bay when his ship was on fire in several places.

The walls of this tower were of a prodigious thickness, and the parapet, where there was one gun, an eighteen-pounder, commanding the bay, and one six-pounder directed to a neighbouring height, was lined with bass junk five feet from the wall, and filled up with sand; and although it was battered from the height for two days afterwards, within the distance of 150 yards, the enemy still held out. At length a few hot shot having set fire to the bass junk, they called for quarter. The number of men found in the tower was only thirty-three, two of whom were mortally wounded. The town of St. Fiorenzo was evacuated by the enemy on the 19th of the same month.

Captain Young afterwards served at the reduction of Bastia and Calvi; the former of these fortresses was taken after a siege of seven weeks, by a detachment of British seamen and marines, *or soldiers acting as such*, inferior in number to the garrison of regularly disciplined troops, and who had no tents but such as were made of sails, and no other battering train than the lower deck guns of the ships. The vote of thanks to the officers, seamen, &c. for this astonishing exploit, which had been deemed impracticable and visionary, by an able officer, the late Sir David Dundas, was carried in both houses of parliament by a great majority. It was at the siege of Bastia that the heroic Nelson lost an eye.

Calvi surrendered on the 10th of August following, after a gallant defence of fifty-one days, to the forces under the command of Lieutenant-general Stewart and Captain Nelson, and thus complete possession was obtained of the whole island, which was retained by the British until October, 1797.

Captain Young was also present in the actions of March 14,

and July 13, 1795, between the English and French fleets the former commanded by vice Admiral Hotham; these affairs ended in the capture of the *Ça Ira*, of eighty guns, and the *Censeur* and *Alcide*, of seventy-four guns each; the latter took fire and blew up, soon after she had surrendered, by which dreadful accident between 300 and 400 of her crew perished.

Soon after the latter event, our officer, having been advanced to the rank of rear-admiral on the 1st of June preceding, returned to England with a convoy; and on the 1st of December, in the same year, was nominated one of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty.

At the latter end of the year 1797, when their late majesties went to St. Paul's Cathedral, to return thanks for the great naval victories obtained by Earl Howe, Sir John Jervis, and Admiral Duncan, Rear-admiral Young was one of the many gallant officers selected to form the solemn procession.

On the 14th of February, 1799, the anniversary of one of the above triumphs, the subject of this memoir was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral.

In 1801, when the reins of administration were entrusted to Mr. Addington, the Earl of St. Vincent succeeded Earl Spencer as first lord of the Admiralty, and Vice-admiral Young accompanied the latter nobleman in his retirement.

An armed truce having taken place between the belligerent powers, the vice-admiral remained without any further employ till May, 1804, at which period he was appointed port admiral at Plymouth. On the 9th of November, in the following year, he was elevated to the rank of full admiral. In 1807, when the British cabinet determined on sending a strong force into the Baltic, to counteract the project entertained by the French government of obtaining possession of the Danish navy, the command of the armament was offered to Admiral Young, which he however declined; it was afterwards conferred on Admiral Gambier, at whose trial, in 1809, on charges preferred against him by Lord

Cochrane, our officer sat as second senior member of the court-martial.

In the early part of 1811 Admiral Young was appointed to the command of the north-sea fleet, and effectually blockaded the Dutch ports during the remainder of the war.

As a reward for his long services, Admiral Young was honored with the insignia of a knight of the Bath, in July, 1814; and on the demise of the Honourable Sir William Cornwallis, in 1819, he obtained the high and lucrative appointment of vice-admiral of Great Britain.

Sir William Young died in Queen Anne-street, London, October 25th 1821, in the 71st year of his age. He was deputy president of the Naval Charitable Society, and the tenth admiral in seniority after the admirals of the fleet.

A portrait of this veteran officer by Beechey, was exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1804.

No. XVII.

BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq.

MR. BENJAMIN HAWES was a native of Islington, and was educated under Mr. John Shield, a well-known schoolmaster of that place. He was the youngest of three brothers. Of Mr. James Hawes, the eldest, nothing particular is known; his second brother, the philanthropic Dr. William Hawes, the founder of the Royal Humane Society, can never be forgotten so long as that noble institution exists.

Mr. Benjamin Hawes was, for many years, a respectable Indigo merchant in Thames-street; and having by great skill in business, with unremitting industry, and unsullied integrity, acquired an ample fortune, he quitted trade, and purchased a house at Worthing, where he resided for some years previous to his death, actively employed in doing good to his fellow creatures. The great distinctive feature of Mr. Hawes's mind was a conscientious desire to relieve the distresses of every one around him, without taking to himself the merit of his good work. His habits were very abstemious; the only "luxury" which he allowed himself was that "of doing good;" and his constant study was to devise means for concealing the hand from which it flowed. In his own immediate neighbourhood, his charity, which often amounted to munificence, could not always escape the detection of gratitude; but wherever it was possible, his benefactions were anonymous. In many instances he even made considerable *transfers of stock* to meritorious individuals, whom he saw struggling with adversity, and who were never informed of the source from which their accession of property was derived. With the same unostentatious spirit he became an anonymous contributor to most of the public institutions for the alleviation of suffering, the in-

struction of the ignorant, or the reformation of the depraved. Naturally attached to an institution founded by his brother, and congenial with his own generous sensibility, his annual donation for forty-eight successive years was contributed under the mere designation of "A Life Governor of the Royal Humane Society."

But the great object which interested his philanthropic feelings through life was the abolition of the African Slave Trade: to promote this measure of enlightened humanity he in many different ways contributed large sums of money; and so indignant was he on the close of the late war, at the treaties which tolerated that traffic, that he offered to sacrifice several thousands per annum, if that sum could ensure the adoption of any means to prevent the continuance of this horrible trade by any European power. This offer is supposed to have been made to Mr. Wilberforce, from a sketch of a letter which was found after his decease. In this princely conception ostentation had no part; for he stipulated for the absolute concealment of his name, and only identified himself in the letter, as the individual who, between 1780 and 1790, had enclosed to the then treasurer in Lombard-street, five exchequer bills, and about 1810 had sent an India bond directed to the secretary of the African Institution.

Mr. Hawes was habitually an early riser, usually quitting his bed, in winter as well as summer, at four o'clock: he considered exercise in the open air to be essentially conducive to health; and by this method, even when engaged in an extensive business, he generally walked on an average twenty miles a day, and this practice he continued at Worthing till the afternoon which terminated his existence.

Though he sedulously avoided company, he made himself acquainted with what was passing in the busy world through the medium of newspapers, and other periodical publications. In his dress, Mr. Hawes nearly adopted that worn by the Society of Friends; and, though not a member of that society, he was a warm admirer of most of their customs. His religious faith was that of a Protestant Dissenter: decided in

his own sentiments, he yet ever entertained the utmost charity for those who differed in opinion from himself; of this he has left a distinguished proof in his testamentary bequests, which are to be distributed after the death of a favourite niece, who resided with him, and contributed in a very material degree to his personal comfort.

The death of this excellent man was very sudden: he was struck with a fit whilst taking his usual walk, about three miles from Worthing; he was near a public-house, into which he was carried, and received every attention. The usual means were used, as recommended by the Royal Humane Society, for restoring suspended animation, but without effect: he died on the 10th of January, aged seventy-nine years. Mr. Hawes had no children; he divided the bulk of his ample fortune with strict attention to the just claims of his relatives; nor did he leave one without reason to remember him with gratitude. His remains were interred in the church of St. Magnus, London Bridge, attended by a large circle of relatives and friends.

The following is a list of bequests to various charitable institutions:

	3½ per Cent. Stock.
Magdalen Hospital - - - -	£10,000
----- Asylum - - - -	1,000
Indigent Blind - - - -	1,000
Society for the Relief of Prisoners for Small Debts - - - - - }	1,000
Jews' Poor, Mile-end - - - -	1,000
City of London Truss Society - - - -	1,000
General Penitentiary - - - -	1,000
London Hibernian Society - - - -	1,000
London Hospital - - - -	1,000
The Missionary Society - - - -	1,000
British and Foreign Bible Society - - - -	1,000
Religious Tract Society - - - -	1,000
Quakers' Poor-House - - - -	1,000
Methodist Preachers - - - -	1,000
Presbyterian ditto - - - -	1,000

Baptist Preachers	-	-	-	-	£1,000
Independent ditto	-	-	-	-	1,000
Roman Catholic ditto	-	-	-	-	1,000
Quakers' ditto	-	-	-	-	1,000
Royal Humane Society	-	-	-	-	1,000
Refuge for the Destitute	-	-	-	-	1,000
Foreigners in Distress	-	-	-	-	1,000
Philanthropic Society	-	-	-	-	1,000
St. Luke's Hospital	-	-	-	-	1,000

No. XVIII.

SIR GONVILLE BROMHEAD, BART.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL IN THE ARMY.

THIS gentleman was born at Lincoln, September 30. 1758: he was educated at Winchester College, under the celebrated Dr. Wharton, and afterwards at the Military Academy of Lochée, an eminent Flemish engineer, at that time patronised by his Majesty. At seventeen years of age he embarked for America, to join the army under Lord Dorchester, then Sir Guy Carleton, and on the second day of his landing, was present at the action at Trois Rivieres. In the ensuing campaign, being with the advance in taking possession of Mount Independence, he narrowly escaped the explosion of several mines, which the enemy left on evacuating the place. Shortly afterwards, on the 19th of September, 1777, at the battle of Freeman's Farm, nearly the whole of his regiment was destroyed, himself and two privates being the only persons of the company to which he belonged, that were not either killed or wounded. On this occasion he was attached by Sir Francis Clerke, to the colours of the 9th regiment, which was then advancing. He was also present at the disastrous affair of the 7th of October, after which the army retired to Saratoga; and at Fort Hardy, near that place, he was wounded. At this time also General Burgoyne, the commander-in-chief, being anxious to recover stores to a great amount, fallen into the hands of the enemy, he volunteered to ascend the river in the night, and succeeded, amidst a heavy fire, in cutting the cables of the bateaux, which drifted down with a large quantity of provisions to the royal army: for this service he was honoured with his Excellency's thanks.

Being with the army at Saratoga, he was detained prisoner of war upwards of three years.

During the Irish rebellion (his regiment having been previously reduced) he actively assisted his brother-in-law, Lord Ffrench, in organising the yeomanry cavalry, and served himself as a volunteer. Lord Carhampton, the commander-in-chief in Ireland, at that period, expressing himself sensible of his zeal, recommended him for more efficient service, and he was immediately appointed to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Lochaber highlanders, who were stationed on the coast, in expectation of the descent of a large French force. When the volunteer levy in England was made, on the threatened invasion, he was appointed brigadier-general on the staff, and by indefatigable exertions, rendered the great body of his different corps fully competent to act with the line. He afterwards succeeded to the rank of major-general and lieutenant-general.

His temper and firmness peculiarly fitted him for disciplining new-raised troops; and he was frequently selected for forming levies, which, during the earlier parts of the war, were not very select, nor easily reduced to military subordination. He was eminently successful, and was so without adopting severe measures. He was the first, or among the very first, who tried the experiment of wholly disusing military flogging; and the experiment did not fail, though that mode of punishment was then in daily use, and supported by the opinions of all the veterans in the service. Perhaps it succeeded because it was unique. There certainly never was a person more beloved by the officers and privates under his command; the latter have frequently themselves inflicted summary punishment on a comrade for any offence which might call for the interference of the commanding officer. They knew him to be one of the most kind-hearted of men, and one who was not to be trifled with. In private life he was a most agreeable companion, full of anecdote, with a very retentive memory, stored with the best passages of our poets and dramatists: he had a refined musical taste, and performed in a superior

manner on several instruments. He died May 11. 1822, sincerely regretted in his neighbourhood, as a kind and considerate landlord, and a most benevolent man. He married, 1787, the Honourable Jane Ffrench, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Ffrench, Baronet, and of Rose, Baroness Ffrench, and has left three sons.

Sir Gonville's family had long been devoted to a military life. His father was one of five brothers, all of whom saw very active service, and of whom the eldest was killed at Falkirk. His mother was heiress-general of the ancient family of Gonville, which in 1348 founded Gonville and Caius College, in the University of Cambridge.

No. XIX.

SIR JOHN COLPOYS, G.C.B.

AN ADMIRAL OF THE RED; GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL; A COMMISSIONER OF LONGITUDE; DEPUTY-PRESIDENT, AND ONE OF THE TREASURERS OF THE NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY; A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE MARINE AND ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETIES, AND OF THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

OF the early life of this officer we have been unable to obtain any information: he went to sea in 1756, and served at the sieges of Louisbourg and Martinique. In 1771, we find him acting as third lieutenant on board the Northumberland, the flag ship of Sir Robert Harland, who was ordered to the East Indies, to watch the motions of the French, in consequence of information received, that they had clandestinely collected a considerable naval force in that quarter; and, as it was supposed, had it in contemplation to make a sudden attack on such of the British settlements there as they should consider most vulnerable. When on the point of sailing, Lieutenant Colpoys being employed to press men for the squadron, an affray took place, in consequence of which a man unfortunately lost his life. It then becoming necessary, *pro formâ*, that the conduct of Lieutenant Colpoys should be legally investigated, he was obliged to remain in England for that purpose, and a proposal was made to Lieutenant (the late Sir Erasmus) Gower, at that time second lieutenant of the Princess Amelia, fitting to convey Sir George Rodney to the Jamaica station, that he should exchange ships, as the trial would be over in sufficient time to permit Lieutenant Colpoys to proceed with Admiral Rodney, who was not quite

ready for sea, while, on the other hand, the detention would prevent his accompanying Sir Robert Harland.

The chance of promotion which Lieutenant Gower possessed in his own station being ostensibly so much superior to that which was offered him, he naturally rejected the proposal; and Lieutenant Colpoys, as soon as the trial was over, followed his own admiral, having taken his passage on board an Indiaman. The event, however, proved directly contrary to human foresight,—one vacancy only happened on the West India station during the whole time of Lieutenant Gower's absence, who consequently obtained no farther advancement than from the station of second to that of first lieutenant; while Lieutenant Colpoys had the good fortune, in the same interval of time, to be advanced to the rank of post-captain, on which occasion he was appointed to the command of the *Northumberland*. This event happened on the 25th of August, 1773. In the following year Captain Colpoys returned to England, and afterwards proceeded to the West Indies. In 1776, we find him captain of the *Seaford*, of 20 guns, in North America. In 1777, he was at the Leeward Islands, under the command of Vice-Admiral James Young; and, in 1778, (still in the *Seaford*,) he was cruising on the Jamaica station. In the month of April, in the following year, he was one of the officers who composed the court-martial for the trial of Sir Hugh Palliser.

In August, 1779, Captain Colpoys commanded the *Royal George*, of 100 guns, then bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross, in the Channel fleet, commanded by Admiral Sir Charles Hardy. About the middle of this month the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of sixty-six sail of the line, having escaped the notice of the British squadron, then cruising in Soundings, entered the Channel, and paraded two or three days before Plymouth. With unparalleled effrontery some French frigates anchored in Cawsand Bay, and seized several coasting vessels. These trivial captures, however, were not all; for the *Ardent*, of 64

guns, standing down Channel, and mistaking the hostile fleet for the British, was surrounded, and taken, in sight of Plymouth. The strong easterly winds, which prevailed for several days, forced the enemy's fleet out of the Channel, and, at the same time, prevented Sir Charles Hardy from entering it. On the 31st of August, however, the wind shifting to the westward, the British squadron gained the mouth of the Channel, in view of the enemy. The combined fleets followed that of the English till sun-set, when, being a little to the eastward of Falmouth, they hauled to the south-west. The British admiral proceeded off the Eddystone, where he awaited the return of the flood tide, and on the following morning anchored the fleet at Spithead.

Captain Colpoys, in 1780, commanded the *Orpheus*, of 32 guns, and, in company with the *Roebuck*, of 44 guns, captured the American frigate, *Confederacy*. In October, 1781, the *Orpheus* accompanied the fleet under Admiral Graves, who sailed from New York to the relief of Earl Cornwallis, at the ports of York and Gloucester, in the Chesapeake. This expedition having been rendered nugatory, by the previous surrender of Lord Cornwallis, the fleet returned to New York, where Admiral Graves resigned the command to Admiral Digby. Captain Colpoys remained in the *Orpheus*, under the command of the latter admiral, till the year following.

Soon after the peace in 1783, our officer was appointed to a three-years' station in the Mediterranean, during which time he commanded the *Phaeton* frigate, of 32 guns.

From the above period till the year 1790, at the time of the Spanish armament relative to Nootka Sound, we do not find any mention of Captain Colpoys; but he was then appointed to the *Hannibal*, of 74 guns. The dispute with Spain having been amicably settled, the greater part of the ships which had been put into commission, were paid off at the end of the year. We rather think, however, that the *Hannibal* was not among the number, as we find her in the Russian armament, in the Spring of 1791, stationed at

Plymouth, as a guard-ship, and commanded by Captain Colpoys.

In March, 1793, shortly after the commencement of the French revolutionary war, Captain Colpoys accompanied Rear-Admiral Alan Gardner to the West Indies.

Upon the arrival of the squadron, Vice-Admiral Sir John Laforey resigned the command to Rear-Admiral Gardner, and returned to England. Soon after this, being encouraged by the disputes between the republicans and royalists in the adjacent colony of Martinique, and earnestly pressed by the latter to make a descent on that island, the Rear-Admiral determined to give them every assistance in his power. Accordingly, on the 16th of June, after a previous consultation with Major-General Bruce, that officer effected a descent with about three thousand troops, under cover of the ships of war: but finding the democratical party too strong, they were re-embarked on the 21st with considerable loss. The royalists, who had magnified their means and numbers, were the chief sufferers, many of them having perished in arms, while those who were not able to get on board the squadron, experienced a more cruel death at the hands of their inexorable countrymen.

In October, the Rear-Admiral returned to England; but, previously to his departure, he dispatched the *Hannibal*, in company with the *Hector*, to reinforce the squadron on the Jamaica station. Captain Colpoys returned to England at the end of the year; and in January, 1794, the *Hannibal* and *Culloden* were ordered to escort the *Aquilon*, on board of which was his Royal Highness Prince Augustus, now Duke of Sussex, part of the way to Gibraltar.

On the 12th of April, in the same year, Captain Colpoys was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue; and, in the July following, to that of Rear-Admiral of the White. In September, he hoisted his flag on board the *London*, of 98 guns, and accompanied the grand fleet, under Lord Howe, on a cruise in the Bay of Biscay. This fleet consisted of twenty-nine sail of the line, (in which were the flags of six

admirals, viz. Admiral Earl Howe; Vice-Admiral Hon. William Cornwallis; Vice-Admiral Sir Alan Gardner, Bart.; Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Rich, Bart.; Rear-Admiral John Colpoys; Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K.B.) To these were added seven frigates, and four sloops, besides smaller vessels, with a Portuguese squadron of five ships of the line and three frigates. The fleet continued cruising during the winter, returning only occasionally into port to water or refit.

In February, 1795, when Earl Howe sailed from Torbay to escort the East and West India, and other convoys, clear of the Channel, Rear-Admiral Colpoys again accompanied him. The fleet on this occasion, including the convoying ships, consisted of no less than forty-four sail of the line, twenty-eight frigates, and thirteen sloops, &c., in all, eighty-five pendants. Having seen his charge safe out of Soundings, and being assured that the enemy's fleet were in port, his Lordship, after a short period, returned to Spithead.

On the 17th of March following, Rear-Admiral Colpoys sailed with a squadron, consisting of five sail of the line and four frigates, on a cruise to the westward. On the 27th they captured the Republican, a corvette of 22 guns. On the 16th of April, being at the entrance of the Channel, the Rear-Admiral discovered and chased three French frigates, which separated on seeing the British squadron. At 10, P.M., the Astrea, of 32 guns, Lord Henry Paulet, came up with the largest, and obliged her to strike, after an engagement of fifty-eight minutes. She proved to be La Gloire, of 42 guns, and 275 men. Her captain was killed in the action. La Gentille, of the same force, was taken by the Hannibal, Captain John Markland, on the next day. The other, La Fraternité, of 40 guns, escaped. The Cerberus, and Santa Margarita, two of the Rear-Admiral's squadron, also captured Le Jean Bart, of 18 guns.

On the 1st of June, same year, Rear-Admiral Colpoys was farther advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Being on a cruise off Brest, on the 22d of December, 1796,

he was driven off his station by the violence of the wind; and, favoured by the same gale, the enemy were enabled to slip out. When standing in to regain his station, on the 26th, the wind still blowing very hard, with thick foggy weather, Vice-Admiral Colpoys discovered six sail of the enemy's line of battle ships standing toward him. On perceiving their mistake, however, they made all sail and stood in shore. The British squadron pursued them closely, notwithstanding which they effected their escape into port L'Orient. They formed part of an expedition against Ireland, under the command of Admiral Morand de Galles, and General Hoche, which completely failed of success.

Early in the following year, 1797, symptoms of mutiny and discontent displayed themselves in the fleet at Spithead. In the month of February petitions were sent from all the line of battle ships at Portsmouth, to Lord Howe; but as they were conceived to be only the productions of a few factious individuals, they were wholly disregarded. This neglect, however, tended to a more extensive dissemination of mutinous principles; and, on the 15th of April, when Lord Bridport ordered the signal for the fleet to prepare for sea, the seamen of his flag ship, the Queen Charlotte, instead of heaving up the anchor, ran up the rigging, and gave three cheers, which was immediately answered by every ship in the fleet. Astonishment, on the part of the officers, succeeded this sudden and violent act of disobedience: they used every means in their power to induce a return to duty; but all their exertions were ineffectual; and, on the following day, two delegates were appointed from each ship to represent the whole fleet, the admiral's cabin, in the Queen Charlotte, being fixed upon as the place for their deliberation.

On the 18th of April, a committee of the Board of Admiralty arrived at Portsmouth, and made propositions to the mutineers, all of which were ineffectual. On the 21st of the month, Vice-Admirals Gardner and Colpoys, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Pole, went on board the Queen Charlotte, in order to confer with the delegates; but these men assured

the admirals, that no arrangement would be considered as final until it should be sanctioned by the king and parliament, and guaranteed by a proclamation for a general pardon. On the mutineers making this avowal of their determination, Sir Alan Gardner was so displeased, that, without reflecting on his own danger, he seized one of the delegates by the collar, and swore that every fifth man on board should be hanged. The crew, in their turn, were so exasperated, that it was with no small difficulty that spirited officer escaped with his life; after which Lord Bridport's flag was struck, and a red one, the emblem of terror, displayed in its stead.

After much time had been spent in negociation, the wishes of the discontented were in a great measure acceded to; and it was concluded that loyalty and subordination had resumed their seats: unfortunately this was not the case. On the 7th of May, when Lord Bridport made the signal to weigh, every ship in the fleet refused to obey. For this second act of disobedience, the seamen alleged, as a reason, the silence which Government observed on the subject of their complaints. The idea, that the promised redress of their grievances would not be carried into effect, was strengthened by the distribution of a number of seditious hand-bills among the ships, and the seamen therefore resolved to hold a convention of delegates on board the London. In pursuance of their intention, they proceeded in their boats alongside of that ship; but Vice-Admiral Colpoys determined to oppose their coming on board, cautioned them against acting as they had formerly done; told them that they had asked a great deal, and had obtained much; that he would not suffer them to proceed to demand more; that they ought to be contented; and that, if they offered to meet in convention, he would order the marines to fire on them. The delegates, however, persisted, and the Vice-Admiral ordered the marines to level their pieces at them. In this situation he again admonished them, but without effect; a slight scuffle ensued, and one of the delegates, all of whom were armed, fired at Lieutenant Sims of the marines, and wounded him.

At the command of the first lieutenant of the ship, the marines then fired, and killed five seamen, two of whom were delegates. The whole crew of the London now declared open hostility against the officers and marines, turned the guns in the fore part of the ship towards the stern, and threatened to blow all aft into the water unless they surrendered. Circumstanced as they were, to this imperious menace there was no alternative but submission.

In consequence of the death of their comrades, by the firing of the marines, the seamen were proceeding to hang the lieutenant, by whom the orders had been given; but, at this trying moment, Vice-Admiral Colpoys rushed forward, alleged his own responsibility, and assured them, that his lieutenant had acted only by his orders, agreeably to instructions received from the Admiralty. The seamen instantly demanded these instructions, which were immediately produced. The mutineers then confined Vice-Admiral Colpoys, Captain Griffith, and the officers, to their cabins, and made the marines prisoners. On the 11th of May, four days after the renewed symptoms of mutiny had appeared, the crew of the London expressed a wish that the Vice-Admiral and captain should go on shore, which they accordingly did, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Cole, the chaplain.

The fleet remained in this mutinous state till the 14th of the month, when Earl Howe arrived at Portsmouth, invested with full powers for settling the different points in dispute. As he also brought with him an act of parliament, which had been passed on the 9th, in compliance with the wishes of the seamen, and a proclamation of pardon for all who should immediately return to their duty, the flag of disaffection was struck, and, two days after, the fleet put to sea to encounter the enemy.

On the 14th of February, 1798, as a distinguishing mark of his Majesty's favour, Vice-Admiral Colpoys was invested with the insignia of the most honourable Order of the Bath. Here follows an account of the ceremonial.

The knights and officers of the order attending in the

privy chamber, in their mantles, collars, &c., proceeded from thence, after the levee, into the sovereign's presence, making the usual reverences, in the following order:

Gentleman Usher of the Order, in his mantle, chain, and badge, bearing the scarlet rod.

Bath King of Arms, in his mantle, chain, and badge, bearing the ribbon and badge of the order on a crimson velvet cushion.

The Genealogist, in his mantle, chain, and badge.

KNIGHTS.

Lord Bridport;

Right Honourable Sir George Yonge, Bart.;

Sir William Fawcett;

Sir William Howe;

Right Honourable Lord Lavington;

Bishop of Rochester, dean of the order;

His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Then, by the sovereign's command, Vice-Admiral Colpoys was introduced into the presence, between the two junior Knights' Companions, preceded by the Gentleman Usher of the Order, with reverences, as before.

The sword of state was delivered to the sovereign, by the second knight in seniority present; and the vice-admiral, kneeling, was knighted therewith: then his Royal Highness the Duke of York, senior knight, presented the ribbon and badge to the sovereign, which His Majesty put over Sir John Colpoys' right shoulder, who, being thus invested, had the honour to kiss His Majesty's hand. The procession returned to the privy chamber, in the order as above mentioned.

In August, 1798, the flag of Sir John Colpoys was flying on board the *Northumberland*, of 74 guns, Captain George Martin; after which we lose sight of it during the remainder of that war.

On the 1st of January, 1801, the day on which the union between Great Britain and Ireland was established, Sir John Colpoys was made Admiral of the Blue. In April following he was nominated a director of Greenwich Hospital.

In the month of June, 1803, hostilities having recom-

menced against France, Admiral Sir John Colpoys was appointed commander-in-chief at Plymouth, where his character had been long known and respected. On the 15th of May, 1804, he was appointed a lord of the admiralty, and succeeded at Plymouth by Admiral Sir William Young.

Viscount Hood having died at Bath, on the 27th of January, 1816, Sir John Colpoys was chosen to succeed him as governor of Greenwich Hospital, at which place he died on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1821; having removed from his lodgings in Cleveland Court, St. James's, but three days previous to his dissolution.

From all his professional as well as personal excellencies, Sir John Colpoys stood justly high in the estimation of the world. The whole navy paid tribute to his merits as an officer. Ever since he arrived at the rank of captain, and even before, it was his pride, nay even his most sedulous care, to form the minds of the young gentlemen, who were fortunate enough to walk his quarter-deck, not only to the most strict attention to their duty, but also to every moral virtue that could render them fit to adorn the walks of civil life.

No. XX.

THOMAS COLLINGWOOD, Esq. M. D.

THE following notice, announcing the decease of this venerable person, shews that he had a fair claim to distinction among the public characters of the age. — “Died, at his house, Villiers-street, Bishopwearmouth, on Tuesday the 29th of October, suddenly, aged 71, Thomas Collingwood, Esq., M.D. Member of the Medical Society of London, the Board of Agriculture, and several other learned institutions, many of which owe their origin to him. He was lineally descended from Sir Daniel Collingwood of Brandon, a branch of the ancient and renowned family of the Collingwoods of Northumberland. During his professional career, of upwards of half a century, he had been indefatigable and remarkably successful. His acquaintance with every branch of science was extensive; endowed with a mind of a most superior cast, no subject appeared too intricate to him. As an agriculturist and mathematician, he ranked high: his communications with the Board on rural subjects are much esteemed. Indeed, in a literary point of view, his productions are varied and numerous; medicine, poetry, agriculture, and even the drama, have at times employed his pen. In private life, the duties of a kind husband and indulgent parent were in him strongly manifested. By his patients he was beloved and revered, and many now deplore his irreparable loss; many, indeed, will now discriminate the virtues of a most inoffensive, amiable, and useful member of society.”*

Thomas Collingwood, the subject of this memoir, was born at Bates-Cross, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, on the 7th day of July, 1751. His father, Robert Collingwood, descended by Sir Daniel, (also progenitor of the late Ad-

* Durham County Advertiser, Nov. 2. 1822.

miral Lord Collingwood,) from Sir Cuthbert Collingwood of Eslington, the renowned border chieftain, who distinguished himself so much in the border wars of the sixteenth century, was a man of most exemplary and religious habits, always endeavouring to instil into the minds of his family, consisting of one son and five daughters, a just sense of their duty towards God and man, and a becoming resignation to the will of Providence, under the most trying afflictions. His mother, Elizabeth, daughter of William Martin, Esq. of Redhall, he lost early in life. He shewed an early propensity to learning, and appeared determined to surmount every obstacle to its attainment; although many miles distant from a respectable seminary, he continued his attendance with the greatest punctuality, and at the schools of Berwick, Dunse, Alnwick, &c. laid the foundation of his future knowledge. At eight years of age he had made very considerable progress in mathematics, in which he soon afterwards became so famous, as frequently to be consulted on difficult occasions, even by men of professed qualifications. From his mother he imbibed a knowledge of botany, and his excursions in search of rare plants were frequently distant, which, when obtained, he would often carry many miles to consult persons on their names and virtues. It was in his fifteenth year that Thomas lost his good and valuable mother; but from that period his predilection for the study of medicine seemed to prevail. Having entered upon his academical studies at the university of Edinburgh, at a period when it possessed some of the brightest ornaments of which it has to boast, Drs. Monro, Cullen, Black, Gregory, &c. became his teachers; he also, in the course of his studies, became a pupil of Drs. Duncan, Young, Ferguson, Spence, Aitken, Grant, and Brown, the celebrated founder of the Brunonian system, with whom he was in particular habits of intimacy. During his studies he was not idle in the promulgation of useful knowledge: his essays, presented to his friend Dr. Monro, on the origin and nature of bots and of tenia, were much approved of by that great anatomist. As a member of the Speculative

and other societies in Edinburgh, he greatly distinguished himself, furnishing them with many ingenious and valuable papers. His accidental acquaintance with Lord Alva, then also a member of the Speculative Society, contributed to bring him into notice among men of the first respectability and acquirements, with whom he laid the foundation of a society, entitled "The wonderful Club of Clubs." It was composed of first-rate original characters, and tended not only to diffuse general knowledge, but also to cement permanent bonds of unity and friendship among its members. During the summer recesses, young Collingwood, like the illustrious Boerhaave, to recreate his mind, and indulge a propensity which he always possessed for the study of agriculture, embraced all opportunities, (which, in that science were numerous,) of profiting both by theoretical and practical observations; his father being the first who introduced the improved turnip husbandry into Berwickshire, as he (Thomas) was the first who introduced it and many other improvements into the West of Scotland, chiefly on the estates of Sir William Maxwell of Monrieth. Agriculture was at that time far behind in Galloway and Wigtonshire, and from his directions and exertions may be dated many of the present improvements in husbandry in those parts. At Edinburgh Mr. C. was much esteemed for his desire of learning, and consequent knowledge, as also on account of his upright conduct and openness of behaviour, which endeared him to all. His medical labours did not prevent him from devoting a portion of his time to the study of natural and moral philosophy, elocution, rhetoric, and to the drama, as a school of instructive moralization on men and manners. Some time after Mr. C. had completed his studies in Edinburgh, he settled at Norham about the year 1776, where he soon fell into a respectable practice. In 1780, Dr. Collingwood took his degree, and some years after married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Forster, Esq. of Buston, a descendant of the ancient and honourable family of the

Forsters of Etherstone and Bamborough Castle.* The families of Collingwood and Forster have frequently before intermarried, and both became connected by marriage with many of the first families of the county of Northumberland.† Dr. C. now settled at Alnwick, where he continued increasing in celebrity and practice. There he was the institutor of an excellent public library, and a promoter of other polite societies. During his residence at Alnwick, he became intimately acquainted with the then Duke of Northumberland, to whom he was introduced by his friend Dr. Moore, secretary to the Society for the Improvement of Arts and Manufactures: under the auspices of his Grace, he pointed out numerous improvements on his Grace's extensive estates in Northumberland, the effects of many of which are still visible. That nobleman was so much pleased with Dr. C. that he promised (and had actually taken steps) to serve him to the utmost of his power, which, no doubt, he would have done, had his life been spared a few months longer. Dr. C. next settled at Sunderland, about the year 1787, where he found a more extensive scope for his professional abilities, soon falling into very considerable practice. His professional concerns did not, however, prevent him from embarking in those of a mercantile nature; shipping, building, farming, &c. also engaged his attention; nor was literature altogether neglected; among other literary pursuits, he undertook the correction, annotation, and republication of the works of the Rev. John Flavel, minister of Dartmouth, Devon; a truly pious and learned divine: a task for which he was, from his perfect knowledge of the scriptures, peculiarly qualified, and by which he conferred a great and lasting benefit on the Christian community.

* Of this family was the renowned Sir John Forster of Bamborough Castle, son-in-law of the Duke of Bedford; and Dorothy, wife of Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Lord Bishop of Durham.

† The Earl of Eldon, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Lord Stowell, have become related to this family by the marriage of the late Alderman Joseph Forster, Esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cousin of Mrs. Dr. Collingwood.

At Sunderland Dr. C. formed a speculative debating society, which was of great advantage to the more intelligent inhabitants of that town; out of this emanated the Sunderland Subscription Library, the rules of which, we believe, were partly drawn from those of the Alnwick library. He was also one of the institutors of the Sunderland Medical Library. Dr. C. in the course of his life had formed many valuable friendships, both at home and abroad. His connections and correspondences with several of the most learned and distinguished societies and men of the age, (by whom he was greatly esteemed,) were highly interesting and honourable, and afforded him much pleasure. Of these a few may be mentioned; — Professors of the Northern Universities, Drs. Lettsom, Simms, (London,) Rush, (Philadelphia,) Earl of Buchan, Lords Somerville and Carrington, Sir William Pulteney, Sir John Sinclair, Arthur Young, Esq., &c. Many of his literary productions lie scattered through the periodical publications of the time. The Dumfries Magazine, Berwick Museum, Farmer's Magazine, Medical Commentaries, Journals, Memoirs of Medical Society of London, Board of Agriculture, &c. contain a variety of his essays, which, if collected, would form several volumes. Those on the irruption of the Solway Moss, on the Peruvian Bark, on Lumbar Abscess, on the Cure of Syphilis, on the Elm Bark, on the Influenza, and on the Sibbens, as noted in Thomas's Practice of Physic, have all been highly commended. His farce of "Spare-ribs," written while at Alnwick, and performed with applause, is allowed to be a keen and just satire. The tragedy of Lucretia, and some other of his dramatic productions, we believe, were never published. His poems on the Immortality of the Soul, the Hermit, and several others, have appeared in print, and are allowed to possess very considerable merit: a volume of poems remain in manuscript. His sermons have frequently been delivered from the pulpit, but only a few of them have been printed. His mathematical works are also generally in manuscript, and evince a perfect knowledge of the science. Dr. C. had also made several what may be

termed agricultural tours through different parts of the kingdom, and generally communicated the result, either to the public, or to the Board of Agriculture. He had the honour of suggesting the Dartmoor forest division and cottage system (now carrying into effect) to Lord Carrington, several years ago. In the general survey of the agricultural state of the kingdom in 1818, his representation of the state of the county of Durham was, at that time, much approved of. Dr. C.'s extensive reading, both of the ancient and modern authors, rendered his conversation truly instructive: such, indeed, was his love of reading, that we may say he scarce ever spent a leisure hour without his favourite companion, — a book. Dr. C. was about five feet nine inches high, of the most perfect symmetry of body, well according with his mental endowments. His free and undisguised manner of delivering his opinion may, in some instances, have made him enemies: but he knew not how to dissemble, — hypocrisy was a disguise he always detested, and could never be brought to assume. His disputative powers were of the first quality; a clear judgment, retentive memory, and aptitude on every rational subject, placed his abilities high in the scale of human intellect. Had his opportunities been more favourable than they were, there is every reason to conclude that he might have ranked very high among the first philosophers of the age. Dr. C. was of most temperate habits, having never for upwards of thirty-five years drank a single glass of spirits. His industrious and indefatigable life was spent in the service of his fellow creatures, and to the benefit of his family. As a physician, Dr. C.'s writings (and his uncommon success in general practice) fully confirm his great abilities, and have extended his fame to many distant parts: a meed which it is hoped will descend to his progeny. His last illness was most severe; about one o'clock of the morning of the 28th of October he felt considerably indisposed from a pain in the region of the heart, attended with a disposition to syncope, and accompanied with difficult breathing and copious perspirations, which, increasing

to an alarming extent, baffled every power of medicine: — at about the same hour of the following morning he breathed his last, continuing during his severe affliction in the possession of his mental faculties, and in a full confidence of mercy at the throne of grace, — reflecting on the vanity of human life, which seemed to him (as he expressed) when on the brink of eternity, ‘as an empty dream, or tale that has been told!’ Dr. Collingwood has left a widow and six children to deplore his loss. His oldest son served in the navy with the late Admiral Lord Collingwood, and died in India several years ago. The second son is a physician; the third an officer in the army; the fourth a surgeon in Sunderland. The oldest daughter is married, the two younger unmarried.

No. XXI.

MR. WILLIAM BUTLER.

THE late Mr. William Butler, whose merits as a teacher of writing and geography are here recorded, was a native of St. John's, near Worcester, where he was born October 12. 1748. Splendid lineage conferred upon him none of its honours, nor was he anxious to claim them. Without affecting to undervalue high birth, when it is illustrated by the talent or virtue of its possessor, he felt no wish to trace his pedigree to remote antiquity or great ancestors. His father enjoyed a very moderate competency, arising from the cultivation of a small farm. If, however, his advantages of fortune were slender, he derived from his parents a better inheritance than that which mere fortune can bestow. The plain good sense, the strong and healthy constitution, and the independence of character which distinguished the son through life, were hereditary qualities; while to the admonitions of a mother, strengthened by the prudent frugality of her table, he owed that obedience to the temperate dictates of nature, in the choice and love of simple diet, which he inflexibly evinced in riper years.

Mr. Butler received his education at the academy of Mr. Fell, in Worcester, which belonged to the society usually denominated Quakers; and his youthful connection with that respectable class of practical Christians, excited in his mind prepossessions very favourable to their character, which were ever afterwards retained. From Mr. Fell's school he removed to another kept by Mr. Aird, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of land-surveying, a profession he intended to follow. Being disappointed, however, in this expectation, and

having acquired considerable knowledge, and also an excellent style of penmanship, he resolved to try his fortune as a teacher in that great mart of talent and wealth, the metropolis: he accordingly quitted Worcester in 1765; and from that period (being then only in his 17th year) he wholly maintained himself by his own exertions. A situation was soon obtained by him as assistant in a respectable academy at Clapton, near Hackney; which, however, he left after a continuance of some years, and embarked as a teacher of writing and geography in London and its vicinity.*

Mr. Butler might claim a fair and even superior distinction as an able penman: he diligently copied and imbibed the various excellencies of masters eminent in caligraphy, especially those of Bland, his great favourite; upon the model of whose penmanship his own free, tasteful, and elegant running-hand was formed.

But the great reputation and success which he attained sprang from a different source. They flowed from the improvements which were introduced by him into the mode of instruction in writing and geography. The former branch of education acquired under his care a usefulness and an elevation which it had not before possessed. He perceived that a writing-master has it in his power to introduce a copious store of miscellaneous information into the schools that he attends, by means of a judicious choice of copies, particularly geographical ones, sacred and profane, and such as contain historical facts, dates in chronology, and biographical notices of characters illustrious for "deeds of excellence and high renown." As an auxiliary to these, he proposed the publication of literary works having a direct reference to his own particular departments of instruction, but containing a rich fund of general and useful knowledge. The plan was ori-

* In the year 1775 Mr. Butler married Miss Olding, daughter of the Rev. John Olding, a dissenting minister at Deptford. Mrs. Butler for many years kept a respectable school in London: the exercise of her useful talents in this situation, her kindness of heart, and her domestic virtues, proved a valuable acquisition as the means of bringing up a numerous family.

ginal; it had, therefore, the impress of genius upon it. There was no laurel picked up which had fallen from the brow of any predecessor.

Libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps. Hor.

In aid of the plan above mentioned, of combining general knowledge with his own immediate pursuits, Mr. Butler published his "Arithmetical Questions," "Exercises on the Globes," "Chronological Exercises," and "Geographical Exercises in the New Testament," with other works. It is not here intended to enumerate, much less to analyse, all the publications which his indefatigable industry and literary zeal induced him to compose. The favour with which they have been received by the public, the station which they occupy, not only in the youthful library, but often in that of the adult, and the commendation bestowed upon them by those who have themselves been deservedly praised, and whose suffrage is therefore valuable, preclude such a necessity. It may, however, be said, that they present a mass of information, both instructive and entertaining, rarely collected in one form; that they contain a rich store of examples for imitation, of precepts for practice, and of amusement for the social or the solitary hour; and exhibit moreover an extensive reading and industrious research steadily directed to the highest object—that of promoting the moral, intellectual, and religious improvement of the rising generation.

Of the high tone of moral and religious sentiment uniformly inculcated in what Mr. Butler prepared for young persons, an idea may be formed from the following sentence, which is taken from an admirably written preface to one of the works just mentioned: "In the mean time, without undertaking a formal defence of every question in this collection," (his Arithmetical Questions,) "I am encouraged to hope that the candid and serious part of the public will approve of a design (how imperfectly soever it may have been executed) which has for its object to facilitate the path of science; to allure the learner to mental exertion; to impress an early veneration and love

for civil and religious liberty; to exhibit the beauty of virtue and the fatal consequences of vice and profligacy; to hold up to the admiration of the rising age, characters eminent for patriotism, benevolence, and general philanthropy; and to their detestation and abhorrence, those of despots, tyrants, and persecutors; to inculcate rational and manly ideas of government; and to enforce just notions concerning the inferior orders of society." These noble aims were always kept in view by Mr. Butler. His works are indeed elementary, but they are avenues that conduct to knowledge, and by the aid of which, individuals, remembering that in their youthful studies "such things were, and were most precious to them," may be tempted to explore its inward recesses.

As a practical teacher, Mr. Butler had few superiors. It was his favourite opinion, that splendid talents are neither necessary nor even desirable in an instructor. The faculty of calling forth, and afterwards condensing, the learner's attention; of raising a confidence in the master's qualifications; vigilance, method, and regularity; and an intimate acquaintance with the wants of children; were, in his estimation, the leading requisites of a good teacher. In all these he was admirably qualified. With what energy he endeavoured to communicate his own zeal to the learner; to fix the wandering thought, and prevent knowledge from being "poured into the heedless ear;" to animate the slothful, and give new vigour to the active; will be long remembered by those who received or witnessed his instructions. He was "all eye, all ear;" nor will they forget the many incidental remarks, not only intellectual, but moral, which were made by him during the hours of tuition, and which, by connecting present experience with past years, may have become the inspiring rule of after-life. A lesson given by the revered subject of this memoir, was a lesson both of wisdom and of virtue.

Among the benefits resulting from Mr. Butler's plan of ingrafting so much general knowledge on his particular line of instruction, was that of its enabling him to avail himself of those great political events and discoveries in science which

have for the last thirty years riveted public attention. They were rendered subservient to geographical acquisitions; he was accustomed to say, that great generals, such as Buonaparte then was, in the height of his military glory, were among the best practical teachers of geography; for by their locomotive powers, and their rapid and extensive projects, they compelled the public to trace places, rivers, and districts, which, but for the light thrown on them by their progress, would perhaps have remained in obscurity. On all the passing events of the day, by which the interests of mankind were in a greater or less degree affected, Mr. Butler kept a vigilant eye, for the purpose of impressing them into his service as a teacher. If a battle was fought, and a hero died while sustaining the glories of his country; if a planet was discovered by a philosopher at Palermo or Bremen, the pupil was immediately directed to search in an atlas for the place thus rendered memorable. Such an opportunity of increasing to-day's stock of knowledge was not deferred until to-morrow, — a morrow which, like that designed by Lady Macbeth for Duncan, might "never be."

It may, perhaps, be thought that too high an importance has been assigned to Mr. Butler's labours. Let, however, the multiplicity of his engagements, and the lengthened period to which they were protracted, be considered; let it be remembered, likewise, that his efforts were directed to that sex upon whose conduct much of the character and welfare of society at large depend; that the early germ of existence is intrusted to the mother's care, and that it is her skill and diligence, or ignorance and neglect, which determine whether it shall wither or produce fruit; — and the true value of the useful and honourable exertions now commemorated will be duly acknowledged. "A race of virtuous and moral mothers," says a learned prelate,* "will produce a race of virtuous and moral children. Nor is it merely in the relation of mother and child that the influence is perceived: the character of the

* Bishop Marsh.

domestics will greatly depend upon the character of the mistress." Let it also be recollected, that history, both sacred and profane, triumphantly records the influence of maternal precept and example. Of the adopted son of St. Paul it is said, that he imbibed the elements of religious knowledge from his grandmother Lois, and his mother Eunice; and no brighter fact adorns the splendid annals of Rome, than that of Cornelia proclaiming her children as the richest ornaments of her life. When, therefore, the extent, the duration, and the object of Mr. Butler's services are considered, he may be said to have exerted a moral and intellectual influence of great and durable importance to mankind. He was a blessing in his generation.

Through the whole of life Mr. Butler was actuated by those sentiments which draw a strong line of demarcation between the useless and the valuable member of society. He began his career with a resolution to be eminent and to do good: "To add something to the system of life, and to leave mankind wiser and better for his existence," was, as he expressed himself, the great principle which inspired his conduct. The means by which he determined to accomplish the laudable purposes of his ambition were, a rigid economy and improvement of time, and a steadiness of pursuit energetically directed to one object. To say that he was diligent, when compared with those who neither spin nor toil, and that his time was not wasted in folly or vice, is mere negative praise. He was the most industrious of the industrious. Regarding employment as the best security for virtue and happiness*, every moment was occupied. As the goldsmith collects the filings and small dust of the precious metals, so Mr. Butler gathered up and preserved the very fragments and minutest particles of

* St. Anthony the Great found it so difficult to maintain the combat with his own heart, that in an hour of distress he cried to the Lord, asking how he should be saved. Presently, says the legend, he saw one in the likeness of himself, who sat at work, and anon rose from his work and prayed, and then sat down to twist a rope of the film of the palm, and after a while rose and prayed again. It was the angel of the Lord. "Do this, said the angel, "and thou shalt be saved." The advice offered to the saint accorded with that given by an old divine, whose receipt for success in life is, to work hard, to live hardly, and to pray hard.

time, which, though small as parts, yet as an aggregate become important. Through the greater part of his life he rose at five o'clock, both in winter and summer; and he often said; that during his very extensive range of biographical reading, he had met with but few instances of an eminent character who did not rise early. The utmost punctuality was observed in every engagement: every thing was systematized and planned. In whatever was read or done, his thoughts were perpetually employed in searching out every principle that could enable him to reach excellence in his line. He had the happy faculty of bringing the ample stores of knowledge with which his mind was enriched to bear on those subjects immediately connected with it; all mental acquisitions were made subservient to this view. Early in life he read much in controversial divinity; it was afterwards laid aside as productive of little practical utility. For the same reason he carefully avoided that delightful walk of literature which is decorated with the flowers of romance, which, however attractive for their beauty and fragrance, rarely yield substantial benefit to their admirers. Common sense was truly his distinguished mental faculty: "whatever was beyond it was rejected." He possessed, in an eminent degree, that sound judgment which never grasps at improbabilities; or forms visionary schemes; but which, knowing the intimate union between cause and effect, foresees consequences, and therefore selects the best means of securing a desirable end.

Highly as this excellent man was esteemed for his unwearyed public services and intellectual attainments, the sentiment of love and respect was further strengthened by the qualities which embellished his moral character. He was eminently distinguished by a strict probity, an inviolable regard to truth, and an honourable independence of mind. He was a generous benefactor to others; and his diffusive benevolence was as much an impulse of nature as a sense of duty. Inferiors were treated with kindness and affability; great anxiety was shewn not to say or do any thing which could render their situation as dependents painful to their

feelings; and no inferior was ever suffered to perform the least service unrequited. Whatever was mean, unjust, and dishonourable, excited warm indignation. His sense of the least impropriety of conduct being keen and vivid, it extended not only to the more glaring acts of wrong which disgrace individuals, but to those minuter deficiencies of behaviour, and to that absence of attention to the feelings of others, either in word or deed, which too frequently blemish the intercourse of society.

The moral excellencies now mentioned were the result of a benevolent heart and a well-disciplined mind; but they rested on that basis which was deemed by their possessor the surest foundation of virtue—a principle of religion. The Christian dispensation he regarded as a beautiful and salutary code of laws and scheme of moral government, admirably adapted to the wants and character of man in his passage through this world; but that dispensation was received with peculiar joy, as bringing life and immortality to light by the resurrection of Christ, which was considered as affording the sole ground for hope to mankind of a future existence. The leading feature of his religious character was a desire to inculcate mutual charity and forbearance among the professors of Christianity. He was the firm opponent of theological rancour, whether manifesting itself in those who wear the sacerdotal robe, or in the breasts of laymen. He did not, with the mistaken disciples, imprecate the fire of heaven on those who differed from him in religious principle, or ask, with Othello, whether there are no stones but such as serve for thunder. Being a dissenter himself, and, therefore, differing from the majority of his countrymen, he thought that sectarians in particular should allow to each other the same privilege which they themselves claim by separating from the established hierarchy. Religious persecution for conscience' sake, was, in Mr. Butler's opinion, the deepest of moral iniquities.

Mr. Butler, in October 1821, reached his 74th year. His labours had continued more than half a century, and during

that long period he had enjoyed, with a brief exception, an unclouded day of health. His constitution, which was among the choicest gifts of nature, had been improved by exercise, by temperate habits, and by "that soul's refreshing green," a cheerful and good temper. The apparently unimpaired state of his health during the last year, justified the expectation that he would be yet spared many years to the world, and that death would supervene at last, not through any specific malady, but by the springs of life being gradually worn out. But He who wisely as well as benevolently determines the bounds of mortal habitation and existence, decreed otherwise. On the 13th of May, after having in the morning attended a school in which he had taught forty-nine years, Mr. Butler was attacked by a painful disorder incident to age, and which finally terminated his existence, August 1, 1822. If his days of activity had been eminently bright and useful, his last hours gave a new lustre and efficacy to his character. The severity of his complaint was borne with fortitude, composure, and exemplary patience. Fully aware throughout of the approach of dissolution, he looked forward to that awful event with tranquil acquiescence: the moments that were spared from suffering were anxiously employed in affectionate concern for the interest of others, and more especially in those serious contemplations and religious exercises which became his situation. His two favourite portions of Scripture, the 11th of John, and that sublime and consolatory chapter, the 15th of Corinthians, were frequently read to him; their promises cheered the valley of the shadow of death.

In estimating the value of such a man as Mr. Butler, it will appear from what has been said, that we should combine his moral principle with his literary employments; these were formed by him into duties, which he most conscientiously discharged: and though he did not create new systems of science, he will long be remembered in a large and respectable circle of pupils, to whom he communicated solid information, examples of virtue, and the means of happiness, and who, in an age fruitful of knowledge, has by his writings instructed,

and will still continue to instruct, the rising generation, and benefit mankind. He was one of those men the remembrance of whom will be always agreeable, and whose virtues will live and have a force beyond the grave.

Mr. Butler died at Hackney, of which parish he was one of the oldest inhabitants, and was interred at that place by his own desire, in the burying-ground which is attached to the Meeting-house in St. Thomas's Square, where his much-valued friend, the late Rev. Samuel Palmer, long officiated, and which is now under the ministerial care of the Rev. H. F. Burder.

No. XXII.

JOHN AIKIN, M.D.

JOHN AIKIN, M.D. &c., was born January 15. 1747, at Kibworth, in Leicestershire, being the younger child and only son of J. Aikin, D.D., a dissenting minister, and the master of a respectable and well-frequented boarding-school. Till his 11th year he received a domestic education; but at that time his father being appointed a tutor in the dissenters' academy, at Warrington, in Lancashire, he was admitted to the benefits of the more extended plan of instruction offered by that institution. In the autumn of his 15th year, having made choice of medicine as a profession, he was apprenticed to Maxwell Garthshore, at that time surgeon and apothecary at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, but who afterwards graduated and settled in London. The three years that he continued at Uppingham were occupied in professional studies, and apparently with more than usual success, since, before their conclusion, he was intrusted with the care of Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Pulteney's business, at Leicester, during the absence of that gentleman for a space of two or three months.

In November, 1764, he became a student at the university of Edinburgh, where he spent two winters and the intervening summer; but having at that time no intention of graduating, he returned to England in May, 1766; and in September, of the same year, became a pupil of Mr. C. White, of Manchester, at that time rapidly rising to the highest rank as an operating surgeon. With Mr. White he continued for three entire years, advancing in professional knowledge and skill, and in the esteem and confidence of his master, as may be inferred from an essay on the ligature of arteries,

written by him at that time, and published by Mr. White, in his work, entitled, "Cases in Surgery,"

After leaving Manchester he went to London, and employed the winter of 1769-70 in attending the lectures of Dr. Hunter.

His professional education being now completed, he settled in Chester as a surgeon, but remained in that city little more than a year, being induced to remove in November, 1771, to Warrington, where his parents continued to reside, and where his prospects of success were less obstructed by competition. Here he continued till 1784, and here all his children were born, his marriage having taken place the year after his removal.

His first work, entitled, "Observations on the external Use of Preparations of Lead, &c.," was published at Chester; and this was succeeded, during his residence at Warrington, by three other Professional works, viz. "Thoughts on Hospitals;" "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine in Great Britain to the time of Harvey;" and a very enlarged edition of "Lewis's Materia Medica." His appointment as lecturer on chemistry and physiology at the academy, induced him to print a "Sketch of the Animal Economy," and "Heads of Chemistry," for the use of his classes; and a translation of "Beaumé's Manual of Chemistry." The intervals of his professional labours were assiduously devoted to elegant literature and to natural history, — sources to him at all times of exquisite delight; and in after-years beguiling the languor of sickness, and soothing many an hour of anxiety. The "Essays on Song-writing;" "Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose;" consisting of the joint contributions of his sister, Mrs. Barbauld, and himself; "An Essay on the Application of Natural History to Poetry;" "An Essay on the Plan and Character of Thomson's Seasons;" and "The Calendar of Nature;" were all published during this period, and evince at the same time the elegance of his taste, and the activity of his mind. His correct knowledge also of the Latin language was shewn in his translation of Tacitus's treatise on the manners of the Germans, and his

“Life of Agricola,” being specimens of a projected translation of the entire works of that historian, which was afterwards abandoned, to the loss probably of the English scholar, from the circumstance of Mr. Murphy being engaged in a similar undertaking. It was at Warrington also that his most valued friendships were formed or consolidated; with Dr. Priestley, Dr. Enfield, Mr. Wakefield, and the Rev. G. Walker, their common connexion with the academy first brought him acquainted; while the easy distance between Warrington and Manchester allowed him occasional opportunities of supporting the friendships previously formed by him with Mr. White, Dr. Percival, Mr. Henry, and other residents of that town. His acquaintance at Liverpool included Dr. Currie, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Roscoe, the Rev. J. Yates, and many other cultivated, and estimable characters; and his excellent and confidential friend, Dr. Haygarth, one of the few who survive him, at that time resided at Chester, and professional or other incidents now and then brought about a meeting.

The dissolution of the academy, which took place not long after the death of his father in 1780, and the inadequate encouragement offered to the practice of surgery as distinct from pharmacy, determined him to take a physician's degree: for this purpose, in the summer of 1784, he proceeded to Leyden; and there graduated; his former residence at Edinburgh during two sessions being not sufficient to entitle him to an examination for a degree. On his return from the Continent he removed with his family to Yarmouth in Norfolk; and early in the succeeding year took up his residence in London. Scarcely, however, had he settled himself in his new situation, before he received an invitation from the inhabitants of Yarmouth and its vicinity to resume his professional duties at that place. Although his stay there had little exceeded a year in duration, yet such had been the effect produced by the few opportunities afforded him of exercising his professional skill, combined with his scientific and literary acquirements, and his amiable and cultivated manners, that the invitation was quite unanimous. He accordingly returned to Yarmouth, not

more than two months after he had quitted it, well pleased in having been spared the anxious uncertainty of an attempt to establish himself in the metropolis. The three principal bodies of men in Yarmouth and its vicinity, at that time, were the corporation, the dissenters, and the clergy of the established church; the two former inhabiting the town, and not upon very cordial terms with each other, were chiefly devoted to commercial pursuits. The clergy, liberally educated, and therefore capable of appreciating Dr. Aikin's acquirements, formed the most agreeable part of his society, and the principal acquaintances that he here made were among them. For some time circumstances went on favourably; he enjoyed the moderate emoluments of his profession without rivalry; he instituted a literary society; and in his library, and in the bosom of his family, he sought and found those gratifications which were the dearest to his heart.

The time for trying the spirits of men was, however, drawing near. The dissenters, having been repulsed in a former endeavour to obtain from the legislature the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, mustered all their strength for a new attempt, vainly trusting, that their acknowledged great inferiority in numbers, wealth, and influence, might be supplied by strength of argument, and by an appeal to the equity of their countrymen. Dr. Aikin, although not agreeing in religious opinions with any class of dissenters, felt strongly the hardship of excluding from civil duties and offices all those who were not members of the church of England. Too honest ever to disguise his real sentiments, although sincerely regretting and reprobating the intemperance of each party, he published two pamphlets on the occasion; the one, "The Spirit of the Church and of the Constitution compared;" the other, "An Address to the Dissidents of England on their late Defeat."

Immediately on the heels of the Test Act controversy, and while the feelings of the nation were yet agitated by that event, occurred the French revolution, which for a time opened an impassable gulph of separation between parties

already exasperated. The declaration made by the National Assembly in favour of the perfect equality of civil rights among the members of every political community, naturally conciliated the good will of those who had been contending without success for this very object, while the merciless and undistinquishing confiscation of church property, and the atrocious massacre of the priests which soon followed, gave the alarm, as might well be expected, to the English clergy, and very naturally induced them to attribute similar intentions of violence and injustice to their political adversaries. Dr. Aikin had decidedly taken his party first as a dissenter, and subsequently as a friend to the French revolution on its first breaking out; and although he never belonged to a political club, (not choosing to submit his own reason and sense of equity to be overborne by the clamour and violence of party credulity and party injustice,) was yet made to suffer severely for his political principles. Dr. Girdlestone was encouraged to settle at Yarmouth, and Dr. Aikin escaped from the impending bitterness of a personal controversy, by removing to London in March 1792.

During his residence at Yarmouth, Dr. Aikin published (besides the pamphlets already mentioned) an excellent system of English geography, called, "England Delineated," which has passed through several editions; a volume of "Poems;" and a "View of the Character and Public Services of J. Howard, Esq." No person was perhaps so well qualified to estimate the moral worth and public services of this illustrious individual as Dr. Aikin, both on account of his sound and unprejudiced judgment, and his personal intimacy with Mr. Howard; in consequence of which, the notes and observations collected by Mr. Howard, during his various journies, had always been placed in the hands of Dr. Aikin, for arrangement and correction.

Although the connexions of Dr. Aikin in London by family and acquaintance were considerable, yet he never obtained much professional employment, being little fitted by temper or habit to engage in the incessant struggle necessary to

success; he therefore the more willingly followed the bent of his disposition, and occupied himself chiefly in literary pursuits. The first work which he published after leaving Yarmouth, was the two first volumes of "Evenings at Home." To these, though not to the four succeeding ones, Mrs. Barbauld contributed several pieces; the third volume appeared in 1793; the fourth in 1794; and the two last in 1795. The work became immediately very popular, and still continues so, offering a copious and varied store of amusement and instruction to the young, and by its good sense and sound morality commanding the approbation of parents. To those acquainted with its author, it possesses an additional interest, as being highly characteristic of him, exhibiting not only his various acquisitions, but representing his opinions on a variety of topics.

The most important and interesting work, however, of which Dr. Aikin was the author, is his "Letters from a Father to a Son on various Topics relative to Literature and the Conduct of Life." The first volume was published in 1793; the second was written in 1798 and 1799. The subjects embraced by these letters are very numerous, critical, and scientific; and they discuss some of the most important questions of morals and of general politics. The candid, equitable, and independent spirit which pervades the whole, renders them extremely valuable, not only as materials for thought and rules of moral conduct, but as examples of the temper with which subjects of such high importance ought to be treated.

In 1796 he accepted an offer made to him by Mr. Phillips of undertaking the editorship of a periodical work at that time projected by him. This work, the Monthly Magazine, was accordingly superintended by Dr. Aikin from its commencement; and the numerous papers furnished by the editor and his friends, as well as the general spirit in which the magazine was conducted, contributed greatly to establish it in the public favour. The connexion of Dr. A. with this work was in May 1806 abruptly and unceremoniously dissolved by the proprietor, from dissatisfaction with an award in a dispute in

which he was one of the parties and Dr. Aikin one of the arbitrators.

In the same year in which the Monthly Magazine was commenced, Dr. Aikin, in conjunction with his dear friend, Dr. Enfield, agreed with Messrs. Kearsley and Hamilton to undertake a general Biographical Dictionary, to be comprised in about ten quarto volumes. He did not engage rashly in so serious an occupation. From his long unreserved intimacy with Dr. Enfield, he felt assured that he possessed a coadjutor of similar views with himself, and of indefatigable industry; and he anticipated great satisfaction in the execution of the work. His own health, however, began to be impaired in 1797 by residence in London, and his indisposition rapidly increasing, and assuming a very serious aspect, obliged him in the ensuing year to quit the metropolis. He retired for some months to Dorking in Surrey, and in the pure air of that delightful valley, aided by gentle horse-exercise, and an unusually fine summer, made some progress towards recovery. In the winter he took a house at Stoke Newington, in which henceforth he continued to reside. In the mean time he had lost by death his friend and coadjutor in his great work, the first volume of which was published in the spring of 1799. Some time elapsed before a successor to Dr. Enfield could be found, and then commercial difficulties on the part of the bookseller interposed, materially impeding the success of the work by retarding its regular progress, so that the 10th and last volume was not published till 1815. In 1803 he published "Letters on English Poetry," addressed to one of his nieces, the object of which is to form the taste and to direct the choice of young persons, especially of the female sex, in the study of English poetry.

In 1815, he gave to the world "Annals of the Reign of George III. from his Accession to the close of the late War;" a work composed from the historical notes which he had long been in the habit of drawing up at the end of each year. In a subsequent edition, the Annals are continued to the conclusion of the reign. This work is perhaps the freest from

party colouring of any of the histories as yet published of of the late important and eventful reign; having been drawn up by the author, in the vigour of his powers, and having subsequently received those corrections which were suggested by the mature age of the author under a consciousness that his connexion with this bustling world was approaching to a conclusion.

It is not necessary farther to detail the literary occupations in which Dr. Aikin was engaged during his residence at Stoke Newington. While the infirmities of age pressed only with a light hand, the greater part of every day was devoted to writing or reading. Painful and trying was the period when the decay of the mind, in consequence of a paralytic attack, began to precede that of the bodily frame, when the memory became less and less capable of recalling the past, and the intellect of receiving the impress of the present; one ray, however, still enlightened the gloom, and when all besides was dark, conjugal love still connected him with the external world. He died Dec. 7, 1822, having nearly completed his 75th year.

Dr. Aikin was endowed by nature with a good constitution; and this original advantage he was always careful to preserve by strict temperance and abundant exercise: to this was united an intellect of great activity in acquiring, and facility in communicating ideas; and a temper calm, well regulated, and cheerful, though far from sanguine. Hence he possessed in a very eminent degree the inestimable blessing of a sound mind in a sound body. The abstractions of mathematical investigation and the minute dissection of almost evanescent ideas, which characterises the metaphysician, either were not adapted to his faculties, or did not agree with his taste, which was strongly attracted to the useful in morals, in politics, and in the general conduct of life; and to the agreeable, the harmonious, and the elegant in objects of amusement. Hence his stores of knowledge were all produceable in the intercourse of society, and this gave him a wide range of subjects for conversation. These were communicated in simple and

easy though flowing language, and regulated by a goodness of temper, a decorum and practical politeness not often equalled, never excelled. The ruling principle of his conduct in great as in small affairs was equity,—that equity which is best expressed by the Christian maxim of “doing to others as we would wish others to do to us.” Kind, generous, compassionate to all with whom he was connected either by ties of kindred or acquaintance, or in the exercise of his profession, he had no personal enemies; and the love and attachment of his friends was in proportion to their intimacy with him; for there was nothing in his moral character (using the expression in its widest extent) which required to be managed — to be kept out of view — to be glossed over.

No. XXIII.

THE REV. JOHN OWEN, M.A.

ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE question concerning the distribution of the Scriptures, as a primary means of diffusing the light of the Gospel, has given rise to much discussion among Christians of various denominations. Some are disposed to consider it as a work of the most exalted charity, which will draw down a twofold blessing, on "him that gives and him that takes;" and to hail it as a propitious dissemination of sacred truths, which cannot fail to be followed by an abundant and glorious harvest. Others, no less anxious for the accomplishment of the great end proposed, are apprehensive that the Scriptures, if extensively circulated without any elucidatory accompaniment, may be perverted from their right use in the hands of ignorance and enthusiasm, while in becoming too common they may cease to be regarded with that veneration which is due to them. It is also urged in support of this objection, that as the divine command given to the Apostles was to *preach the Gospel*, the performance of that duty, both by precept and example, on the part of their successors, should by all means precede any attempt to circulate among heathen nations the written evidences of the Christian religion. The question is certainly one of the highest interest and importance; but whatever difference of opinion may exist respecting it in the minds of conscientious and pious Christians, there can be no doubt concerning the purity of the motives which induced the subject of this memoir to devote the best and most

valuable part of his life to a cause which in his view was identified with that of Christianity itself.

John Owen was born in London about the year 1765. His father, a man of pious habits, and a distinguished member of the congregation which attended the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Romaine, at Blackfriars' Church, was particularly zealous for the propagation of the Gospel among heathen nations, and was in the constant habit of public and private prayer for the success of missionaries and others engaged in that sacred vocation. The example of such a parent had probably a considerable influence in producing the strong inclination which Mr. Owen, at an early period of his life, evinced for the Christian ministry, and which determined his father to obtain admission for him into St. Paul's School, where he acquired the rudiments of a classical education. From thence he went to Cambridge, at which University he prosecuted his studies with such success, as to obtain several prizes, and to be elected fellow of Corpus Christi College. He was now enabled to gratify his early predilections by taking holy orders, and soon afterwards obtained considerable celebrity as a preacher. According to the testimony of one of his particular friends*, who was his fellow-student at the University, it was even at that time impossible to listen to one of his discourses without being impressed with the persuasion that he was a man of no common abilities, and of no ordinary character; and from the same source we learn, that for many succeeding years the manner in which he discharged the parochial duties of a minister warranted the supposition, that had he continued in such a situation, with competent leisure, he would have stood in the first rank among his brethren. By these and other excellent qualifications he appears to have attracted the notice of Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, who bestowed on him the living of Cogglesham in Essex, and through whose patronage he obtained the curacy of Fulham, which he held until the

* The Rev. Mr. Dealtry, who preached his funeral sermon.

death of that venerable prelate in 1808, when the rector of the parish dispensed with his services. Of these, after fifteen years' experience, the inhabitants testified their grateful sense, by presenting to him, on his departure from among them, a handsome testimonial of their attachment. He afterwards became the minister of Park Chapel, near Chelsea, where he continued in the active and zealous discharge of his sacred functions as long as health remained to him.

From the first institution of the British and Foreign Bible Society, he appears to have devoted himself to its support with that disinterested zeal which deems no personal sacrifice too great, and which, conjoined with his eminent abilities, entitled him to rank among the most efficient of its founders. In the public meeting which was held at the London Tavern on the 7th of March, 1804, to deliberate on the formation of the society, he gave proof of talents which might have rendered him no less formidable as an adversary than he proved powerful as an advocate. From the relation of a gentleman who was present, it appears, that after two or three gentlemen had spoken in favour of the proposed establishment, Mr. Owen, then unknown to most of the company, rose, and in the exordium of his speech, before he explained his own views, displayed such forcible eloquence, that one, and perhaps many of his hearers were constrained to avow mentally, "if this man is against us we are ruined." This anxious suspense was soon relieved by a manly declaration on the part of Mr. Owen, approving the plan, and announcing his determination to cooperate heartily in the measures requisite for carrying it into execution. The relation above cited states that the favourable report made by him and Mr. Granville Sharpe, the chairman of that meeting, to the Bishop of London, on their return to Fulham, probably prevailed with the venerable prelate to give the benefit of his exemplary sanction to the Bible Society, which he constantly patronised until the day of his death.

Faithful to the cause which he had espoused, Mr. Owen dedicated to it eighteen of the best years of his life, foregoing

for its sake many positive advantages of a temporal nature, together with the alluring prospects of preferment, and performing his gratuitous services to the society with that unremitting industry which, it is to be apprehended, was detrimental to his bodily health. As an instance of his conscientious decision on the alternative of private interest and public duties, it has been mentioned, that on one occasion he observed to Dr. Steinkopff, "I really do not know what to do. I have pupils: and my pupils necessarily confine me, and consume my time. Either I must give up my pupils or the society." With that disinterested single-heartedness which characterised the whole tenor of his conduct, he dismissed his pupils, that he might devote his whole time to the duties of the office which he had so honourably and so generously assumed.

The nature of those duties, indeed, was such, in his estimation, as to demand his constant and undivided attention, or at least to occupy all those hours which were not appropriated to the exercise of his professional functions. As secretary to the society, he had to maintain a multifarious and increasing correspondence, and to superintend the concerns connected with it in all their ramifications. At the same time, his zeal was constantly impelling him to exertions which the office he held could not, under the largest construction, be understood to impose; and it has been justly observed*, that not only his pen, but his voice was incessantly employed in promoting the cause of the institution. Amidst the affairs depending on his management, he found leisure to compose an historical detail of the origin of the institution, and of its progress during the first fifteen years of its existence, which was no less distinguished for the impartiality of its statements, than for the largely benevolent spirit with which it was pervaded. His eloquence, as an advocate of the cause, was powerfully and effectively exercised at the meetings of the Bible Society in London, and, on similar occasions, in various parts of the country, to which, in

* Report of the Committee, 30th September, 1822.

company with his colleagues, he made frequent and laborious journeys, to promote the establishment of auxiliary societies. His efforts for this purpose were the more successful, in consequence of the judicious and delicate caution by which he tempered his most fervid oratory, and which, to use the words of an accurate observer, led him, as by a peculiar tact, "or by a sixth sense," to avoid those topics on which the members of the society were divided, and on which they might differ without disturbing that harmony which ought to exist among them. When circumstances, observes the same writer, compelled him to touch on these topics, he adverted to them in such a way as not to exasperate but to soften the feelings to which the differences in question might possibly give rise. Possessing, and, on proper occasions, avowing the most decided attachment to his own communion, with a warmth that might surprise those who knew him only as a member of the society, he had such a dignity and propriety of feeling, and such just notions of Christian liberty, as prevented him from obtruding subjects of a controversial nature on the attention of a promiscuous assembly of persons, met together for the sole purpose of circulating the Bible. His example is cited in terms of just commendation, as tending to discountenance the questionable practice of some individuals who avowed their attachment to a particular communion, and then defended the consistency of their attachment to the institution; a practice which, if generally followed, might have defeated its purposes, by converting it into an arena of endless contention.

The indefatigable zeal of Mr. Owen at length exhausted his physical strength, and in the year 1818 he was afflicted with a disorder of a most painful nature, which imperiously demanded a temporary suspension of his accustomed labours. He seems to have yielded to this necessity with the reluctance common to those who delight in honourable activity; and the kind sympathy of his friends was called upon to devise an expedient for beguiling the irksomeness of his repose. At the suggestion of the committee he undertook a journey to the continent, principally with a view to the recovery of his health, and

also for the purpose of visiting the Bible Societies in France and Switzerland. His conduct on this mission was gratifying to those by whom it was proposed, from its tendency to raise the reputation of the establishment of which he was the representative, and to strengthen the happy union which had so long subsisted between the British and Foreign Bible Society and its continental associates: he diffused unreservedly the benefits of his experience; and the advice which he was ever ready to bestow proved eminently useful in maturing arrangements for new societies, and in rendering those already established more active and efficient.

On his return to England he was enabled to resume the duties of his ministry; and hopes were excited among his friends, that by abstaining from too severe exertion he might re-establish his health, so as for a long season to promote, by the counsels of his highly-gifted mind, the interests of that institution which he had so actively and effectively served. These hopes, occasionally disturbed by feelings of anxious apprehension, were at length annihilated by an illness much more formidable than that with which Mr. Owen had so lately been afflicted. Of this visitation no particular account has hitherto transpired; it is merely described as having been of a nature to weaken the regular operation of his great mental powers, and in a considerable degree to deprive him of the ability to express fully and clearly his views and feelings on the approach of death. From these intimations, the respect due to the sanctity of private life warrants nothing more than the general inference, that he suffered under the nervous debility too frequently caused by the excessive exertions of a mind conscious of extraordinary endowments, and delighting to exercise them for the benefit of human nature; or, to use an allusion, which in this instance may be not irreverently applied, anxious to employ faithfully the talents with which it had been entrusted. The progress of the disease was rapid, and he was soon disabled either from reading much himself, or from attending for a length of time to what was read to

him. Those who had occasional opportunities of conversing with him observed, that his faculties were always most awake to religious subjects, and that whenever it was possible to rouse his mind to exertion, he directed it to the consideration of his spiritual interests. It is remarkable, that the last words which he spoke in the hearing of his friend, Mr. Hughes, bore a reference to subjects of that nature. Reference having been made to the expression, "Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel," he rejoined emphatically, "Those are the things;" meaning, as it was natural to conclude, that to him worldly things had lost their relish, and that he was desirous to employ his waning powers in the exclusive contemplation of objects which related to his eternal welfare. Anxious to leave no resource untried for the recovery of his health, his friends accompanied him to Ramsgate, for the benefit of the sea air; and it was there that he expired, on the 26th of September, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

His remains, having been conveyed to Fulham, were deposited in a grave near that in which his revered friend Granville Sharpe was interred. The funeral was numerously attended; and on this melancholy occasion most of the shops in the village were closed, in token of the respect borne by the parishioners to the worthy minister who had for many years dispensed among them the comforts of religion.

The fame of Mr. Owen is in a certain sense identified with that of the Bible Society, of which the establishment and extension were in a great measure effected through his instrumentality. If much discussion has already arisen, a great deal more will probably arise, respecting the nature and value of the means afforded by that institution for propagating the Gospel. There is one consideration, however, which, if maturely weighed by the opponents of the scheme, may tend to circumscribe the ground of argument, and reconcile them to a concession which in the outset may have appeared to them inadmissible. From the funds that have been raised, and the measures that have been pursued by the society, it is

reasonable to calculate, that a very great number of copies of the Sacred Scriptures, in various languages, will in a few years have been distributed among the different nations of the earth. Whether the proceeding itself was well-timed or premature, wise or unwise, will then become a question of inferior moment; the members of the society, by that distribution, will have imposed upon themselves, and upon all persons calling themselves Christians, the awful obligation of taking due care that the sacred treasures, so profusely bestowed, shall be put to a right use, and of guarding, by all the means in their power, against any perversion by which the sacred volume may either be brought into contempt, or be misconstrued into a source of heresy and schism. They have laid a wide foundation, and have interested, if not compromised, all Christendom in the superstructure. Admitting that the dissemination of the Scriptures is only part of a plan which embraces all the prescribed means for diffusing the principles of true religion, it must nevertheless be allowed, that the circulation of Bibles is necessarily much more rapid than the sound exposition of the truths which they contain, or the efficient inculcation of the duties which they enjoin. The task of preaching the Gospel must now be entrusted, not to novices, who have merely zeal without knowledge, but to men qualified in all respects to enlighten the ignorant, to reclaim those who are in error, and to testify to the faith which they profess in word and in deed. It is a task, of which the difficulties will in all likelihood be greatly multiplied in those cases where the missionary shall find that his labours have been anticipated by the promulgation of the written word; and how often will he have to say to the self-guiding neophyte, as St. Philip said to the treasurer of queen Candace, "Understandest thou what thou readest?" The obvious answer to such a question might alone serve to demonstrate the necessity which exists of directing to the best possible issue a proceeding, which, however liable to animadversion on the score of precipitancy, cannot now be retracted. Concerning the responsibility that attaches to the institutors of such a proceeding, it is not for

erring mortals to entertain any other feeling, than a hope, that before the tribunal where mercy presides with justice, the intention of a questionable act may be received as counterbalancing its tendency.

In the course of his public career, Mr. Owen, on many occasions, laboured to advance the interests of religion no less by his writings than by his oratory. Among his numerous publications the most considerable were, "Retrospective Reflections on the State of Religion and Politics in France and Great Britain," 1794; "Travels in different Parts of Europe, in 1791 and 1792," in two volumes, 8vo. 1796; "The Christian Monitor," 8vo. 1798; "The Fashionable World displayed," 12mo, 1804; and "A Vindication of the Bible Society," 1809. — Should there have been found among his papers any manuscripts of general interest, it is to be hoped that his family will consent to their publication, as a just homage to the memory of so pious and excellent a man.

No. XXIV.

SIR WILLIAM HERSCHEL, LL.D. F.R.S.

KNIGHT OF THE GUELPHIC ORDER, PRESIDENT OF THE
ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY, ASTRONOMER ROYAL, &c.

WITHOUT detracting from the lustre reflected on his native land by this luminary of science, the country of his adoption, in which his signal discoveries were achieved, has a fair right to claim him as her own.

He was born at Hanover, on the 15th of November, 1738, and was the second of four sons, all of whom their father brought up to his own profession, which was that of a musician. Discerning, however, in his son William, a peculiar ardour for intellectual pursuits, he gave him the advantage of a French tutor, who instructed him in the rudiments of logic and ethics, as well as of his own favourite study, metaphysics. He made considerable progress, notwithstanding the untoward circumstances of his family, which required him to be placed, at the age of fourteen, in the band of the Hanoverian regiment of guards. In the year 1757, or according to some accounts, in 1759, he proceeded with a detachment of the regiment to England, accompanied by his father, who, after the lapse of some months, returned home, leaving the adventurous youth to indulge his inclination to try his fortune in London. After struggling with many difficulties, he gained the notice of the Earl of Darlington, who engaged him to superintend and instruct a military band then forming for the militia of the county of Durham. At the termination of his engagement, he passed several years in the West Riding of Yorkshire, giving instructions in music to private pupils in the principal towns, and officiating

as leader in the oratorios and public concerts. The few leisure hours that could be spared from these avocations he employed in improving his knowledge of English, and in the acquisition of the Italian language, as necessary to the exercise of his profession. He also instructed himself in Latin, and made some progress in Greek, but found himself compelled to relinquish the latter study for the sake of engaging in others more congenial with his favourite pursuits.

His proficiency in music obtained for him the friendship of the late Mr. Joah Bates, through whose good offices he was appointed to the situation of organist at Halifax, about the close of the year 1765. He there continued to give instructions in music; and anxious to become versed in the theory of harmony, made himself master of Dr. Smith's profound treatise on the subject. In connection with this science he cultivated the mathematics; and thus, perhaps unconsciously at the time, prepared himself for those sublime pursuits in which he was destined to make so splendid a career.

About this period of his life he is said to have visited Italy, where he tarried so long that his purse was exhausted, and he found himself without funds to carry him to England. From this embarrassment he was relieved by the expedient adopted by his friend Langlé, a Frenchman, of procuring for him a benefit concert at Genoa.

In the year 1766 he and his elder brother repaired to Bath, where they were both engaged for the pump-room band by the late Mr. Linley. He was distinguished as an excellent performer on the oboe, and his brother on the violoncello; but the principal object which attracted him to that city was the advantageous post of organist to the Octagon Chapel, for which he relinquished his situation at Halifax. It opened for him a profitable range of engagements at the concerts, the rooms, the theatre, and the oratorios; besides gaining him many private pupils; but this accession of business only increased his propensity to study; and frequently, after a fatiguing day of fourteen or sixteen hours occupied in his professional avocations, he would seek relax-

ation, if such it might be called, in extending his knowledge of pure and applied mathematics.

Some recent discoveries having awakened his curiosity, he applied himself to the study of astronomy, and of the auxiliary science of optics. Anxious to observe with his own eyes the wonders of which he had read, he obtained from a neighbour in Bath the loan of a two-foot Gregorian telescope, which interested him so much, that he commissioned a friend in London to purchase one of larger dimensions. The price demanded proving much beyond his means, he resolved to attempt with his own hands the construction of that complicated instrument. After successive disappointments, which served only to stimulate his exertions, he at length succeeded; and in 1774, had the gratification of beholding the planet Saturn through a five-foot Newtonian reflector made by himself. Encouraged by this success, he extended the scale of his operations, and in no long time completed telescopes of seven, of ten, and even of twenty feet. So indefatigable was his perseverance, that in perfecting the parabolic figure of the seven feet reflector, he finished no fewer than two hundred specula before he produced one that satisfactorily answered his purpose.

Attaching himself more and more to the study of astronomy, he began to limit his professional engagements, and restrict the number of his pupils. About the latter end of 1779 he commenced a regular review of the heavens, star by star, with a seven feet reflector; and, in the course of his observations, which were continued for eighteen months, he had the good fortune to remark, that a star, which had been recorded by Bode as a fixed star, was progressively changing its position. Prolonged attention to it enabled him to ascertain that it was an hitherto undiscovered planet; and having determined its rate of motion, its orbit, &c., he communicated the particulars to the Royal Society, who decreed him their annual gold medal, and unanimously elected him as a fellow. This important discovery he made on the 13th of March,

1781, and bestowed on the planet the name of *Georgium Sidus*, in compliment to the King of England; but the principal astronomers of the continent chose to honour their associate by calling it *Herschel*; and this appellation was subsequently changed to *Uranus*, which was considered more consistent with the received astronomical nomenclature.

The establishment of his fame, in the scientific world, was not the only advantage which accrued to Herschel from this splendid result of his labours. Within a year after it had been made known, his late majesty, with a liberality which must ever be mentioned to his honour as a patron of science, enabled him, by the donation of a handsome salary, to relinquish his professional labours, and devote the remainder of his life wholly to astronomy. In consequence of this munificent act of patronage, he quitted Bath, and fixed his residence, first at Datchet, and afterwards at Slough, near Windsor, where he resumed the career of discovery which he had so auspiciously commenced. In the hope of facilitating and extending his researches, he undertook to construct a telescope of forty feet, which was completed in 1787; but this stupendous instrument failed to answer all the purposes intended, being too ponderous to retain a true figure, so that comparatively few observations could be made with it, and those for a very short period. It was oftener by the aid of more manageable instruments that he perused the great volume of the heavens, and derived from it new contributions to enrich the records of astronomical science. In these researches, and in the laborious calculations to which they led, he was assisted by his excellent sister, Miss Caroline Herschel, whose indefatigable and unhesitating devotion in the performance of a task usually considered incompatible with female habits, excited equal surprise and admiration. Her co-operation tended to secure, among other advantages, the accuracy of his labours; and its value in this respect is acknowledged in a work published in 1798, entitled, "A Catalogue of Stars, taken from Flamsteed's Observations, and not

inserted in the British Catalogue; by William Herschel. To which is added, a Collection of Errata that should be noticed in the same Volume; by Caroline Herschel."

The discoveries of this eminent astronomer were communicated, as they arose, to the Royal Society; and they constitute an important part in the published Transactions of that learned body in the series of years extending from 1782 to 1818. They develop many interesting facts relative to the structure of the universe; the systems of the fixed stars; the nebulous stars; the nature and properties of light; and the laws of planetary motion.

In 1783 he announced the discovery of a volcanic mountain in the moon; and four years afterwards communicated an account of two other volcanoes in that orb, which appeared to be in a state of eruption. In prosecuting his observations on his own planet, he ascertained it to be surrounded with rings, and to have six satellites. The services which he rendered to the scientific world were not confined to his own researches in the celestial regions; for, at the request of various foreign potentates, he supplied their observations with telescopes of his own construction; and he is said to have carried the principle of magnitude in these instruments to the utmost extent which their materials would admit.

Although the results arising from the application of his forty-feet speculum were not so splendid as fully to realize the hopes which animated him in its formation, yet they were too considerable to justify the rather contemptuous allusion to them by Lalande, in his "History of Astronomy for the year 1806." In refutation of the remarks made by that philosopher, Herschel's own testimony has been cited. In a paper, in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1790, he observes: "In hopes of great success with my forty-feet speculum, I deferred the attack upon Saturn until that should be finished; and having taken an early opportunity of directing it to Saturn, the very first moment I saw that planet, which was on the 28th of last August, I was presented with a view of six of its satellites, in such a situation, and so bright,

as rendered it impossible to mistake them. The retrograde motion of Saturn amounted to four minutes and a half per day, which made it very easy to ascertain, whether the stars I took to be satellites really were so; and in about two hours and a half I had the pleasure of finding that the planet had visibly carried them all away from their places."

In the Transactions for 1800, there is an extract from his Journal, in which occurs the following entry: "Oct. 10. 1791. I saw the fourth satellite, and the ring of Saturn, in the forty-feet speculum without an eye-glass. The magnifying power, on that occasion, could not exceed sixty or seventy; but the greater penetrating power made full amends for the lowness of the former. Among other instances of the superior effects of penetration into space, I should mention the discovery of an additional sixth satellite of Saturn, on the 28th of August, 1789, and of a seventh on the 11th of September of the same year, which were first pointed out by this instrument."

There is a still more decisive testimony to the merits of this telescope in the Transactions for 1790. In a paper relating to the same planet, he observes: "It may appear remarkable that these satellites should have remained so long unknown to us, when, for a century and a half past, the planet to which they belong has been the object of almost every astronomer's curiosity, on account of the singular phenomenon of the ring. But it will be seen from the situation and size of the satellites, that we could hardly expect to discover them till a telescope of the dimensions and aperture of my forty-feet reflector should be constructed."

The telescope, in fact, would have been rendered sufficiently memorable, if it had been instrumental in no other discovery than that of the sixth and seventh satellites of Saturn. But it is to be remembered, that in observing the quintuple belt of Saturn, Dr. Herschel was enabled to demonstrate the length of its day, and to determine its diurnal rotation.

Among the interesting papers communicated to the Royal Society by this eminent astronomer, was a memoir on the

power of telescopes to penetrate into space, that is, to render sensible very distant and very faint objects, which, by their want of light, would be imperceptible without the aid of instruments. The opinion pronounced by him on this subject was, that the greatest amplification cannot exceed that produced by a telescope of from twenty to twenty-five feet.

In 1802, Dr. Herschel laid before the Royal Society a catalogue of five thousand new nebulae, nebulous stars, planetary nebulae, and clusters of stars, which he had discovered. This catalogue was preceded by an enlarged view of the sidereal bodies composing the universe, in which he enumerated twelve species of stars of great diversity which enter into the construction of the heavens.

By these and other scientific labours he established his title to rank among the most eminent astronomers of the age, and to be placed in the roll of those whom this country has produced, only second to the immortal Newton. The high sense entertained of his well-applied talents was testified by the marks of respect which he received from various public bodies, and in particular by the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him by the University of Oxford. He also enjoyed the constant patronage of his venerable sovereign; and in 1816 his present majesty, then regent, was graciously pleased, on the behalf of his royal father, to bestow on him the appropriate and well-earned distinction of the Hanoverian and Guelphic order of knighthood.

These honours were doubtless gratifying to him, as tending to raise his favourite science in public estimation, and to stimulate the exertions of its cultivators; but he was too much of a philosopher, in the best sense of the term, to permit them to excite in him any feelings of pride or vanity. He was distinguished for great amenity of temper, and for that modesty which is the becoming accompaniment of great abilities. Another amiable trait in his character was the good humour with which he bore the occasional intrusions of inquisitive country-people in his neighbourhood, in whom his astronomical studies created a notion that he held mysterious

converse with the stars. A pleasant instance of his conduct on these occasions has been often related. One rainy summer a farmer waited upon him, to solicit his advice as to the proper time for cutting his hay. The doctor pointed through the window to an adjoining meadow, in which lay a crop of grass utterly swamped; "Look at that field," said he, "and when I tell you it is mine, I think you will not need another proof to convince you that I am no more weather-wise than yourself or the rest of my neighbours."

Dr. Herschel married Mary, the widow of John Pitt, Esq.; and from this union he experienced an accession of domestic happiness which, while it proved that his choice had been judicious, contributed to confirm that calm tranquillity of mind which is the native element of contemplative philosophy, and the principal characteristic of the highest order of intellect. He had one son, who is now a distinguished member of the University of Cambridge, and justly regarded as one of the first mathematicians of the age: among other valuable works, he has produced, in concert with Mr. Peacock, an improved translation of Lacroix's Elements of the Differential Calculus.

Sir William Herschel did not relinquish his astronomical observations until within a few years of his death, which took place on the 23d of August, 1822, at the advanced age of eighty-three. He expired in the fullness of years, honoured with the applause of the world, and, what was far dearer to him, the veneration of his family, and the esteem and love of all who knew him. On the 7th of September his remains were interred in the parish church of Upton, Berks, in which parish he had for many years resided.

His will, dated the 17th of December, 1818, has been proved in the Prerogative Court. The personal effects were sworn under 6000*l*. The copy-hold and other lands and tenements at Upton-cum-Chalvey, and at Slough, he decreed to his son, with 25,000*l*. in the three-per-cent. reduced annuities. To his brother, Johan Dietrich, he bequeathed two thousand pounds; annuities of one hundred pounds each

to his brother Johan Alexander, and his sister Caroline; and twenty pounds each to nephews and nieces; the residue, with the exception of astronomical instruments, observations, &c. given to his son, for the prosecution of his studies, was left solely to Lady Herschel.

Contemplated progressively from its humble origin to its splendid termination; the example of a life so honourable to the individual cannot fail to be highly salutary to his surviving contemporaries and to posterity.

No. XXV.

JAMES PERRY, Esq.

LATE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

THE efficiency of the periodical press as an organ of public opinion, depends in a great measure on the integrity and honour, as well as on the abilities and industry of its conductors; among whom no one was more distinguished and esteemed for those qualities than the subject of the present memoir. The manner in which he executed, for a period of nearly forty years, the arduous, anxious, and responsible office of a journalist, while it secured to him, from the fair and open encouragement of the British public, an honourable independence, entitled him to a respectable rank among the public characters of the age.

Mr. Perry was a native of Aberdeen, and was born on the 30th of October, 1756. He received the rudiments of education at Chapel of Garioch, of which parish the Rev. W. Farquhar, father of Sir Walter Farquhar, was minister, and where, along with the youngest brother of Sir Walter, he received from that learned divine the most assiduous instruction. The school of Garioch was at that time under the superintendence of the Rev. W. Tait, who raised its celebrity by his erudition and abilities. From this seminary Mr. Perry was removed to the High School of Aberdeen, where he continued his initiatory studies with much credit to himself under the guidance of Messrs. Dunn, then its principal masters. In the year 1771 he was entered of Marischal College in the University of Aberdeen, and was afterwards placed under Dr. Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, to qualify him for the profession of the Scots law.

At this period an occurrence took place which materially altered his prospects in life. His father, who was an eminent builder, having engaged in some unsuccessful speculations, found himself deprived of the means necessary to forward his son's advancement in the path he had chosen; and the young man in consequence left Aberdeen in 1774, and proceeded to Edinburgh, with the hope of obtaining a situation in some professional gentleman's chambers, where he might at once pursue his studies and earn a subsistence. After long and ineffectual attempts to procure employment, he determined to try his fortune in England, and proceeded to Manchester, where he was for two years engaged as clerk to Mr. Dinwiddie, a respectable manufacturer. In this situation he cultivated his mind by the study of the best authors, and gained the friendship and countenance of the principal gentlemen of the town, by the talents he displayed in a society established by them for philosophical and moral discussions. He attracted the further notice of this society by the production of several literary essays, which were very favourably received.

His early predilection for intellectual pursuits naturally urged him to seek a more favourable field for the exercise of his talents; and in the beginning of the year 1777 he proceeded to London, bearing letters of recommendation from the principal manufacturers in Manchester to their correspondents, who undertook to interest themselves in procuring for him a situation suited to his views. Their efforts did not prove immediately successful, and he remained for some time without any occupation except that which he found in directing the faculties of an intelligent and active mind to an attentive contemplation of the diversified and bustling scenes around him.

It may be presumed that he was no indifferent observer of the transactions passing in the political world, and that he participated in the speculations which, excited by the increasing circulation of newspapers, began to prevail generally on all public questions. There was at this time an opposition journal called the *General Advertiser*, which being re-

cently established, was offered to notice by the expedient, not unusual at that time, of exhibiting daily the whole contents of the paper on boards hung at different shop-windows and doors in the manner now practised for displaying theatrical placards. Mr. Perry, to divert the tedium of his morning hours, occasionally occupied himself in writing essays and fugitive verses for this paper, which he dropped into the letter-box of the office, and which were always inserted. Going one day to make his usual enquiries among the friends to whom he had been introduced, he called at the shop of Messrs. Richardson and Urquhart, booksellers, who were of the number; Mr. Urquhart happened to be busily engaged in reading, and apparently with lively interest, an article in the *General Advertiser*. When he had finished, Mr. Perry inquired, according to custom, whether he had heard of any situation that would suit him, and received an answer in the negative. Mr. Urquhart then shewing him the paper, said, "If you could write such articles as this, you might obtain immediate employment." It happened to be a humorous essay written by Mr. Perry himself; and in intimating this fact to his friend, he shewed him another in the same handwriting, which he intended to drop into the letter-box. Mr. Urquhart expressed great satisfaction at this discovery, and informed him that he was one of the principal proprietors of the paper; that they wanted just such a person; and that, as there was to be a meeting of the proprietors that same evening, he would propose Mr. Perry as a writer. He fulfilled his promise, and on the next day, the young adventurer was engaged at a salary of one guinea a week; and an additional half guinea for assistance to the *London Evening Post*, then printed by the same person.

To the establishment in which he was thus almost fortuitously placed, he devoted himself with the utmost assiduity; and on the memorable trials of Admirals Keppel and Palliser, he, for six successive weeks, by his individual efforts, managed to transmit daily from Portsmouth eight columns of a report of the proceedings, taken by him in

court; and by these contributions, so interesting at the time, he raised the paper to an impression of several thousands a day.

In pursuing his laborious avocation, Mr. Perry found time to publish occasionally several political pamphlets and poems, which, though of transient interest, contributed to keep his mind in exercise and improved his facility of composition. Combining the cultivation of literature with the study of politics, he formed the plan of a monthly journal, which, together with a miscellany on popular subjects, should include a review of new books. This publication, of which he was the original editor, commenced in 1782, under the title of "The European Magazine." He had conducted it for twelve months, when, on the death of a Mr. Wall, he was chosen by the proprietors of the *Gazetteer* to be the editor of that respectable paper, shares in which were then held by some of the principal booksellers in London. Mr. Perry entered upon his office at a salary of four guineas a week, on the express condition that he should be left to the free exercise of his political opinions, which were those asserted by Mr. Fox. Of these opinions he was often in the habit of avowing, in maturer years, that from their liberality in the cause of freedom, justice, and humanity, they had, on hearing them declared, when he first entered the gallery of the house of commons, made an impression which could never be effaced from his mind. Indeed his attachment to that great statesman was of a far more exalted nature than mere party-feeling; it was a sentiment in which were commingled the unreserved affection of a friend with the reverential deference of a disciple.

His entrance upon the business of editing this journal was signalized by an improvement suggested by himself, which greatly accelerated the communication of parliamentary intelligence, through the medium of the public press. Until this period, each newspaper had but one reporter in each house of parliament; and the predecessor of Mr. Perry had been in the habit of settling with the public his arrear of debates, by protracting the reports of them for weeks and even

months after the session had closed; while Mr. Woodfall in the *Morning Chronicle*, found means to keep pace with public business by bringing out his hasty sketch of one night's debates in the evening of the following day. Mr. Perry's plan, which consisted in the employment of a company of associates, each relieving the other in succession, was adopted; and, in consequence of this arrangement, the *Gazetteer*, published in the morning, contained as full a report as Mr. Woodfall was able to publish in the evening, and sometimes at midnight. Mr. Perry continued to conduct the *Gazetteer* for eight years; and, to the honour of the proprietors, it should be observed, that during the whole period, they never attempted to exercise any influence over his sentiments, but expressed their unqualified approbation of his exertions.

One of the most desirable qualifications of a journalist being a promptitude in the judicious expression of his thoughts, it was natural that Mr. Perry should for this and other reasons avail himself of every opportunity for acquiring that readiness in composition, which in many cases results from the habit of public speaking. In 1780, and for several subsequent years, there were numerous debating societies in every part of the metropolis, some of which were frequented by young persons, who afterwards distinguished themselves in parliament, in the pulpit, or on the bench. Mr. Perry took an active part in these oratorical exercises, and evinced powers which procured him honourable mention in the history of the Westminster Forum. It is a curious fact that the Lyceum, now converted into a theatre, was originally fitted up expressly for a superior school of oratory, by John Sheridan, Esq. a barrister, with the view of enabling such young gentlemen as were intended for the senate or the bar to practise public speaking before a genteel auditory. It was opened at the price of five shillings admittance; and among the eminent persons who countenanced the institution was Mr. Pitt, who had occasionally frequented others of a similar description, though he never spoke in any of them. Notwithstanding these favourable auspices, the Lyceum did not fulfil the hopes

conceived of it, and after a brief interval, the undertaking in which it originated was abandoned. Mr. Pitt did not forget the frequent proofs he had witnessed of Mr. Perry's talent in public speaking, and especially in reply; for after he came to be chancellor of the exchequer, he is said to have caused a proposal to be made to the young orator to take a seat in Parliament, which might probably have afforded him a prospect of high fortune. Mr. Perry thought proper to reject this overture, and he afterwards declined a similar one from Lord Shelburne, adhering to the principles which he had adopted on commencing his political career.

For several years Mr. Perry was editor of Debrett's Parliamentary Debates, a work which had been originally designed as a record of those proceedings, to the exclusion of advertisements and other extraneous matter; but which, having fallen into disrepute, had been set up to public sale by the proprietors. In the mean while, Mr. Woodfall having undertaken another paper, which was called the *Diary*, Mr. Perry purchased the *Morning Chronicle*. Announcing himself, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Gray, as joint proprietor and editor, he declared that he would be responsible for the contents of that journal. From that time forward he stedfastly persevered in maintaining its reputation as the organ of genuine whig principles, uniformly asserting the doctrines which placed the illustrious house of Brunswick on the throne of the United Kingdom, and deprecating all violent changes, whether attempted by jacobins on the one side, or by ultra-royalists on the other. Anxious, at the same time, to uphold the respectability of his profession, he jealously resisted every attempt to degrade his paper into a vehicle of private personalities or scandal, and kept himself clear from all-imputation of venality. It should be mentioned as a proof of the ability and judicious care with which he conducted a journal necessarily exposed to the severe scrutiny of men in power, that in the course of forty years he was only twice prosecuted by *ex officio* informations, and that on both occasions he was honourably acquitted. In the first instance he was most ably defended by

his noble friend Lord Erskine, and in the second he took his defence upon himself.

That defence he conducted with a manly spirit which irresistibly aroused the sympathies of the jury, and at the same time with an ability that excited a visible interest on the bench, while it extorted the reluctant admiration of the advocate opposed to him. The occasion was an *ex officio* information filed against him and Mr. Lambert, the printer of the Morning Chronicle, by Sir Vicary Gibbs, attorney-general, for a libel, construed from the following passage, which had been copied into their paper from the Examiner:—“What a crowd of blessings rush upon one’s mind, that might be bestowed upon the country in the event of a total change of system! Of all monarchs, indeed, since the revolution, the successor of George the Third will have the finest opportunity of becoming nobly popular.” This was interpreted to mean, that the reigning sovereign and his life were the barriers that stood between his people and the blessings alluded to, and that the death of his majesty would fix the æra for the enjoyment of those blessings. The trial took place at Westminster, on Saturday, the 24th February, 1810, before Lord Ellenborough and a special jury.

In vindicating himself against the charges founded by the attorney-general, on the above interpretation, Mr. Perry, after alluding to the uniform tenor of his political life, as incompatible with the disaffection imputed to him, boldly avowed that, entertaining the opinion which he did of the administration of his majesty’s affairs for a very long period, he had recommended a total change of system, not merely on a single occasion, but daily—three hundred and thirteen times in a year, for three-and-thirty years of his life. At the same time he held it to be clearly manifest, that by a change of system he meant a change of measures, including undoubtedly a change of men, as a security to the country for a change of measures; and that the phrase aimed at no more than to impress upon the public mind the great whig doctrine, that the true magnificence, solidity, and power of the British throne required that the free choice of the king,

in the appointment of his government, should be strengthened by the opinion and confidence of the people.—Directing the attention of the jury to the curious and interesting conjuncture at which the paragraph was published, he reminded them that it was immediately after the failure of our most notable and most calamitous expedition to Walcheren, when so many families in the kingdom were covered with sorrow, at the woeful certainty of having lost a husband, a son, a brother, or a friend. It was when the ruinous distraction of the king's cabinet had produced, after private cabals, the scandal of public duelling; it was on the total disorganization of the king's government, when humbled and mortified into a just but temporary sense of their own incapacity, they had made a proposition to two great statesmen to support the tottering fabric of the cabinet. The paragraph, he observed, appeared on the very day when the first faithful narrative of that overture was communicated to the public through the medium of the Morning Chronicle.

Another part of his defence was remarkable for the adroitness with which he seized the weapons of his antagonist, and turned them against him. “Gentlemen,” said he to the jury, “take the paragraph by itself, unconnected with the illustration which I have given, and see if it can be tortured into the meaning which has been put upon it. It does not allege that the successor of our present sovereign lord is to be *more* popular; it states only that he will have the finest opportunity of becoming nobly popular. Can these words involve even the insinuation of disrespect to his Majesty's sacred person? May they not rather be fairly construed into a most courteous and loyal compliment? Have I not a right to say that the duration of his Majesty's happy reign, the fiftieth anniversary of which we are now celebrating as a jubilee, has given the finest opportunity (to use the words of the paragraph) for the heir apparent to learn the means by which he may become nobly popular? Was there ever an heir apparent, since the revolution—since the establishment of the monarchy—since the beginning of the world, that did

possess such opportunities as his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales? Did ever prince study the art of government in such a school; or did ever prince undergo such a probation, as the length of his royal father's reign, and the fearful events which have passed under his eye, have afforded to his Royal Highness? Nay, after all, what is this, but what happens every day in colloquial discourse, when it is a common flattery to say to a youth in the presence of his parent, 'that you wish he may be a better man than his father?' Gentlemen, if I had not determined to abstain from every thing that could have the air, or tone, or emphasis of elocution, — that could be thought to be an attempt to engage and to work upon your feelings, — I could here adduce the most tender passages from ancient and from modern writers, — from the pages of the historian and of the poet, to shew that in all times, and by the most sublime allusions, it has been considered the most endearing sentiment in the heart of a parent that his virtues and his glories were to survive, and even to be transcendent in his son. But I am not come here, gentlemen, to attempt to stir the emotions, but simply to address the understanding; and I may surely say, without disparagement of the parent, that the son may be nobly popular by following the example he has set — by treading in his steps — by having become so intimately acquainted with the feelings and with the interests of the people, he will, in due course of time, be called on to govern, — and, what I also conceive most favourable, — to choose the persons with whose experience, ability, and maxims of government he has had the means of becoming so thoroughly acquainted, as to enable him to give to his own free choice of his administration the confidence of his subjects."

In his reply the attorney-general was constrained to own that Mr. Perry had shewn greater skill in managing his defence than any *layman* he ever met with; yet he laboured to destroy the impression produced by it with a pertinacity which seemed to arise from the mortifying anticipation of defeat. When the Lord Chief Justice summed up, he was

observed to listen very attentively; and long before the charge was concluded, there was a transient expression of not very painful surprise upon his countenance, as if he saw that the turn of the scale was against him. The jury without hesitation pronounced the defendants not guilty; and the attorney-general instantly abandoned the other *ex officio* information against John and Leigh Hunt, the publishers of the *Examiner*, in which the obnoxious paragraph originally appeared.

Under Mr. Perry's management, the *Morning Chronicle* continued to maintain that reputation both in England and on the Continent, which it originally derived from his superior abilities in the line of his profession. In justice to his memory it should be added, that his character was not more distinguished for literary eminence, than it was endeared to the wide range of his acquaintance, and the select circle of his friends, by the amiable qualities of his heart, and the uniform kindness of his conduct. He was liberal towards all who had any connexion with him, and constant alike in his public and private attachments. Those who differed from him in political opinions never hesitated to acknowledge the sincerity with which he had adopted them, and the candour with which he maintained them. There was no timid or suspicious reservation in the utterance of his political creed; he avowed himself, and he acted to the best of his judgment, as a constitutional whig. As a public journalist, he is universally allowed to have done much towards elevating the principles upon which the duties belonging to that office should be discharged. The integrity of his motives was never questioned; men of all parties and of the highest rank and talents contributed to his journal, for it was a very current remark among them, that "Perry might be trusted with any thing."

Esteemed no less for his consistency of conduct than for his attainments, he deservedly enjoyed the personal regard, as well as the confidence of some of the most eminent men of the age. Among these, it was for him a source of honest pride and exultation to enumerate the gallant Lord Nelson, who, down to almost the last hour of his glorious life, did him the honour to

call him his friend. As a proof of his attachment to that great man, it may be mentioned, without staying to apologize for noticing so minute a fact, that the only occasion on which he consented to give a *second edition* of the *Morning Chronicle*, was the arrival of news announcing that mournful triumph, the battle of Trafalgar.

In all the relations of private life, the conduct of Mr. Perry was marked with that rectitude of feeling and warmth of heart for which he was distinguished in his public capacity. He had the happiness to maintain his aged parents in comfort, and to bring up the orphan family of his sister by her first marriage. She was afterwards married for the second time to the celebrated Professor Porson, and died in 1796. Throughout the whole period during which Mr. Porson survived her, the concern which Mr. Perry uniformly testified in all the wayward fortunes of that singularly eminent scholar, whose character resembled that which Pope has given of Gay — “in wit a man, simplicity a child,” — was truly fraternal.

In 1798, Mr. Perry married Miss Anne Hull, a young lady of most amiable accomplishments, with whom he lived in much happiness for many years. She brought him eight children, one of whom died young; the eldest, a daughter of very promising talents, was carried off at the age of fourteen, by the rupture of a blood-vessel, in the arms of her mother; and this disastrous event gave a shock to that lady's constitution which she never recovered. Symptoms of a decline having appeared, she took a voyage to Lisbon with the hope of restoration in a milder climate; on her return in 1814, she was taken prisoner by an Algerine frigate, and after suffering much in the voyage after her release, she sunk under her complaint soon after she was landed at Bourdeaux.

This bereavement was a severe trial to Mr. Perry, but he bore it as became a man, and probably derived occasional consolation from the society of his friends, and from those literary pursuits for which the possession of an ample fortune now afforded him augmented facilities. He had a large and

well-selected library: and his collection of scarce and curious books, for which he had a taste that continually urged him to augment his store of these rarities, probably, in no small degree, beguiled the loneliness of his domestic retirement. In the circle of his surviving children, he found a more interesting and effectual source of consolation.

His health, originally strong, and rarely interrupted, was at length undermined by an internal disease which baffled all human skill, and required him to undergo very painful operations to procure even temporary relief. This affliction he bore with fortitude and even cheerfulness, as if anxious to dispel the painful solicitude of those around him. He expired at his house at Brighton on the 6th of December, 1821, in the 65th year of his age, leaving a name which will ever be respected by all true friends of constitutional liberty.

No. XXVI.

MR. JOHN EMERY,

OF THE THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

THIS deservedly popular actor was born at Sunderland, in the county of Durham, on the 22d of December, 1777. He received the rudiments of his education at Ecclesfield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where he doubtless acquired that knowledge of the dialect for which he was afterwards so much celebrated. He may almost be said to have been born an actor, as both his parents were of that profession, and had attained some degree of provincial celebrity. His father originally designed him for the orchestra, probably in consequence of his early aptitude in acquiring a knowledge of music, which was such, that when only twelve years of age, he was engaged by Mr. Bernard of the Brighton theatre, as an instrumental performer. The stirrings of ambition, however, rendered him uneasy in a post so subordinate; and scorning to remain among the votaries of a mere auxiliary science, he determined to woo the comic muse, and aspire to Thespian honours. The part which he either chose or accepted for his *debut*, was perhaps, of all others, the most oddly suited to his tender years:—it was neither young Norval, nor little Pickle, nor Tom Thumb,—but old Crazy, the bellman, in Peeping Tom. He imitated with such exact fidelity, the palsied gait, the tremulous accent, in short, “the second childishness,” of fourscore, as to give the Brighton audience a high opinion of his dawning abilities, and hold forth a fair augury of his future eminence.

The period of his noviciate was passed chiefly among the country theatres in the Kent and Sussex districts, and was chequered by no small share of the vicissitudes incident to the life of an itinerant actor. With these, of course, he had been familiar from his cradle, and therefore they could give him very little concern: they affected him merely as varieties in that strange medley of fiction and reality in which players may be said to exist. When he had passed his fifteenth year, he obtained an engagement in the York company, under the eccentric Tate Wilkinson, who assumed a whimsical notoriety, by styling himself "The Wandering Patentee." Emery grew rapidly in favour with the good people of Yorkshire, and acquired an increasing share of popularity by his just conception of character in the personification of old men. He also extended the range of his histrionic qualifications by that close observation of provincial habits and manners, which afterwards enabled him to exhibit so lively and natural a portraiture of Yorkshire clowns and grooms. Tate Wilkinson, who, with all his oddities, was an excellent judge of dramatic merit, seems to have foreseen his future advancement, and spoke of him as "a great actor," a phrase by which, according to Mathews, he used to anticipate the celebrity of his youthful favourites.

It was chiefly by his talent for delineating old age that Emery gained the notice of the London managers, who at first probably regarded his skill in the representation of rustics as a secondary accomplishment. In the twenty-first year of his age he was engaged by Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden Theatre, for three years, at a rising salary; and in 1798 he made his first appearance before a London audience, on which occasion he selected the very opposite characters of *Frank Oatland*, in *A Cure for the Heart Ache*, and of *Lovegold*, in the *Miser*. The applause which he received was an earnest of that constant favour with which the public ever afterwards regarded his exertions for their amusement.

Of the series of parts in which he gained such extensive celebrity, some were expressly written for him, and others

he made exclusively his own. They are all of them so freshly remembered, that it would be superfluous, if not impertinent, to notice them in detail. His rustic characters may be considered as divided into two classes; the prevailing feature of the one being an honest credulous simplicity; that of the other, a sort of homely yet civil effrontery, mixed with a large share of low cunning. As examples of the former class may be noticed, the part of *Dan*, in Mr. Colman's comedy of *John Bull*; and that of *Lump*, in the farce of the *Review*, by the same author. One of his best specimens of the latter class, was his slight but very effective sketch of *Sam*, a Yorkshire waiter, in *Raising the Wind*, with which may be mentioned his more elaborate portraiture of *Sharpset*, in the opera of *The Slave*. In these, and other exhibitions of the knowing Yorkshireman, his dialect was awfully genuine; and his very posture, with his feet rather wide asunder, the toes turned in, and one hand in his waistcoat pocket, portended the roguery of jockeyship. The costume and all the minor accessories were in perfect keeping with the general design, and rendered his scenic efforts in this line of acting comparable, for their truth to nature, with the most successful achievements of Morland's pencil.

Amidst his happiest displays of humour or of simplicity, this truly original actor occasionally disclosed a latent excellence in what may be called the pathos of humble life. This faculty was brought into full exercise by Morton, who, in his comedy called the *School of Reform*, introduced the part of *Tyke* expressly for him. It was that of a hardened reprobate, in whom the darkest shades of iniquity were relieved by some gleams of virtuous feeling: and whose reformation was finely brought about by an incident of the most affecting kind. Emery performed this character with an energy at times appalling, and with a pathos in the softer scenes, which never failed to draw tears from the audience. Indeed it may, without exaggeration, be said that his performance of this part was poetic; and that in some particular passages he exhibited, in his way, an energy and a feeling not unworthy of the genius

of Goldsmith or the talent of Crabbe. His delineation of the stubborn yet remorseless convict was equal, in terrible fidelity, to any similar picture drawn by the latter author; it was superior, in respect to its power over human sympathies, and to its freedom from that tedious minuteness, that deliberate and pitiless analysis of wretchedness which associate with our notion of the author of *The Village*, — that of some sprucely dressed old gentleman, poking with his amber-headed cane in nooks and corners, among the rags and litter of a squalid cottage, for the selfish gratification of contrasting his own comforts with the misery before him.

It is to be regretted, that the play in which he shone so conspicuously, having little to recommend it but the part which he filled, should have been but rarely represented after its novelty had subsided. Nor did any new character of a similar kind present itself until the very last season of poor Emery's career, when he appeared as *Giles*, in the drama of *The Miller's Maid*. *Giles* is a peasant of much honesty of nature, but of strong passions; a sort of rustic *Rolla*, whom the "pangs of despised love" have goaded to frenzy, but whose vindictive wrath at length gives way to the nobler feeling of generous resignation. The alternations of energy and pathos which characterised Emery's performance of this part, excited the deepest interest; and in the last scene, the hurried heart-broken agitation with which he joined the hands of his sweet-heart and his rival, drew from the audience an acknowledgment far more honourable than the common homage of clamorous applause.

But, notwithstanding his success in this particular line, perhaps his forte lay in personifying the hearty, jovial, reckless, high-spirited, north-country yeoman; and those who recollect his *Dandie Dinmont*, in *Guy Mannering*, must acknowledge that in doing full justice to the character, as drawn in the novel from which the drama was taken, he seemed to perform with the more spirit, because he felt it to be congenial with his taste. For the same reason he would doubtless have appeared to equal advantage in *Rob Roy*, a part which

he would sometimes jocosely say, was intended for him by the great novelist himself, and which "liked him so well," that he once determined to enact it for his own benefit. Perhaps it pleased him the better for the scope it afforded him to introduce a few touches of rough and manly pathos, without imposing on him any sustained tone of sentiment, for which he was by disposition and habit alike unfitted.

It may seem a trivial compliment to an actor, to say that he understands his author; but the compliment is by no means trivial, when the author happens to be Shakspeare. Emery had no great range of characters in the plays of our national dramatist, but the little that he had to do in them he did well. As the elder grave-digger in *Hamlet*, he vented his humorous equivocations very effectively, and with this special observance, that "the clown said no more than was set down for him." In his personation of *Caliban*, he delivered with wonderful propriety and intensity of feeling the fine snatches of rich poetry which Shakspeare has assigned to that strange offspring of his fancy; while by a manner of action, suited to his brutified form, he heightened the effect of John Kemble's sublime acting in *Prospero*. In the opinion of some persons, his *Sir Toby Belch* had rather too much of a churlish bluntness to answer the poet's conception of the tipsy knight, but in other respects he acted the character ably, and acquitted himself, as far as the dialogue was concerned, with due emphasis and discretion. There were parts of a less prominent cast, little more than mere outlines, left by the poet for the actor to fill up, in which he was particularly happy; and if any thing could equal the admiring and implicit deference with which, as *Verges*, he acquiesced in all that was said and done by his egregious associate *Dogberry*, it was his blank and passive fatuity as *Master Silence* in the second part of *Henry the Fourth*. His acting in the garden-scene, with *Falstaff* and *Justice Shallow*, was a most natural demonstration of the effect of wine upon a weak head; he seemed to rise fortuitously from one absurdity to another,

until he reached the climax of foolery, when he relapsed into drivelling, and fell fast asleep.

In his attention to the duties of his profession, Emery was uniformly punctual, never absenting himself from the theatre except in case of severe illness; and acquainting himself so perfectly with the parts assigned to him, as rarely to require assistance from the prompter. During the summer recess, he for many years made a tour among the provincial théâtres, where his arrival was welcomed by numerous friends, who generally testified their regard for him by making his benefit a bumper. His social habits endeared him to a large circle of acquaintance, both in town and in the country, whom he would occasionally amuse by a display of that humour which rendered him so great a favourite on the stage. His early knowledge of music has already been noticed; and he had a talent for rhyming, which was chiefly exercised in songs, either convivial or satirical, many of them written in his favourite Yorkshire dialect. He also cultivated drawing with remarkable success; many of his sketches, particularly of coast scenery, being much admired, and, when offered for sale, fetching high prices. Several of these specimens afford just grounds for supposing that if he had directed his whole attention to this pursuit, he might have risen to great eminence as an artist.

Admired for his professional talents, he was no less respected and beloved by his particular friends, for his excellent qualities as a son, a husband, and a father. Being still in the prime of life, it was expected that he would long continue to be an ornament of the stage; but these hopes suddenly vanished; for after an illness, apparently sudden, but in reality resulting from a gradual decay of nature, he expired on the 25th of July, in the 45th year of his age. His remains were interred on the 1st of August, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, and the funeral was attended by the principal members of the theatrical profession then remaining in town, as well as by a numerous concourse of the actor's friends.

The circumstances in which he died occasioned a strong

expression of public sympathy. On Monday the 29th of July, pursuant to public notice, a meeting of his professional and other friends took place at the Lyceum, when Mr. Robins, who had been called to the chair, stated, in a very feeling address, that Mr. Emery had left a widow and seven children, the youngest eighteen months old, with a father eighty years old, and a mother seventy-five, whom, for a series of years, he had supported, in addition to his numerous family, and who by his death were left nearly destitute: his constant attention to these sacred claims; the assistance he had also frequently afforded to distant relatives and friends, as well as his kindness to others, had contributed to the melancholy result, that, dying in the prime of life, he had not been able to leave any provision whatever to his parents, his wife, or his little ones. This appeal was answered on the instant, by a subscription, amounting to above one hundred pounds, and by an offer, on the part of Mr. Arnold of his theatre, for a free benefit, which was followed by another on the part of the proprietors of Covent Garden. The subscription, aided by handsome contributions from Mr. Elliston, Mr. Morris, Mr. Dibdin, and other managers, advanced rapidly; the benefit proved abundantly productive; and by these and other expedients, devised in the same spirit of beneficence, a fund was raised for securing a respectable competency for the actor's widow, and a provision for the education and future welfare of his children. It should be mentioned to the honour of Mrs. Coutts, that she concurred in the highly gratifying act of humanity, not only by contributing a handsome donation, but by settling an annuity on the aged parents of Mr. Emery.

PART II.
 NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY;

WITH
 ORIGINAL LETTERS, PAPERS, &c.

No. I.

ALEXANDER ADAM, LL. D.

LATE RECTOR OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF EDINBURGH.

THE learned Dr. Richard Busby was the model and paragon of all modern schoolmasters. He discharged the arduous office of master of Westminster for about half a century, and by his character and his talents has reflected a certain degree of honour and celebrity on all his precursors either there or elsewhere. Indeed since the time that Dionysius II. exchanged a sceptre for a ferula, and after wearing a crown at Syracuse, became the instructor of youth at Corinth, no greater name has appeared in this rank of life.

The subject of the present memoir presided for a long time over the principal school in Scotland. Four or five generations were reared under his instruction; Lords Presidents, senators of the College of Justice, and members of the House of Commons, improved by his lessons; and he, from a variety of considerations, possessed some claim to be denominated the "Northern Busby."

Alexander Adam was destitute of all the adventitious appendages of fortune, title, and connexions. Born at an obscure hamlet, called "Coats of Burgie," in the parish of

Rafford *, in the county of Moray, in June, 1741, his father, John, was one of those poor farmers who find it very difficult to rear a family; yet he possessed the ambition to have a learned son. Accordingly, this boy, who, according to his own confession, had occasionally appeared in the humble character of a "neat-herd," after obtaining all the knowledge to be reaped at a parochial school, became a candidate for a *Bursary* at King's College, Old Aberdeen. But he was "spun," as it is termed at our English academies; in other words, he proved deficient in the Latin language, and was therefore obliged to trudge home again, and place himself once more under the care of his *quondam* preceptor Mr. Fiddes. This adverse circumstance, which would have exposed others to contumely and disgrace, only rendered him more industrious. Having succeeded at length in surmounting all obstacles by firmness and perseverance, in 1758 he was induced, by the advice of the Rev. Mr. Watson, minister of the Canongate, who had married a relation of his mother's, to repair to Edinburgh.

On his arrival in the Caledonian capital, he recommenced his studies with unremitting vigour; but so destitute was he of pecuniary aid, that he was obliged to abridge a portion of the necessaries of life. It was at this period, that, in his capacity of private teacher, he began to assist Mr. Macconochie, (afterwards Lord Meadowbank, and a senator of the College of Justice), while he himself attended the "logic class" of the university. His *honorarium* for his attendance on the future judge amounted to one guinea a quarter; and we are informed by his worthy biographer, "that having no other method of raising a sixpence, he contrived to subsist on this sum, and in a manner which will now appear incredible. He lodged," adds he, "in a small room at *Restalrig*, in the north-

* Rafford is situate on the eastern bank of the river Firdtown, five miles from Fores, in the neighbourhood of which Macbeth is supposed to have encountered the "Wierd Sisters." It contains 222 houses, and 1030 inhabitants, and is chiefly famous for a pillar, 23 feet high, commonly called "Sweno's Stone," containing a number of rude figures of animals, and said to have been erected in 1012, for the purpose of commemorating the peace concluded between Malcolm and Canute on the final retreat of the Danes from the province of Moray.

eastern suburbs, and for this accommodation he paid fourpence per week. All his meals, except dinner, uniformly consisted of oat-meal made into porridge, together with small beer, of which he only allowed himself half a bottle at a time. When he wished to dine, he purchased a penny loaf at the nearest baker's shop; and if the day was fine, he would dispatch his meal in a walk to the *Meadows*, or *Hope Park*; which is adjoining to the southern part of the city; but if the weather was foul, he had recourse to some long and lonely stair, which he would climb, eating his dinner, step by step. By this means, all expense for cookery was avoided, and he wasted neither coals nor candles; for when he was chill, he used to run till his blood began to glow, and his evening studies were always prosecuted under the roof of some one or other of his companions.*

In 1760 an association of young men, chiefly belonging to the university, was formed, under the title of *The Newtonian Society*, of which Mr. Adam was nominated secretary. He was also employed for a short time as an under-teacher in Watson's Hospital; and, in 1761, was elected Chief Master, after a comparative trial of skill with the other candidates. During a residence of three years in this laudable institution, he perused and studied the histories of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon; together with the works of Cicero and Livy.

In 1764 Mr. Adam was induced to superintend the class of Mr. Farquhar, one of the masters of the High School, during an illness of three months. At this period Mr. Robert Dundas, of Arniston, late Chief Baron of Scotland, was one of his pupils.

Soon after this he resigned his appointment in Heriot's Hospital, on becoming the private tutor of Mr. Kincaid, the king's printer, and late provost of Edinburgh; and his views seem to have been now directed towards preferment in the kirk of Scotland; but in 1767, Mr. Matheson, the Rector of the High School, having resigned on account of bodily infir-

* See "An Account of the Life and Character of Alexander Adam, LL.D. Rector of the High School of Edinburgh," p. 16.

mities, Mr. Adam succeeded to the charge, first for a limited term, as a substitute, and afterwards as principal, it being agreed that the sum of 50% should be allowed to the Ex-rector, out of the income and allowances.

Mr. Adam was thus placed at the head of the first grammatical institution in the northern portion of the kingdom. The Scotch of a former age were feelingly alive to the interesting subject of education, and their descendants, at the present day, reap all the benefits of it. The parliament of that portion of the island enacted, in 1492, "that the eldest sons of all barons and freeholders should be sent to the grammar schools, in order to be instructed in the Latin language, under penalty of twenty pounds." Yet it would appear that, at so early a period, the people were not as yet ripe for instruction; and that a warlike race, addicted to arms, to private feuds, and to national wars, were not to be *forced* into improvement by means of fiscal regulations. Accordingly, in 1562, we find Winzet complaining of the neglected state of the Caledonian "grammar sculis," notwithstanding the singular "utilitie thair of to the commoun-welth." Yet he at the same time makes mention of "the gret liberalitie and ryche dotations," together with the "sindrie foundationis to religion and science."

Better times succeeded; and even amidst the times of turbulence and fanaticism the High School of Edinburgh still maintained a respectable station. In 1640 a code of discipline was composed and published, for the guidance of that which might be denominated the mother seminary of Scotland. At length the Scottish Parliament, previously to the union, conceived and matured the noble design of bringing learning within the reach of every cottager in the northern portion of the island. This was effected by the establishment of parochial schools, the maintenance of which, like that of the parochial clergy, was provided for, not out of any eleemosynary or occasional fund, but from a constant and perennial source of revenue, the lands and agriculture of the kingdom. The last act of the last Scottish Parliament was a noble bequest to posterity: it established a system of edu-

cation, which has improved the morals of the people, rendered them virtuous at home, and respectable abroad; and which was lately held out by that great English patriot, Mr. Whitbread, as a model for the people of this country, if they meant to attain a similar degree of excellence.

Mr. Adam now felt that he was called to preside over an institution which was second to none of a similar kind in his native country, either for antiquity or character; he knew that the eyes of a great capital, containing a celebrated university, were directed towards him; and, above all, he was sensible that he had a character to form, and a certain degree of respectability to maintain. He conducted himself accordingly, and soon rendered himself not a little useful to the institution itself, and highly respectable in his own character as a teacher, by a long-continued series of patient, silent, and almost unnoticed exertions.

At length, in 1771, the Rector prepared to burst from obscurity, to extend his views, to correct his notions, and to rectify his prejudices. Actuated by these motives, he determined to repair to the continent, during the vacation of that year, for the purpose of visiting Paris, then the gay capital of an absolute and luxurious monarch; for Louis XV. then reigned there, in all the plenitude of unbounded despotism, and by his vices, his passions, and the arbitrary tenour of his government, prepared that revolution which was created, and in the opinion of some, justified, by a long succession of enormities. He chose a very proper person for his companion on this expedition; it was an English gentleman of the name of Townshend*, who had repaired to Edinburgh for the purpose of studying medicine in that capital, which Cullen and his associates had, at this period, rendered the chief medical school in Europe.

After visiting every thing worthy of notice in the metropolis of France, they determined to go to court; but as etiquette

* The Rev. Jos. Townshend, brother to the late Mr. Alderman Townshend, M. P. See Ann. Obit. Vol. i. Biographical Index.

was then, as now, absolutely indispensable, it became necessary, before they repaired to Versailles, to equip themselves for the ceremonial. On this occasion, the subject of the present memoir appears to have attired himself in a suitable manner, "an enormous bag" having been appended to his hair, while his side was adorned, or rather encumbered, by an "immensely long rapier." As he possessed a manly mind; our traveller did not return with any very favourable idea of a people who were, at that period, merrily dancing to the clank of their own chains. He appears, indeed, to have despised them, for he ever after reprehended the rage of imitation which prevailed in this nation, respecting one so unworthy of being its model.

It must have been a considerable time before this that Mr. Adam had conceived the idea of a work on which was to be founded his future reputation. This was a Latin Grammar, intended to supersede the use of "Ruddiman's Rudiments," then in full possession of all the seminaries throughout Scotland, from the Tweed to the Orkneys. This book, which was published in 1772, seemed to invite general hostility on the part of the schoolmasters especially, who, perceived that if this plan was attended with success, they must commence their labours anew. They accordingly considered this as a species of *literary heresy*; and much clamour, and a variety of objections were raised against it in most of the periodical publications of that day.

The author, on the other hand, was, of course, exceedingly anxious to obtain popularity for his book; or, at least, the approbation of such distinguished persons as might give currency and obtain sanction for a work which had been the produce of much labour, and many anxious hours. He accordingly transmitted his manuscript to Dr. Lowth, Bishop of London, and also to his own countryman, Lord Kames; the latter a man of great celebrity in the north, while the former, besides being himself considered as an adept, enjoyed no small degree of reputation in the south. The opinions of both were not only favourable but flattering. The prelate com-

plimented the Rector on the success of his labours; while the latter, not unmindful of the advantages to be derived from such distinguished support, quoted part of his reply in the preface. As to the distinguished senator of the College of Justice alluded to above, his personal communications were frequent; and it would appear from a passage in a letter to a common friend, dated October 20. 1773, that he was desirous to assist him in his undertaking.*

That his theory might be confirmed by practice, Mr. Adam, after obtaining the support and approbation of many respectable authorities, at length determined to introduce his grammar at the High School: but dissensions arose, animadversions were made; some did not relish this nor any other novelty; others urged the most captious objections; the municipal authorities, too, sickened at the idea of innovation; and the consequence was, that in 1778 all the other four masters taught as before, from the grammar of Ruddiman.

But the Rector was in some measure consoled for this disappointment, by the liberality of Dr. Robertson, the historian, who induced the university to confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. A diploma was accordingly expedited, dated "Edinburgi, anno salutis humanæ, 1780, nonis Augusti." Notwithstanding this, five years after, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh recommended to the Town Council to submit the matter in dispute, respecting the two grammars, to the Principal, Robertson, and the two Professors, Dalzel and Hill, who, in their report, adopted certain conciliatory propositions; and the Rector was to have power to add such of his own rules as he might deem most essential, to those of Ruddiman, for the express purpose of connecting the study of English with that of Latin grammar.

Notwithstanding this report, it was the determination of Dr. Adam, to continue the use of his grammar in his own class; but the four under-masters, Messrs. French, Frazer,

* "Tell my good friend, Mr. Alexander Adam, that I have ready for him a most exact definition of a verb which even Mr. Harris has missed."

Cruikshank, and Nicholl, soon after presented a counter-petition to the magistrates, praying that Ruddiman's initiatory work should be alone taught in the High School. On the 23d of August 1786, this body at length declared, "that Ruddiman's Grammar should be the best book for the Rector and masters; and that no other one should be used." Dr. Adam, however, continued firm to his purpose; and in a letter addressed to his patrons, boldly asserted, that, as *reason* alone had induced him to introduce his own work, *experience* now compelled him to continue to exercise his own judgment, concerning it." The former order, however, was renewed, and *unnamed* penalties annexed to disobedience; but these had no influence whatsoever on the steady determinations of the Rector, who continued, notwithstanding the fulminations of the magistrates, and the protest of the masters, to make use of his own discretion. His biographer, who advocates his cause with becoming zeal, expresses himself thus on the subject: "Time was, when the rules of logic, and even the aphorisms of Hippocrates were taught in Latin and Greek verse. Despanter and Lily were most conspicuous among the versifiers of Latin grammar. The Syntax, by Despanter, was published in 1509; Lily was appointed First Master of St. Paul's School, in London, by Dr. Colet, by whom it was founded, in 1510, and the first complete edition of Despanter's grammar, was printed at Cologne, anno 1522." The grammar of Lily was appointed, in England, to be taught in the established schools, by an act which it is believed is still in force. "The truth is," observes Dr. Adam, "it seems impracticable to express, with sufficient perspicuity, the principles of grammar in Latin verse; and it appears strange, that when scholastic jargon is exploded from elementary books or other sciences, it should be retained by public authority, where it ought never to have been admitted, in Latin grammars for children."

So great was the opposition to the new grammar on this occasion, that one of the magistrates of Edinburgh, instigated by private pique, actually took legal advice, in order to ascertain whether the corporation, in its visitatorial capacity, could

displace the subject of this memoir : but he found no countenance from the Scottish bar, on the present occasion ; while the Rector contented himself with publishing a fourth edition of the “ Principles of Latin and English Grammar.” From this time he was never impeded in the exercise of his functions ; and authority, unsupported by argument, was no longer exercised on the subject of grammar. Nor let it be supposed that this was a petty victory ; for those acquainted with the powers, not only claimed but exercised by magistrates of all ranks, descriptions and denominations in Scotland, must have been astonished at an event by which the sturdy opposition of a single individual could finally triumph over the first municipal body in the northern portion of the united kingdom.

During this controversy, the Doctor was employed in compiling a very useful work, entitled “ A Summary of Geography and History,” for the use of his pupils. This was published soon after its termination ; and such was his success on the present occasion, that he was induced to form a design, to compose a series of works, expressly calculated for the use of the student. His exertions seem to have been equally laudable, and advantageous ; for in 1791, he obtained the sum of 600*l.* for the copyright of “ the Roman Antiquities ;” a work, which is allowed by every one to be in no small degree respectable. This work, which was three full years at press, for the sake of alterations and additions, evinces no small degree of labour ; and it is not a little creditable to the author, that it was immediately translated into the German, French, and Italian languages. It appears from the preface, that he had availed himself of the labours of no fewer than twenty-nine authors ; and he is asserted to have been the first native of Scotland, who produced a complete compendium of Roman antiquities. In the course of this and his other works, he experienced many occasional ebbs and flows of spirits. Sometimes, alarmed at the multifarious difficulties that occurred, he determined, at night, never more to resume his labours ; but next morning’s sun beheld him

busy at his desk, and employed in fulfilling the dearest object of his cares and of his ambition.

Meanwhile, his domestic concerns were assuming a flourishing appearance. His reputation had extended through this fine country, and Englishmen, and even foreigners, were attracted by it. In consequence of this, parents were eager to place their children under his immediate inspection; and his table was not unfrequently crowded with young men, who resorted from different parts of the kingdom, in order to derive benefit from his instructions. The emoluments derived from this adventitious circumstance, were doubtless considerable; and what with these, added to the honourable fruits of his literary labours, and the official emoluments derived from his situation as rector, more especially after the death of his predecessor, he must now have felt himself in the enjoyment of great comparative affluence.

In the year 1794, appeared the second edition of the "Summary of Geography and History," which was published in London. On this occasion, he has touched, in his preface, on a subject that has since engaged no small portion of the public attention: a short quotation therefore may not be altogether improper here.

"The usefulness of *classical learning* is universally acknowledged; but it has been alleged, that the time requisite for acquiring it prevents a sufficient attention from being paid to *general knowledge*. The most effectual method, however, of prosecuting the study of both, seems to be to join them together. The classic authors, particularly the poets, cannot be thoroughly understood without considerable acquaintance with those branches of science to which they often allude; geography, history, philosophy, astronomy, and, above all, mythology. To connect, therefore, the study of classical learning with that of general knowledge is the design of the following work." This work was received with avidity, and several impressions of it sold.

Meanwhile the even tenor of the Rector's life was disturbed by what has assailed the peace, changed the characters, and

altered the destinies both of individuals and nations; — this was the French Revolution, and the war consequent to it, on the part of England. This is not the place to enter into laboured statements concerning the policy or justice of that measure, on the part of those statesmen who presided over our councils. It is sufficient to observe, that Dr. Adam appears to have viewed with no hostile eye a popular insurrection, that levelled despotism to the dust, although unfortunately for mankind it did not substitute a well-regulated liberty in its place. And, when we interposed in the contest, and took part with the continental princes, it was but natural for one whose mind was imbued with generous and patriotic sentiments, to deplore an event that was pregnant with present terrors and future mischief to his native country. We are generally accustomed to express forcibly, what we feel strongly; and it is difficult on any occasion of a great and important nature, to conceal our sentiments. It accordingly so happened, that in his class, he took occasion “openly to remark, that Pitt and Dundas misled the people, and that they had sacrificed thousands of lives and spent millions of money in an unrighteous cause.” This offence immediately excited the vigilant jealousy of the police; and a “great officer of the law,” was appointed to interrogate one of the masters of the High School, who had differed with the rector, in respect to the introduction of the new grammar. He was now marked with “the odious brand of wild democracy;” and in the jargon of the times, became “a suspected character.” This was a critical situation for the subject of our memoir, and he was, perhaps, indebted for his safety to the want of legal proofs as to the fact itself. From this time forward he determined to associate with none of the contending parties, and to lock up his political opinions within the secure, though narrow space of his own bosom. This exertion cost him dear, and evidently gave a strong tinge to his character during the remainder of his life.

While the operation of his political opinions was thus suspended, his literary labours appear to have been progressive.

The "Classical Biography," a work obviously similar in many respects to Lempriere's "Bibliotheca Classica," was published at Edinburgh in the autumn of 1800. We learn from his very intelligent biographer, that it was originally intended to serve as an Appendix to the large Latin Dictionary, on which he had been previously employed during the long period of seven years. The article "Cæsar," has been quoted as a highly interesting biographical sketch; while he himself was accustomed to remark, that he had bestowed great labour on those of "Cato" and "Cicero." This work has been twice reprinted in London, so that it has now gone through several editions.

"The Rector's literary works," we are told by one of his scholars, "were the produce of unremitting labour and of great natural sagacity, guided by habits of acute and profound investigation. He used to rise regularly for the whole summer season at the early hour of five, and not unfrequently, when excited by any favourite object, or any formidable difficulty, even at four in the morning. After he began the compilation of his dictionary, a perseverance in that practice, joined to the laborious nature of his avocations, perhaps proved unfavourable to his health. But in the pursuit of that object, which was to be the completion of his anxious hopes, he shrunk at no difficulty. In familiar conversation he used jocularly to repeat the impediments with which he had recently met, always ending with the expression of his fond expectations, that he might live to finish his designs. Learned men in various parts of the empire had occasion to inquire into the progress of his great philological effort, and when they took any opportunity to offer a well-earned compliment, he returned to his labours with renewed vigour.* We are further told, that "the vacation time at the High School, which lasts six weeks in autumn, and during which it might have been supposed that Dr. Adam would have sought relaxation in some rural retreat, was always spent in a

* Life and Character of Alexander Adam, LL.D. p. 110.

close and undivided attention to the completion of one or other of his works. His favourite haunt for meditation was on the summit of Arthur's Seat, and the walks to which he was most attached lay all in its vicinity. In the autumn of 1808, he frequently climbed the hill as an exercise before breakfast, an excursion of which few men at his age could partake. Here he used to say, he had spent some of the happiest hours of his life; and in these walks were suggested several of his literary efforts which he reckoned most successful. Of these, he particularised the important scheme for blending the study of Latin with English grammar, and the various and judicious observations he had made to the Summary of Geography."

It is lamentable to think, that such a man as this, after spending many years of his life in the undertaking, should have been discouraged from publishing his large dictionary, after he had nearly completed it, "by the expense of paper and printing." Contracting his plan to the circumstances of the times, in 1801 he prepared an abridgement, under the title of *Lexicon Linguae Latinae Compendiarium*; which was for nearly four years in the hands of the printer, for it did not appear until 1805.

Notwithstanding the numbers and respectability of the Scottish schoolmasters, no provision had hitherto been made for their widows and families: although, in 1805, imitating the example of their brethren in England, they associated at Edinburgh, and invited the support and co-operation of Dr. Adam. Their solicitations were not uttered in vain; the Rector exerted his influence on the present occasion among his friends; in addition to which he advanced a sum of money, amounting to between three and four hundred pounds, in order to procure an act of parliament.* The

* This is denominated "An Act for raising and securing a Fund for the Relief of Widows and Children of Burgh and Parochial Schoolmasters in Scotland." The contributors are divided into five classes; the first consists of those who pay five guineas annually; while the quota of the last is one guinea only: widows of the former are each entitled to 25*l.*, those of the latter to 5*l.* per annum.

bill was promoted by the Honourable Henry Erskine, brother to the Earl of Buchan and to the Ex-chancellor Lord Erskine, the late Mr. Horner, M.P., the present Lord Commissioner Adam; and in general, "that set of men to whose endeavours humanity is indebted for the abolition of the slave trade." Dr. Adam was chosen "cashier" on the present occasion, and appears to have devoted much of his time to this benevolent institution, the success of which is connected with his name.

In 1808, the magistrates of Edinburgh testified their respect for the late Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, by means of a public dinner. To this civic banquet, after the lapse of thirty-five years without any similar communication, Dr. Adam was invited. On this occasion, he was dressed in the same black in which he appeared at Versailles in 1771. Nearly at the same time he evinced his gratitude and respect for an author of only sixteen years of age, who was pleased to pay him a well-earned compliment; and on this occasion, he not only visited his panegyrist, who resided in Edinburgh, but ever after took great notice of him; and, in return, was accustomed to point out the important advantages to be derived from virtue and perseverance.

Soon after this period the Rector evinced, that in his former political opinions he had been actuated by the purest and most enlightened patriotism. No sooner had the treacherous and impolitic aggression of Bonaparte armed the Spanish people to arms, than he began once more to feel a lively interest in respect to public affairs. His countenance brightened at the prospect of a people bereaved, by the foulest conspiracy, of their two kings, inciting one another to acts of valour; while the Cortes organised a national resistance, which, by the help of England, proved finally successful against the most warlike monarch that had reigned in Europe for two

In the space of two years the number of contributors was tripled; and at the general meeting held in June, 1810, the funds, after deducting all expences, amounted to 2120*l*, while the members amounted to 330.

centuries, backed by armies becoming hoary under arms; and by generals who were then accounted the first in the world. But he did not live long to contemplate the sad reverse that ensued: a monarch returning from exile to lead an army to subjugate his victorious capital; to overturn a legitimate body of representatives, which had prepared the return of their sovereign; and to immure those in dungeons who had fought the battles of their country with fidelity, and valiantly contributed to the overthrow of her enemies.

The last work projected by our author, was the "Manual of Latinity," which he in part executed, but never lived to finish either it or his great dictionary. Meanwhile his labours as a teacher experienced no relaxation; he discharged the duties of his own class, and superintended the concerns of the High School with his accustomed vigour and industry.

But it was his fate to be soon disabled from proving of any further service either to this or any other institution, for on Wednesday, the 13th of December, the worthy rector was suddenly seized with an indisposition which exhibited all the appearance of apoplexy, while in the execution of his official duty. He was still able, however, with the assistance of his friend Mr. Gray, to return to his own house; and the violence of the disease seemed at length to have greatly abated; but an alarming return of the former symptoms, accompanied by a slight stupor, occurred on the following Saturday, and on Monday, the 18th of December, 1809, he ceased to exist.

Thus died in the sixty-ninth year of his age, Alexander Adam, LL.D., who had filled the office of Rector of the High School of Edinburgh, during a period of near forty years. His long life was unceasingly employed in the service of the public; he united in his own mind an enthusiasm for ancient learning, with a love of ancient liberty. In person, he was above the middle size; his features were regular and manly; in dress, he studied not the fashions of the present day; in public, he generally appeared in a pensive attitude; and in winter, always walked with his hands crossed, and thrust into his sleeves. His constitution was prepared for

fatigue of every kind by habitual temperance; but it was undermined by mental labour and application; and finally annihilated by severe domestic affliction, incident to the death of James, a dearly beloved son, subsequently to his return from India.

Arrangements having been made for a public funeral, under the superintendence of the magistrates, the corpse of the rector was removed to the High school; and while the great bell of the High church tolled a solemn peal, the boys arranged according to their classes, and led by their respective masters, preceded the body, which was covered by a rich crimson pall. Next followed the lord-provost, magistrates, and town council in their official dresses; next followed the principal and professors of the university in their robes; and the procession was closed by about 700 respectable individuals, consisting of friends and former pupils. Dr. Adam had been twice married, and had children by both his wives. Although he evinced great prudence in the management of his affairs, his fortune was not large; but he evinced great wisdom by a codicil in his own hand writing, to his last will, in which he earnestly entreated his family not to differ about pecuniary considerations; warned them against the danger and folly of law; and named certain friends as arbitrators, in case of any disputes about his property.

Mr. Raeburn has been very happy in producing an excellent likeness of the worthy rector, who is represented in the act of teaching his pupils.

List of the Works of the late Dr. Alexander Adam.

1. Latin Grammar, 1st Ed. Edin. 1772. This was intended to connect the study of the Latin Grammar with that of the English. *

* It was the misfortune of Dr. Adam, at this moment, to number among his enemies, the celebrated Dr. Gilbert Stewart, born at Edinburgh, in 1742. His father was a professor at the university of the city, where he himself received his

2. A Summary of Geography and History, for the use of the first class in the High school of Edinburgh. The 2d Ed. 1 vol. 8vo., with notes.

3. Compendium of Roman Antiquities, published in London, 1794, and in 1809, 1st Ed. 1791.

4. Classical Biography, 1st Ed. Edinb. 1800. Two editions were soon after published in London.

5. Lexicon Linguæ Latinæ Compendiarium; 1st Ed. Edinb. 1805.

6. Manual of Latinity; this was partly finished, but not published during the lifetime of the author.

N. B. His large Latin Dictionary was also left incomplete, at the demise of the compiler, he having proceeded no further than the middle of the letter C.

education; and to which, so far as *learning* and *talents* were concerned, he was assuredly an ornament. Before he attained the aged of manhood, he wrote a dissertation on the antiquity of the British constitution, for which he was complimented with the degree of LL. D. He afterwards composed a history of Scotland, from the Reformation to the death of Queen Mary, whom he defends with great acuteness and ability, against the attacks of Buchanan and Robertson, to the latter of whom he always evinced a marked personal hostility.

This able and ingenious man seized every opportunity to decry the merits of the Rector and to ridicule his Grammar, against which he appears to have been actuated with no common degree of violence. To gratify his resentments against both, he composed in Latin, a fictitious narrative of the Doctor's journey to Paris, which he attributed solely to vanity; having, according to his account, visited foreign countries solely for the purpose of obtaining a name. He, at the same time, accuses him of pillaging the "repositories of Thomas Ruddiman," on his return; and after having copied his beauties and his errors, like a true plagiarist, of having obtruded them on the public as discoveries of his own. He also drew up an account of a Roman funeral, in which the new Grammar was personified as the dead body; while the chief mourner was intended to represent the worthy Rector sorrowing over the untimely fate of his darling offspring. The persons officiating on this occasion were introduced under the technical terms in use among the ancient Romans; while, to heighten the ridicule, a poor lunatic called "Jamie Duff," who usually placed himself first in the procession, during all funerals in the Scottish capital, was introduced as chief mourner.

It must have been a most unpleasant circumstance for a man of great learning and exquisite sensibility, to have had such a man as Dr. Gilbert Stewart for an antagonist; but he survived the bitterest efforts of his rage, and lived many years after him, the former having died in 1786.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dr. Alexander Adam to the Rev. Dr. Vincent.

“ SIR,

“ I received your favour by yesterday’s post. The first moment I could command, I went to make the enquiry you wished. I first called on Mr. Dalzell, professor of Greek in the University, taking it for granted that he would know something about the matter, but found he was out of town. I next applied to a person who I knew could procure every possible information from the publishers. The answer I received from him is as follows ; ‘ the section referred to in the letter you mentioned, was given in to the publishers in MS. Who was the writer they do not know : but I understand their compiler is a Mr. Gleg near Stirling, who, they presume, made up the section ; whether with or without help they cannot say. But if you wish it, the printer promises to write to Mr. Gleg, and enquire about his authorities.’ I shall request that Mr. Gleg, may be written to, but could not in the meantime, delay sending you the information I have received. I have not yet had the pleasure to receive your tract, but shall ever set a high value on every thing that comes from you. If I can procure the information you wish, which I hope will be the case, I shall not fail to acquaint you. I shall soon use the freedom of sending you a copy of a new work of mine, on a subject still more extensive than the Roman Antiquities. The general design is to connect the study of classical learning with that of general knowledge, particularly of geography and history. I am, with great esteem and respect,

“ Sir,

“ Your most obedient and

“ very humble servant,

“ *Edinb. 4th Oct. 1794.*”

“ ALEX. ADAM.”

“ SIR,

“ *Edin. 3th Nov. 1794.* ”

“ I have received your favour of the 23d Sept., together with your very ingenious tract on the origination of the Greek verb, which I have perused with the greatest pleasure. The theory which you so beautifully illustrate was entirely new to me, and therefore afforded me a high degree both of delight and instruction. I was truly surprised to find your theory apply so generally; for, considering the irregularities incident to all languages, it was not to be expected that it should be applicable to every particular, or rather that the application of it could every where be traced. This curious investigation must surely have cost you much thought, and I have no doubt but that you will make still farther discoveries. I am persuaded that what you have already done, cannot fail to be very useful in facilitating the acquisition of that most beautiful of all languages, the Greek. I have read over in a cursory manner the article Philology in the Encyclopædia Britannica, and am confirmed in the suspicion I entertained when I wrote you, that the observations there introduced were derived from your tract.* On this head, however, I cannot say any thing certain. For Mr. Gleg, who conducts the publication of that work, declined mentioning the name of the author, but says, that if the gentleman who made the enquiry will write to him himself, he will give a satisfactory answer. As I am not acquainted with Mr. Gleg, it struck me that it would do better for you to write to him yourself, than receive information at second hand. You may direct to the Rev. Mr. Gleg, Stirling. He is, I believe, the Church of England clergyman in that town, and very respectable for his ingenuity and learning. I thought of delaying writing till I should have an opportunity of sending you a copy of the book I mentioned in my last, but having occasion yesterday to be with Sir John Sinclair, I mentioned to him my wishing to write to you, on which he gave me a cover. I use the

* Mr. Doig never saw Dr. Vincent's book till his own article on Philology was published. A. H.

freedom to trouble you with the enclosed to my brother-in-law, who lives in your neighbourhood. His letter contains one to Mr. Cadell concerning some maps I want for the Geography, and I have taken the liberty to beg Mr. Cadell will, if he finds it convenient, consult you on the subject. I consider it as an object of great importance to procure a proper set of maps for young men at a moderate price, and I will grudge no expence to obtain them.

* * * * *

I ever am, with the truest esteem and respect,

“ Sir,

“ Your most obedient

“ and very humble servant,

“ ALEX. ADAM.”

To the Rev. Dr. Vincent.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I return many thanks for your last favour. Your approbation of my labours gives me the highest pleasure. I conceived that such a work would be an useful addition to the antiquities, and were I able to compile a dictionary in the manner I wish, it would complete my plan. I cannot express how much I think myself indebted to you for the kind attention you have been so good as to give to the subject of the maps. I see you are a much better judge of that matter than I am. I entirely agree with your opinion, in which I find Mr. Cadell and Mr. Strahan coincide. I received their letter at the same time with yours, and wrote them in course of post to get the maps done as soon as possible, in the manner you suggested. I even requested, that if they were at a loss about any thing, they would apply to you for advice. You see what freedom your goodness leads me to use with you. You will add still further to my obligations to you, if you

will take the trouble at your convenience to point out any mistakes I may have fallen into, or improvements I should make. The plan is so large, that it will require long time and the assistance of friends to complete it. I am very sensible, that from my local situation, I labour under several inconveniences both with respect to matter and style, which, if I had received my education in England, I should have easily avoided. Notwithstanding all the pains I have bestowed on the study of the English language, I always write under the terror of falling into provincial improprieties. The connexion of the English with the Latin Grammar, is a thing I have laboured much to introduce into this country; but such is the attachment to old and established modes, that my endeavours have not been attended with the success which at first I had reason to expect.

“I am sorry I did not delay writing you last a few days longer, that I might have been enabled to give you more certain information about the author of the article in the Encyclopædia. I understand it was written by a very worthy old gentleman, an acquaintance of mine, Mr. Doig, master of the grammar-school at Stirling. But I suppose you will have received, before this time, a satisfactory answer on that head from Mr. Gleg. Want of time obliges me to conclude abruptly. This goes under cover to a friend of mine, Mr. Bruce *, a literary gentleman of great merit, formerly one of our professors in the University, but now employed in a very different line. I ever am, with the most sincere esteem,

“ Dear Sir,

“ *Edin.*

“ Your most obedient servant,

“ *5th Dec. 1794.*”

“ ALEX. ADAM.

* John Bruce, Esq., late member for St. Michael, at present joint King's printer for Scotland, historiographer to the East India Company, and keeper of state papers at Whitehall. When professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, he published “Elements of the Science of Ethics on the principles of Natural Philosophy,” 8vo., 1786.; and has since written several works on subjects connected with the duties of the offices which he holds. A. H.

To the Rev. Dr. Vincent.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I looked with great impatience for your *Nearchus*, as he was uncommonly long of reaching us. Many an enquiry I made for him before his arrival. I procured one of the first copies that could be got ready, and laid aside every thing to attend him in his progress. I have been highly pleased and instructed. I admire the accuracy and extent of your researches, the ingenuity of your conjectures, and above all, the perseverance with which you have prosecuted so difficult and tedious an investigation. I had no conception you could make so much of what appeared to me so barren a subject. I sometimes regretted that you had not mingled more historical facts with your geographical disquisitions, especially as in those facts you have touched upon, you shew such powers of rendering them interesting. The generality of readers are less engaged by mere geographical inquiries, however curious and important. It requires a considerable acquaintance with the history of Alexander to understand thoroughly several passages in your work. In some parts you are as full on that head as could be wished, and my being so delighted with your historical relations made me wish to have found more of them. I am happy to learn that you mean to prosecute your enquiries concerning the progress of the Macedonian conquests. It is a noble subject; and, I have not the least doubt, but the favourable reception of your present work will afford you the greatest encouragement to pursue it. I hope your health will enable you to finish it. I know well the labour it must cost you; but you seem to compose with great facility, and I should suppose you will not find the same minuteness of investigation requisite by land as by sea. Besides, you will have some more frequent opportunities of enlivening your description in the one than in the other.

“ Dr. Doig happened to be in town when I received your favour. He had come to Edinburgh with his friend, Mr.

Gleg, to consult physicians about some complaints. He seemed, however, to be in very good spirits, and the first day I met with him, he walked a long way with me, as stoutly as if he had been a man of forty. Upon receiving your letter, I called on him to communicate the contents. I cannot tell you how happy the worthy man appeared to be when I read to him what you said concerning him; and I was informed he repeated it with great satisfaction in every company. In a letter he wrote me, in answer to a few lines I sent him along with your parcel, he expressed the highest sense of your liberality and condescension. These were the terms he used. He at the same time acquainted me, that he had dropt all thoughts of publishing his remarks on your Essays. Whether he will change his mind, from the agreeable account you give of the sale of your ingenious disquisition on the Greek verb, I know not; but if he should, I am sure he will say nothing but what will be highly honourable to you.

“ I return you many thanks for your kind congratulations on the success of my geography. You, indeed, predicted it, and what is more, have contributed greatly to promote it. I ever am, with the most sincere respect and esteem,

“ Dear Sir,

“ Your faithful and

“ *Edin.*

“ very obedient servant,

“ 13th April, 1797.

“ ALEX. ADAM.

To the Rev. Dr. Vincent.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ After perusing your Nearchus, I gave it to a friend, who is an excellent classical scholar, and a good judge. His opinion of the work coincided with my own, that it does you great honour. He was particularly pleased with your account of the mouths of the Euphrates. Upon inquiring a few days ago at the shop of Mr. Creech, one of our chief booksellers here, I was told that they had disposed of all the

copies they had received from London. The remarks I took the liberty of sending you, reflected on the public taste concerning literary productions in general, without detracting in the least from the merit of your work, which I am confident every candid judge will allow to be very great; still, however, especially in this country, the number of those interested in such disquisitions is but comparatively small, so that you ought not to judge of the reception of your book from the extent of the sale, and, as you say, the present time is extremely unfavourable for such publications. I have read your description of the battle of Ossus in the *British Critic*, a considerable number of which I understand came to Edinburgh. I perceive in this tract the same ingenuity and extent of knowledge as in many parts of *Nearchus*. But you go far beyond the sphere of ordinary inquiry, and indeed of ordinary understandings. I judge of others from myself. Your researches display a depth of erudition which few possess, and which the many are incompetent to judge of. It would be a pity the world should be deprived of the light which your dissertations must throw on so important a branch of knowledge as the history of Alexander. But I hope this will not be the case. Considering your public engagements, and the many avocations to which you must be exposed, I am surprised you have found time to do so much; and I am sorry to find you mention *health* as a reason for your not completing your plan; especially, as I am informed by your friend, Mr. Dubarry, that you devote your leisure time to study to the neglect of exercise. In point of age, I am only a very few years behind you; but every good day I contrive to find time for exercise in the open air; and in school I endeavour to be as much on foot and in action as possible. From my experience of the good effects of this plan, I beg leave earnestly to recommend it to you. About two years ago, I was like to have felt serious consequences from too close an application to study. After having laboured so long and done so much for the public, you are well entitled to that *otium cum dignitate*, which so many of your predecessors have

obtained; and I hope the time is not distant when you too shall enjoy it. Then the prosecution of your literary studies would only afford you an elegant amusement: but, at present, as you have so much public work to do, I hope, from what you say, you will slacken your private exertions, and make your literary pursuits rather a relaxation than a toil. You can finish your dissertations concerning the conquests of Alexander at your leisure; and when the present ferment is subsided, the public will be disposed to pay more attention to such useful investigations. There is one thing I beg leave to submit to your consideration, whether it would not be useful to make a popular book, in a small size, by giving a short but interesting sketch of the whole history of Alexander, with a brief account of the voyage of Nearchus subjoined as an appendix, without any minute investigation, but mentioning only the result of your inquiries, with references to your dissertations and your larger work on Nearchus. Perhaps a free translation of Arrian's account, with short explanatory notes and references, might do as well. This you could easily execute, and it would be a work of utility to young and old; and, I am persuaded, would not fail to engage public attention. You see what freedom I use with you; I do it because I feel an interest in your welfare. I seldom write so long epistles. I wish at least to shew you how much I esteem your favours. I am, with every sentiment of esteem and respect, dear Sir,

“ Your faithful

“ and most obedient servant,

(Signed)

“ ALEX. ADAM.

“ *George's Square,*

“ *May 9, 1797.*”

Dr. Vincent to Alexander Henderson, Edinburgh:

“ DEAR SIR,

“ The correspondence between Dr. Adam and myself commenced by my addressing him upon finding that boys sent from the High School to Westminster were qualified

by their attainments in Latin, to a high rank, but from their want of Greek, were of necessity placed in our lower classes. He replied much at large on this subject; but his conclusion was, "Greek in Scotland is the business of the University, and that is the reason we have so little Greek in our country." I afterwards learnt that he had had a contest with Dr. Robertson on this question, and had latterly taught Greek in the High School. I think it probable that this letter may be preserved, and when I go to London I will look for it.

"I never saw Dr. Adam but once, when he spent a day with me at Henley, which passed, I believe, with mutual happiness to both parties; but I know well his extreme attention to his profession, and his excellent method of teaching. His publications were not merely useful, but the best of their kind. The Antiquities and Latin Dictionary were formed upon an excellent model; and the former particularly, by giving the Latin phrases, for the circumstance explained, was one of the best school-books published in my time. His Geography was correct; in respect to which I claim some merit, as I recommended the engraving of D'Anville's maps to accompany it, which completed the work, and, I believe, promoted the sale.

"The remainder of our correspondence related chiefly to Dr. Doig, of Stirling, who was a very excellent Greek scholar, and whose article of Philology in the Encyclopædia, will do him lasting honour: I had, through Dr. Adam, much intercourse with him, and much satisfaction from it; he was rather systematical, but highly informed and exceedingly acute.

The last letter I received from Dr. Adam related to my work on the commerce of the ancients; he was manifestly not satisfied with it, and reproved me kindly for not making it a more popular work;—but to have done this, I must have formed a plan totally different, and should have been thought to have encroached on Dr. Robertson's Disquisitions. If it has done me credit in the North, — credit is all that I coveted; — and I have been gratified more by its estimation in your country and on the continent, than by its reception at

home. The French translator published two large editions at once, in quarto and octavo, while in London only 150 copies have been sold of my second edition. But I am contented with the approbation of some of the most excellent judges of the age, and the reception it has met with in India and abroad. I sent a copy of my second edition to the Advocate's Library, and I will thank you if you will inquire whether a copy of my translation of the two Greek Tracts*, reached that collection last year. It is the completion of the work: if it arrived, I need not trouble you to write again; if otherwise, upon hearing from you I will send it.

“When I can look to my papers, if I find any thing of Dr. Adams' worthy of communication, I will convey it to you. I respect him as one of the most indefatigable instructors, and one that loved his profession. I never loved it, though I hope I did my duty. There is a pleasure in teaching and seeing the progress of the attentive; — but the inattention of the many, and the anxiety of the charge, is a sad counterbalance to the pleasure. I am now, thank God, in retirement, ease, and affluence. I am at anchor (as Paley expresses it) after the storms and fatigues of life, — and, with an affectionate family around me, feel all the blessings that the age of seventy-one is capable of enjoying: these, I trust and hope, will never fail, till they are replaced by better prospects.

“Believe me, dear Sir,

“*Islip,* “your most obedient and faithful servant,

“Sept. 24, 1810.” “W. VINCENT.

(*Private.*)

To Alexander Henderson, Edinburgh.

“DEAR SIR,

“I have found two letters from Dr. Adam. They are both interesting to me on account of Nearchus. You are

* Dr. Vincent here alludes to “The Voyage of Nearchus, and the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, translated from the Greek by William Vincent, D. D. Dean of Westminster,” 4to. Oxford, 1809.

welcome to make what use of them you please; but I must request the favour of you to return them.

“ I never found out that Dr. Adam was no admirer of Mr. Pitt, till I saw your publication, — neither do I think that any difference of opinion on political questions would have made our literary intercourse less friendly. I have always thought that Mr. Pitt’s fortitude was the preservation of our country; and that his character now rests on three operations which no minister before his time, — and no one public man now living, of any party, would have dared to undertake. These are, — the union of Ireland, — the millions appropriated to the sinking fund, — and the simplification of the customs. But if Dr. Adam and you are of a different opinion, you have a full right to publish and maintain it. I think, whether this country is to stand or fall, posterity will judge this question better than we who are partizans on either side.

* * * * *

“ In confiding the two letters to your discretion, I feel something like the charge of contributing to feed my own vanity; — but Dr. Adam was too sincere to have flattered any one, however I was flattered by his approbation. My reason for inquiring after the little tract I sent to the Advocate’s Library, arose from the wish I had that the work should be preserved there complete. I have made the same deposit in several public libraries of all the copies to which I was entitled by the booksellers. The tract is no otherwise worthy of consideration, — and I shall be sorry if you have any trouble in the enquiry.

“ I remain,

“ your most obedient and faithful servant,

“ *Deanery, Westmr.* “ W. VINCENT.

“ Nov. 27, 1810.”

To Alexander Henderson, Edinburgh.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I have looked over all my papers, and find nothing more than I have already transmitted to you ; and as to copies of my own, I never kept one in my life on literary subjects, except some few Latin ones, written to professors on the continent, who have honoured me with their approbation.

* * * * *
* * * * *

“ I think it highly probable that new editions of Dr. Adams’ Antiquities, Geography, and Dictionary, will be called for, — and as all his works were committed to Cadell and Davies, it is probable they would act with more integrity than any other publishers. As to myself, I have always found them fair and honourable. They undertook the printing of both my editions of Ancient Commerce, and I am sorry to say, were out of pocket 250*l.* by the second ; of this, however, they have never complained. As for myself, taking the whole account together, I do not think that I am gainer of one farthing. For my own sense and feeling on this subject, I refer you to my preface to the Periplus of the E. S. part the first.

* * * * *

To the Editor.

“ Edinburgh, 5, South Hanover Street,
February 21, 1817.

“ SIR,

“ My offer to you was made from a wish that the biography of Dr. Vincent might be rendered a little more ample than by the few materials which I was afraid you could only glean in the ordinary way. That learned and excellent person, through the long course of a useful and most honourable life, was not remarkable for any of those bustling exertions and showy qualifications which attract the more extensive public interest to an individual. His conduct, as a dignified clergyman, was quite moderate and unassuming ; and his

literary labours were addressed to a circle at all times comparatively narrow. But, in this age of rigid orthodoxy and intolerant schism, of large preparation and high pretension, it would be almost unjust to pass over with a mere obituary notice a *churchman* who, while he was unostentatiously and firmly liberal, loved his church as he held his faith, upon conviction; and a *scholar*, with that erudition and capacity of exertion which distinguished the old school of our literati,—disjoined altogether from that harshness towards inferiors,—that jealousy of equals, and that little-minded love of small controversy, which is perhaps at all times more or less the characteristic of a mere man of letters.

“ My intercourse with Dr. Vincent commenced in August, 1810, at which time he was pointed out to me by a friend*, as having corresponded with Dr. Adam, rector of the High School of this city, to whose memory I had very unadvisedly and inadequately attempted to do justice in a slight biographical memoir.

“ His first and second letters exhibit his personal character in a highly agreeable point of view; and they represent him, as I believe he uniformly was, calmly fixed in a few good principles, tolerant to a degree, with a stedfast attachment to the cause of right education and sound learning, from a thorough appreciation of their happy effects; in his personal manners, kind, candid, single-hearted, easy of access, and yet mildly dignified. In short, he appears to have been at all periods of his life eminently susceptible of friendship; and as he was fortunate in making, without effort, many eminent and powerful friends, so he never lost any by acts of cold neglect, policy, or worldly mindedness. Every thing of that sort, indeed, was foreign to his nature; and it is for the interests of truth and virtue, that his name should be held forth to the youth of that great seminary which he illustrated by

* The Right Rev. Dr. George Gleig, bishop of Brechin, and now *primus* or head of the Scotch episcopal communion; a man of vigorous intellect and various learning, for whose personal kindnesses I entertain the most respectful sense of obligation.

his talent and his worth, as one of those bright ones in our national hierarchy and literature which attained their greatness, not with the vulgar weapons of impudence, servility, and time-serving activity, but by the pure force of sound capacity, sound principle, honesty of mind, and simplicity of heart. If this be your aim, and if the execution of your work be conducted in this spirit, it will be what a biography of Dr. Vincent ought to be; teaching virtue by example, and making virtue loved for the happiness, true elevation of mind, and self possession which it brings.

“ I am, with respect,

“ Sir,

“ Your faithful humble servant,

“ ALEX. HENDERSON.”

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

OF DEATHS,

FOR 1822.

COMPILED IN PART FROM ORIGINAL PAPERS, AND IN PART
FROM CONTEMPORARY PUBLICATIONS.

A.

A BRAHAM, Rev. Richard, lately, aged 63. He was of King's Coll. Cambridge, M. A. 1792; and was presented to the vicarage of Ilminster, co. Somerset, in 1791, by the Earl of Guildford, and to the Rectory of Chaffcombe in the same county, in 1792, by Earl Poulett.

A DDIS, William, June 18, at his mother's house, in the parish of Much Birch, Essex, belonging to the 3d battalion of the Grenadier Guards. This brave fellow bore his share in the glorious battle of Waterloo in 1815, where he was wounded. In consequence of ill health, a short time since he obtained leave to visit his friends, with the hope that his native air would prove beneficial to his shattered frame, but a rapid decline left recovery hopeless; and he contemplated the approach of death with the firmness of a man, and the resignation of a Christian. On the 18th (the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo), he requested his mother to decorate his room with laurel, and place his medal on his breast: he also received the sacrament; and after surveying the reward of his bravery with evident exultation and pleasure, desired it to be

laid on his coffin when he should be buried, thanked his mother for all her attentions to him, and in the evening resigned his gallant spirit for a better world, observing with a smile of satisfaction, just before he expired, "that it was a day on which a soldier ought to be proud to die!"

A NDREWS, Mrs. E. A., July 13, at her seat, Shaw Place, near Newbury, Berks, beloved, respected, and lamented, in the 52d year of her age. She succeeded her brother, the late Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart., of Shaw Place, in his estates and property, in February last; and as at that time she apparently enjoyed an excellent constitution, and had the flattering prospect before her of a long possession, she now affords a striking instance of the "changes and chances of this mortal life." She was the widow of Charles Henry Hunt, Esq., of Goldicot, co. Warwick. In compliance with her brother's wishes, as she was the last of his family, she obtained his Majesty's permission to assume the name and arms of Andrews only. She is succeeded in her estate of Shaw Place, and in her personal property, by the Rev. Dr. Penrose, late Fellow of New College; and Vicar of Writtle in the county of Essex.

ANNESLEY, Martin, Esq., June 29, at Reading, in his 82d year. His life was spent, to the last, in doing good. As a magistrate, his sagacity, his integrity, his unremitting attention, will be long remembered, and supplied with difficulty. He will be deeply regretted by the corporation of Reading, over which he so long presided with the warmest zeal and most extensive utility. As a man, he had a heart always open to beneficence and charity. As a Christian, he united the soundest principles of faith to the most active exercise of works.

B.

BANKS, Mr. George, aged 55, a respectable farmer, of Braceborough, near Stanford. Nine days before he had with great fortitude undergone an operation by Sir A. Cooper, who came from London and extracted two large stones from the neck of the bladder, and Mr. Banks was considered to be doing extremely well until Sunday; when he complained of sore throat, and his medical attendant found that his constitution had given way under the acute sufferings. He died on the following night.

BARRY, Rev. Edward, M.D. and D.D., January 16, at Wallingford, in the 63d year of his age. He was the son of Dr. Barry, a physician at Bristol, and was educated at Bristol School, under that eminent scholar and master, Mr. Leë. He was originally intended for the profession of physic, and after the usual course of study, he graduated at St. Andrew's. But the bent of his mind was directed to divinity; and he accordingly made himself master of the principal Orthodox and Calvinistical divines. Having compared their arguments, and examined them by the safest and the purest test, the Holy Scriptures, he took orders, and warmly espoused the sound principles of the Church of England. He was several years curate of Mary-le-bonne, and was considered as one of the most popular preachers in the metropolis. He united zeal and knowledge; was energetic and persuasive; and most of the public charities in London were highly benefited by his exertions in their favour. His exhortations to the sick were particularly calculated to convert the infidel, to humble the pre-

sumptuous, to raise the dejected, to comfort the desponding, to inspire faith and hope, and to conduct the dying Christian to the bosom of his Saviour and his God. The excellent ordinary of Newgate, Mr. Vilette, often availed himself of his assistance in softening the hardness of the offender by awakening the terrors of conscience.

From the busy scenes of the metropolis, he was invited by the call of friendship to reside in Reading, where he employed his leisure hours in publishing some of his works. His attention was then attracted by a new species of Christians, who professed the principles, and preserved the forms of worship, of the Established Church, but who admitted dissenting preachers in their pulpits. The result of his examination of their conduct was his "Friendly Call to a New Species of Dissenters," a publication, of which in a short time several editions were printed. It was dedicated to Sir William Scott, by whose interest he obtained the living of St. Mary's, and soon after the more valuable preferment of St. Leonard's, in Wallingford. There, by his assiduity in the duties of his profession, by his affectionate and forcible private and public exhortations, and particularly by the institution of a Sunday evening lecture, he was gratified by the most crowded congregations. Of the affection of his parishioners, and of the interest which his character excited in all descriptions of persons in the town, a most affecting proof was given by the immense concourse of people who attended his funeral, and by the tears which were shed on that solemn occasion.

He possessed a considerable share of classical learning, and of general knowledge. He was cheerful and lively in conversation, zealous and active in the cause of benevolence; and his heart was so open to charity, that he never beheld a person in distress without affording relief in full proportion to his ability.— He was twice married. His last wife, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Murrell of Oxford, survives him.

He published the following works:

"A Letter to Mr. Cumberland, occasioned by his Letter to the Bishop of Landaff," 1783, 8vo.—"A Sermon preached Aug. 14, 1786, before the British Assurance Society," 4to.—"A Sermon preached to the Convicts under Sentence of Death in Newgate, April 20," 1788, 4to.—"Twelve Sermons

on particular Occasions," 1789, 8vo.— "A Letter on the Practice of Boxing, addressed to the King, Lords, and Commons." 1789.

BASIRE, Mr. James, May 13, at Chigwell Wells, aged 52, engraver to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. His grandfather, Mr. Isaac Basire, and his father, Mr. James Basire, were of the same profession. The latter was particularly eminent; and a good portrait and memoir of him are given in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*. The ingenuity and integrity of the elder James were inherited by the late Mr. Basire, who was his eldest son by his second wife (still living, at a great age), and was born Nov. 12, 1769. Of the late Mr. Basire's works, it may be sufficient to notice his splendid engravings for the Society of Antiquaries, particularly the English Cathedrals, after the drawings of Mr. John Carter, F. S. A. For several years he has been the person principally entrusted with the engravings of the numerous plates illustrative of the various Parliamentary Records and Reports. His unaffected diffidence was not his least merit; and he was deservedly a great favourite with all who knew his talents, particularly with that eminent antiquary (the late Richard Gough, Esq. who bequeathed to him a legacy of 500*l.* He married May 1, 1795, Mary Cox, by whom he had several children; of whom the eldest, a third James Basire, is his father's successor in business, and has given several proofs of superior excellence in the arts of drawing and engraving. Ill health had compelled him of late years to leave much of the laborious part of his business to his son, and to retire into the country.

BEADON, Dr. Richard, bishop of Bath and Wells. Dr. Beadon was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which college he became a fellow, and rose to be master. The present Duke of Gloucester being sent to study at that college, was placed under the care of Dr. Beadon, who attended so closely to his pupil, that his conduct procured him the favour of the late king. His first preferment of any importance was the archdeaconry of London. In 1789 he was nominated to the see of Gloucester, and in 1802 translated to that of Bath and Wells. His lordship's only publication is a *Fast-day Sermon*, preached before the House of Lords, in Westminster Abbey, April 19, 1792.

VOL. VII.

BELL, Henry Nugent, Esq., in Whitehall-place, after a lingering and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, sincerely regretted by his high and numerous acquaintance, and an irretrievable loss to those by whom he was professionally employed. This gentleman recovered for Hans Francis Hastings the earldom of Huntingdon, by which nobleman he will be long and gratefully remembered. He was also the author of the *Huntingdon Peerage*. He fell a sacrifice at the early age of twenty-nine, to his over exertions in behalf of his clients, leaving his family to regret the loss of a kind and indulgent father, and his acquaintance of a sincere friend.

BENYON, S. Y., Esq., in Russell-square, aged 64, Vice Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Recorder of Chester, and His Majesty's Attorney-General for the Chester circuit. Mr. Benyon was born at Ashe, in Shropshire, and bred a Dissenter. In politics he was attached to the Whigs, and he was always a steady friend to the civil and religious rights of his countrymen. He was a warm admirer of the late Sir Saml. Romilly, and zealously advocated his plans for the reformation of the criminal code, and the amelioration of prison discipline; and as a judge, in his office of Recorder of Chester, he always evinced his anxiety to apportion punishment according to the degree of *actual* rather than *technical* criminality. Of a man of such principles and practices, it is difficult to speak in adequate terms of praise.

BERILLE, Rev. William, M. A., July 16, at Colert House, Berkshire, where he resided during the summer months, of King-street, Portman-square, Rector of Exford, in the county of Somerset, Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Manchester, and formerly fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Few persons will be more lamented than this truly amiable and excellent man, of whose meritorious life, perhaps the following sketch may not be unacceptable.

Descended from an antient family, of which he was the sole representative, Mr. Berille was born in the city of Lincoln, where he received the first rudiments of a classical education, and was at an early age admitted a pensioner of Peter House, in the University of Cambridge. Here by talents

F F

and assiduity he commanded the esteem of his seniors; and when at the usual time he took his first degree, his name stood high in the list of *Wranglers*. Shortly after obtaining these academical honours, he was elected a fellow of his college, and receiving holy orders, settled in London, where for many years he excited the attention of the public as an admired preacher, first at the chapel of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and afterwards at that of Spring Gardens.

He was also the author of several successful literary efforts, though in consequence of a want of confidence in his own abilities, he would never allow his name to be affixed to any of his works. Besides other productions of equal merit, the public is indebted to his pen for a very able defence of Hammond, whom Dr. Johnson had unmercifully criticised in his "Lives of the British Poets," and for an elegant translation of "Numa Pompilius," from the original French of Monsieur de Florian. His sermons, which had always practical utility for their object, were free from sectarian violence, and breathed the genuine spirit of Christian charity. Firmly attached to the Church of England, he avoided all subjects of theological controversy, and contented himself with teaching the truth of the Gospel, and enforcing the virtues it inculcates. His delivery was dignified, and his language, always correct and classical, often displayed the higher powers of impassioned eloquence. It is but justice to add, that in a review of the comparative merits of the then contemporary preachers of the metropolis, published not long before his death, by the late Mr. Jerningham, no trifling praise was allowed to the lamented subject of this article, who at that time was the proprietor and morning preacher of Spring Gardens Chapel. Having been presented by his College to a living in Somersetshire, Mr. Berille resigned his fellowship, and married the widow of the late William Rochfort, Esq., and daughter of Henry Sperling, of Dyns Hill, in the county of Essex, Esq. From his first arrival in London, and more particularly after his union with this lady, he lived in the most polished circles of the capital, where his hospitality and urbanity will be long remembered. As a companion, a scholar, and a preacher, he

cannot fail to be generally regretted; while to the few who enjoyed his intimacy, the loss is irreparable.

That suavity of manners which was his peculiar characteristic, seemed only the index of a mind of corresponding benevolence. The firmest friend, the most devoted husband, and the fondest father, he extended his good wishes and good offices to all mankind. He was in the strictest sense a philanthropist; and the author of this article, after a familiar intercourse of more than forty years, can take it upon himself to assert, that from the lips of Mr. Berille (who was always the zealous advocate of the absent, the injured, and the helpless) he never heard drop an expression calculated in the remotest degree to give pain to his fellow man.

To scientific and classical attainments of the highest order, he united an extensive knowledge of modern literature; and to the purest morals, the most liberal principles. That with such pretensions to clerical preferment, he should not have attained the first honours of his profession, which no one deserved better than himself, can only be attributed to a noble independence of conduct, which made him disdain to solicit favours, and to an excess of modesty and diffidence inherent in his character, which kept from the world at large a full knowledge of those qualities of mind and heart which endeared him to his family, and to a small circle of attached friends; among whom no one loved him better, or lamented him more, than he to whom the melancholy task has devolved of offering this tribute to his memory.

BLANE, Captain G. R., of the Bengal Engineers, at Loodeanah, in the East Indies, on the 18th of May last, aged 30, the second son of Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. He received his education at the Charter-house, and the Military College at Marlow, which he joined in 1804, as a cadet of the East India Company. He went there on the department of the line, but was transferred to that of the ordnance, on account of his superior talent in mathematics; and on this occasion, he attracted the particular notice and patronage of Mr. Pitt, then prime minister. He completed his education at Woolwich, and embarked for India in 1807; where, on his arrival, he was selected for the corps of engineers.

He assisted in surveying the province of Cuttack, and the survey of Sangor and the Sunderlands; and in 1814, he served in the Nepaul war, and directed the works at the siege of Kalunga, under Gen. Gillespie. — In storming this place, Blane received a musket-ball in the arm; and having retired to the rear to have it extracted, returned into action. Captain Blane was after this employed in surveying the skirts of the Himalah mountains, near the sources of the Jumna; and in repairing the fortification of Loodeanah, on the river Setledge. The service upon which the government of India have so highly recognised his merit, was that of the restoration of the ancient canals of irrigation, which had been choaked up more than a century, and on which artificial watering, extensive territories to the N. W. of Delhi, depend for their fertility. The restoration of these canals had occurred to some of Lord Hastings' predecessors, but owing to various objections made at that time, the work was not deemed advisable. At an early part of the administration of the present patriotic and benevolent governor-general, the idea of restoring the canals was again revived; and Capt. Blane having already given eminent proofs of his superior skill, was nominated superintendent of this undertaking, in 1814. Various incidents prevented his being called on to commence operations till 1817. The interval he employed in making himself master of the most approved methods of conducting embankments and excavations, in which he received considerable assistance from the late Mr. Rennie, and several other eminent engineers. Capt. Blane commenced his operations in the autumn of 1817, and completed the whole undertaking in May 1820, being within half the period originally prescribed. The completion of this grand undertaking has not only tended to increase the fame of Capt. Blane, but will also prove a source of great pecuniary profit to the company; and the government were so highly pleased with the expedition, success, and economy with which this great work had been achieved, that they appointed Capt. B. superintendent of all canals in that quarter. A protracted and severe illness, however, frustrated the execution of several other undertakings of great utility.

His death was announced in the Government Gazette, dated Calcutta, June 5, 1821, and affords ample testimony to his public and private virtues and talents.

BLOXHAM, Sir Matthew, in Westminster, aged 79, Inspector of the Stationary Office, formerly Sheriff and Alderman of London, and in several parliaments M. P. for Maidstone. He was bred a stationer, in which business he made a handsome fortune, and retired into Derbyshire; but, being induced to join some other parties in a London bank, he was defrauded and ruined. At length, about three years since, after various struggles against lost credit, he resigned his alderman's gown with a pension of 300*l.* per annum, and obtained the office above-named, worth about 500*l.* more.

BOOTH, Rev. Livingston, A. M., May 18, at Illogan Parsonage, Cornwall, aged 67, after having devoted the greater part of his life to the diligent and faithful discharge of the important duties of the pastoral office in that and a neighbouring county, and manifested by his zealous labours and extensive benevolence his unceasing care for the spiritual and temporal interest of his people. The respect and esteem which his worth had secured to him during his valuable life, enhanced by a peculiar suavity of manners, were fully testified in expressions of the deepest regret for his loss, by upwards of 1000 persons of all ranks, who, on the mournful occasion of his funeral, attended to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory.

BRODERICK, Right Hon. and Right Rev. Charles, Archbishop of Cashel, Bishop of Emly, and Primate of Munster. He was brother to Viscount Middleton, and was advanced to the see of Clonfert in 1795; and next year was translated to that of Kildare. In 1801 he was elected archbishop of Cashel. He married a daughter of Dr. Woodward, bishop of Cloyne.

BROOKS, Samuel, Esq., at Margate, many years an extensive glass-manufacturer in the Strand, and known in the political world as the chairman and secretary of the Westminster Committee for the Purity of Election. He was a man of plain manners; but his influence arose from his firmness of purpose, and from the universal good opinion which was entertained of his

probity. As chairman of committees, and as treasurer of subscriptions, he has taken an active part in all the late elections for Westminster, particularly of Sir Francis Burdett's, and that baronet's political connexions. His success forms part of the history of the times. His funeral was public, and was attended by several persons of political distinction.

BROOSHOOFT, Mr., in Lambeth-road, thirty-two years Clerk of the Papers, and Deputy Marshal of the King's Bench prison. Mr. B. had been spending his evening at the Britannia Tavern, opposite the prison, and about half an hour had returned home and retired to bed; he suddenly jumped up, and, putting his hand on his head, exclaimed, "Good God, what's that!" He gradually got worse, and about two hours afterwards, expired. His head was opened, when a vessel appeared to have been ruptured, and thus produced apoplexy. Mr. B. was highly esteemed by all his friends and acquaintance.

BROWNLEY, James, Esq., aged 48, whose memory will long be dear to an extensive circle in the metropolis. His extensive knowledge, the liveliness of his fancy, the amenity of his manners, and his correct, but easy and unaffected elocution, made his society be generally courted before he was emancipated into manhood. He entered life with the most flattering prospects; but, as they were unfortunately clouded by severe and frequent disappointments, he sought relief for his wounded spirit in convivial society, and he speedily shone as a luminary of first order among the wits and orators of the club of "Brilliant's, in Chandos-street." In the year 1799, he became one of the founders of the club of "Eccentrics," in May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane, which he occasionally visited until within a few weeks of his decease, and of which during the period of twenty-three years he continued to be the most distinguished ornament. About the period of the establishment of the Eccentrics, he became acquainted with a gentleman connected with the press, who, after much persuasion, prevailed upon him to accept an engagement as a parliamentary reporter, and general contributor to a daily paper. It is almost superfluous to say that, in every department of his new profession, he

stood pre-eminent. It is only to be regretted that he should have passed the remainder of his life, until advanced years and severe corporeal infirmities compelled him to desist from his labours, in reporting the speeches of men, who, with two or three splendid exceptions, were very far his inferiors in intellectual attainments and the powers of eloquence. With one of those exceptions, (we mean the late Mr. R. B. Sheridan,) accident brought him acquainted about the year 1807; and an intimate friendship resulted from their casual interview, which terminated only with the existence of Mr. Sheridan. They frequently spent several days together in rural excursions, and Mr. Sheridan was often heard to declare that they were the happiest days of his life. Mr. Brownley was in politics a Whig; and, in religion, a Presbyterian of the church of Scotland.

BUGBY, Master, at Streatham, the son of Mr. Bugby, whose death was attended with the following extraordinary circumstances:—A young man having hung himself, the boy was among the crowd of persons who went to the spot where the act was committed; on his return home, his spirits were noticed to be unusually low. A short time after, on being missed by his playfellows, he was found hanging on the same tree whither he had been to witness the suicide on the same day. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned—That the deceased had hung himself, not having arrived at the years of discretion.

BULKELEY, Rt. Hon. Viscount, at Englefield Green, Berks, aged 69, seventh Viscount Bulkeley of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary; Lord Bulkeley, Baron of Beaumaris, in the Peerage of Great Britain (so created in 1784); Lord-lieutenant of the County of Caernarvon, Chamberlain and Chancellor of North Wales, and hereditary High Constable of Beaumaris Castle; D.C.L. He was born in 1752, and immediately became seventh Viscount Bulkeley. He married Elizabeth-Harriet, only daughter and sole heir of Sir Geo. Warren, K.B.; in support of whose descent from the Earls of Warren and Surrey, Watson's History was composed. The Viscount assumed, by royal sign manual, the name and arms of Warren, in addition to those of Bulkeley. Leaving no issue, the English and Irish titles

are both extinct. His lordship's death was quite unexpected. Previous to his sudden attack, he had complained in the morning of a sore throat; but nothing serious was apprehended, as he had intended coming to town on that day.

BURNEY, Rear-Admiral, in a fit of apoplexy, at his house in James-street, Westminster, the son of the late justly celebrated Charles Burney, Mus. Doct. author of the elegant *History of Music*, and several other works. James Burney was his eldest son, and sent early into the navy, and perhaps no man ever paid more attention to his duty, or succeeded better, both as a practical and theoretical seaman. He was sent out twice with that excellent seaman, Capt. Cook; first as a midshipman, and on his return was promoted to be a lieutenant. He sailed with that much-lamented officer as lieutenant, and contributed much to the success of his perilous and important voyage. By the death of the two commanders, Cook and Clerke, he returned in command of the smallest ship, the *Discovery*. On his return he was confirmed in the rank of master and commander, and soon after promoted to that of post-captain. In that capacity he was sent in command of the *Bristol* man-of-war, to India, and was present in most of the actions so gallantly fought in those seas by Admiral Sir Edward Hughes. He returned to England on account of ill health; and a peace soon after taking place, he was unemployed for many years. As an officer, he was remarkable for his humanity to those under his command, at a time when severity in discipline was considered as part of an officer's duty. This humanity was united with strict integrity and a love of truth. When the war was commenced against France, he did not apply for a command, at least not until the latter end of the war; and when his turn came, as a senior captain, to look for a flag, he was, to his great mortification, put on the list of superannuated captains. His active mind and scientific knowledge did not permit him to be idle; for he was one of the best geographers of this country. With the advice of Sir Joseph Banks, he compiled a most laborious and accurate account of the *Voyages of Discovery to the South Sea, the Southern Hemisphere, and Round the World, from the earliest*

period to the voyages of Capt. Cook. They are compiled in five large 4to. volumes. He has also published an account of the Eastern Discoveries of the Russians, a *History of the Buccaneers*, and various smaller works. Discontented with being only on half-pay, as a superannuated commander, he applied to the Duke of Clarence; and by a just representation of his case, his Royal Highness exerted himself, and got him promoted to the rank of rear-admiral on half-pay, but which gratification he did not long enjoy. His widow, however, will reap the benefit of it. He married a daughter of the late Mr. Paine, the bookseller, by whom he has children. Capt. Burney will be long remembered by an extensive circle of friends, who esteemed him for his disinterestedness and integrity; for the simplicity and kindness of his manners, and his cheerful disposition; for his good humour in conversation; and above all, for his profound erudition and services to nautical literature. He was brother to the late Rev. Charles Burney, who so many years and with so much credit, kept the academy at Greenwich, and to the justly celebrated novelist, Madame D'Arblay. The following passage in a letter written by Dr. Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, upon Captain Burney's promotion and appointment to the *Bristol* 50-gun ship, in 1781, shows how great an interest the naval officer had excited in the breast of the learned moralist:—"I am willing, however, to hear that there is happiness in the world, and delight to think on the pleasure diffused among the Burneys. I question if any ship upon the ocean goes out attended with more good wishes than that which carries the fate of Burney."

BUTLER, Mrs. After a very painful and protracted course of suffering by the dropsy, for the relief of which every attempt of human skill proved vain, in full possession of her mental powers, amidst all the languors of bodily decay, aged forty-three years, Annabella Lundas [formerly *Oswald*], the wife of the Rev. Weeden Butler, M. A., Chelsea. Her blameless life was a pattern of humility and good works; her patient death was an exhibition of resignation and faith. With her last breath, she declared aloud her sure and certain hope, that "as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."

C.

CASH, Mrs. Mary, at Liverpool, aged 70, of Pembroke-place, relict of the late Mr. John Cash, tailor and draper, and one of the religious Society of Friends, among whom she occasionally appeared as a minister. She was much and deservedly respected, and a distinguished instance of the capabilities of the female mind, having successfully conducted the extensive business of the house for upwards of twenty years. During the latter period of her life, she was much engaged in works of benevolence, and unremittingly attentive in promoting the system of prison discipline and reformation, introduced by the philanthropic Mrs. Fry.

CHERRY, Rev. Thomas, B. D., March 10, at Merchant Tailors' School, aged 75. He was Vicar of Sellenge, Kent, and for 24 years the highly-respected Head Master of that distinguished seat of learning.

Mr. Cherry was himself educated at Merchant Tailors' School, whence he was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1763; he took the degree of B. A. in 1767; of M. A. in 1771, of B. D. in 1776, and was chosen Master of Maidstone School 1777. In 1795 the Rev. Samuel Bishop, who had filled the situation of Head Master of Merchant Tailors' School with singular ability, breathed his last. "Excellence, like Bishop's," says Dr. Wilson, in his History of this Institution, "had the effect of rendering the Company somewhat fastidious in the choice of a successor. Impressed with the simplicity of manners, the strength of penetration, the integrity of conduct, the depth of learning, and the brilliancy of imagination, which characterised their departed friend, they overlooked every other consideration in their wish to see 'his like again:' and, thinking that more of these estimable qualifications were united in the Master of Maidstone School than in any of the other candidates, they elected him on the 16th of December. How far the choice was justified by experience, the flourishing state of the School for nearly a quarter of a century, bears ample testimony. He uniformly inculcated that principle of disinterested loyalty, which has in every age been the distinguishing characteristic of Merchant Tailors."

Mr. Cherry was, at various periods

of his life, Curate and Lecturer of St. Anne's, Limehouse; alternate Lecturer of Christ Church, Spitalfields; Vicar of Leckford, Hants; Vicar of Loose, Kent; Curate of St. Mary Abchurch, and St. Laurence Pountney, London; and in 1813 was Chaplain to George Scholey, Esq., when lord mayor. Dr. Wilson, in the other division of his volume, paid Mr. Cherry the following deserved compliment: "Of this amiable man it may be truly said, (and what can be greater praise?) that in taste and talents he yields to none of his predecessors. Placed as he is between the dead and the living, he forms one of the links that unite the scholars of the present day with those of former times. And when, at last, his honourable career of usefulness is closed, his literary companions will long remember him for his intimate, yet unostentatious, acquaintance with the treasures of antiquity." Mr. Cherry resigned in 1819, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, the Rev. James William Bellamy, B. D., the present Head-Master. On his retirement he had the pleasing satisfaction of receiving from his grateful scholars a silver urn, inscribed with the following lines: "Thomæ Cherry, S. T. B. qui Scholæ Mercatorum Sciss. annos viginti quatuor felicissimè præfuit, Alumni superiorum ordinum hoc pietatis monumentum consecravere A. D. MDCCLXIX."

He was interred on the 16th March, in the chapel at Poplar, where rest the remains of his wife.

CHISHOLM, Lieut.-Col. James, in Invernesshire, Scotland, of the Royal African Corps. As an officer he was endowed with much personal bravery and gallantry in the field, and manifested great zeal for the service of his country, as well as an intimate knowledge of his profession. During a long course of active service, Colonel Chisholm, from the amenity of his disposition and manners, was more than usually felicitous in gaining the approbation and confidence of his superiors, and acquiring the friendship and esteem of all with whom he was acquainted. His first service was in the 58th regiment, in which corps the immortal Wellington then commanded a company. In 1796 he joined the 88th regiment, with a detachment of which he served in India, both in Guzerat, and in the Upper Provinces of Bengal,

with distinguished gallantry; where he attracted the notice, and obtained the countenance, of the late General Lord Lake, and was with his detachment incorporated with the 76th regiment, at that time under the command of the Hon. Colonel Monson. He bore a conspicuous share in the operations of that destructive campaign, directed by the commander-in-chief in person, against the troops and fortresses of Rao Jeswunt Holkar. In one or more assaults made upon the strong-holds of that daring chieftain of the Mahrattas, Captain Chisholm received five wounds, from some of which he never recovered. Though smarting from unhealed wounds, and his health greatly deteriorated by an arduous service of eight years between the tropics, he was in the following year found engaged in the ill-fated attack upon Buenos Ayres, in July 1807, particularly in the rash assault of the city on the 5th of that month, wherein the British troops lost all but their honour. On this occasion, being ordered to cover the rear of the left column of his regiment, furiously pressed in the streets by a numerous and exasperated soldiery, and an armed population, and on the point of being surrounded and cut to pieces, this intrepid and experienced officer, with a handful of men, executed this service with such success, as to intimidate the enemy, and served to gain for the small remnant of his brave companions, a dearly-bought, but honourable capitulation. In this action he received a contusion on the head from a ball.

In 1808 he was promoted to a majority in the Royal African Corps, with which he served on the coast of Africa, and, during a part of that time, as commandant of Goree. While thus employed, he uniformly and determinedly opposed the abominable and inhuman traffic in slaves, many of whom he rescued from their oppressors, and restored to their families and to freedom. On his departure from the island in 1816, the inhabitants of Goree, French as well as English, voted him a gold medal, and an affectionate address, as a flattering testimony of the sense they entertained of his services, and as a mark of gratitude for the zeal with which he watched over the safety and interests of the settlement. The Reports of the Royal African Institution contain abundant

proofs of his cordial exertions in favour of the unhappy natives of Africa;— exertions which, on his return to England, were justly appreciated by all his fellow-labourers in human emancipation, and particularly by that ardent and indefatigable philanthropist, Mr. Wilberforce. His death, though remotely attributable to the effects of intertropical complaints, was accelerated by an apoplectic seizure, while on a visit with his friends in his native country.

CONANT, Sir Nathaniel, lately, in Portland place, aged 77, after a short illness occasioned by an accidental fall. Sir Nathaniel was educated at Canterbury school, and some time a bookseller. In 1781, he was placed in the commission of the peace for Middlesex; and, in 1792, he first suggested the establishment of the new police, and proved himself highly instrumental in effecting that design. On this occasion, he was appointed magistrate at Marlborough-street-office, where he continued till 1813, when he became chief magistrate of Bow-street, and was knighted. In 1820 he resigned that situation, on account of his declining health; since which, he had lived retired from active life, but had recently been convicted of a conspiracy to deprive a publican of his licence.

COOMBE, Reverend Dr., lately, Vicar of Tenterden, in Kent. Dr. C. was a native of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennsylvania. He received his education at the college of that city, and proceeded to the usual degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. In 1768 he came to England for holy orders, and was ordained deacon by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London, at the age of twenty-one. In 1771 he was appointed chaplain to the Marquis of Rockingham; and in the same year he returned to Philadelphia, having been previously admitted into priest's orders. At an early period of life he was in possession of a very valuable preferment in the city of his nativity. On America declaring her independence of Great Britain, as his conduct was regulated by a steady adherence to his allegiance, he soon became obnoxious to the ruling party. He was arrested by the Executive Council of Philadelphia, upon a general charge of having uniformly evinced a disposition inimical to the cause of America; and was sentenced to Augusta County, in Virginia; the

execution of which cruel and unjust decree, notwithstanding the remonstrance of many corporate bodies, was only interrupted by an illness which rendered his removal impracticable. In the mean time the British army arrived, and under its protection he was enabled to reach New York; from whence (with a letter of high recommendation from the commissioners, Lord Carlisle, Mr. Eden, and governor Johnstone) he came to England, in 1779, content to relinquish his country and connexions solely from considerations of conscience, and from motives of loyalty to his sovereign. In 1780 Dr. Coombe was nominated chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, and accompanied his lordship upon his appointment to the vice-royalty of Ireland, and was there advanced by him to the situation of private secretary. In 1781 he obtained from the lord-lieutenant the rectory of Donagh-Henry, county of Tyrone, (which was afterwards resigned,) and, in the same year, was gratified by an unsolicited mark of respect from the University of Dublin, being admitted by that learned body to the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Upon the breaking-up of Lord North's administration in 1783, he returned to England with Lord Carlisle. In 1789 he had an offer from Lord Ancland, to accompany him to the Hague as chaplain to the embassy, but which was declined from motives of prior obligation. Dr. Coombe was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the King in 1794, and was for many years minister of Curzon Chapel.— In 1800, through the medium of his friend and patron the Earl of Carlisle, he was preferred to a prebendal stall at Canterbury; and in 1801 he was presented by the dean and chapter of that cathedral to the vicarage of Tenterden, Kent, and which he was permitted to resign in favour of his eldest son, in 1806. In 1808 the dean and chapter presented him to the rectory of St. Michael's, Queenhithe. Dr. Coombe was an eloquent and impressive preacher. As a scholar, he was entitled to a distinguished place among the learned of his time. His reading was various and extensive; and, under the veil of an unambitious retirement, he had acquired a knowledge of general principles which would have added lustre to the highest situations. Among his acquaintances were, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Johnson, Goldsmith, Jortin, and Beattie, with the latter of whom he was in habits of

correspondence. He also possessed, by inheritance, the affectionate friendship of Dr. Franklin. Hence his conversation, enriched with literary anecdote, and tempered by a fine and judicious taste, was both entertaining and instructive; while a peculiar benevolence of disposition, joined to the most unaffected piety, rendered this wise and unpretending man a pattern of Christian excellence.

D.

DALTON, Rev. Thomas, B. D., May 12, at Norwood, aged 88. He was of Queen's College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1760; B. D. 1776. After being many years fellow of Queen's, he was presented by his college to the vicarage of Carisbrooke, with the chapelries of Norwood and Newport, in the Isle of Wight, where he has been the resident Minister for the last 40 years.

DE MISSY, Mrs., July 28, at Miss Hakewill's, in Crawford-street, in her 89th year, relic of the Rev. Cæsar De Missy, one of his Majesty's French Chaplains at St. James's, who died Aug. 10, 1775.

This truly estimable woman was the second wife of Mr. De Missy; and contributed to "The Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," some particulars of her lamented husband, which Mr. Nichols describes as "the amiable effusions of friendship, enlivened by conjugal veneration," (see volume VII. p. 107.)

Possessing an excellent understanding, improved by reading and reflection, and naturally of a religious turn of mind, Mrs. De Missy participated in all her husband's studies; and admiring him for his talents, while she loved him for his virtues, it was ever a source of gratification to her to know that he considered her as an "help meet to him." She survived him 47 years, many of which she passed in composing, with the aid of a good memory, Sermons from the notes he had left; which, with some manuscript volumes of Mr. De Missy's, she has bequeathed to the British Museum. She was pious, discreet, and charitable, a virtue which a prudent economy enabled her, though with a very limited income, to practice. As she never formed any new acquaintances to supply the chasm that death created,

the number of her friends at her advanced period of life, were necessarily few, and for some years confined to the family with whom she had resided during her widowhood, whom she regarded with almost maternal tenderness, and whose endeavours to render the last eight years of her life easy and comfortable (during which, from the effect of an accident, she had been confined to her bed) were always received with the most affectionate gratitude. Till within the last three months, she continued to derive amusement from her books, when they gradually lost their interest. Those who surrounded her at the last awful period will long remember with respect and veneration, her pious gratitude for all the blessings she had experienced, the Christian hopes that marked her peaceful end, her calm but cheerful acquiescence in the Divine decree that summoned her to that heaven towards which her desires had long pointed.

DEBRETT, John, in Upper Gloucester-street, Regent's-park, aged 70, formerly an eminent bookseller in Piccadilly, and editor of the works called "Debrett's Peerage" and "Baronetage." He had been for some time in a declining state of health, and was found dead in his arm-chair at the side of his bed. Mr. Debrett's shop, when in the zenith of his prosperity, was much celebrated as the resort of the leading Whig noblemen and gentlemen, who there spent a portion of the morning in discussing the events of the time. He had full opportunity of acquiring a large fortune; but, from too much confidence in those about him, an easiness of temper, and without a sufficient portion of careful worldly wisdom, he did not turn it to the best account. He was a kind, good-natured, friendly man, who experienced the vicissitudes of life with fortitude,—who never made an enemy, and who died without having forfeited a friend.

DICKSON, James, of Covent Garden, fellow of the Linnaean Society, and Vice-president of the Horticultural Society of London, was born of humble parents, and came early in life from Scotland, his native country, to London. For some time he worked as a gardener in the grounds of a nurseryman at Hammersmith, where he was occasionally seen by Sir Joseph Banks, who took notice of him as an intelligent young man. Quitting this situation, he lived for some years as gardener

in several considerable families; after which he established himself in London as a seedsman; and afterwards followed that business with unremitting diligence and success. Having an ardent passion for botany, which he had always cultivated according to the best of his means and opportunities, he lost no time in presenting himself to Sir Joseph Banks, who received him with great kindness, encouraged him in his pursuits, and gave him access to his valuable library. Such leisure hours as Mr. Dickson could command from his business, he devoted to an assiduous attendance in this library, and to the perusal of scientific books obtained from thence. In process of time he acquired great knowledge, and became eminent among the English botanists, and was now known in Europe among the proficients in that science as one of its most successful cultivators, and the author of some distinguished works. At an advanced period of life he was still active in business, and continued to pursue his botanical studies with unabated ardour and assiduity. Mr. Dickson was a fellow of the Linnaean Society, of which he was one of the original founders, and also fellow and vice-president of the Horticultural Society. Several communications from him appear in different volumes of the *Linnaean Transactions*; but he is principally known among botanists by a work entitled, "*Fasciculi Quatuor Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britanniae*," Lond. 1785-93; in which he described upwards of four hundred plants not before noticed. He had the merit of having directed the attention of the botanists of this country to one of the most abstruse and difficult parts of that science, to the advancement of which he himself very greatly contributed. Such an instance of successful industry, united with a taste for intellectual pursuits, deserves to be recorded; not only on account of its relation to the subject of this narrative, but because it illustrates in a very striking and pleasing manner the advantages of education in the lower classes of life.

DODD, R., Esq., April 11, at Cheltenham, aged 66, leaving a widow and three children to lament his loss. This gentleman has long been known as an engineer and architect, and projector of several bridges and other important works. Since the accident which occurred to Mr. Dodd by the bursting of the Sovereign steam-vessel at Gloucester, his health had been in a very indif-

ferent state, and his medical attendant, about a fortnight before his death, advised a visit to Cheltenham, which he did not put in execution until April 10; when, finding himself, as he supposed, weak from the fatigue of his journey, he deferred sending for advice till the following morning, when, melancholy to relate, a mortification had taken place in his bowels, which terminated his existence at ten o'clock the same evening.

He was so reduced in his circumstances, that he was obliged to perform his journey to Cheltenham on foot. The pittance found on him after his decease was only 2*l.* 5*s.*

Among Mr. Dodd's publications were these:—"Account of the Principal Canals in the known World, with Reflections on the Utility of Canals," 8vo. 1795. "Reports, with Plans and Sections, of the proposed dry Tunnel from Gravesend to Tilbury; also on a Canal from Gravesend to Stroud," 4to. 1798. "Letters on the Improvement of the Port of London, demonstrating its Practicability without Wet Docks," 1799. "Observations on Water," 8vo. 1805.

DOUGALL, Mr. John, at his apartments, in Robert-street, Bedford-row, well known for his great literary attainments, and for a long life devoted to classical and useful literature. He was born at Kirkaldy, Fifeshire, where his father was master of the grammar-school: was some time at the University of Edinburgh, and intended for the Scotch church; but left it an early period, and wholly devoted himself to classical learning, for which his mind was unusually gifted. He was esteemed a scholar of the first class; and, besides being a proficient in ancient and modern geography and mathematics, was well versed in the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, and most of the Northern languages. He had travelled several times over the Continent, both as private tutor and companion; was some time private secretary of the late learned General Melville. He was the author of "Military Memoirs," in 1 vol. 8vo.; of "The Modern Preceptor," in 2 vols. 8vo.; of "The Cabinet of Arts, including Arithmetic, Geometry, and Chemistry," 2 vols. 8vo. He had been engaged in many other scientific and useful publications, and contributed largely to many standard works, and also to several periodical publications, as well as translated from works in the French and Italian languages. He for some years

employed himself in preparing a new translation of "Cæsar's Commentaries," with copious notes and illustrations, for which he had obtained the sanction of the Duke of York; and which, from the materials he had collected, and the information which he possessed, would, it is concluded, have been a valuable addition to the stock of classical literature. He had also long intended to present the public with an English translation of Strabo, as well as to clear up many doubtful passages in Polybius, for which he was considered eminently qualified; but the want of encouragement, and the narrowness of his circumstances, chilled his literary ardour, and frustrated his intentions. It is to be regretted that his abilities and worth were not properly appreciated, and that the evening of his days was obscured by neglect and indigence. Mr. J. D. had long been subject to violent attacks of the gout, and six weeks before his death he was visited by a stroke of the palsy; and shortly after was afflicted with an abscess of peculiar virulence, producing the most extreme suffering, and partial deprivation of intellect, which very soon terminated his valuable life. From frequent illness, and the very precarious income arising from his literary labours, he had been long in distressed circumstances; which, we are sorry to add, caused him to leave his afflicted and aged widow totally unprovided for.

E.

EVANS, Sir William David, December 4, 1821, knight, Recorder of Bombay. — He published the following works: "Salkeld's Reports of Cases adjudged in the King's Bench, sixth edition, with large additions," 3 vols. royal 8vo. 1795; "Essays on the Action for Money lent and received, on the Law of Assurances, and on the Laws of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes," 8vo. 1802; "A General View of the Decision of Lord Mansfield, in Civil Causes," 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1806; "A Treatise on the Law of Obligations and Contracts, from the French of Pothier," 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1806; "A Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly on the Revision of the Bankrupt Laws," 8vo. 1810; "Letters on the Disabilities of the Roman Catholics and the Dissenters," 8vo. 1813

G.

GIRDLESTONE, Dr. Thomas, Physician of Yarmouth, June 25, suddenly. He published several views of antient buildings; a large S. E. view of the venerable church of St. Peter in Wolverhampton; a view of Dudley Castle, with a short description in English and French; and views of the Abbays of Lilleshall, Haughmand, and Buildewas, in Shropshire, with a short description of each appended thereto.

GLASSPOOL, Mr. E., in Lantstreet, Southwark. Mr. G., who held a situation in the Victualling Department, rose at his usual hour, and proceeded from his chamber to the kitchen; shortly after the bed-room bell rang, and the servants went up stairs to attend on Mrs. G. Almost immediately after they had left the kitchen, a report of a pistol was heard, followed by a groan. The servants lost no time in going down stairs, when on entering the kitchen they discovered their master lying on the floor, weltering in blood. A large horse-pistol was lying by his side, with which he had shot himself completely through the heart. The deceased had lately been dismissed from a high and lucrative situation in the Victualling Office, and this circumstance is supposed to have induced him to commit the above act. The verdict of the coroner's inquest, was "Mental Derangement."

GOODBEHERE, Mrs. Ann, at Hackney, wife of the late J. G., Esq., and niece of the late alderman of that name. Her death was occasioned by part of her clothes being suddenly drawn through the bars of a grate while stirring the fire. An inquest was held on her body the same evening, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." It must be evident, on the slightest consideration, that if this lady had fortunately happened to have been instructed in the principle of the ascent of flame, and had lain down at the commencement of the accident, instead of maintaining an erect position, by which the combustion not only accumulated, but ascended to the throat, face, and head, no fatal consequences could possibly have ensued. This principle, upon which we have long insisted, and which we first promulgated, has been the means

of saving many lives, under circumstances similar to those of Mrs. Goodbehere. If the parties stand erect till the flames have acquired a certain intensity, even rolling in a carpet often does more harm than good.

GREEN, John, Esq., April 16, at his house in Highbury Park, in his 69th year, a native of Hinckley in Leicestershire, where for many years he successfully carried on a considerable trade as a manufacturer of hosiery. His family was seated many years at Somerby, in that county; but the manor, &c. was sold by the uncle of this gentleman in the year 1760. Mr. Green was appointed in 1809, Lieutenant-colonel of the West Leicestershire Local Militia; but on leaving Leicestershire, he resigned his commission. He married in 1784, Anne, daughter of John Reep, Esq. of Ridgeway in Devonshire, who survives him, with two sons and five daughters.

GREY, Dowager Countess, May 26, in Hertford-street, May-fair, aged 78. Her ladyship was the only daughter of George Grey, Esq., of Southwick, county Durham, descended from George Grey, of Southwick, Esq., who, in 1647, married Frances, daughter of Thomas Robinson, Esq. of Rokeby, sister to Sir Leonard Robinson, ancestor to the present Lord Rokeby. From this match also descended Dr. Zachary Grey, the editor of Hudibras, who died 1766. They were of a different family from the Greys of Howick (her husband's family); and bore the *bars* for their arms (like the Earl of Stamford), and not the *lion*. The late Countess had a brother, Lieutenant-colonel of the 59th foot, who died at Gibraltar, and left only two daughters. Her Ladyship was married in 1762 to the late distinguished General Sir Charles Grey, K. B., who was created Baron Grey de Howick in 1801, and Earl Grey in 1806. He died Nov. 14, 1807. Her Ladyship was mother of the present Earl Grey, of six other sons, and two daughters. Few persons have left the world so deeply and so generally lamented.

GROSVENOR, Mrs. Earle Drax, at Hammersmith. She was riding in her carriage through Hammersmith, when her groom and coachman were grossly assaulted by a fellow who attempted to get up behind the carriage. After a desperate resistance he was secured, and conveyed before a magis-

trate, when Mrs. Drax Grosvenor attended. On being committed for trial, he making an affecting appeal to her not to prosecute him for the offence, on the score of humanity to his wife and children, she wished to extend mercy to the prisoner; but the magistrate could not suffer it. The lady was so greatly affected at the appeal of the prisoner for mercy, that she fell into the arms of one of her servants in a fit; she soon became convulsed, and by the time that medical aid could be obtained, she was a corpse, owing to an ossification of the heart.

H.

HANNINGTON, Rev. J. G., D.D., Dec. 26, at his house at Hampton, near Hereford, one of the Prebendaries of that Cathedral, and for many years Rector of that parish. To the erudition of the scholar, Dr. Hannington united the manners of the gentleman; and whilst he equally graced the endearing duties of domestic life, and the amenities of social intercourse, by the unaffected goodness of his heart, and the simple dignity of his manners, he was also an ornament to his holy profession, the patron and friend of his parishioners, and an example of benevolence to all around him. Dr. Hannington was subject to the gout, and the news of the death of a beloved son in India drove the fatal disease into the stomach. This amiable divine had been Chaplain to the late Bishop of Hereford, Dr. Luxmore (now of St. Asaph), and for some time held the vicarage of Cradley for the Bishop's son. The very handsome compliment with which the Bishop accompanied the presentation to that very valuable living is still well remembered. Hampton is also one of the best benefices in the gift of the see; but the situation may be estimated, when it is known, that at the time of Dr. Hannington's decease, the flood around the house was eight feet deep.

HARDINGE, Mrs. Juliana, lately, at the Grove, near Seven-oaks, a pretty little seat in the vicinity of the residence of her cousin, the present Marquis Camden, in her 72d year, youngest daughter of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq., Clerk of the House of Commons, Joint Secretary of the Treasury, &c. by Jane, fifth daughter

of Sir John Pratt, of Wilderness in Kent, Chief Justice of the King's Bench from 1718 to 1724, and sister to the Lord Chancellor Earl Camden. Her father, Nicholas Hardinge, Esq., died April 9, 1758; and her mother (who survived her husband nearly half a century), May 17, 1807.

Like her eldest brother, the celebrated George Hardinge, Esq., Justice of the counties of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor, Mrs. Juliana Hardinge possessed considerable and highly cultivated talents, with peculiar vivacity, and was an ornament to society. The qualities of her heart even surpassed those of her mind; they were shown through her life by the exertion of acts of kindness, generosity, charity, and beneficence, which endeared her to all who knew her. She is deeply regretted; and as she was valued, will be long remembered by her neighbours, friends, and relations.

HASELL, Phœbe, at Brighton, aged 108. She was born in 1713, and served for many years as a private soldier in the fifth regiment of foot, in different parts of Europe; and in 1745, fought under the command of the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoy, where she received a bayonet wound in her arm. She lived in the reigns of five British sovereigns, Anne, and the four Georges; and through the royal bounty and the occasional assistance of many liberal persons in Brighton, she passed the evening of her life in tranquillity and comfort.

HERTFORD, Francis Seymour Conway, Marquis of, at his house in Manchester-square. He was born in 1748, and was educated, first at Eton, and then at Oxford; his title, at that period, was Lord Beauchamp. In the year 1769 he was returned M.P. for Lestwithiel, and next year for the family borough, Orford, in Suffolk, for which place he continued to sit until he was called up to the House of Peers. About the above period he was introduced into the privy council of Ireland. In 1773 he was appointed, by his father, colonel of the Warwickshire militia, and he soon after married one of the co-heiresses of the late Lord Windsor, who died without leaving him any children. He then married Isabella Anne, eldest daughter of the late Viscount Irwin, by whom he acquired a large fortune, and by whom also he had an only son, the present Earl of Yarmouth. His lordship, for

some time, voted with the Opposition ; but, in 1776, being offered a seat at the Treasury-board, he accepted it, and joined Lord North's ministry. While in this situation he introduced a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, which is commonly called Lord Beauchamp's Bill. The same year he was appointed cofferer of the king's household, which place he held until Lord North was compelled to resign. In 1780 he, with Lord North, formed part of the ill-advised coalition. With that party he appears to have acted for some time. His father having been, in 1793, created a marquis, his lordship assumed the title of Earl of Yarmouth. Under this title he was sent by Mr. Pitt on a mission to the northern powers, where he did not remain long ; and on his return, by the death of his father, he became Marquis of Hertford, took his seat in the House of Peers, and was appointed lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of Warwick. Soon after this, the Marquis and all his family omitted the name of Conway in their signatures, and retained that of Seymour only. In 1806 he was appointed master of the horse to the king ; and, on the death of Lord Dartmouth, he succeeded him as lord-chamberlain. He was also K. G. His lordship was a man of mild manners, and the most pleasing address. His fortune was princely, which he spent in a splendid manner. He was some time lord-chamberlain to the king, which old age and infirmities obliged him to resign. His lordship passed a long life, not devoid of ambition, knowledge of business, or power of talent. He was an accomplished gentleman, of considerable literary attainments, and had long been a patron and promoter of several valuable institutions in the metropolis. He had been in a declining state of health upwards of two years ; but within the last ten days the decay became very rapid. The entailed estates are estimated at 90,000*l.* per annum.

HERVEY, Rev. W., 43 years Rector of Coston, in the county of Leicester, being presented, April 17, 1778, by the king. He was nephew to the late much esteemed and pious James Hervey, Rector of Favell, in the county of Northampton, and author of the "Meditations."

HEWET, Rev. Sir Thomas, at Sudborough, near Thrapston, after a long affliction, borne with Christian

fortitude, aged 66 : he was rector of that parish. He was presented to this living in 1786 by the Bishop of London. He was of antient extraction ; and was the eighth baronet, the family having received that distinction in 1621, being then seated at Headley Hall in Yorkshire. He was the second son of Sir Tyrrel Hewet, and brother of Sir Bing Hewet, who went to India in 1768. — The last baronet married Mary, daughter of Mr. Tebbutt, of Sudborough. His death will be long lamented by his friends and parishioners, to whom his unceasing kindness and liberality had most justly endeared him.

HODGSON, John, Esq., M. A., April 7, at Buckden, after a short illness, Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, aged 82. — He had filled the office of Secretary to the Bishop of Lincoln (from which he retired in 1820) for the long space of more than fifty years, during the incumbency of Dr. Green, Dr. Thurlow, and lastly of Dr. Tomline, now Bishop of Winchester, whose confidence and friendship he had the honor to enjoy to the latest period. By the clergy of the extensive diocese of Lincoln, his constant attention to the duties of his situation, and the ability and courtesy with which he discharged them, were universally acknowledged and duly appreciated. To his friends and neighbours he was endeared by his social and benevolent disposition, his mild and truly Christian temper. His poorer brethren loved him, his numerous acquaintance respected and esteemed him. By his afflicted widow and family the loss of this excellent husband and father is severely felt, however the blow may be mitigated by the humble but well-grounded hope that he has obtained a heavenly reward.

HODSON, Rev. Frodsham, D. D., at Oxford, Principal of Brazen Nose College, Regius Professor of Divinity, and Canon of Christ Church. He published "The Eternal Filiation of the Son of God, asserted on the evidence of the Scriptures, the consent of the Fathers of the three first centuries, and the authority of the Nicene Council," 8vo. 1796.

HOWTH, Earl of, April 4. At Howth Castle, in his 70th year, William St. Lawrence Earl of Howth, Viscount St. Lawrence, 1767, and Baron of Howth, county of Dublin, originally by tenure, temp. Henry II. confirmed 1489.

This antient and noble family, which is of English extraction, was originally named Tristram, till on St. Lawrence's day, Sir Almericus (afterwards the first lord) being to command an army against the Danes near Clontarf, he made a vow to that Saint, that if he got the victory, he and his posterity, in honour thereof, should bear the name of St. Lawrence, which has so continued to the present time; and the sword wherewith he fought is now hanging up in the great hall at Howth Castle. It is very remarkable in this family, that they have possessed the estate and barony of Howth near 600 years, without the least increasing or diminishing, during which time there never was an attainer in it. The valour and conduct of sir Almericus were so remarkable, and the fight so successful, that the lands and title of Howth were allotted to him for his part of the conquest.

From Almericus, the first lord, was lineally descended Thomas, the 27th lord, who was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Howth, and Viscount St. Lawrence, in 1767; and died Sept. 20, 1801.

William, the second and late Earl, was born Oct. 4, 1752; and succeeded to the title in 1801. He married, first, in 1777, Mary, daughter of Thomas Earl of Lowth, by whom (who died in 1793) he had issue three daughters. His Lordship married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of William Burke, of Glinsk, county of Galway, Esq., and had issue William, Viscount St. Lawrence, now third Earl of Howth; and one other son.

J.

JEFFERSON, Rev. Joseph. This excellent Divine was collated to the Rectory of Weeley in the year 1806, by Bishop Porteus; and, a short time since, to the Vicarage of Witham in Essex, by the present Bishop of London; where he had so much gained the esteem of the neighbourhood by the conscientious discharge of his important duties, and by his conciliating manners, that on Christmas-day last, a large proportion of the numerous Dissenters resident in and about Witham, attended his church, and expressed themselves much gratified by the able and impressive discourse which he delivered on that occasion. With a dis-

interested liberality, he had begun, and was carrying on, extensive improvements in the Vicarage-house, which had become very much dilapidated under his predecessors. He was never married: His will is so short, and at the same time breathes so truly the spirit of religion and kindness, that it will no doubt be acceptable.

I have been induced to communicate these few facts, however scanty and imperfect, in the hope that some friend, familiar with the public and private life of the Archdeacon, may enrich your pages with a memoir of so exemplary a character, that thus, though dead, he may yet speak.

J. S.

“Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will towards men.

“The last Will and Testament of Joseph Jefferson, Clerk.

“I give and bequeath to the Colchester and Essex Hospital, the sum of 100l. To the Essex Clergy Charity, the sum of 3l. To the Clergy Orphan Charity, the sum of 50l. To the poor inhabitants of the parish of Weeley, without distinction as to lawful settlement, 20l.; to be distributed in four successive years, in equal portions, on Christmas-day, in bread and coals. And all the rest and residue of my real and personal estate, including all plate, books, and other goods and chattles, of what nature or kind soever, I give and bequeath to my dear and beloved sister-in-law, Mary Jefferson, now residing with me, whose tenderness and affection have been unwearied and unremitting, for her sole use and benefit; and I hereby appoint her the sole executrix. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1821.

(Signed) “JOS. JEFFERSON.”

The personal effects were sworn under 6000l.

JERNINGHAM, Edward, Esq., at his house in Bolton-Row. He was the youngest son of the late Sir William Jerningham, bart. heir and claimant of the ancient barony of Stafford, by Frances, daughter of Henry the twelfth Viscount Dillon of Ireland: he married in 1804 Emily, daughter of the late Nathaniel Middleton, Esq., by whom he has left four children. He was originally educated for, and called to the bar; but, with a disinterestedness which characterized him through life, having accepted the office of secretary

to the Board of British Catholics; he devoted himself to his honorary duties so as altogether to sacrifice his profession. The task which he thus undertook was one of peculiar delicacy and importance, not only as it related to the Catholics, but to the whole body of the public. The thanks of that body he repeatedly received; every other mark of their approbation, or testimony of the grateful sense they entertained of his services, he declined accepting. In private life he practised the greatest of all virtues, true, genuine, and universal benevolence, from an impulse of nature, as well as from a sense of duty: he entered with generous concern into whatever affected the interests of a fellow-creature, and never appeared so happy as in the performance of some good. In his manners he was affable, in his temper cheerful, in his affections warm, in his attachments ardent and sincere. He is said to have never made an enemy; and seldom made an acquaintance without gaining a friend. To the Catholic body his loss is great; to his friends most bitter; to his disconsolate family irreparable; yet must they dwell upon his memory with pleasure, and in time feel soothed by the recollections of his worth.

JONES, Rev. W. At Broxbourn, the Rev. W. Jones, curate and vicar for the last forty years. About twelve years ago, being very ill, he had his coffin made, but not dying so soon as he expected, he had shelves fixed in it, and converting it into a bookcase, placed it in his study. Two days before he died, he desired a young man to take out the books and shelves and get the coffin ready, as he should soon want it, which was accordingly done; he further desired that the church bell might not toll, and that he might be buried as soon as possible after he was dead. This singular man was buried in the plain boards, without plate, name, date, or nails.

JUKES, Dr. Andrew, Nov. 10. 1821, at Ispahan, in Persia, of a bilious fever, with which he was seized at Meyah, near the above city, whilst on his journey towards Teheran; Andrew Jukes, Esq. M. D. a surgeon on the Bombay establishment, holding the appointment of political agent at Kishm, and employed on a special mission to the court of Persia.

Dr. Jukes was born at Cound, in the county of Salop, December 17. 1774,

and his public services in India commenced in 1798, from which time he was employed in the immediate line of his profession until 1802, when he was placed in charge of the medical duties of the Presidency of Bushire. Whilst in this situation, which he retained for many years, he applied himself to the study of the Persian and Arabic languages, with both of which he became familiarly acquainted; especially so with the former, which he spoke with elegance, and with a fluency to which few Europeans have attained. His residence at Bushire enabled him also to improve those qualifications for diplomatic employment, which afterwards led to his being selected for important political trusts. He accompanied Mr. Minesty to Teheran in 1804; attended the Persian ambassador, Mahomed Nubee Khan, to Calcutta, in 1805: and more recently served with the embassies of Sir Harford Jones and Sir John Malcolm to the court of Persia.

In 1811 he returned to his native country, where, during his stay, he cultivated an acquaintance with some of the most distinguished philosophers of the age, and sought instruction in the schools of science with the ardour and emulation of a youthful student.

At the latter end of December, 1814, he again departed for Bombay, where he resumed his professional duties, and had obtained the rank of superintending surgeon, when he was deputed in 1819 on a mission to the Iman of Muscat, preparatory to the expedition against the Joasmee pirates; and the satisfactory manner in which he fulfilled that trust probably led to the more important employment of envoy from the government of Bombay to the court of Persia.

The event which it has been our painful duty to notice, has deprived Dr. Jukes of a part of that reputation which he must have acquired had he accomplished all the objects of his mission. The arrangements, however, which he effected with the Government of Shirauz (in which city he was great part of the time that the cholera morbus raged therein with such terrific violence) terminated successfully; and had not his zeal prompted him to pursue his journey towards the capital, for the confirmation of his negotiations, through difficulties and fatigues which his constitution was unequal to sustain, there can be little

doubt that he would have brought them to a conclusion most honourable to himself and advantageous to the public interest.

The professional qualifications possessed by Dr. Jukes were of the highest order. Few men took to our eastern dominions a more complete knowledge of the science in all its branches, and none have been more indefatigable in submitting that knowledge to the test of experience, or more assiduous in marking the improvements that have from time to time been effected by the exertions of others. But his manner whilst in attendance on the sick was quite characteristic, and could scarcely be excelled. He was scrupulously minute in his inquiries, unsparing of his personal exertions, bold and decisive in his practice; and, with these qualities, combined so much kindness and gentleness, and such tender solicitude to relieve the sufferings of his patients, and dispel all unnecessary alarm, that he at once secured the confidence and affection of all who experienced or witnessed his admirable arrangement. Nor was the exercise of his profession limited to those whom public duty had placed under his charge—it had in fact no limits but those which time and his own state of health imperiously prescribed. Prompted partly by benevolence, and partly by a desire to improve his knowledge by experience, he anxiously sought opportunities of exercising his talents, regardless of the difficulties that are inseparable from medical practice among a prejudiced and slothful people.

In scientific information he was distinguished even amongst the members of a profession by which it is so generally cultivated. The sciences of chemistry, mineralogy, geology, and botany, all fell within the range of his acquirements; and if he did not attain eminence in all, he was so patient in his researches, so methodical in his habits, and so unreserved and faithful in his communications, that he was an invaluable correspondent of those philosophers who have had more leisure and fewer objects of research, and by whom his death cannot fail to be considered as a public misfortune.

He possessed also a refined taste in poetry, music, and the fine arts; and had applied himself with some success to each;—in landscape drawing more particularly he displayed a considerable

genius, and frequently devoted a part of his leisure hours to the exercise of that accomplishment.

As a member of society, he was characterized by a fine sense of honour, and a manly spirit of independence; by a heart full of charity, benevolence, and piety—by great sweetness and equanimity of temper—by cheerfulness and gentleness of manners—and by an ardent thirst after knowledge, joined to the freest disposition to impart it. It is perhaps superfluous to add that he was a delightful companion, and that in the more endearing relations of son, of husband, of father, and of friend, he possessed those excellencies which almost necessarily result from a combination of virtuous and agreeable qualities.

K.

KING, Mrs. Frances Elizabeth, Dec. 23. At Gateshead, Durham, aged 64, Mrs. Frances Elizabeth King, relict of the Rev. Richard King, M. A. Rector of Wortien, Salop, and Vicar of Steeple Morden in Cambridgeshire, and third daughter of the late Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. She was the author of several useful and popular works, in particular "The Beneficial Effects of the Christian Temper on Domestic Happiness," "Female Scripture Characters," and, "the Rector's Memorandum-book, exemplifying the Christian Character in domestic life." She was born July 25. 1757, and married August 17. 1782, and during a residence of above twenty years at Wortien and Steeple Morden, rendered herself eminently useful by attending to the wants of the poor, and originating establishments for their benefit, particularly the institution of schools for their children. In short, her whole life was passed in acts of kindness and benevolence to all those who stood in need of her assistance.

On the death of her excellent husband in 1810, she fixed her residence at Gateshead, near to her two married daughters, where in the midst of a numerous population of labouring poor, she found scope for her benevolence during the remaining eleven years of her life, the neighbouring suitor never applying to her in vain. She established there a society for visiting the sick poor, and supplying them

with all needful comforts; and she founded and supported at her own expense a Sunday school at that place for educating the poor children in the principles of the Christian Religion. In short, her thoughts and attention were always actively employed in supporting every charitable scheme, for informing the minds and relieving the wants of the poorer classes.

Mrs. King enjoyed an intimacy with many distinguished persons, among others with Mrs. Hannah More, to whom she looked up as a living Christian model of the proper employment of superior intellect for the good of her fellow-creatures; and it seemed to be in imitation of so bright an example, that, notwithstanding her humble estimate of her own talents, she commenced author, furnishing in the outset many of the papers in her brother Sir Thomas Bernard's Reports for bettering the condition of the Poor, and afterwards (in 1803) publishing "A Tour in France," full of interesting observations, and inculcating the best principles; and she was afterwards led on to the other works of a religious character above mentioned, which have been sanctioned by the approbation of the public.

She is called to her rest, and her good deeds follow her. May her numerous friends, who lament her loss, shew their sense of departed worth by imitating her virtues, her piety, and her charity.

KINGSALE, Baron, May 24. In Cork, the Right Hon. John De Courcy, 26th Lord Kingsale, Baron of Kingsale, Baron Courcy of Courcy, and Baron of Ringrone. His Lordship succeeded his father, John, the 25th Baron, March 3. 1776; married Oct. 31. 1763, Susan, daughter of Conway Blennerhasset, Esq. of Castle Conway, county Kerry, and had issue by her (who died Dec. 13. 1819), five sons and five daughters; viz. 1st, John, Lieutenant colonel in the army, died June 4. 1813, unmarried, from excessive fatigue during the campaign in Spain: 2d. Thomas, in Holy Orders: 3d. Michael, Captain, R. N., died July 22. 1813: 4th. Gerald, Lieutenant-colonel in the army: 5th. Almericus, Lieut. R. N., died Nov. 27. 1814: 6th. Martha, married June 1. 1792, to Andrew Agnew, Esq. who died in the lifetime of his father Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., of Lochnew Castle, county Wigtown: 7th. Elizabeth, married

VOL. VII.

Nov. 7. 1799, to Charles Dashwood, Esq. Captain R. N.: 8th. Susan, died Oct. 18. 1813: 9th. Anne: 10th. Mary, married Sept. 15. 1814, to William Beamish, Esq. county Cork. His Lordship is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas De Courcy, now 27th Lord Kingsale, &c. The privilege enjoyed by this truly ancient and noble family of wearing the hat in the royal presence is well known; it was granted to their ancestor John De Courcy, Earl of Ulster, in Ireland, and Baron of Stoke Courcy, in England, by King John.

KIPLING, Rev. Dr. After a lingering illness, the Very Rev. Thomas Kipling, D.D. Dean of Peterborough, Rector of Holme, and Vicar of Holme, in Spalding Moor, Yorkshire. He was of St. John's Collège, Cambridge; B. A. 1768, M. A. 1771, B. D. 1779, D. D. 1784; and was elected Deputy Regius Professor of Divinity. In 1795, he rendered himself obnoxious to an independent party in the University, by accepting the office of promoter or prosecutor in the case of Mr. W. Frend, Fellow of Jesus College, against whom it was resolved to proceed judicially for his attack upon certain tenets of the established church. The expulsion of that gentleman brought upon the deputy professor much severity of criticism, especially from Dr. Edwards, who took occasion, when his Codex of Beza came out, to impugn both the preface and the editor. Dr. Kipling was justly charged with ignorance and want of fidelity, and the edition disappointed his best friends. As a reward for his political services, and as some consolation for the mortifications which he had experienced, Dr. Kipling was made Dean of Peterborough. — His works were, "The Elementary Parts of Dr. Smith's Complete System of Optics," 1778, 4to.; "Codex Theodori Bezae Cantabrigiensis, Evangelia et Apostolorum Acta complectens, Quadratis Literis Græco-Latinis," 1793, 2 vols. folio; "The Articles of the Church of England proved not to be Calvinistic," 1802, 8vo. This pamphlet having been remarked on by a writer under the signature of Academicus, drew forth a defence by a friend to Dr. Kipling, supposed to be the Dr. himself; "Certain Accusations brought lately by the Irish Papists, against British and Irish Protestants, examined," 1819.

KUYRETT, Charles, Esq. lately,

G G

in Blandford-street, Pall Mall, aged 70, after a protracted illness. He was long known in the musical world, and his high professional talents procured him the patronage of many distinguished personages. The companionable qualities of the late Mr. K. rendered him an acceptable guest to many of the nobility, during the musical vacations; and his merits, both in public and private life, will long be remembered and esteemed by a numerous circle of friends.

L.

LE MAITRE, Abbé, died at Shrewsbury, aged 65, much and deservedly lamented. He came to England in the height and frenzy of the French Revolution, where, as he gratefully expressed it, he found a safe and friendly asylum. He gained a comfortable subsistence by teaching the French language; and on the death of the Rev. J. Corne, in 1817, was appointed officiating minister of the Roman Catholic chapel of that place.

LEVESQUE, Mr. Peter, Jan. 21, at Hackney, in his 64th year, where he had retired from the arduous task of Master of the Workhouse of St. Bride's, which place he long filled, much to the satisfaction of the parishioners, and the comfort of the poor, who have lost a friend. Many a shilling has this worthy man given to those who did not come within parochial aid.

LEWIS, Percival, Esq. F.A.S. Sept.—aged 64. He was son of Edward Lewis, Esq. of Downton, co. Radnor, M. P. for the borough of Radnor, and was educated for the bar, became a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and, as Counsel, attended the Welsh Circuits before his marriage with Miss Cray, a lady who brought him a handsome fortune. He then quitted the profession of the Law, and accepted a commission in the North Hants Militia, in which he commanded a company several years; on retiring from the regiment, he sat down at a beautiful cottage near Lymington (now the residence of Sir John P. Dalrymple, Bart.), and here he passed nearly twenty of the latter years of his life, and was in the commission of the peace for Hampshire.

In 1811, he published, "Historical Inquiries concerning Forests and Forest Laws, with Topographical Remarks on

the Ancient and Modern State of the New Forest;" a work which was well received, and of which he was encouraged to undertake a revision for a second edition, having collected materials for that purpose, but his death will probably frustrate the publication.

He was a man of engaging manners, and of a convivial disposition. By his wife, who died some years since, he had five sons, four of whom are now living. He had for some time held the offices of Recorder for St. Alban's, and of Agent for New Brunswick. He was buried at Radnor, on the 5th of October last.

LOVEDEN, Edward L. LL.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Jan. 4, at his seat at Buscot Park, near Tarington, Berks, in the 72d year of his age.

Mr. Loveden was educated at Winchester-school, under Dr. Joseph Warton, for whom he always professed the highest esteem. On the death of his father, when the son was only 19 years of age, though left his own master, and inheriting a handsome estate which descended to him from a maternal uncle, he very properly entered himself a Gentleman Commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, under the tuition of Thomas Warton, B.D. brother of his former master. He brought with him from school a considerable portion of classical literature, in which he always delighted; and the noble library which he has left, attests not only his partiality for books, but his acquaintance with them.

Mr. Loveden was thrice married, but has left no widow. By his first wife, Miss Pryse of Woolwich, of the house of Gogerthan in Cardiganshire, and of which property, with other valuable appendages, she became sole heiress on the death of her only brother, he has left one son; Pryse Pryse, Esq. M. P. for Cardigan, and two daughters, the youngest of whom is unmarried.

Few country gentlemen have performed a more useful or a more honourable part in life than the deceased. He was the founder of Buscot Park, in every sense of the word, and he lived to see it worthy of being the residence of almost any Commoner in England. His improvements, indeed, are so numerous, his application having been so unremitting, that it would occupy by far too large a space to enumerate even the principal of them. Yet he did not confine his attention to his own immediate interest, or that of his family.

He served many years in the militia of his county, and rose, if we mistake not, to be Lieutenant-colonel. He likewise served several parliaments for Abingdon, and afterwards for Shaftesbury, with a degree of independence characteristic of his fortune and his principles. He was also an acting magistrate for Berks, Wilts, and Oxon; and almost every public undertaking was indebted to his purse or his judgment, and frequently to both. He was a principal promoter of the junction of the Thames and Severn; and the Thames Navigation was indebted to him for almost every real improvement in the upper districts, which has been made within a period of fifty years. So much was he attached to the prince of British streams, on whose banks a large portion of his estate lay, that he used to be called, jocularly by his friends, "Old Father Thames," an application which he did not dislike on suitable occasions.

Mr. Loveden was hospitable to a great degree, and his establishment at Buscot Park was on a scale of considerable expence. He delighted in keeping what is called a good house; and not only his friends, but the poor found that it was really and truly what he wished it to be thought. When young, he was remarkably handsome; and to the last, his appearance, his manners, and useful knowledge, always devoted to the best interests of society, caused him to be justly regarded as no common man. His remains are deposited in the family vault in Buscot Church, of which he was patron.

LUDLOW, Abraham, Esq. of Heywood House, in the county of Wilts, July 3, at Rouen, in France, where he was travelling, in his way to Paris, for the benefit of his health. He served the office of High Sheriff for that county in the year 1810; and, for upwards of 20 years, had acted with great ability, uprightness, and fidelity, as one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace. By his death many public institutions have been deprived of a zealous advocate; and the poor of the neighbourhood will have to mourn the loss of a powerful and liberal benefactor. The general benevolence of his character will cause him to be long and sincerely lamented by those who had the happiness to enjoy his friendship and acquaintance. His remains were, on 20th July, deposited in the family vault at Westbury. The corpse was met at War-

minster by numerous relatives and friends, in coaches, and a long train of tenantry in the rear; and about a mile from Westbury, the procession was joined by almost the whole population of the neighbourhood.

M.

MALHAM, Rev. John, lately, aged 75, vicar of Helton, Dorset. He was a native of Craven in Yorkshire, and in 1768 he published several mathematical communications in the Leeds Mercury, at which time he conducted a school. Soon after entering into holy orders, he served a curacy in Northamptonshire. In 1781, he resumed his profession as schoolmaster, and after several changes, settled at Salisbury. In 1801, he was presented to the vicarage of Helton; but he latterly resided in London, and was chiefly employed by the booksellers, engaged in publishing Bibles and other works in weekly numbers. He also published several theological and elementary works; among which are "The Schoolmaster's Complete Companion, and Scholar's Universal Guide to Arithmetic, 1782;" "Two Sermons on National Gratitude;" "the Scarcity of Wheat Considered," 1800; "Lowndes's History of England, brought down to 1812," 12mo; "A new Introduction to Book-keeping," fifth edition; and several smaller works.

MALPASS, Mrs. Sarah; widow, Feb. 12, at her house in Castle-street, Bridgnorth, in the county of Salop, in the 89th year of her age, the only daughter and heiress of Lieut. Col. William Whitmore, by Sarah (Mitchell) his wife, of Cam-hall in that town, where she was born in 1733. Her father lost his life in the memorable battle of Fontenoy in 1745; and her grandfather, Lieut.-Col. George Whitmore, had a command at the battle of Vigo in Spain, in 1719, and died from excessive fatigue immediately after the victory was gained, being the younger brother of Richard Whitmore, of Lower or Nether Houghton, co. Gloucester, Esq. and son of Richard Whitmore, Esq. of that place (by Catharine his wife), younger brother of Sir Thomas Whitmore, of Apley, co. Salop, bart. so created 28th June 1641. During her long protracted life, her health had been generally excellent. Though for several years she had be-

come almost a shadow, yet she enjoyed all her faculties in a wonderful degree, particularly her memory, which was extremely accurate, and did not fail her till within the last six months. Her early connections were with the first families of the neighbourhood, by whom she was highly respected and caressed. She possessed a great fund of local anecdote, and details of interesting circumstances, which occurred in the days of her youth, without number. These she was in the habit of recapitulating with much pleasure and satisfaction to herself and friends. She was considered almost an oracle; by her death her native place is deprived of its principal genealogist, antiquary, and historian; and the poor of an hospitable benefactor, her hand and heart being ever open to the houseless child of want.

MANSFIELD, Right Hon. Sir James, Knt., in Russel-square. Sir James was bred to the bar, and began to practise in the Court of King's Bench. He first distinguished himself as a junior counsel in Mr. Wilkes's contests, which gave him some celebrity. He practised afterwards in Chancery, and there obtained a handsome fortune. He was bred at Cambridge, the members of which university elected him their counsel, an office held by him many years, and returned him in two parliaments as one of their representatives, in which situation he continued until 1782. In that year he was appointed Solicitor-General, but lost both offices at the same time by the powerful influence of Mr. Pitt, who dismissed him to make room for Sir Richard Pepper Arden, as Solicitor-General, and himself and Lord Euston (now Duke of Grafton) stood candidates for Cambridge university against the old members, Lord John Townshend and Mr. Mansfield. Mr. Mansfield continued as King's counsel, but had no other post under government until he was past the age of seventy, when he was called to the degree of Serjeant at Law, and appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; he was at the same time sworn of the Privy Council. At that great age he executed the duties of that high office with considerable ability, and having held it ten years, retired on the usual pension. Sir James enjoyed his faculties to the last, although at the advanced age of eighty-eight. While at the bar he was considered as one of the

soundest lawyers of his day, but not being made a judge till he was superannuated, he disappointed, when on the bench, the expectations of his friends.

MASON, Mr. Miles, April 26, at Newcastle-under-Line, in the 70th year of his age. He was formerly in extensive trade as a chinaman and glass-seller, in Fenchurch-street, to which he had succeeded on the death of Mr. Farrer, whose daughter he had married, and by whom he had several children. Some years since he withdrew from this concern, and engaged in the labours of an extensive pottery at Lane Delph, where he brought the manufactory of the iron-stone china to the highest perfection, as well in the nature of its fabric, as also in the ornamental subjects and its decoration, for which he held an exclusive patent. He also attained considerable eminence in the other multifarious branches of China-ware, for which his establishment became celebrated. He possessed a mind well informed — of much general reading and useful knowledge — of a ready genius and a well-cultivated taste and fertility of invention, so necessary to meet the varying fancy of the public choice in articles of this description. He retired from all business a few years ago, and left it to the care of his sons, who now carry it on.

As a man whom we remember in the earlier years of his life, he possessed a large share of that urbanity of manners which contributes to the harmony of social life, and the blessing of cordial friendship; and no man more deeply felt the important characters of husband, of parent, and of a Christian.

MORRISON, John, Esq. July 19, at Surat, after a short but painful illness, in his 38th year. He was collector and magistrate of that zillah, having filled the situation upwards of seventeen years. By the death of this truly worthy man, his family have sustained an irreparable loss; for in him they possessed all that constitutes the affectionate husband and father—the tried and steady friend. In society, the character of Mr. Morrison was marked by the strictest integrity, and by a peculiar and uniform urbanity of manners, which secured him the confidence and esteem of all who knew him; and the regard in which he was held in his official capacity, amongst all classes of the natives, was affectingly evinced by a general suspension of business, and the

almost incalculable number of persons assembled to pay a last tribute of respect as his remains passed to the grave.

MURRAY, Mr. Charles, late of Covent Garden Theatre, at Edinburgh, aged 67. He was the son of Sir John Murray, Bart. of Broughton, who was secretary to Charles Edward the Pretender, in the rebellion of 1745, and who retired to Cheshunt. Charles, under the immediate guardianship of his father, received an excellent classical education, and was sent to France to perfect himself in the language of that country—a language which he spoke with correctness and fluency. Being designed by his friends for the medical profession, he was placed as a pupil, and having obtained a competent knowledge of pharmacy and surgery, entered into the sea service as a surgeon, in which capacity he made several voyages. Being tired of this service, he formed an engagement with Mr. Tate Wilkinson, and made his first appearance on the stage at York, in 1775, in the character of *Carlos*, in the *Fop's Fortune*, under the assumed name of Mr. Raymer. Thence he went to Norwich, and afterwards to Bath. At the death of the late Mr. Farren, he entered into an engagement with Mr. Harris, at Covent Garden Theatre, where he appeared in 1797, in the part of *Shylock*, in the *Merchant of Venice*. In characters of sensibility and deep pathos, Mr. Murray was unrivalled; and in such parts as *Old Norval*, *Lusignan*, and *Adam*, “we shall never look upon his like again.” Mr. Murray has left a son and a daughter in the profession. The latter (Mrs. Henry Siddons) is highly distinguished as an actress both in tragedy and in genteel comedy, and is the present proprietor of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. Her brother, Mr. William Murray, the acting manager of the same respectable theatre, is also a great favourite in that metropolis.

MUTER, Dr. This venerable clergyman had reached his 86th year, and though not free from the infirmities of age, his death was both sudden and unexpected. Till he was struck down with that disease which carried him off, after three days' illness, he enjoyed a state of uninterrupted good health, and displayed all the innocent gaiety and vivacity of youth. Though his death, therefore, was an event naturally to be expected, it was not the less lamented when it came. It has filled with sorrow

every family of his flock, and has left an impression upon the hearts of many that will never be effaced. The whole parish have gone into mourning; and at his funeral sermon, which was delivered with much feeling and effect by the Rev. Thomas Brown, of Tongland, there were few that did not mourn the loss of their pastor with tears, as they would have mourned the loss of a father.

This excellent and faithful minister, indeed, was well entitled to every expression of his people's regard. His intellectual powers were of the first order—a quick apprehension—a lively imagination—and a clear understanding, which he had cultivated with the greatest care. His mind was stored with classical literature, and was, at one time, well acquainted with most of the branches of general science. Under Adam Smith and Principal Leechman, of Glasgow, with whom he lived on terms of the greatest intimacy, he imbibed that love of letters which never forsook him, and acquired that correctness and delicacy of taste, for which he was so highly distinguished among his contemporaries. It was his general eminence that recommended him to the charge which he filled for nearly half a century, with so much honour to himself and profit to his flock. The choice did honour to those by whom it was made. Dr. Muter possessed both the talents and attainments that enter into the composition of an accomplished preacher. He was both learned and eloquent. His mind was rather of a practical than speculative cast, which always led him directly to his object; and his sermons which were pious, and his views of religious doctrine which were liberal and rational, were expressed with a vigour and brevity worthy of the decision and boldness with which they were formed. The subjects of his sermons were happily chosen, and treated with great simplicity and elegance. His style was chaste, nervous, and sometimes even sublime, and was set off by a manner that was grave, just, and animated, while nothing could be more solemn and impressive than his public devotion. His person was still handsome, and his countenance remarkably fine; and while recollecting the purity of his life, and listening to his broken voice from the pulpit, and beholding the light shining upon his silvery locks, there was before you a man of God, whose image reminded you of the finest

pictures that have been drawn of antient patriarchs, prophets, and evangelists.

But besides the talents and attainments that rendered him a powerful and impressive preacher, Dr. Muter possessed other endowments that still more endeared him to his flock. To the greatest purity of life, and most polished manners, he added a gaiety and benignity of heart, a cheerfulness of disposition, and a playfulness and vivacity of mind, peculiar to himself. With the strictest notions of clerical propriety, from which he never departed, he was the life and soul of every party into which he entered. The young and the old were equally delighted with his society; the one suffering no restraint, and the other experiencing an additional flow of spirits in his presence. I have heard one who knew him well, and could appreciate his worth, observe, that his approach was felt as the presence of a sun-beam, which never failed to light up the countenances and cheer the hearts of those that beheld him.

Those qualities that excited admiration and procured esteem, were adorned by virtues which commanded respect and veneration. There was an honesty and candour about Dr. Muter which marked the uprightness of his heart, and the firmness of his mind. No man was ever more free from duplicity and insincerity, or held in greater scorn all that was mean, base, or dishonourable. Whatever he thought, he boldly avowed, while nothing could tempt him to speak or act in opposition to his own sentiments. He possessed an undaunted fortitude and manly courage, which no change of circumstances could shake or subdue. He was polite to every one, and was ever ready to give honour where honour was due; yet neither the smiles of rank, nor the frowns of power, could bend him to compromise his duty, to sacrifice the dictates of his conscience, to lower the native independence of his character, or forget what was due to the dignity of his order. What was said of Knox, may be truly applied to him—that he never feared the face of man. “Even by his greatest opponents,” said the preacher, “his name was always coupled with whatever was manly, upright, and honourable: and will be deservedly revered wherever it was known, long after the present generation passes away, for the memory of the righteous shall not perish.”

These sentiments are not the senti-

ments of an individual only, but of the whole people. The magistrates and council have offered a tribute to his memory, honourable alike to him who called it forth, and to those by whom it was so gratefully and gracefully paid. They have entered on their record the high sense they have ever entertained of his long and faithful services as a minister of the gospel; and in offering to the family their sincere sympathy and condolence, they express how deeply they join in regretting the loss of him, whose counsels directed, and whose mature wisdom guided their steps: and—while in the long measure of his days was exhibited that cheerfulness, that benignity and contentment, which habits of piety and virtue alone can produce, and render the evening of life, calm and serene,—in his death, full of years and honours, he has left an example for the living to follow, that the close of their days may be equally honoured, and their death, like his, the entrance upon that felicity, which during half a century, it was his most anxious desire to impress upon the minds of his flock, as the reward of a well spent life.

N.

NEAVE, Mrs. Catherine, May 3, in Weymouth-street, the wife of John Neave, Esq. late of Benares, who for a protracted period supported the severest sufferings, with unshaken fortitude, and a calm resignation to the will of Heaven. Her strong understanding, honourable principles, and correctness of conduct, endeared her to the circle within which she moved, and in private life a heavier loss has seldom been sustained.

NOBLE, Rev. Samuel George, June 2, aged 55. He was Rector of Frowlesworth, co. Leicester, to which he was presented, on his own nomination, Dec. 19. 1790. The Rectory has belonged to the Noble family nearly 150 years. Mr. Noble was of Sidney College, Cambridge, A. B. 1789.

NOEL, Hon. Judith Lady, Jan. 28, at Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire, aged 70. She was the eldest daughter of Edward first Viscount Wentworth, and was married Jan. 9. 1777, to Sir Ralph Milbanke, bart. On the death of her brother Thomas, the last Viscount Wentworth, Sir Ralph Milbanke took his lady's name of Noel. She had issue only one daughter, the present Lady Byron.

O.

O'BIERNE, Dr. T. L. Bishop of Meath. In Ireland, aged 74.

This celebrated divine was born in the county of Longford, in Ireland, about the year 1748. Being of a Catholic family, his father, who was a farmer, sent him, with his brother John, to St. Omer's, with a view to the priesthood. The latter complied with his father's wishes; but Thomas, having taken the liberty of investigating the grounds of his religion, saw reasons enough for renouncing the creed in which he had been bred, in favour of that of the Established Church. He also entered into orders in that communion; and, it is a singular fact, that the two brothers officiated, after a lapse of years, in the same diocese, the one as a zealous parish priest of the Romish persuasion, and the other a prelate of the Protestant establishment. Mr. O'Bierne, of whom we are now speaking, became, at the commencement of the American war, Chaplain in the fleet under Lord Howe, with whom he was a great favourite, as well as with his brother the General. The calamitous fire at New York in 1776, gave him an opportunity of displaying the doctrines of Christianity in the most consolatory manner, having been appointed to preach at St. Paul's Church, the only one in New York which had been preserved from the flames. This discourse was very highly and justly praised. On his return from America, when the conduct of Lord Howe and his brother Sir William Howe, became the subject of general animadversion and parliamentary inquiry, Dr. O'Bierne published a pamphlet in vindication of them. About this time, also, to recommend himself more effectually to the Opposition, he wrote a spirited pamphlet in their favour, called, "The Gleam of Comfort," which possessed much merit. His connexion with the Howes introduced him to the late Duke of Portland, whom he accompanied as private secretary to Ireland, in 1782. On that occasion, however, Dr. O'Bierne obtained no preferment; but the year following his patron presented him to two valuable livings in Northumberland and Cumberland. When Earl Fitzwilliam went to Ireland he took the Doctor with him as his first Chaplain;

soon after which he was promoted to the bishoprick of Ossory, from which, on the death of Dr. Maxwell, he was translated to the see of Meath. When Earl Fitzwilliam was removed from office, Bishop O'Bierne stood forward in the Irish House of Peers in his defence. His speech on that occasion was highly applauded. The bishop was distinguished as a political writer of great eminence, and it is but justice to say, that his conduct as a prelate was both liberal and exemplary. His first charge, as bishop of Ossory, is perhaps unexampled in point of pastoral simplicity and apostolic doctrine. He candidly admitted the obscurity of his birth, and made a solemn declaration, that, in the ecclesiastical promotions which were at his disposal, he should be influenced by the merits of the candidates only. He instituted monthly lectures, on topics of religious controversy and subjects selected from the History of the Church, while chapters from the New Testament were occasionally translated, and the most approved commentators and expositors were carefully consulted. It was not uncommon during these lectures, to see them attended by clergymen, from a distance of twenty or thirty miles, who probably had not, for twenty or thirty years, looked into the original text. But while he exacted a punctual attention to duties peculiarly necessary in a country where the sophistry of the Church of Rome was either thought unworthy of the honour of a contest, or was allowed to triumph, without opposition, over the blind credulity of her disciples, and the frequent ignorance of her opponents, he constantly distinguished himself by his attention to the interests of the clergy under his jurisdiction. His house and table were always open to them, particularly to those of the inferior order; and he was never reproached with neglecting any opportunity to reward the claims of merit, however destitute of recommendation.

As a preacher, Dr. O'Bierne ranked in the first class. His sermons seldom related to the thorny points of controversial theology, which are more calculated to confound than to enlighten. He was generally satisfied with expatiating on the grand and essential doctrines of Christianity, and his diction was perspicuous, animated, and nervous. He was occasionally sublime, frequently pathetic, and always intel-

ligible to his auditors. Though gifted with considerable powers of imagination, he studiously checked them, when they seemed to interfere in the pure fervency of devotion. He appeared to have made it his great object,

“ To discipline his fancy, to command
The heart; and, by familiar accents,
move
The Christian soul.” —

The conduct of his Lordship, in private life, was ever distinguished for that liberality of heart and urbanity of manners which evince a just knowledge of the duties of society. Several of his sermons have been published.

His person was of the middle size, and slight. His face was thin, and expressive of the qualities which formed his character.

His publications, with and without his name, are as follow :

“ The Crucifixion, a Poem,” 1776, 4to. — “ The Generous Impostor, a Comedy,” 1780, 8vo. — Series of Essays in a Daily Newspaper, under the signature of a Country Gentleman, 1780 — “ A short History of the last Session of Parliament, anonymous,” 8vo. — “ Considerations on the late Disturbances, by a Consistent Whig,” 1781, 8vo. — “ Considerations on the on the Principles of Naval Discipline and Courts Martial,” 1781, 8vo. — “ The Ways of God to be vindicated only by the Word of God, a sermon, 1804, 8vo. — “ A Charge delivered to the Clergy of his Diocese,” 1805, 8vo. — “ A Sermon preached in the parish Church of Kells, Dec. 5, 1805.” — “ A Sermon preached in the Chapel of the Magdalen Hospital, April 23, 1807,” 8vo. — “ Sermons on important Subjects, with Charges,” 1813, 8vo.

OLDHAM, James Oldham, Esq. June 29, in Montague-place, Russell-square, in his 71st year, the eminent ironmonger of Holborn. Mr. Oldham had been an active Magistrate for Middlesex for many years, and also had filled the office of High Sheriff for Buckinghamshire some years since. The occasion of his being so well known was his immense wealth (400,000*l.*), and the conspicuous situation which he filled as executor of Selina Countess of Huntingdon, who entrusted to his charge the superintendance of all the chapels in her connexion, as also of the College at Cheshunt, where the ministers who officiate

at those chapels receive their education; and where his remains have been interred.

ORFORD, Horatio Walpole, Earl of, in Cavendish-square. He was descended from Horace Walpole, (the brother of the celebrated Sir Robert Walpole,) who, in 1757, was created Baron Walpole of Wolterton. The late lord was born in 1761, his father, the second Lord Walpole, having married Rachael, daughter of William Duke of Devonshire. He married, 1783, a Miss Churchill, daughter of Charles Churchill, by whom he has children. His lordship, before his father's death, sat several parliaments for Lynn in Norfolk, a borough which Sir Robert Walpole represented, and which has since shown a strong attachment to the Walpole family. While in the House of Commons, the then Colonel Walpole voted very steadily with the opposition. On his father's death he was introduced, and took his seat in the House of Lords, and there seems to have changed his political conduct. The earldom of Orford bestowed on Sir Robert Walpole, in 1742, becoming extinct by the death of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, in 1796, Lord Walpole became desirous to obtain that title which, in 1806, was bestowed on him. He afterwards voted with administration, and was further recompensed by the nomination of his son, Lord Walpole, to two or three diplomatic stations.

P.

PEGGE, Sir Christopher, M.D. lately at Oxford, an eminent physician, grandson of Dr. Pegge, the antiquarian, and son of Samuel Pegge, Esq. the author of “ Curalia,” and “ Anecdotes of the English Language.” He entered a commoner at Christ-church, Oxford, in 1782, where he took the degree of A.B., was elected fellow of Oriel in 1788, took the degrees of M.A. and M.B. in the following year; returned to Christ-church in 1790, and was appointed Dr. Lee's lecturer of anatomy, in which capacity he delivered two courses of lectures every year. In 1790 he was also elected one of the physicians of the Radcliffe Infirmary, a situation which he retained more than twenty years. He commenced the practice of medicine at Oxford, in 1789, took his doctor's

degree in 1792, and, for seventeen years, enjoyed there a large share of professional reputation. In 1816, however, repeated attacks of an asthmatic affection obliged him to remove to London. He succeeded Dr. Vivian, as regius professor of medicine, in 1801. Sir C. Pegge was not only a skilful physician, but also a man of a classical taste.

PROCTOR, Rev. Payler Matthew, A. M. May 8, at Gloucester, aged 52. He was vicar of Newland, and incumbent of Christ Church in his Majesty's Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester.

Mr. Proctor was of Bene't College, where he took the degrees of B. A. 1790; M. A. 1793. He was presented to the vicarage of Newland by the Bishop of Landaff in 1803; and was, in the hand of Providence, the instrument of much good. The parish of Newland lies adjacent to the Forest of Dean, which contains 22,000 acres, and is inhabited by poor miners and colliers; who, as the Forest is extra-parochial, had no claim on the service of any clergyman, and in consequence were grossly ignorant. The church of Newland, of which Mr. Proctor was vicar, having been considered as the parish-church of the Forest, for marriages, baptisms, and burials, he was frequently called upon to visit the sick. This led him to a knowledge of the state of their morals and religious views. Moved by compassion to their ignorance. Mr. P. began in 1804 his great work of moralizing the part of the Forest*, adjacent to him; and by the aid of public subscriptions, was enabled in June 1812 to lay the foundation-stone of a building, to be appropriated for six days in the week to the education of children, and for Divine worship on the Sabbath-day. This chapel was consecrated July 17, 1816, by the Bishop of Gloucester, and the name of Christ Church was given to the chapel.

* In this labour of love Mr. Proctor was afterwards joined by the Rev. Henry Berkin, curate of Michel Dean, who raised a subscription, by which a new church, called the Holy Trinity, situated at Quarry Hill, was built, and consecrated June 26, 1817, by the Bishop of the diocese.

The funeral took place at Newland on Monday the 13th May, at which the whole of the neighbourhood, including all ranks and classes, were present. All the families residing on that side the Forest of Dean thronged the church and church-yard; the children of the Forest School, which this good man had founded, were ranged round the grave. Never did the death of a revered minister excite more unfeigned sorrow; all were in tears, and the loud sobs of the assembled multitude were heard on every side; — their numbers have been rated as high as 2000. The church was full, though very large and capacious, and the church-yard was also filled with mourners. The scene was awfully impressive and affecting. — There is no heart so hard, no bosom so cold, that could have contemplated the solemn spectacle, where such natural affection between the flock and their shepherd was evinced (at a time too when flattery could no longer be suspected), without indulging and participating in the general sorrow. The silent but painful testimony of their tears and sighs bore record of his unwearied attention to their heavenly interests, and his compassionate sympathy in their worldly cares. He was wept and mourned as their father, brother, and spiritual guide.

The parishioners have proposed to erect a monument to his memory in Newland church, as a tribute of their esteem and respect. But Christ church in the Forest of Dean will remain for ages a lasting monument of the pious worth and religious zeal of its benevolent and truly Christian founder. It gives us great pleasure to find that the Rev. Mr. Crossman has been elected by the trustees to succeed the deceased in his apostolic labours in the Forest, and more particularly as it was his dying request.

Q.

QUILLINAN, Mrs., June 24. In her 28th year, at the Ivy Cottage, Rydal, Westmorland, Jemima-Anne-Deborah, wife of Edward Quillinan, Esq. and second daughter of Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. Her death was occasioned by the melancholy acci-

dent of her clothes having caught fire, from the effects of which, though her sufferings were most severe, no fatal result was anticipated by her medical attendants. But her frame had already been so much weakened by long illness, that, after lingering for a fortnight, she sunk under pain and exhaustion, while her friends were anxiously but confidently looking for her recovery. It is a common delusion of regret to exaggerate the value of what is lost, but the merit of this lady cannot be overrated. She possessed the advantages of birth and beauty without any alloy of vanity or affectation: and if she had that becoming pride which shrinks from vulgarity without the wish to give offence, she was never ambitious of putting herself forward for display among the gay or ostentatious of her sex in that sphere of life in which she had been educated. The occupations and the pleasures of home were enough to satisfy her pure and gentle mind; and the duties of a wife and mother to draw out all the fine qualities of a heart most tenderly affectionate. Of the sweetness and delicacy of her disposition, unnumbered instances must occur to all who knew her; and, though of a nature sensitive in the extreme, it may be truly said, that her voice was never heard but in meekness, and that her face was never seen in unkindness. She endured sickness and sorrow with the serenity of a martyr, or, if a syllable of complaint escaped her lips, it was not for her own sufferings, but for the anguish which she saw they caused in those who loved and pitied her. But for them, and for two infant children, too young to understand their loss, the idea of a death so untimely could not disturb her.

"Spotless without, and innocent within,
She fear'd no danger, for she knew no sin."

"So unaffected, so composed a mind,
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refin'd,
Heav'n as its purest gold with tortures tried,
The Saint sustain'd it, but the Woman died."

R.

RAPP, Count, the celebrated, at Paris, one of the military chiefs of the age of Napoleon. He commanded the French auxiliary troops in Switzerland, in 1801: was afterwards one of Napoleon's aid-de-camps; and in the great picture of the battle of Marengo, is the

officer approaching Napoleon, with his hat off. After the disastrous Russian campaign, he commanded in Dantzic, and defended that city during many months, till the garrison was reduced from 30,000 to 5,000, by a pestilence which raged within its walls.

REID, Dr. John, July 2, of Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, late Senior Physician to the Finsbury Dispensary. This respectable and ingenious practitioner was a native of Leicester, where his family have long been settled in repute. He was, we believe, intended for the ministry among the protestant dissenters, but an inclination to the study of medicine overruled that intention, and, with the particular encouragement of the late Dr. Pulteney, he pursued that object with great diligence and advantage at Edinburgh. On taking his degree, he settled in London, and obtained the appointment of Physician to the Finsbury Dispensary, a very honorable but laborious situation, which he resigned after holding it for several years. Dr. Reid was well known as a popular lecturer on the theory and practice of medicine; and also as the reporter of the state of diseases in the Monthly Magazine, which department he undertook after it had been conducted through three or four volumes by Dr. Willan. Besides these reports, which would make an interesting volume if collected and enlarged, the Doctor printed, "An Account of the Savage Youth of Arveyron, translated from the French," 12mo. 1801. "A Treatise on the Origin, Progress, and Treatment of Consumption," 8vo. 1806.

RIGBY, Dr. a very eminent physician, whose long life of exertion, scarcely chequered by disease, was closed by an indisposition of eight days, during which the public feeling was painfully excited, and the utmost anxiety evinced about every symptom that affected so valuable a man. He was in his 74th year, and since 1762 had spent his time in Norwich, in learning and practising his profession. By assiduity and rare abilities, he raised himself to the highest reputation, and no man out of the metropolis ever held the confidence of a larger district of country. But his professional attainments were not the only great parts of his character. After being presented with the freedom of the city, he was elected alderman. He served the

office of mayor in 1805; and was during sixteen years indefatigable in attending all public meetings, directing the management of the poor, exposing abuses, and watching over the prosperity and comfort of his fellow-citizens. In politics he took, on all important occasions, a decided part, and maintained the noble and liberal principles which he had imbibed in his earlier years. Dr. R. was deeply versed in the literature of his day, and possessed of almost every branch of science, particularly botany and natural history. He was a fellow of the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies, a member of the Corporation of Surgeons, and the Medical Society of London; an honorary member of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture; and was attached to many other institutions both foreign and domestic. His philanthropy led him to set on foot, in the year 1786, a Benevolent Medical Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men in the County, of which he was treasurer until his death. Requiring no other relaxation than a change of employment, he spent his hours of retirement in attending to improvements in agriculture, in which he was distinguished. His facility in writing was extraordinary; and various works will leave proofs of his genius, experience, and industry. In private life, the Doctor was equally great and singular. A numerous list of relatives and descendants for four generations remain to lament his loss; and if the close of his good life was embittered by any feeling, or the calmness with which he resigned himself to his sensibly approaching end for a moment disturbed, it was by the reflection that an amiable widow with eight children would survive to need his guidance and protection.

RILAND, Rev. John, A. M. — March 13, at the Rectory House, Sutton Colefield, Warwickshire, in his 86th year. He had been 52 years rector of that place.

Though a deference for what we know would have been the wish of this truly venerable man, will restrain the full expression of our judgment and feelings on this occasion, we cannot withhold our just tribute from departed worth, and of such distinguished eminence, from a character so well known, and whose virtues and labours as a

Christian minister, have, for nearly half a century, been so extensively useful; and so highly appreciated, in that town and neighbourhood. It has been permitted but to few to live and to labour so long, and throughout a life lengthened beyond the ordinary days of man, to fulfil their ministerial course with a simplicity and integrity of character more transparent—with a benevolence more disinterested and enlarged—or with a purer, more ardent and active zeal for the glory of God. Long, very long, will his memory be cherished and blessed by the many who have profited by his labours—who were his “hope and joy” here, and will be his “crown of rejoicing in the day of the Lord Jesus!”

RING, John, Esq., in Hanover-street, Hanover-square. He was an eminent surgeon, and had been a pupil of the late celebrated surgeon, Percival Pott, Esq. and when he had completed his education, settled in business. He resided and practised with considerable reputation and success, in New-street, Swallow-street, till obliged to remove to make room for the new-street, now called Regent-street. Mr. Ring was a member of the College of Surgeons, and member of the Medical Societies of London and Paris. He was, from the first, a warm advocate for the vaccine inoculation, and has published several works on that subject; as a Treatise on the Cow Pox, containing the History of Vaccine Inoculation, 2 parts, 1801-3; and Answers to Mr. Goldson, Dr. Moseley, and Mr. Birch, who violently attacked the vaccine practice. His first work was “Reflections on the Surgeons till 1790.” He has also published on other subjects,—as a translation of Dr. Geddes’s Ode to Peace, and a translation of Mr. Anstey’s Ode to Dr. Jenner.

ROUGHSEGE, Major Edward, January 13, in the East Indies, at Soanpore, sixty miles south of Sumblepore, of a fever, which had harassed him above three months. He belonged to the 26th regiment Native Infantry, Commander of the Ramghur Battalion, and Political Agent to the Governor-General. He was the son of the Rev. R. H. Roughsedge of Liverpool.

Raised when a very young man to the command of an important corps, and placed in a very responsible and confidential situation, frequently calling for the exercise of extensive civil as

well as military powers, he invariably conducted himself with wisdom, probity, and humanity. In a long course of years, and amidst various clashing interests, and open and concealed enmities, he managed the affairs of the numerous small principalities on the south-west frontier with approved integrity and judgment; and in the settlement of all their disputes, whether arising among themselves, or with the government, evinced a sound discretion, great personal purity, and the most even-handed justice. His affability with the natives, both high and low, his thorough knowledge of their customs and language, his undeviating kindness of feeling and attention to their prejudices, wishes, and interests, had gained him such an ascendancy over them, that his name was a pass-word for every thing just and honourable, and his order ranged undisputed over a tract of country extending several hundred miles, and comprising many different tribes and classes of men. In 1813, when the provinces were threatened with an invasion by the Pindarees, he was trusted with the important post of defending the frontier between the Soane and Cuttack; and, about three years ago, the unlimited confidence which government had long reposed in him was crowned, and the importance of his situation enhanced, by his nomination as Political Agent: an appointment, the duties of which he had long virtually exercised.

As a soldier, Major Roughsedge had frequent opportunities of showing that he combined all the principal virtues of military life—daring courage, intrepidity, utter carelessness of self, kind consideration for his officers and men, protection of his friends, and clemency to his enemies. He successively subdued various refractory chiefs without cruelty or oppression; and on every occasion showed the utmost desire to avoid hostilities and spare blood.

In private life, Major Roughsedge was not less estimable. His unsparing hospitality has been experienced, at one time or other, by half of his brother officers, and was, indeed, proverbial through out India. To the officers of his corps he so demeaned himself, that he was held by them in the light of an elder brother, rather than of a master and superior.

RUSSELL, Matthew, Esq. of Brancepeth Castle, in the county of Durham, late M. P. for the borough of Saltash. In Bond-street, aged 57. This gen-

tleman began life in a very humble sphere, but by industry, prudence, and fortunate speculations in coal mines, he became possessed of a very large fortune, so as to enable him to purchase the fine estates and seats of Brancepeth Hall and Hardwicke Castle, in the county of Durham; and Baysdale Abbey, in Yorkshire. He married the daughter of George Torayson, Esq. by whom he had a son and daughter. As his wealth increased he became desirous of moving in public life, and presented himself a candidate for a disputed borough in Cornwall, in which, after a warm contest, he succeeded.

S.

SASTRES, Francisco, Esq. Consul General from the King of Naples, April 17, in Upper Seymour-street. At his first arrival in this country, Mr. Sastres distinguished himself as an able translator of the Italian language; and in that capacity was honoured by the friendly patronage of Dr. Johnson, whom he frequently visited in Bolt Court, and by whom he was nominated a member of the Conversation Club, which was formed in Essex-street, under the immediate superintendance of that great Moralist (see Vol. LV, pp. 8, 99); and by whom Mr. Sastres was recollected in his last will by a legacy of 5*l*. "to be laid out in books of piety for his own use." Mr. Sastres attended the Doctor's funeral; as did the writer of the present article; now, alas! nearly the last survivor of those who had the happiness of enjoying the enlightening and instructive conversation of Dr. Johnson in the Symposium of Essex-street.

Mr. Sastres was for many years an active promoter of the Literary Fund; and his death is thus alluded to in the Report of the Registrars of that Society, read at its late anniversary.

"Of the third literary foreigner, who, within the period over which our retrospect is thrown, has been consigned by calamity to our relief, we find it more difficult to speak; for with him recollections are associated in our minds to awaken our personal sensibility, and to disturb the even tenor of our narration. During many years he participated in our honourable labours, and gave many a feeling and judicious vote for the tempering of that bitter cup, which he then little thought that he should himself be destined to drain even to its

dregs. He long formed a part of the diplomacy of Italy, and long supported in the community of Britain, the proprieties of his delegated rank. But, amid the revolutions and disasters of his devoted country, his income sunk suddenly beneath his feet; and our inquiry found him (for he had retired from us, and his distress was proudly dumb) in destitution and the wretchedness of want. Need we say that we received him, into our fostering care; and if we could not fill his pillow with down, that we softened it under his dying head."

SAXE-GOTHA, Duke of. Lately, aged 50, his serene highness, Augustus, reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha and Altenburg. Although not called upon to act a brilliant part in European politics, his decease will be most sincerely regretted, and his loss severely lamented by all classes of his subjects. He succeeded, in 1804, his father, Ernest II. Being well aware, that, by entering into the military service of any great potentate, he might, in case of war, involve his own subjects in misfortune, he did not, like most of his contemporary princes, enter into the service of Austria or Prussia; in consequence of which, when Bonaparte overran Germany, the territory of Saxe-Gotha was in part exempted from the many evils which befel other principalities. The duke was in true heart a Saxon. He lived in intimacy and friendship with the revered King of Saxony, and always inveighed with manly reprobation against the spoliation and injustice which distracted the German states. The duke was distinguished by his urbanity, and splendid hospitality towards strangers. He constantly resided in his dominions, and his main study was in promoting the comforts and happiness of all his subjects. He was equally well versed in the language and literature of Germany and France, in both of which he expressed himself with elegance and originality. His literary productions, though somewhat eccentric, bear evident traits of genius and philanthropy. He was twice married; but, having left no issue, he is succeeded in his titles by his only brother Frederick IV. who is unmarried; and, in case of his demise without heirs, the territory will be divided between the Dukes of Saxe-Meningen, Hildburghausen, and Coburg Saalfeld, being the remaining descendants of Ernest the Pious, who

died in 1675, and left his dominions to his seven sons.

SCOTT, Dr. Helenus, M. D. during a voyage to New South Wales, lately in the service of the Honourable East India Company, and first member of the Medical Board at Bombay. Dr. Scott entered the India Company's service, on the Bombay establishment, in 1782, and retired to this country about ten years ago, having acquired a competent fortune, after active and meritorious services of thirty years. He was a native of Dundee in Scotland, and received his medical education at the university of Edinburgh. He corresponded with the late president of the Royal Society; and with that ardent and indefatigable fellow-labourer in the field of science, the late Dr. Beddoes of Bristol. Dr. Scott was the author of several communications on medical and physical subjects, which afford abundant proofs of his attainments in various departments of science, particularly in chemistry, in the pursuit of which he acquired no ordinary reputation. As a physician, likewise, his authority was highly estimated, not only on the western side of the Indian Peninsula, but throughout the whole of British India. In Britain, he was more particularly known as the author of the practice of extensively exhibiting, both internally and externally, the nitric and nitromuriatic acids, and other analogous agents, in syphilitic, hepatic, and other maladies, from the use of which remedies pathology and therapeutics have derived important advantages; since, in administering this new class of medicines, considerable new light has been thrown upon their nature, particularly upon the various forms and modifications of syphilis, and pseudo-syphilis.

SCOTT, Mr. J. at Lincoln, aged 77. Though possessed of a handsome property, he kept no servant, nor any companion in his house, except Sancho, his faithful pointer. Notwithstanding certain oddities, he was of a cheerful and friendly disposition, and spent much of his time in convivial parties. Mr. S. was a member of the Witham Lodge, (Free Masons) and had been many years Provincial Grand Architect for this county. He was a worthy character, and his remains were interred with masonic honours, a large number of brethren of Lincoln and the neighbourhood, and a numerous assemblage of other friends attending the funeral.

SMITH, Mr. Harry, March 16, in Heather's-buildings, in the East Pallant, Chichester, aged 84, well known by the appellation of "The 'Squire.'" He was a complete sportsman of the Old School — skilful in the use of the cross and long bows, and at all athletic exercises — an adept at the single stick and quarter-staff, which last he would, till lately, turn with astonishing celerity. A well known fact of his prowess in the last named exercise we subjoin: In 1779, a Sergeant of Elliott's Light Horse being then at Chichester, who was reputed one of the best swordsmen of the day, challenged his sword against "the 'Squire's'" staff, to draw the first blood; many are living who saw the encounter; when, at the expiration of four minutes, "the 'Squire'" gave his adversary the end of his staff in his forehead, which laid him flat on his back, and gained the victory. The staff, which is seven feet ten inches in length, is now preserved, and has thirteen cuts of the sword in it.

SMITH, Thomas, at Cromer, Norfolk, aged 93. He followed his employment as a warrener till within a few days of his death. His brother is now living at Cromer, aged 91; and a sister resides at Boston, aged 97, active and healthy. His wife died about 18 months ago, aged 88; they had lived together 70 years as man and wife, and (as the old men frequently used to say) without ever having a cross word.

SMITH, Thomas, Esq. was a native of Cirencester, and bred to the bar; but from an impediment of speech, did not make a public exercise of his profession. He married early in life the daughter of the late — Chandler, Esq. of Gloucester; and first resided at Padhill, near Minchin Hampton; from whence he removed to Bownhams, in the same vicinity; and lastly, to Easton Gray, near Malmesbury, a seat and manor which he purchased of — Hodges, Esq. of Bath. Here Mr. Smith resided till his decease; and was the Mæcenas of his neighbourhood. He had an excellent judgment, much valuable acquired knowledge, an amiable temper, and a benevolent, useful turn of mind.

To those who knew him, his loss is not the common-place transient regret, which merely jars the feelings, and is then forgotten, but a permanent melancholy, a sensation of a loss not to

be repaired. A well-informed, liberal-minded, country-gentleman, with a fondness for science, brings into estimation judicious modes of thinking in his vicinity, and promotes the improvement of it, while a mere Nimrod or Butterfly only propagates barbarism or dissipation. Such a man, as we have first described, was Mr. Smith: a gentleman and a philosopher in his pleasures and habits; a philanthropist and public spirited individual in his forms of living and acting.

SPARROW, John, Esq. lately, at Bishton-hall, near Wolsley-bridge, aged 85. Mr. Sparrow was bred an attorney and practised many years at Newcastle-under-Lyne. When the Trent and Mersey, otherwise called the Grand Trunk Canal, was projected, Mr. Sparrow was chosen as the clerk to the company, in which situation he acquired a handsome fortune, and which he held nearly half a century. Having married a lady of good fortune, he retired early from the practice of the law, which he resigned to his brother, Mr. John Sparrow. Mr. Sparrow gained the interest of Lord Stafford in the county, and was by his influence appointed receiver general of the salt duties for the county of Stafford, which office he retained many years, until the salt duties were put under the commissioners of excise. Soon after he had discontinued practising as an attorney, he became an active magistrate, was many years ago chosen chairman of the sessions, and filled that office till obliged by infirmities to retire. On this occasion the magistrates, to show a due sense of his conduct, agreed to have his portrait painted for the county hall. Mr. S. had by his wife two daughters, one of whom, who died young, was the first wife of James Macdonald, Esq. M.P. for Calne. The canal which Mr. Sparrow had so great a share in promoting, was formed into shares of 200l. each, which have lately been sold for 1900l. per share. No man, perhaps, had a more extensive knowledge of canals and their separate interests, than Mr. Sparrow, and he was often consulted by persons who were inclined to embark in speculations of that kind.

STEWART, Archbishop. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged 68, the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Dr. W. Stewart, archbishop of Armagh, and primate of Ireland. He was the youngest son of John Earl of Bute.

Dr. Stewart was bred to the church, and entered early into holy orders. He was by his family interest collated to the living of Luton in Bedfordshire, where he continued many years, residing, and attending closely to the duties of his living, nor had he any other emolument, except that of a canon of Windsor, although both his brother, the late Marquis of Bute, and he were in great favour with the king. However, on the translation of Dr. Horsley to the see of Rochester, Dr. Stewart succeeded him at St. David's. He continued bishop of St. David's until the year 1800, when he accepted the archbishopric of Armagh. A residence in Ireland was far from being agreeable to him, yet he gave up much of his time to the duties of his see, and in that station acquired the esteem both of the clergy and laity of the bishopric. Dr. S. has not left behind him any work on literature, and it is said he never published a sermon. He interfered little in politics, but occasionally gave a vote on the popular side. He was a privy counsellor of Great Britain, primate of the illustrious order of St. Patrick, and a trustee of the linen manufactory of Ireland. The death of his grace was occasioned by the following fatal mistake: — "His grace having taking some calomel which was inoperative, and occasioned much pain, a *black* or *scenna draught* was prescribed for the purpose of giving immediate relief. The prescription was sent to be prepared without delay, and as soon as it could be made up it was brought to the house, and a *black draught* was delivered into the bedroom. As no other draught was in thought or expectation, and as a *black draught* was to be immediately taken, the draught, delivered as that prescribed, was immediately administered. It was scarcely swallowed, when it appeared that two phials had been delivered into the house from the apothecary's at the same moment, the one the prescribed medicine, the other a private order of a servant, to be used in an injection. The servant who received them at the door gave the medicine designed for the primate to his fellow-servant, and hastened eagerly up stairs with the other, a *phial of laudanum*, omitting in his hurry to notice the fact of two phials having been received."

STORY, George, Esq. at a very advanced age. This gentleman was bred to the bar, at which he practised

many years without any signal success, and could only obtain the place of commissioner of bankrupts. When Mr. Pitt procured the act for establishing the six police offices, Mr. Story was appointed one of those magistrates, and fixed at the Shadwell office. At this office he preferred officiating, although he constantly resided at the west end of the town. He continued to act until, by his infirmities, he was unable to go such a distance, when he solicited, and, about the time of the removal of the office to Mary-le-bone, obtained a superannuation with the usual income. Mr. Story lately held the place of one of the *tam quam* commissioners of bankrupt.

STRUTT, G. H. Esq. of Milford, Derbyshire, Oct. 1. 1821, at Plymouth, county of Devon. He was eldest son of G. B. Strutt, of Belper, in the latter county, and first cousin of J. Douglas Strutt, whose death we noticed in our last volume. The death of this amiable man in the very prime of life, and amidst every promise of extensive usefulness, may be regarded as a loss to society at large, as well as to the family circle of which he was the delight and the ornament. Gentle and modest in his deportment, affable and courteous in his manners, kind and benevolent in his disposition, he won the regard of all who enjoyed his acquaintance. Possessing a mind alive to the beauties of nature, and to the attractions of the fine arts, his conversation was easy, interesting, and improving. His scientific acquirements, particularly on subjects connected with mechanical philosophy, were highly respectable; and his improvements in the arrangement of the extensive works at Milford and Belper, bear testimony to his skill and genius. In agricultural employments he took a lively interest, and conducted an establishment of this nature on a plan which rendered his farm a just object of admiration, and a model for his neighbourhood. His acquaintance with subjects of political economy was correct and practical; and the benevolence of his character led him so to apply his information as to promote the interests of the numerous work people under his influence. His plans for their welfare were not of a visionary and impracticable nature, but tended at once to inculcate a spirit of industry, cleanliness, and sobriety, and thus to secure the real independence of the poor. In-

stitutions for the diffusion of knowledge among them, had his zealous support and active services, and indeed nothing which concerned this important portion of his fellow-creature's was regarded with indifference by him. Judicious as were the arrangements already carried into practice under his superintendence, he entertained yet more enlarged views for the amelioration of their condition. But his early death has broken off those virtuous purposes of his mind, and bequeathed to his survivor the duty of giving full effect to his benevolent intentions. He bore an anxious and protracted illness with manly and Christian fortitude. For months before his decease, he wished for life only as it might be the means of lengthened usefulness; and even when he deemed his recovery hopeless, and was perfectly resigned to the dispensations of Providence, he still thought it an act of duty to his family, to neglect no means of restoration which the tenderness of friendship suggested might be effectual. Under the full assurance that he could not survive the ensuing winter in England, he purposed to avail himself of the milder climate of the south of Europe, and had reached Plymouth, on his way to Falmouth, with the view of embarking from that port. Soon after his arrival there, the symptoms of his disorder increased, and he resigned his spirit to him who gave it.

SYLVESTER, Sir John, in Bloomsbury-square, aged 76, suddenly, in his bed, during the night. He was many years Common Serjeant and Recorder of London, in which capacities the sternness of his character, and the unyielding prejudices of his education, rendered him one of the most unpopular men of his time. He was the son of a Jew or Portuguese physician, and forced himself into legal practice by assiduously attending the minor courts of the metropolis. His table qualifications led to his promotion in the Corporation of London, at a time when the Common Council were devoted to ministers; and his high Tory principles recommended him afterwards to the Court of Aldermen on the death of Sir John Rose, the previous recorder. His strong dark physiognomy conferred on him the nickname of "*Black Jack*," by which he was generally called at the Old Bailey. His conduct in the affair of Eliza Fenning, and the levity with which he sometimes treated the cases

of the victims of our severe laws, have often been subjects of animadversion; but we live too near his time to enlarge upon them. His chief fault consisted in being in mind and policy full a half century behind the age in which he lived, and in his utter contempt of popular opinion and of all proposed reforms and ameliorations. In private society no man could behave more mildly or courteously, and his manners were so plausible that no recorder of London ever enjoyed more unbounded confidence with successive secretaries of state. His dispatch of *business* on the bench was proverbial, and he *got through* double or treble the number of trials of any of the judges, to the great satisfaction of the sheriffs, whose expences kept pace with the length of the sessions. It however merits notice, that under his administration there were fewer executions than under some previous recorders; and there is reason to believe that his reports were laboriously drawn up, though often governed by private information, on the extent and accuracy of which he much piqued himself. It deserves also to be stated, for the guide of other recorders, that in passing his judgments he never added insult to severity, and never introduced taunting and abusive language while he was abridging life or liberty. Perhaps, after all, the true fault is in the indiscriminating severity of our laws, and in the frightful discretion which they give to judges, who, however amiable and benevolent in private life, become insensibly the creatures of habit and example in the performance of their public duties.

T.

THURSTON, Mr. John, at Holloway, aged 48, one of the most ingenious and tasteful designers of his age, and a man whose modesty retarded his distinction in society. He was a native of Scarborough, but has for many years resided in the vicinity of London, and has been much celebrated for the beauty of his designs in various elegant publications, though his retired habits caused him to be personally unknown beyond the circle of his family and a few friends. A delicate form of body and intense application to his profession, combined to shorten his life, and deprive an orphan family of his further protection and support.

TOWERS, Mrs., at Kendal, wife of Mr. T., surgeon, who most unexpectedly discharged two pistols, one at his wife, and another at himself. Mrs. T. expired in a few minutes, but the ball took a slanting direction on his forehead, and did not produce fatal effects on himself. Mrs. T. had nearly completed the 29th year of her age, and was exemplary in the discharge of every moral and religious duty. The memory of the deceased will be ever held dear by her friends. A coroner's inquest was held in the afternoon of Thursday, which brought in a verdict of "wilful murder;" the wretched culprit to be conveyed to the county goal of Appleby as soon as his wound would admit.

V.

VARLEY, Mr. Samuel, April 18, at his residence in Newman-street, in his 78th year. He was a man of extraordinary talent, very extensive acquirements, and sound judgment. Born in humble life, and brought up at a village in Yorkshire, he there distinguished himself by his scientific pursuits, and was actually driven thence by the vulgar, under the opprobrious character of a conjuror. In London (his retreat) he became a public lecturer on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, in which capacity the clearness and simplicity of his demonstrations gained him the attention of many, who have since moved in the higher walks of science. For many years he was the scientific associate of the late Earl Stanhope, and has through life maintained the deserved character of a philosopher and a christian.

VINCE, Rev. Saml., M. A. F. R. S. and Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy, at Cambridge. He entered at first as a member of Caius College, where, in 1775, he obtained one of Smith's prizes as proficient in mathematics. The same year he took his degree of A. M. and was elected fellow of Sydney Sussex College. He entered into holy orders, and was promoted to the archdeaconry of Bedford. In 1781, he published his first work, "Elements of Conic Sections," and in 1790, "A treatise on Practical Astronomy;" in 1790, "A Plan for a Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy;" in 1795, "The Principles of Fluxions," 2 vols.; and in 1796, "The Principles of Hydrostatics." For some years he

was elected Plumian professor. The lectures comprise mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, astronomy, and electricity. He soon after published a "Complete System of Astronomy," 2 vols., 4to. which has reached to a second edition. The "Principles of Astronomy," 1799: a "Treatise on Trigonometry," 1810, and some small works. He has also contributed many valuable papers to the Philosophical Transactions; and having long been celebrated as an active and intelligent astronomical writer, his loss will be felt in that, as well as the several other departments of literature, which he enriched by his valuable communications.

W.

WATSON, Mr. George, of Nottingham. At Watnall, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. His wife died on the 5th, and was buried on the 7th. On the Sunday following, the bans of marriage between himself and another person were published in Mary's Church; and on the Monday morning he went to Watnall, and died in the evening.

WHATELY, Thomas, was the son of a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Whately, of Derby, who had filled the civic chair of the corporation three successive years with characteristic dignity, urbanity, and reputation. Born of a good family and highly respectable parents, Thomas, the subject of this notice, had received a liberal education; after which, suitably with his inclination, he was apprenticed to the medical profession, and became fellow apprentice with the celebrated author of the "Botanic Garden,"—Dr. Darwin. Naturally attached to studious habits and the pursuits of anatomical and literary information, master Whately cultivated every opportunity for his mental improvement, examined his principles by the nicest scrutiny, and formed his judgment upon the foundation of ocular truth. As he advanced to manhood he progressively enriched his mind, which, as a physiological student, he considered of the first importance to his present and future interests; so zealously, indeed, that his intense application induced a nervous headache, which continued, in modified degrees, to the last moment of his life. Perseverance led him forth into the world, endued with a great store of valuable knowledge. As a botanist, he

was particularly distinguished : he invented an improved plan for the better management and more durable preservation of plants in sand and paper, which met with the sanction and approval of the most eminent votaries of Linnæus, and testimonies of its utility are recorded in the best and latest works on botany and horticulture. Free from the versatile and pre-disposing influence of hospital associates, he passed the several examinations of the colleges, societies, and critical ordeals in Scotland and England with so much advantage, that he gained the countenance and friendship of men of letters and medical fame. Thus honoured, he was encouraged to persevere yet more diligently, and he gleaned the scattered fragments of science like a wise husbandman. London, which has the strongest claims for practice and experience, now began to invite Mr. Whately to exercise his talents in pharmacy and the more scientific branches of physical operations. This apostrophe in his life gave him further chance of acquiring celebrity, and brought his surgical skill into deep and forcible action. The quickness, ease, and certainty of Mr. Whately's performances on his patients, in the most difficult cases, decided his choice of confining himself wholly to surgery. Hence his fame spread widely and justly among the afflicted, and his elevation as a surgeon became maturely and honourably established in the highest circles. As a writer, he was signalized by the several works which issued from his pen, and which are consulted by students on account of their character for practical and experimental utility. They are principally — a work on "Ulcers"—the "Tibia"—"Strictures"—"Polypus," with improved forceps—"Necrosis,"—and some other tracts and papers, periodically inserted in medical publications. Mr. Whately and Sir Everard Home, for some time carried on a paper controversy, which ended by proving that his method of treating strictures caused less pain to the sufferer, and was equally felicitous, perhaps more, in performing speedy and permanent cure, than the noticed baronet's. Mr. W. was a great and constant friend to the poor and afflicted, both with his advice gratuitously and his benefactions. He was the friend of Christianity, and acted up to its dictates by his uniform example and daily walk. He was formerly on the most intimate terms of friendship with the reverend Mr. Newton, with whom he corres-

ponded for many years. He was thrice married, and his seven children and young and amiable widow, who have survived him, were his habitual and indulgent pride. Fond of domestic retirement and the study of phytology, in the cloisters of leaves and beautiful flowers, he avoided the ostentatious glare of the fashionable world ; and latterly led a retired life at Isleworth.

WOOLCOMBE, Dr. May 23, at Plymouth, a gentleman of very antient family in Devonshire. He was originally bred a surgeon, in which capacity he served some time in the Navy, and at Plymouth ; but on taking his degree as a physician, commenced practice in his native county. He was the author of "Remarks of the frequency and fatality of different Diseases," 8vo. 1808.

WOOLLGAR, Thomas, Esq. — Dec. 22, at Lewes in Sussex, many years an inhabitant of that town. He was born in 1761, at Deal, in Kent. His parents, when he was quite an infant, removed to Lewes, in the grammar-school of which town he received his education. He gave early proofs of a great attachment to study, and being naturally of a very strong mind, by his great application and unwearied exertion, he brought to early maturity a correct judgment of uncommon solidity. In antiquarian researches he principally occupied his time, and it will be allowed by all who knew him, that there were none better acquainted with the Ancient and Modern History of this his almost native county, or who have so industriously explored its ancient remains. His collections towards its history, are of the first order, and it is greatly to be lamented that his valuable life was not spared to bring to public view the fruits of his industry and application.

In botanical studies he also took great delight, and with much care collected specimens of all the rare and curious plants in the country round. Indeed, to whatever particular branch of study he bent his attention, in that he excelled. He was constantly consulted by all the literati of his place, his house was the resort of men of science, and none departed who were not pleased with his friendly and kind manner of communicating his advice on every occasion.

About the year 1790, he married a lady of the name of Webb, who died some years since, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter ; they both survive him. He had for the last

two or three years laboured under great bodily disease, but his vigorous mind was active, and possessed all its youthful energy to the last. By this afflicting stroke of providence, his family have to mourn the loss of a parent as tender and affectionate as ever children were blessed with, and his friends and acquaintance as kind and warm-hearted a man as was ever known.

WRIGHT, John Atkins, Esq. March 5, at Crowsley park, Oxfordshire. He was chairman of the quarter sessions for that county, and recorder of the corporation of Henley-upon-Thames. He was a native of Norfolk, and a son of the late Mr. Atkins, of Ketteringham, who possessed a considerable landed estate in that county. In 1802 he was elected M.P. for the city of Oxford with Mr. Burton; and again served with that gentleman in 1806. This parliament sat one session only. In 1807 Mr. Wright declined the fatigue of a canvass, and retired from the contest; Mr. Lockhart was therefore elected without opposition. At the general election in 1812, the citizens of Oxford, as it were with one spirit, solicited Mr. Wright again to offer himself to represent them in parliament; they commenced a spirited canvass, and received such assurances of success, that at the general election he was speedily placed at the head of the poll, and was returned by a triumphant majority; the contest was chiefly with Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Eden (now Lord Auckland); and the former was returned with Mr. Wright. In 1818 he was again returned with General St. John, which made the fourth time of his serving as M.P. for Oxford. In justice to the memory of departed worth, we may safely declare, that during the whole of his parliamentary career he discharged its duties in the most manly, upright, and independent manner, with honour to himself, and to the universal satisfaction of his constituents.

WYVILL, Rev. Christopher. — March 8, at his seat, Burton Hall, near Wensley Dale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in his 83d year. Having attained to this advanced period, his removal from the world is matter of sorrow, rather than surprize, to his friends; who, in the last stage of his useful and benevolent life, when gradually decaying, as an aged tree in the forest, derived from his example a most important and instructive lesson of christian piety, patience, and resignation.

The writer of this article knew him

well, and therefore feels himself not incompetent to bear ample and unequivocal testimony to the distinguished virtue and sterling worth of this friend of his country and of mankind.

The independence of his principles, the calm dignity, the manly simplicity, and consistency of his conduct, the intrepidity and firmness of his mind, together with the probity and purity of his heart, could not be contemplated without improvement. Nor will his bright example be lost to the world—it will continue to shine with unfading lustre on all around—it will “long live in the remembrance of those who knew him”—it will leave a lasting impression on the minds of his much respected and amiable family—of his numerous, friends and of the virtuous and wise in the busy circle of the world. This able and generous advocate of the rights of humanity, eminently distinguished as he was by his love of constitutional liberty, civil and religious, and by his unwearied endeavours to promote the freedom and happiness of the human race, is justly entitled to the designation of a genuine philanthropist, an enlightened and disinterested patriot, a truly upright and honourable man.

In early life, Mr. Wyvill was conspicuous for his ardent zeal in the cause of political and parliamentary reform. As an active member of the Yorkshire Association, instituted about the year 1780, for promoting this great object, he was unanimously chosen secretary to that public-spirited body. At this period, he acted with a band of patriots, illustrious in rank, talents, and virtue. But he was more particularly united by the ties of personal, as well as political, confidence and esteem, as a friend and fellow-labourer, with the virtuous Sir George Saville, whose name, in the annals of Britain, will ever stand high on the scale of inflexible political integrity. Mr. Wyvill was to the last a consistent and strenuous supporter of the principle of reform, although he differed from the reformists of the present day as to the extent and modifications of that principle.

It was the good fortune of this revered and excellent father to live to see his own principles revived, like the phoenix rising from its ashes, in the person of his son, who was chosen one of the representatives for the city of York, in a manner equally honourable to himself and to his constituents; and whose liberal and decided conduct, fortified by paternal counsel and example, has esta-

blished his character as a manly, honest, and independent member of parliament.

Through life, Mr. Wyvill assiduously laboured to maintain the cause of universal toleration. It was his fervent wish to see the rights of conscience extended to persons of all religious opinions; to secure to every man the glorious privilege of worshipping God in the manner most consonant to his own reason and understanding, and most conformably to the laws and institutions of the gospel. In this cause, he manifested the true spirit and magnanimity of the reformers and confessors of ancient times. It was the object nearest his heart to forward every effort towards obtaining relief for the Roman Catholics from all their disabilities and privations. To this purpose he cheerfully devoted his time, his talents, and the ample means with which Providence had blessed him. This absorbed his whole attention, and employed all the powers and energies of his mind; while he spared no labour which might tend

to advance the best interests of that religion "which is pure, peaceable, gentle, full of mercy and of good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy"—that religion of which he was himself at once the ornament and the example. Upon the subject of the Catholic question his correspondence was interesting and extensive amongst those friends who were embarked in the same pursuit.

A man acting like this undaunted champion of christian liberty and truth, under the influence of these ennobling motives, and these enlarged and exalted views, could not fail to attract the esteem and respect even of those who differed from him in opinion. Habitually fraught with the sentiments of an ardent, unaffected, and elevated piety and devotion, his mind sustained the depressions of age, and of declining health, with fortitude, composure, and resignation to the will of God; and the death of this excellent man was correspondent with his life.

END OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME.

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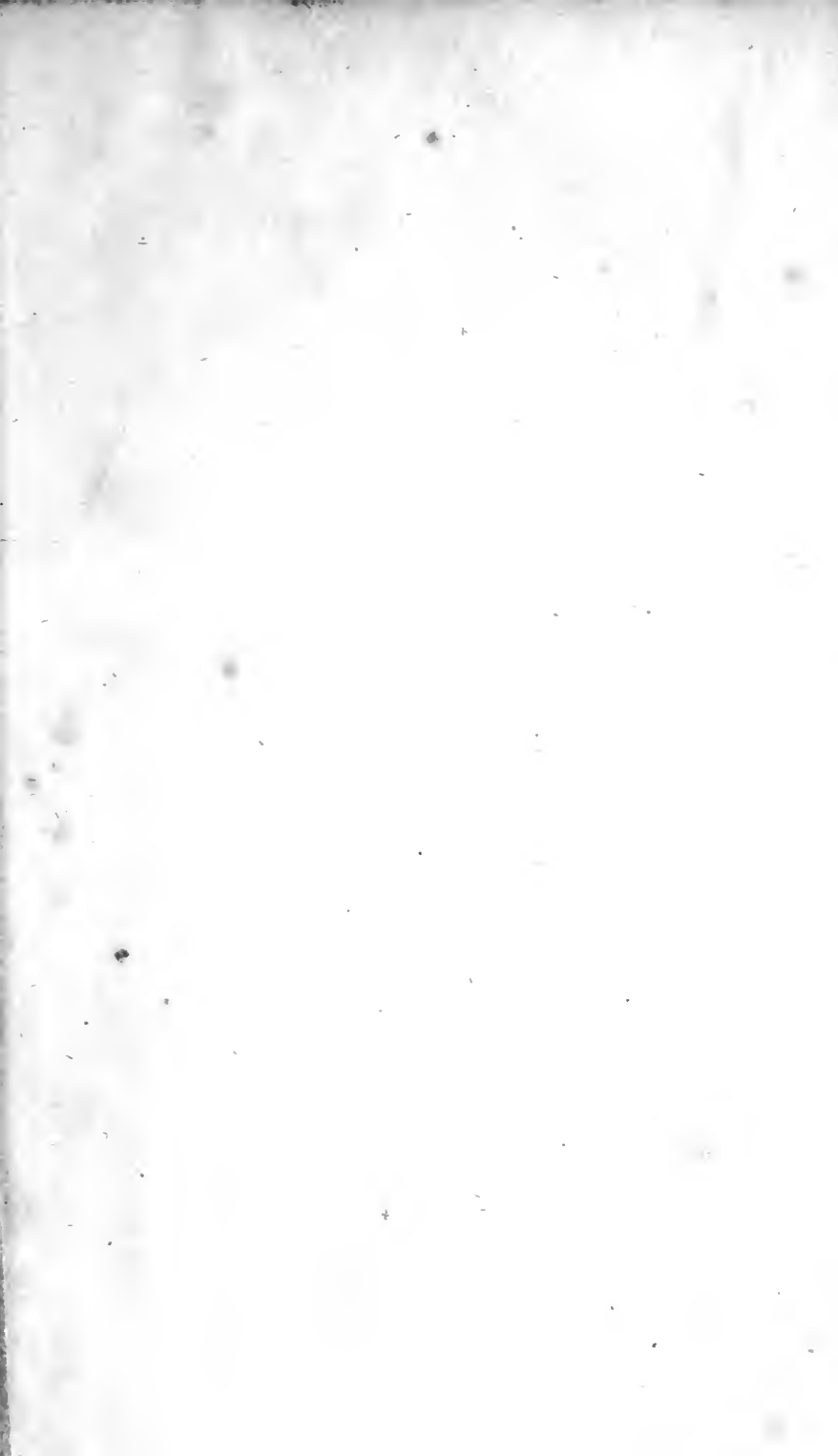
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The first part of the history is divided into three books. The first book contains the history of the world from the beginning of the world to the birth of Christ. The second book contains the history of the world from the birth of Christ to the death of the apostles. The third book contains the history of the world from the death of the apostles to the present time.

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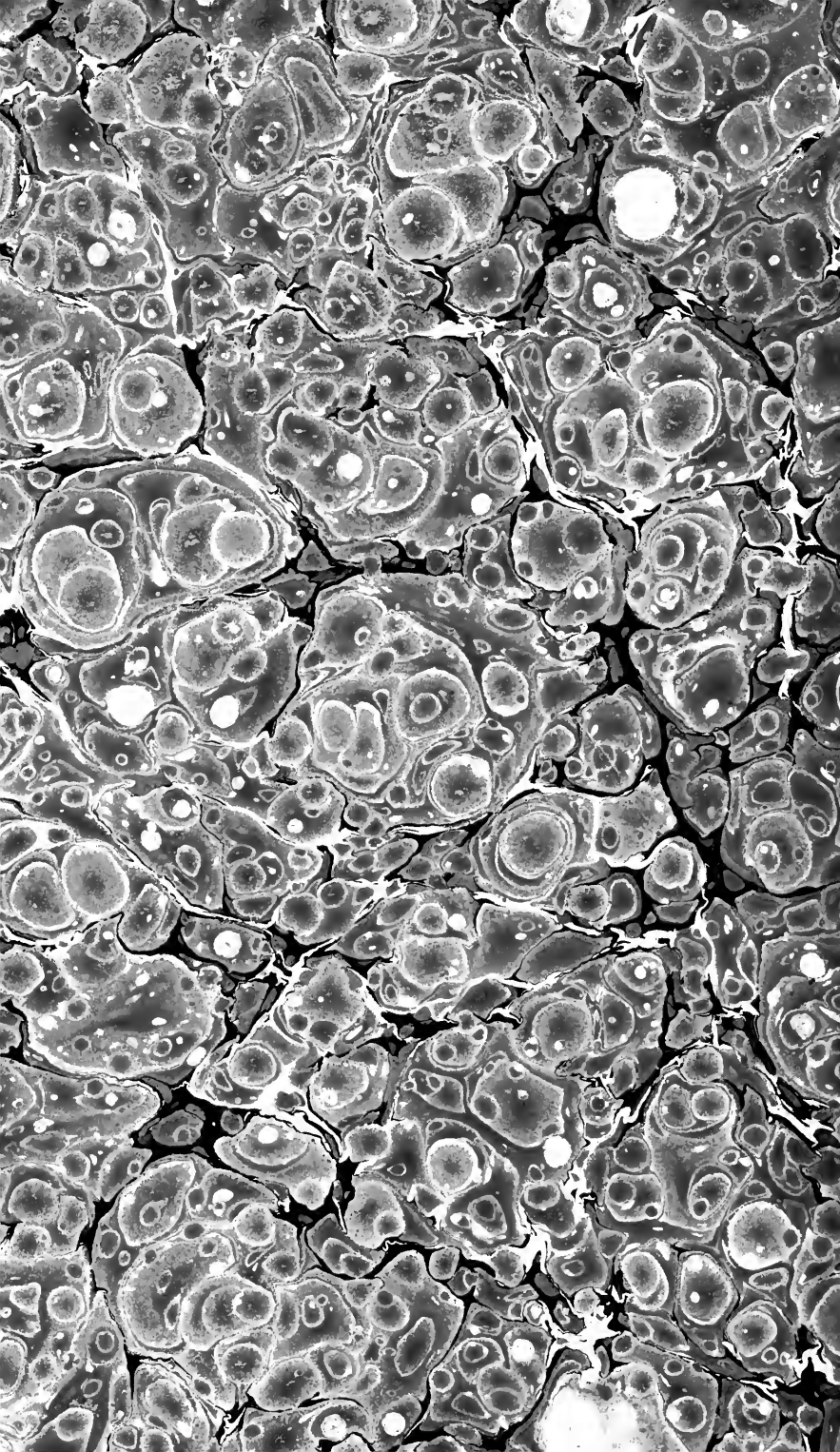
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