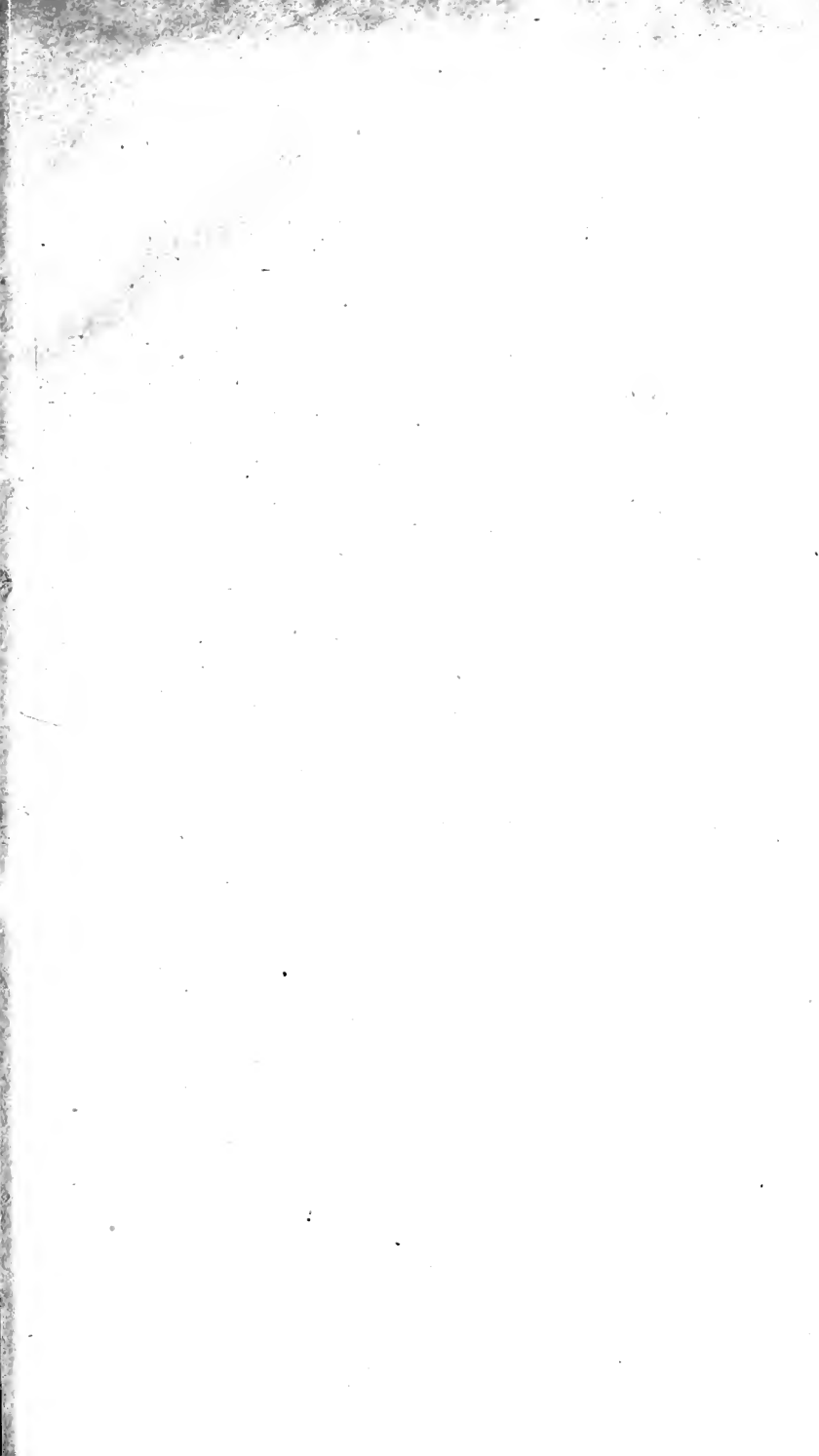
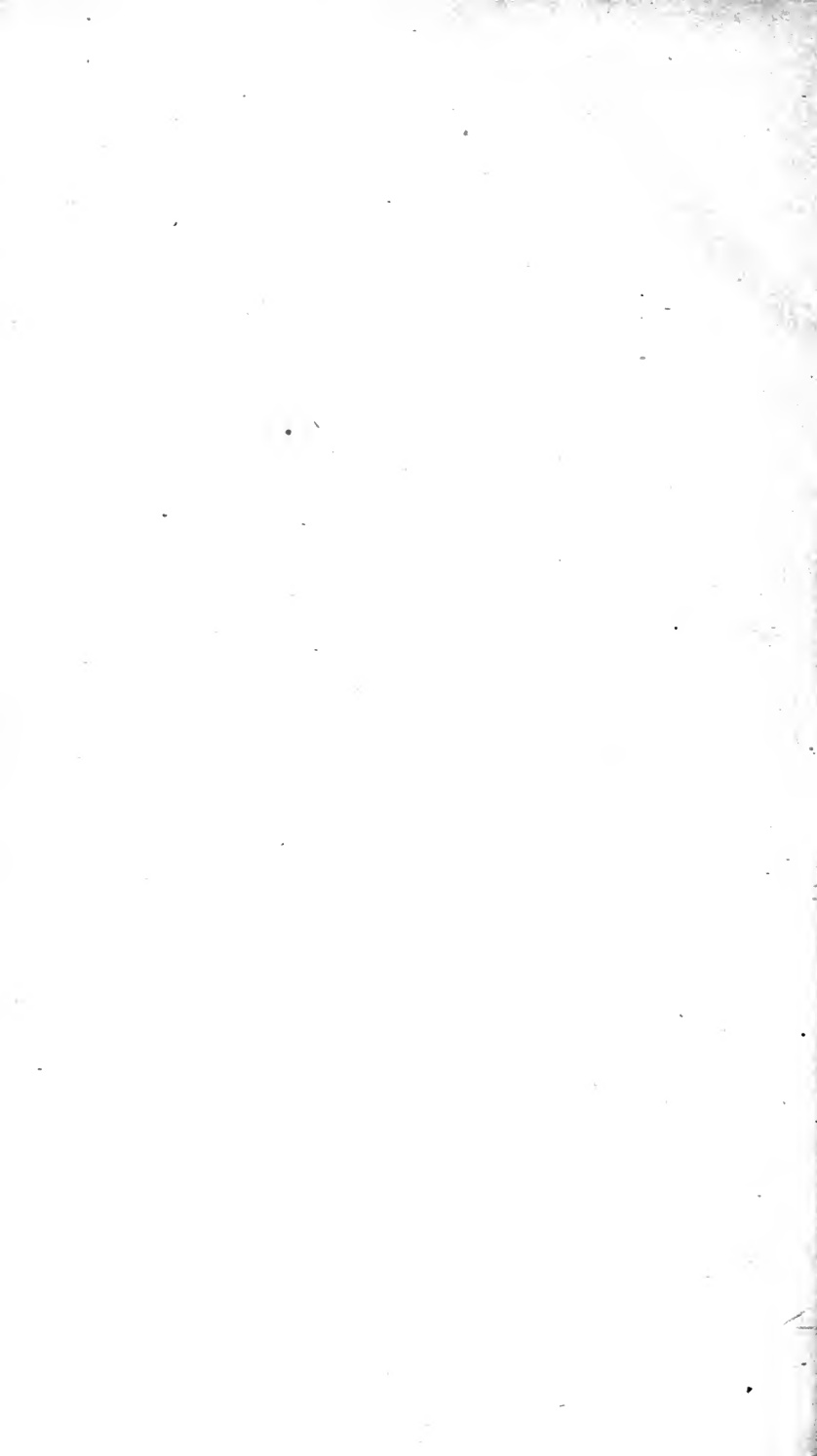


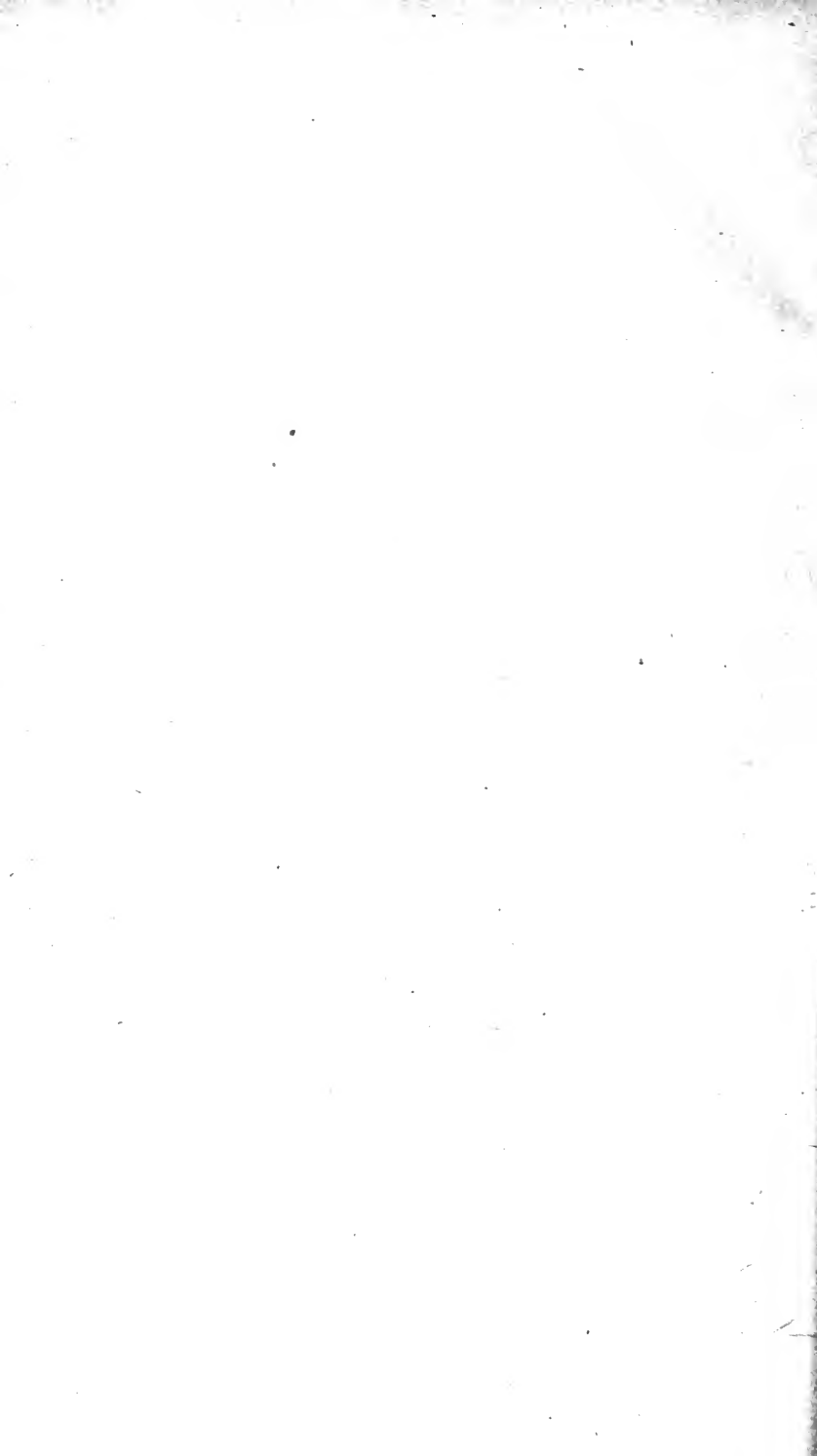
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FOR THE YEAR  
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PART I.

*MEMOIRS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, WHO HAVE  
DIED WITHIN THE YEARS 1827-1828.*

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No. I.

SIR RICHARD JOHN STRACHAN,

SIXTH BARONET OF THORNTON, CO. KINCARDINE; ADMIRAL OF  
THE BLUE, AND KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MOST HON.  
MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH.

**T**HE surname of Strachan, which in the successive changes of orthography appears Strathechyn, Strathaquin, Straquhen, and otherwise, is local, there being a parish so called in the north of Scotland. Nisbet affirms, that the district was anciently erected into a county palatine, as he finds a *Walterus, Comes Palatinus de Strachan*, and considers it the only instance known in the kingdom. The family is traced by authentic documents from a period of high antiquity.

The subject of this memoir was the eldest son of Lieutenant Patrick Strachan, R. N., by the daughter of Captain Pitman

of the same service, and nephew of Captain Sir John Strachan, the fifth Baronet of that name, to whose title he succeeded Dec. 28. 1777. Sir Richard was born in Devonshire, Oct. 27. 1760; and, like his father and uncle, entered early into the naval service. His first promotion was into the *Actæon*, one of the old 44s upon two decks; he then became third lieutenant of the *Hero*, 74, one of Commodore Johnstone's squadron in the affair at Porto Praya; and afterwards first of the *Magnanime* of 64 guns, from which ship he was removed into the *Superb*, 74, bearing the flag of Sir Edward Hughes, by whom he was made a Commander in the *Lizard Cutter*, at Bombay, in 1782; and further promoted to the *Naiade* frigate, captured from the French by the *Sceptre*. His post commission bore date April 26. 1783.

After the termination of the American war, our officer obtained the command of the *Vestal*, of 28 guns, and was ordered to convey the brother of the present Lord Cathcart on an embassy to the Emperor of China. The Ambassador was in a bad state of health when he embarked at Portsmouth, and continued to grow worse daily until the ship's arrival in the Straits of Banca, when he died. Sir Richard afterwards carried General Meadows to his government at Bombay; and during his continuance in the East Indies, distinguished himself on several occasions in supporting the British commercial rights, which would otherwise have been injured by interlopers under neutral colours, countenanced by some French frigates, as well as by the Governors of the garrisons belonging to that nation.

In the month of Nov. 1791, whilst cruizing off the Malabar coast, in the *Phoenix* frigate, he fell in with *la Résolu*, of 46 guns, convoying two country coasting vessels to Mangalore (the principal sea-port of Tippoo Saib), supposed to be laden with stores and provisions for that chieftain, with whom we were then at war. Finding that Sir Richard Strachan was determined to examine these vessels, the French Captain thought proper to object; and an action commenced, which was maintained with great obstinacy on both sides, until the

Phoenix had 6 men killed and 11 wounded, and la Résolu 25 killed and 40 wounded. The Frenchman now struck his colours, and Sir Richard performed his first intentions of examining the vessels; which, however, on being searched, did not justify any further detention. The Commander of la Résolu insisted on his ship being taken possession of as a prize, which Sir Richard with great propriety refused: but he towed her into Tellicherry Roads, from whence she was afterwards sent to the French settlement at Mahé.

The right of searching neutral vessels, which has always been looked upon as intimately connected with our maritime welfare, was on this occasion exercised with as much conciliation and attention to forms, as it was opposed with a violence and rashness, afterwards acknowledged to be unjustifiable by the French Government. The Commander of the French squadron, Mons. St. Felix, shortly after arrived, and a correspondence took place between him and Commodore Cornwallis, which seemed likely to be productive of serious consequences, as he threatened resistance if any vessels under his protection were attempted to be stopped. His letters were answered with temper and firmness; for the Commodore was not a man likely to be deterred from doing his duty by threats. There was, however, no trial made on the part of the French, although the Cybèle and Résolu got under weigh and went to sea; they were attended by the Phoenix and Minerva, who cruised with them several days, and brought-to vessels under French colours without interruption from them; M. St. Felix despatched the Résolu on other service, and the Phoenix was also then sent away: the remaining English and French frigates cruised together some days longer, without any thing of importance occurring.

Sir Richard Strachan returned to England soon after this event; and on the breaking out of the war with the French Republic, was appointed to the command of la Concorde, of 42 guns and 257 men, in which ship he joined a squadron of frigates employed on the coast of France under the orders of Sir John Borlase Warren. At daybreak on the morning of

April 23. 1794, this squadron, consisting of the *Flora*, *Arethusa*, *Concorde*, *Melampus*, and *Nymphe*, being to the westward of Guernsey, discovered four French ships standing out to sea, one of which was *la Résolu*, Sir Richard Strachan's former antagonist. Commodore Warren, fearing that the enemy would attempt to escape into port, made the signal for his squadron to engage as they came up, and by this means cut them off from their own shore. The battle was maintained on both sides with great resolution for three hours; when *la Pomone* and *la Babet* struck to the *Flora* and *Arethusa*. *La Concorde* continued to pursue the others; and at length got near enough to receive and return their fire. It was Sir Richard Strachan's intention to endeavour to disable the sternmost of the enemy's ships, leaving her to be picked up by the *Melampus* and *Nymphe*, which were also in pursuit, and to push on for the headmost; but this ship bore down, and closed to support her consort, at the same time raking *la Concorde* with great effect. Sir Richard Strachan continued to engage them both with much gallantry; but finding that the day was far advanced, and little prospect of being assisted by the other British frigates, which rather dropped astern, and his main-topmast being so badly wounded that he expected it would fall over the side, by which accident the enemy might have escaped, he came to the resolution to secure that ship which was the nearest to him; and by a skilful manœuvre having changed sides in the smoke, he prevented the other either from annoying him or giving assistance to his friend. They continued in close action from twelve till a quarter before two, when the Frenchman ceased firing, and hailed that he had surrendered. The prize proved to be *l'Engageante*, of 38 guns and 300 men, between 30 and 40 of whom were killed and wounded. *La Concorde* had but one man killed and 12 wounded. The other frigate, *la Résolu*, after firing a few shot, made sail and got off. In the evening the masts of *l'Engageante* fell overboard, and it was with some difficulty and great exertions that *la Concorde's* were prevented from sharing the same fate.



Soon after this event, Sir Richard Strachan obtained the command of the *Melampus* of 42 guns; and his enterprising character being duly appreciated, he was selected for a separate command on the coast of France, where he was aided by the gallantry and skill of Sir W. Sidney Smith. On the 9th May, 1795, being at anchor in Gourville Bay in the island of Jersey, he discovered thirteen sail of the enemy's vessels running along shore. The British squadron immediately weighed, and chased them under a small battery, which was soon silenced, and twelve of the vessels, abandoned by their crews, taken possession of. The other escaped round Cape Carteret. They consisted of ten transports, laden with ship-timber, powder, cannon, cordage, and other articles of naval stores, escorted by an armed brig and lugger. In performing this service the *Melampus* had 8 men wounded; the loss on board the other ships of the squadron amounted to 2 killed and 9 wounded.

On the 3d July following, the *Melampus*, in company with the *Hebe*, captured, off St. Maloes, six out of thirteen French vessels, laden with military stores, convoyed by a ship of 26 guns, two brigs, and a lugger; one of the brigs, *la Vesuve*, of four 24-pounders and 60 men, was also taken.

In 1796, when Sir W. Sidney Smith was taken prisoner in a vessel captured by the boats of the *Diamond*, Sir Richard Strachan succeeded him in the command of that fine frigate, and continued in her until the month of February 1799\*, when he was appointed to the *Captain*, of 74 guns, in which ship he assisted at the capture of a French squadron in the Mediterranean, and served during the expeditions against Quiberon and Ferrol, in the summer and autumn of 1800. He was afterwards employed in the command of a small

\* The following were among the captures made by the *Diamond* during the time she was commanded by Sir Richard Strachan: —

L'Amaranthe, French corvette, 14 guns	}	Dec. 1796.
L'Espérance, brig privateer		
L'Espérance, cutter privateer	}	1797.
Unknown, armed lugger destroyed		
Gun-boat, destroyed, 1798.		

squadron, cruising off the western coast of France, where he distinguished himself by his assiduity and perseverance in annoying the enemy's trade, cutting off the supplies intended for the Brest fleet, and keeping their small armed vessels in check.

During the temporary suspension of hostilities that followed the treaty of Amiens, the subject of this memoir commanded the *Donegal* of 80 guns; and on the renewal of the war, he was employed off Cadiz, watching the motions of the French ships in that port. On the 25th Nov. 1804, he captured the *Amphitrite*, Spanish frigate of 44 guns, from Cadiz, with despatches and stores, bound to Teneriffe and the Havannah. The *Donegal* chased the *Amphitrite* for several hours, sometimes gaining upon her, and sometimes losing, till at length the latter carried away her mizen-topmast, and was overtaken. Sir Richard Strachan then acquainted the Spanish Captain, that, in compliance with the orders he had received from his Admiral, he was under the necessity of conducting the *Amphitrite* back to Cadiz, and he allowed him three minutes to determine whether he would comply without compelling him to have recourse to force. After waiting six minutes in vain for a favourable answer, Sir Richard gave orders to fire, which was immediately answered with a broadside. An engagement ensued, which lasted about eight minutes, when the *Amphitrite* struck her colours. During this short action the Spanish Commander was killed by a musket ball. The *Donegal*, about the same time, captured another Spanish ship, with a cargo worth 200,000*l.* In the month of March following, Sir Richard's affairs requiring him in England, he exchanged into the *Renown*, that ship being ordered home, in consequence of her bad condition.

About the month of July, 1805, Sir Richard, who had been nominated a Colonel of Royal Marines in the spring of the preceding year, was appointed to the *Cæsar*, of 80 guns, and intrusted with the command of a detached squadron. On the evening of the 2d November, being off Ferrol, he fell in with four French line-of-battle ships, that had escaped

from the battle of Trafalgar, and immediately bore away for the purpose of bringing them to action ; but it was not before daylight on the 4th, that the advanced frigates of the British squadron could arrive within gun-shot.

A little before noon, the French, finding an action unavoidable, began to take in their small sails, and form in a line on the starboard tack. At noon the battle began, and continued till half-past three, when the enemy's ships, being no longer manageable, struck their colours, and proved to be the *Formidable*, of 80 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral *Dumanoir le Pelley* ; the *Duguay-Trouin*, *Mont Blanc*, and *Scipion*, of 74 guns each. The British squadron consisted, besides the *Cæsar*, of the *Hero*, *Namur*, and *Courageux*, 74s ; and the *Santa Margaritta*, *Phoenix*, *Révolutionnaire*, and *Æolus*, frigates, the whole of whom came into action. The loss sustained by the enemy was immense : the *Mont Blanc* alone had 159 killed and wounded, the *Scipion* 111. *M. Dumanoir le Pelley* was wounded, and Captain *Trufflet*, of the *Duguay-Trouin*, slain. The English had only 24 killed and 111 wounded : among the latter were Lieutenants *Skekel*, *Clephane*, and *Osborne* ; and Captain *Clements* of the Royal Marines.

Five days after the above action, Sir Richard Strachan was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral ; and on the 29th Jan. 1806, his late Majesty, as a reward for his services, was pleased to confer upon him the dignity of a K. B. About the same time he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament ; and was soon after detached, with his flag on board the *Cæsar*, to the coast of America, in pursuit of a French squadron, commanded by Admiral *Villaumez*, one of whose ships, the *Castor*, of 74 guns, foundered in a hurricane ; and another, *l'Impétueux*, of the same force, was driven on shore near the Chesapeak, where she was afterwards destroyed by the British.

On his return from the above service, Sir Richard was employed in the blockade of Rochefort, until the summer

of 1809, when he assumed the command of the naval part of the expedition destined for the occupation of Flushing, and the destruction of the French ships of war, arsenals, &c. in the Scheldt. This armament consisted of thirty-seven sail of the line, two ships of 50 guns, three of 44, twenty-four frigates, thirty-one sloops, and five bombs, besides gun-boats and other small craft, together with 40,000 troops, under the orders of the Earl of Chatham.

On the 28th and 29th July, the ships of war and transports sailed in two divisions; and a landing having been effected in the islands of Walcheren and South Beveland, Flushing was immediately invested. On the 13th Aug. the batteries were completed, and the frigates and small vessels having taken their stations, the bombardment commenced. The next day, the line-of-battle ships cannonaded the town for some hours; the enemy's fire ceased, and on the 15th they demanded a suspension of arms, which was succeeded by the surrender of the garrison, 6000 strong. In the mean time a very numerous French army assembled in the neighbourhood of Antwerp, the forts in the Scheldt were well manned, and every preparation was made for defending the passage of the river, and for conveying the ships so high up as to be beyond the reach of either naval or military operations.

All idea of pushing up the Scheldt being necessarily abandoned, Lord Chatham, with the greater part of the troops, returned to England on the 14th Sept.; and a distemper having broken out among those who remained, which carried off from 200 to 300 men per week, it was determined to evacuate the island of Walcheren, which was carried into effect, after demolishing the works and basin of Flushing, on the 23d of December.

On the 3d July, 1810, Sir Richard Strachan was presented with a sword, and the freedom of the city of London, which had been voted to him for his achievement off Ferrol in 1805. He was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral on the 31st of the same month, and became a full Admiral, July 19, 1821.

Sir Richard Strachan married, in 1812, Miss Louisa Dillon; by whom he had issue. He died in Bryanstone Square Feb. 3d, 1828, after a short but severe illness, aged 83.

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Marshall's Royal Naval Biography has furnished us with this Memoir.

## No. II.

## THE MARGRAVINE OF ANSPACH.

HER SERENE HIGHNESS ELIZABETH, MARGRAVINE OF BRANDENBURGH, ANSPACH, AND BAYREITH, PRINCESS BERKELEY OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, AND DOWAGER BARONESS CRAVEN OF HEMPSTED, IN BERKSHIRE.

So lately as in the year 1826, this accomplished and celebrated lady published an auto-biographical Memoir, in two octavo volumes. From that production the following particulars have been derived; the greater part of which, as they would have lost all their *naïveté* by any change, we have quoted, in the first person; merely connecting them by such brief remarks as were necessary to render the narrative consecutive and intelligible. It would, however, be unjust not to add, that the volumes alluded to contain a mass of anecdotes respecting the numerous persons of eminence and distinction, in various countries, with whom the late Margravine came into contact during her life, many of which are curious and entertaining.

The Margravine was the youngest daughter of Augustus, fourth Earl of Berkeley, K. T., by his Countess, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Drax, of Charborough, in Dorsetshire, Esquire, and was born in December, 1750. Her father died when she was only five years old. The Countess of Berkeley, who was Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, was lively and handsome, and had no love for children. Lady Elizabeth Berkeley (the subject of this memoir), and her next sister, Lady Georgiana Berkeley, were therefore placed under the care of a Swiss governess, whose virtues and kindness



were such that her pupils could never speak of her in after-life without emotion.

“ A passion for reading soon discovered itself; so that little exercise was taken, and a reluctance generally shown on all occasions where sedentary employment was not engaged. This, however, turned out an advantage; for whenever lively music was heard, I would leave every thing to dance. I was taught so young and so early, that although I had not the recollection at what period I commenced to learn, I have frequently since been told that I was taught upon a table, because the dancing-master could not stoop to place my arms and feet upon the ground; and by the time I was ten years old, I made the fortunes of my dancing-master and my milliners, by the interest I took in them, and the credit they gained from their attention to my manner and my figure.

“ Among the many reflections that occurred to a mind of such a thinking turn as that of mine, none afforded me greater pleasure than the recollection that the great approbation which I insured was owing to the excellent advice prescribed to me by my governess; for my natural disposition was one of the most difficult to manage — extremely meek, yet very lively; extremely humble, yet, when crossed, it produced a sensation of pride which for ever sealed my lips and ears to those who offended me. Generous feelings constantly were awakened on every occasion, and a liberal way of thinking accompanied all the actions of my life. As I began to attain my tenth year I grew tall, and though opportunities might have presented themselves of showing me that my appearance was by no means of an ordinary kind, yet, from my mother’s admiration of my sister’s beauty, and her indifference to the younger one, not to say dislike, I was persuaded to think myself by no means of a prepossessing form or countenance, but, on the contrary, was induced to imagine myself rather disagreeable. There was not the slightest similarity between my sister and myself; and the former had light hair, while I had auburn. The impressions which I received from my mother’s conduct produced that look of modesty and timidity, which, contrasted

with my natural vivacity, and love for all that was gay and cheerful, fascinated every one in so powerful a degree.

“ It is a matter of regret to me, that there is no picture of me which has done me justice, nor is even like me. The figure, in all the whole-lengths, is spoiled; and even Madame Le Brun, who painted a three-quarters’ length of me, made an arm and hand out of all proportion to the chest and shoulders.

“ My docile temper made learning easy to me; and the best methods of instruction were always sought and practised. With a natural inclination and taste for all fine works, I danced, sung, and embroidered; and being obliged to read aloud, I acquired the habit of speaking clearly and articulately. My disinclination to plain work, and all subjects that required plodding, prevented me from acquiring arithmetic; and those things which did not engage the imagination or delight the eye were abandoned and neglected.

“ If my occupations and the clearness of my ideas produced delight in all who knew me, and became the cause of the comfort of both my husbands, and the primitive source of my common sense, I also considered that to these circumstances, the method in which I was nursed contributed, in a great measure, to produce these original causes. It is customary in England for nurses to toss infants in the air, and to shake their tender frames, before they are able to bear it; and this is called good nursing, and keeping the children alive. One day, when the late Père Elisée, surgeon to the King of France, was talking to me, he said, ‘ *Dieu, comme vos idées sont claires et nettes!*’ — ‘ Because,’ I replied, ‘ I was too weak to be tossed about when an infant, and knocked upon nurses’ knees.’ — ‘ *Vous croyez plaisanter, Madame,*’ he said; ‘ *mais sache que le nombre des enfans qui sont malades en Angleterre, ou qui meurent de water on the brain, doivent cela à l’infame coutume que les Anglaises ont de remuer et de sauter les enfans, avant que la tête peut être soutenue perpendiculairement par les fibres du col.*’ ”

“ Although I was complimented with phrases of being quite

superior, and otherwise gifted by nature, to the generality of my sex, I always attributed such accomplishments or gifts to the effects of my education. Instead of skipping over a rope, I was taught to pay and receive visits with children, and to suppose myself a lady who received company; and my sister and myself had a set of young ladies who visited us in London. I was never permitted to see a play till twelve years old, when I took a most decided passion for acting, which afterwards proved one of the Margrave's greatest pleasures."

At the age of thirteen, Lady Elizabeth Berkeley accompanied her mother and sister to Paris. The passage from Dover to Calais was exceedingly stormy. The Countess of Berkeley and Lady Georgiana were terrified out of their senses: —

"As I thought mariners knew better than myself, if there was any danger, I immediately went and addressed the captain; and, with one of my best curtsies, asked him if there was any danger; he told me, none. I then began to feel sick, and asked him if he could give me any thing to stop the sickness. He desired to know if I had ever drank any brandy; and, on my replying 'Oh, no!' he gave me some, which soon allayed the complaint."

The fair sisters experienced great attention at Paris: —

"While Lady Georgiana appeared quite indifferent, and I regular in my conduct, notwithstanding the flattery and homage which I received, our manners excited considerable surprise to men who were accustomed to meet with welcome assurances of their devotions. But this well-regulated manner may be entirely ascribed to the mode in which we had been brought up; for the young nobility in England, of our age, were accustomed to visit us during our holidays, when we had children's balls and other amusements, which prepared our minds for general society. Lords Egremont, Tyrconnel, and Cholmondeley, and his cousin Brand, Lord Carlisle, and many others, were the constant visitors of the family, while boys. It is very natural to suppose how intimately acquainted we must have been. Those boys whose conduct was too boisterous were sent to Coventry by the girls. This youthful society was of

essential service to all parties, as it prepared our minds, and, in some degree, formed our manners, for the great theatre of the world, and taught us to receive those attentions we were entitled to with a calmness which others, who have been more secluded, cannot easily attain. Such an education, also, took from the young females that foolish delight, and overstrained civility, with which young English ladies treat men, when they are what is called brought out into society, seemingly, indeed, only to be disposed of. Lady Georgiana and myself were as opposite in our dispositions as we were in our persons; the former being very indolent, and naturally obstinate; while, on the other hand, I was very active and obedient. Lady Georgiana had blue eyes, with handsome eyebrows and eyelashes; but her whiteness, which was that of alabaster, never changed. Sorrow, ill health, the sun, wind, never had any effect on her skin. My auburn eyes and hair were admired: this last was one of my greatest beauties, as it was soft as silk; and, at Paris, was so long, that it reached below my knees; and my skin, which was also white, was suffused with colour, and, when exposed to the sun, covered with freckles.

“The French who visited at the house, particularly the Princesse Guiménée, our next-door neighbour, were surprised to hear an English child talk French; and, although nothing could excite vanity in me, I thought my friends were excessively kind, but attributed my being sought after, to the cold and inaccessible manner of my sister. Lady Georgiana had learned nothing well, from her natural indolence; and the French she seemed particularly to disdain, imagining that she disliked every thing French. Her admiration was chiefly bestowed upon herself. From the contrast between the two sisters, I soon became endeared to the whole house, and all the servants called me *La Petite*, as a term of affection, although I was rather tall of my age. At Paris, I learned to paint and embroider on silk, and the tambour, which was just imported from Turkey. I had also a dancing-master, and, as in England, my masters were delighted with me; for, although lively to a great degree, the instant I was to learn any thing,

a deep silence and an application to my pursuits seized me, and I generally concluded all my lessons with a nervous headache, arising from my too great attention."

Soon after Lady Elizabeth Berkeley's return to England, she went to the music-meeting at Gloucester, where she met with many who talked love to her, but she disliked them all:—

"I however made an exception to one, and only one, who sighed and tormented me, and that was Mr. Howard; and I imagined the reason why I did not dislike him was, that his father would not permit him to propose to me, because I was a Protestant."

In the November following, Lady Elizabeth was presented at court:—

"From that time till April, had I been vain, I ought to have been happy; for I was received by the world, cherished by my relations, and courted by the men, in a manner which might have turned the head of any young creature; but this I attributed, partly to the great goodness of some, and the great folly of others; so that all the caresses and homage I received made me more diffident and humble than ever; and it was just that look, which no one else had, that made me to be endeared by every one."

Soon after she was sixteen years of age, Lady Elizabeth Berkeley was married to Mr. William Craven, nephew of Lord Craven.

"Without dwelling long on the wedding, suffice it to say, that my governess shut herself up in her room, and would see no one. All the house was sobbing, except Lady Berkeley. I stood, at the ceremony, between the Duke of Richmond and Lord Berkeley, who, it was intended, was to have given me away; but, petrified with grief at the thought of losing me, the Duke was obliged to take my hand, and present it to Mr. Craven. The next winter, and the following one, were passed at Ashdown Park, where I had two daughters in two years. Mr. Craven's attachment to me seemed to increase daily: my manners were such a novelty to him, that he has often told me

he was as much alarmed at the delicacy of my mind, as at that of my person."

On the death of Lord Craven, Mr. Craven inherited the title and estate. The subject of our memoir, now, of course, Lady Craven, enjoyed the esteem and friendship of the Earl of Warwick, Lord and Lady Greville, the Countess of Denbigh, the Earl and Countess of Aylesford, and other neighbours : —

"The people of the city of Coventry also took a great prepossession in my favour. In most of the visits that I paid, I was obliged to pass through the city of Coventry; and the people used to run by the sides of the coach, and say, 'God bless your sweet face!' and offer cakes, &c. At the end of a riot of three days in the town, owing to a contested election, the Mayor of Coventry and four aldermen came to Lord Craven, to entreat that I might go into the city with blue ribbons, as the yellow and green had thrown it into confusion. I was much averse to this proposition; but Lord Craven insisted, and I accordingly went in a low chaise, which generally was used only in the park. On my arrival at Coventry, I was treated with the greatest respect by the people, so much was I beloved. Lord Craven, next day, named a friend of his, through the mayor. On my return to England, many years after, as wife of the Margrave of Anspach, I was not a little surprised to receive an offer from Coventry, to name a member in Parliament.\*\*\* A county, likewise, did me the honour to request me to recommend a member; but, far from availing myself of such extreme attention, I declined to interfere, as I ever had done, in politics.

"In London, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough showed their partiality to me; and Mr. Walpole (afterwards Lord Orford), Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and his friend Colman, were among my numerous admirers; and Sir Joshua Reynolds did not conceal his high opinion of me. Charles Fox almost quarrelled with me, because I was unwilling to interfere with politics — a thing which I always said I detested, and considered as being out of the province of a woman."



Lady Craven was frequently at Blenheim, and, on one occasion, stayed there ten days : —

“ I there learned, from one of the intimates of the Duchess, what it was that induced her to give me such a preference as she appeared to do. It was the perfect conviction that her Grace had, that I had not the slightest desire to attempt to please or govern. One day, a little child of the Duchess's, only two years old, threw herself, screaming, on the carpet, on my entrance, and terrified the Duchess. I threw myself instantly on the carpet, and imitated the child's cries ; which soon pacified the child, and the Duchess was diverted beyond measure. This kind of conduct, and these manners, made Lord Craven extremely fond of me, and he was highly gratified in finding me so universal a favourite.”

Unhappily, Lady Berkeley and Lord Craven were constantly disagreeing : Lady Craven was the general subject of their disputes : —

“ Lady Berkeley pretended that Lord Craven spoiled me, as she called it ; and it appeared to excite her envy, when he told her that nothing was great or good enough for my mind and person.”

The hurry which the christening of her youngest son occasioned was the cause of a severe illness, from which Lady Craven was recovered by the skill of the celebrated Dr. Jenner : —

“ That winter I was much surprised to find that often, when Lord Craven told me he was going to hunt in Hampshire or Wiltshire, he had been in neither place, but in London, and not residing in our own house. I of course began to grow very uneasy ; and soon discovered that he had formed another attachment to a person whom he had found at the Crown Inn, by chance, at Reading ; left there for debt by a gay colonel, whose mistress she was, till, tired by her extravagance, he had left her and her charms in pledge to pay her reckoning.”

The consequence was a separation between Lord and Lady Craven ; and the latter left England for France ; taking with her her youngest son : —

“ My mother’s surprise at my extreme tranquillity I shall never forget. ‘ You do not even name Benham !’ she said. I then consulted my feelings, and found my governess was quite right ; when, one day I was telling her that I neither knew the sensations of envy nor hatred, — we were talking French, — and she said, ‘ *Vous ne haïssez pas, mais vous faites pis, vous méprisez ;*’ and then, and then only, I felt really that it was contempt which shut out my heart at that moment from every regret, and that my mind was too lofty to descend to things personal to myself, where the fate of many was concerned.”

At Paris Lady Craven occasioned so great a sensation, that the Queen of France and Madame Elizabeth employed a milliner to watch her conduct. Here she was frequently visited by the Margrave of Anspach : —

“ He had known me from my childhood, and had conceived for me the same partiality that all who had known me from my infancy retained for me.

“ Some time after, the Duke of Dorset asked me why Madame de Polignac tormented him with so many questions about me. I asked him what questions. He replied, ‘ Such as these : *Est-elle aussi jolie ? A-t-elle autant d’esprit que le monde dit ?*—‘ And what did you answer ?’ said I to the Duke.—‘ I told her,’ said he, ‘ that we had twenty women at court more handsome than you : *mais, pour les graces et l’esprit, pas une.*’ ”

From France, Lady Craven went to Italy, and thence to Vienna, where she was received at Court in the most flattering manner. The Emperor quitted Vienna two days after Lady Craven had seen him ; but he ordered Prince Kaunitz, his first minister, to prepare one of his houses for Lady Craven to reside in, and wished her to pass the whole winter at Vienna : —

“ When Prince Kaunitz delivered the Emperor’s message to me, and added to it, ‘ The Emperor says he never saw any woman with the modest and dignified deportment of Lady Craven,’ I immediately replied that it was not in my power

to stay ; and I set off in ten days to perform the extraordinary journey to St. Petersburg, where the Empress of Russia, and, by her orders, all who commanded under her authority, treated me with the most unexampled attention. The Emperor had no wife, and the opinion which he had formed of me, and which was repeated over all Germany, terrified me ; and, fearful lest injurious reports should be spread of me, which was what I could not bear, at the risk of being thought ungrateful to the Emperor, I fled like a frightened bird from a net."

On her arrival at Warsaw, on her way to St. Petersburg, Lady Craven was presented to the King of Poland. She also passed two days with the Princess Czartoriska (whom she had previously known in England), at a country-house belonging to her sister-in-law : —

" She inquired of me if I had been at Berlin, and when I answered in the negative, she said she wished me joy : " For what would he have done to *you*," she said, " since he so much embarrassed *me* ?"—' And pray,' said I, ' who is *he* who could venture to do any thing to embarrass you ? ' ' *Le Grand Frederick*,' was her reply. She then informed me that his majesty had her invited to dinner by the Queen ; and every body being assembled before he came, when he arrived he made one bow at the door to the circle, and then walked up to her, took her by the hand, and led her up to a window ; where he stood to examine her countenance, with a look so scrutinizing, with eyes so piercing, that she was embarrassed in the highest degree ; particularly as he never spoke till he had examined all he wished to look at ; and when this was done, he said, ' I had a great desire to see you, I have heard so much of you ;' and began an account of what that was in language so civil, but with a *raillerie la plus fine, que c'était presque une persiflage*. When he had done, she added, ' I did not know whether I was to feel humbled or elevated, or whether it was a good or bad impression he had received of me, or whether it was satire or compliment he meant to convey. *Quel homme ! ne le voyez jamais, chère Miladi ; vous rougissez pour*

*rien ; il vous ferait pleurer.* — I felt internally that I should like to see him ; and that, as the adopted sister of the Margrave, under that protection, I should not fear even the Great Frederic.”

From St. Petersburg, Lady Craven proceeded to Moscow, thence to Constantinople, and to Greece. She then returned to England, for the purpose of seeing her children, and afterwards went to Paris to take measures for her stay at Anspach with the Margrave and Margravine :—

“ On my arrival at Anspach, the joy of the Margravine at seeing me was very great, as she knew it was by my desire that the Margrave had returned earlier than usual ; for she loved and esteemed him as much as he deserved, notwithstanding her general coldness.”

At Anspach Lady Craven instituted a little society for the encouragement of arts and sciences, and endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, to establish a school and asylum for children. But dramatic amusements were her principal delight. She had a theatre constructed, formed a company from the young nobility, engaged an excellent machinist, employed the court orchestra, and was herself a writer and a principal performer :—

“ I wrote two *petites pièces*. One was called ‘ *La Folie du Jour* ;’ the other ‘ *Abdoul et Nourjad*,’ which I had previously written to please M. Choiseul Gouffier, was acted by my company with such success, that many people took drawings of the first scene, and the sentinels and boys in the street sung the favourite airs. I also translated from the English into French, the comedy of ‘ *She would and she would not* ;’ and as I always gave the Margravine the choice of what was to be acted, she generally chose that ; and as I was obliged to curtail the dialogue, it was much animated in the French. Yet, notwithstanding all my endeavours to please, I could not satisfy the suspicious tempers of the Germans ; and all the good I wished to do was frequently opposed.

“ When I reflect on the position in which I was placed, I find that it has been a *negative* which has given me the consideration in which I have been held. I have been, like other

women, flattered with the brilliancy of my talents, my figure, and all those things to which my successes in the world are attributed; but these only raised malice and envy against me: the real causes are negatives. I never utter a falsehood—I never detract—I talk as little as I can—I never suffer sorrow or wrong to approach me without a negative; that is, without endeavouring to oppose them—I get out of the way, and let others alone to do as they please.”

Although Lady Craven scrupulously refrained from the solicitation or acceptance of favours for her friends and countrymen, the influence which she was known to possess over the Margrave excited a dislike towards her amongst the people about the court. Mademoiselle Clairon, the celebrated French actress, in whose train of admirers the Margrave had some time been, also conceived a furious jealousy against her, but at length yielded the palm:—

“In the winter following my arrival at Anspach, the Margrave wished me to go to Naples with him, in order to pass a few months there. We were received at court with the greatest delight, for the Margrave had always been held in the highest estimation by the King of Naples. The Queen also, who at that time was ill, showed me a great partiality, as I was allowed to attend upon her; and by my attentions I truly gained her heart. Her Majesty soon took such a fancy to me, that she made me pass most of my evenings with her *tête-à-tête*; while in the mornings I frequently accompanied the King in his hunting or shooting parties, of which he was extremely fond. My adroitness in killing game, my skill in riding on horseback, and the indifference I showed about my person in rain, in wind, or whatever might be the fatigue, endeared me much to the King. Sir William Hamilton, who, early in life, had experienced the kindness of my relations to him, returned that kindness in my person, by saying such handsome things of me at court, that I became a universal favourite.”

After a long residence at Naples, and three months' stay at Berlin, Lady Craven and the Margrave of Anspach returned to Anspach:—

“I am thoroughly persuaded that the unjust suspicions of people against me induced the Margrave, among other causes, to resolve to cede his dominions to the King of Prussia; as he imparted to me after his journey to Berlin. This resolution I combated with all the arguments I could adopt. That summer the Margrave informed me that he had received an invitation from the King of Prussia, to go to Berlin, to pass the carnival there with the royal family; and that I was also desired to accompany him, as the King’s adopted sister.”

Previously to the departure of the Margrave and Lady Craven to Berlin, the Margravine took a singularly affectionate leave of the latter:—

“There was something so novel in her conduct, that the Maréchal, who handed me down, and the courtiers who followed, were struck with astonishment, and a dead silence ensued. I then withdrew into my apartment.”

At Berlin Lady Craven was received with great distinction; and was present at the confidential conversations between the King of Prussia and the Margrave of Anspach, on the proposal of the latter to give up his principalities to the former. On their return from Berlin, the Margrave and Lady Craven stayed one day at Bareith, where they received intelligence of the death of the Margravine.

M. Seckendorf, a minister of finance at the Court of Anspach, who had converted a large sum of the public money to his own use, had been dismissed from his office by the Margrave:—

“Upon the death of the Margravine this M. Seckendorf wrote to Madame Schwellenburg, the confidential friend of the Queen of England, to inform her that the Margrave intended to marry the Princess Royal of England; but, as no such intimation came officially, Madame Schwellenburg wrote to M. Seckendorf, to know why no proposals had arrived. To this he wrote in reply, that a pair of fine eyes, at the Court of Anspach, would prevent the possibility of the Margrave’s marrying, as long as their influence continued. It is impossible to describe the anger of the Margrave that any

report of his marrying again should be spread abroad. He shut himself up with his minister; had all his letters intercepted; and the correspondence between Madame Schwellenburg and M. Seckendorf cleared up all the mystery. Seckendorf thought he could not wound the Margrave's feelings in a more tender point than in representing me in an odious light to the Queen of England; and from this invention arose all the Queen's conduct towards me."

Lord Craven's death took place six months after the decease of the Margravine. He had been some time seriously ill; and the Margrave of Anspach and Lady Craven having gone to Lisbon, it was there that the news reached them: —

"The weather having been bad, I was prevented from going to the post-office for my letters, a thing I always did myself; the first time, therefore, when I was able to go again, I found five there apprising me of the death of Lord Craven. The climate of Lisbon made my hair grow very long, and extremely thick; and the salubrity of the air refreshed and invigorated my constitution.

"As, by the death of Lord Craven, I felt myself released from all ties, and at liberty to act as I thought proper, I accepted the hand of the Margrave without fear or remorse. We were married in the presence of one hundred persons, and attended by all the English naval officers, who were quite delighted to assist as witnesses."

From Portugal the Margrave and Margravine proceeded to Spain: —

"We arrived at Madrid, where I received the congratulations of all my Spanish acquaintances and connections, in the most flattering manner. In paying to the Margrave all the respect due to his rank, they seemed to try (which was not necessary) to make him feel the value of his wife."

Quitting Spain, the Margrave and Margravine passed as rapidly as possible through France, which was then the theatre of the Revolution, to Berlin, where they were again kindly received by the King. After a short stay they proceeded to England.

“ Upon my return to England I received a letter, signed by my three daughters, beginning with these words: — ‘ With due deference to the Margravine of Anspach, the Miss Cravens inform her that, out of respect to their father, they cannot wait upon her.’ The letter dropped from my hand, while Keppel endeavoured to soothe me, as I could neither speak nor stir. Such conduct seemed to me to be perfectly unaccountable. I, however, recovered my spirits, in order to support more ill treatment, which I expected would follow from this prelude. My suspicions were not unfounded: my eldest son, Lord Craven, totally neglected me; and Lord Berkeley, who was guardian to my children, wrote me an absurd letter, filled with reproaches on account of my marriage with the Margrave so soon after the death of my late husband. I deigned to reply; and observed, that it was six weeks after Lord Craven’s decease that I gave my hand to the Margrave, which I should have done six hours after, had I known it at the time. I represented that I had been eight years under all the disadvantages of widowhood, without the only consolation which a widow could desire at my time of life — which was that of bestowing my hand, where I might forget, by the virtues of one man, the folly and neglect of another, to whom it had been my unfortunate lot to be sacrificed.

“ The next affront that I met with was a message sent by the Queen to the Margrave, by the Prussian Minister, to say, that it was not her intention to receive me as Margravine of Anspach. The Margrave was much hurt by this conduct of her Majesty, and inquired if I could conjecture the cause. I answered him that I was ignorant of it; but that, as such was the Queen’s intention, she should not see me at all. The Margrave, upon this, demanded an audience of his Majesty, but refused to pay his respects to the Queen; nor did he ever after see her.”

The Margravine drew up an address to the House of Lords, with the intention of claiming her privilege of going



to Court as a Princess of the German empire; but it was not presented.

“Two years after my marriage with the Margrave, the Emperor Francis sent me the diploma, which is registered in the Herald’s office, of the title of Princess Berkeley. Upon my receiving this honour, the Margrave sent to the Queen to inform her that I required an audience on the occasion; but her Majesty never deigned to give an answer to Lord Elgin from that moment; nor did I ever again make an application.”

Having disposed of his principality to the King of Prussia, for an annuity to himself, and the Margravine, of 400,000 rix dollars, the Margrave purchased Brandenburg House, near Hammersmith, and Benham, in Berkshire, an old seat of the Craven family, but which Lord Craven had sold.

“The theatre, concerts, and dinners, at Brandenburg House, were sources of great enjoyment to the Margrave. My taste for music and poetry, and my style of imagination in writing, chastened by experience, were great sources of delight to me. I wrote ‘The Princess of Georgia,’ and ‘The Twins of Smyrna,’ for the Margrave’s theatre: besides ‘Nourjad,’ and several other pieces; and for these I composed various airs in music. I invented fêtes to amuse the Margrave, which afforded me a charming contrast to accounts, bills, and the changes of domestics and chamberlains, and many other things quite odious to me. We had, at Brandenburg House, thirty servants in livery, with grooms, and a set of sixty horses. Our expences were enormous, although I curtailed them with all possible economy.”

Among other celebrated persons of that period, who were frequent visitors to the Margravine of Anspach, was Dr. Johnson:—

“One day, in a *tête-à-tête*, I asked him why he chose to do me the singular favour of sitting so often and taking his tea with me—‘I, who am an ignorant woman,’ I said, ‘and who, if I have any share of natural wit or sense, am so much afraid of you, that my language and thoughts are locked up,

or fade away, when I am about to speak to you.' He laughed very much at first, and then said: 'An ignorant woman! the little I have perceived in your conversation pleases me;' and then, with a serious, and almost religious emphasis, he added, 'I do like you!' 'And for what?' I said. He put his large hand upon my arm, and with an expression I shall never forget, he pressed it, and said, 'Because you are a good mother.' Heaven is my witness, I was more delighted at his saying this, than if he had praised me for my wit or manners, or any gift he might have perceived in me.

"One evening, at a party at Lady Lucan's, when Johnson was announced, she rose, and made him the most flattering compliments; but he interrupted her, by saying, 'Fiddle faddle, Madam;' and turned his back upon her, and left her standing by herself in the middle of the room. He then took his seat by me, which Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was present, perceiving, he came and sat down by us. Johnson asked him what was the reason he had refused to finish the picture for which I had sat six times. Reynolds was much embarrassed, and said, laughing, 'There is something so comical in the lady's face that all my art cannot describe it.' Johnson repeated the word comical ten times, in every different tone, and finished in that of anger. He then gave such a scolding to his friend, that he was much more embarrassed than before, or than even I was, to be the cause of it. — That picture is now at Petworth; it was bought at Sir Joshua's sale, after his death, by Lord Egremont."

Towards the latter end of the year 1805, the Margrave of Anspach suffered severely from a disorder which baffled the skill of the faculty: —

"His constitution gave way, and he resigned his life at Benham, after lingering for two years with a pulmonary complaint, when he had nearly completed his seventieth year. He had previously declared his intention of leaving me in the possession of all his property: a proof that he thought me deserving of his tenderness was, that he fulfilled his

wishes. To dwell upon his virtues would be unnecessary. I believe a better man never existed."

The Margravine continued to reside at Benham, till she "thought it proper to go to Anspach to make inquiries respecting a sum of money of the Margrave's, which was mine by right." After this journey, which was unsuccessful, she continued in England till the Peace. She then went to Marseilles, thence to Genoa, where she met with the Princess of Wales, to whom her son Keppel had been chamberlain; from thence to Ghent, where she saw Louis the XVIIIth; and thence to Naples: —

"The King of Naples made me a present of two acres of land, on a most beautiful spot of ground, commanding a complete view of the bay. Here I built a house, in form similar to my pavilion at Brandenburgh House; a large circular room in the centre, with smaller apartments surrounding it. The Duchess of Devonshire and many of our English nobility resided at Naples; and the high esteem in which I was held at court rendered my life extremely agreeable."

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The death of the Margravine, from a decay of nature, took place at Naples, on the 13th of January, 1828, at the age of 77.

Her remains were interred, according to the desire she had expressed, in the English Protestant burial-ground at Naples, and were attended to the grave by her son, the Hon. R. Keppel Craven, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham (her nephew), the members of his Britannic Majesty's Mission and Consulate, the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and a long train of distinguished personages, both English and Neapolitan, who were anxious to pay this last tribute of respect to her memory. The unostentatious munificence of her mode of living, and the employment she had so long afforded to numerous poor, have caused her loss to be deeply felt by many. The disposition

of her property is understood to be as follows : — With the exception of provision for her servants, and some trifling bequests, the whole of her property in England is left to her third son, the Hon. R. K. Craven, with a reversion in the landed interest in Berkshire to her nephew, Sir George Berkeley, Bart. K.C.B. Her house and property at Naples, together with her villa situated on the Strada Nuova, the ground of which was given to her by the late king of Naples, and the Villa Strozzi, at Rome, are likewise secured to her third son.

## No. III.

## JOHN MASON GOOD, M. D.

F. R. S. F. R. S. L. MEM. AM. PHIL. SOC. AND F. L. S. OF PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c. &c.

OF this highly-gifted and amiable man, most interesting Memoirs have lately been published, by his friend Dr. Olinthus Gregory. These Memoirs are divided into three sections. In the first, Dr. Gregory has traced the leading incidents in Dr. Good's life, and shown their influence in the formation of his intellectual, literary, and professional character; in the second, he has given analyses of greater or less fulness according to the nature and interest of the subjects, of Dr. Good's principal published works, as well as of two which are yet unpublished; in the third, he has endeavoured to mark the changes in Dr. Good's religious sentiments; and to trace, as far as it was practicable, the connection between the circumstances in which he was successively placed, the trains of emotions which they occasioned, and their permanent issue in the avowal of sentiments which have been always found powerfully influential upon the conduct, and which evinced their complete and undisputed energy upon his. The whole of Dr. Gregory's volume, amounting to nearly five hundred pages, is well deserving, and will amply repay, an attentive perusal; but the nature of our work, in a great measure, confines us to the subject of the first section, of which the following is an abridgment: —

The family of Dr. Good was highly respectable, and had, for several generations, possessed property at Romsey, in Hampshire, and in the neighbouring parish of Lockerley. His grandfather, who was actively engaged in the shalloon

manufacture, had three sons, William, Edward, and Peter. Of these, the eldest entered the army, and died young; the second succeeded his father as a manufacturer; the third, evincing early indications of piety, was devoted to the ministry of the Gospel, among the Independent or Congregational class of Dissenters. After completing his education at the academy at Ottery-Saint-Mary, in Devonshire (then under the charge of a very eminent scholar, the Rev. Dr. Lavender), he became the Pastor of an Independent Church and Congregation, at Epping, in Essex, in the year 1760. About a year afterwards, he married Miss Sarah Peyto, the daughter of the Rev. Henry Peyto, of Great Coggeshall, in Essex, and the favourite niece of the Rev. John Mason, author of a popular treatise on "Self Knowledge," and several other works. Their union, however, was not of long continuance. Mrs. Good died on the 17th of February, 1766, at the early age of 29. She left three children; William, born October 19. 1762; John Mason (the subject of this memoir), born May 25. 1764; and Peter, born February 13. 1766. William and Peter are still living; and reside, one at Bath, the other in London.

Within two years of the death of his first wife, the Rev. Peter Good married a second, the only daughter of Mr. John Baker, an eminent tradesman, residing in Cannon Street, London. She was a woman of great piety and extensive information, and discharged the duties which devolved upon her with so much prudence, affection, and delicacy, that many years elapsed before John Mason Good discovered, with equal surprise and regret, that she was not actually his mother. She had one child, a daughter, who is still living, and resides at Charmouth. Shortly after his second marriage, Mr. Good removed from Epping, to take the charge of a congregation at Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire; but, in little more than a year, the patrimonial property, and the business at Romsey, having passed into his hands, in consequence of the death of his brother John, he settled at Romsey. His first thoughts were to carry on the shalloon manufacture,

with the assistance of his late brother's superintendent of the works, until one of his sons should be old enough to take the business; but he relinquished his intention, on finding that the prosecution of it would draw him too much from his favourite pursuits. He then resolved to devote his time to the education of his children; and, soon after, in compliance with the wishes of many of his friends, he engaged an assistant, and opened a seminary for a limited number of pupils.

Under the tuition of his father, the subject of this memoir made a correct acquaintance with the Greek, Latin, and French languages; and soon evinced a remarkable desire to drink deeply of the springs of knowledge and pleasure which they laid open to him. Such, indeed, was the delight with which he pursued his studies of every kind, that it occasioned an entire absorption of thought; so that, when he was little more than twelve years of age, the habit of hanging over his books had produced a curvature in his back, equally unfavourable to his growth and to his health. His father, anxious to remove this evil, earnestly besought him to join with his fellow-students in their various games and sports; and, ere long, he engaged in these also, with his characteristic ardour, and became as healthful, agile, and erect as any of his youthful associates.

As the season approached in which it would be proper for Mr. Good to put his sons into more immediate training for the professions which they respectively selected, he gradually diminished the number of his pupils, in order that, when they had quitted home, he should retain only two or three students, and they of more mature age. His eldest son, William, was, at fifteen years of age, articulated to an attorney at Portsmouth; John Mason, at about the same age, was apprenticed to Mr. Johnson, a surgeon-apothecary at Gosport; and the youngest son, Peter, was placed in a commercial house at Portsmouth. The father being now at liberty fully to resume the pastoral duties, acceded to the invitation of a congregation at Havant, to which place he removed in the year 1779 or 1780. Here he was within a few miles of all his sons, and kept alive an

intimacy between them and his two remaining pupils; one a son of Sir John Carter of Portsmouth; the other, a son of the Rev. D. Renaud, Rector of Havant.\*

The buoyancy and hilarity of youth, and the direction of his ardent and aspiring mind into fresh channels of research, soon rendered the subject of this memoir happy in his new situation. He quickly made himself acquainted with pharmacy, and the general principles of medical practice; and the intervals of his leisure were devoted to music, the sciences, and belles lettres. Even at this early period he began to exercise his powers in original composition, as well as to digest plans for the augmentation of his literary acquirements. At the age of fifteen he composed a "Dictionary of Poetic Endings," and several little poems. He also drew up "An Abstracted View of the principal Tropes and Figures of Rhetoric, in their Origin and Powers," illustrated by a variety of examples; original and collected. Shortly afterwards, he made himself master of the Italian language. He likewise reduced into active operation a plan of common-place books, which had been incessantly recommended by his father. These he threw into separate classifications; and, commencing with a series of books, each of a convenient size for the pocket, he made one or other his constant companion; and thus, wherever he went, and could get access to a volume, he was prepared to select from it, and add to his own stores.

Before he had completed his sixteenth year, the bad health of Mr. Johnson caused to be thrown upon him an unusual weight of responsibility for one so young. He had to prepare the medicines, to enter an account of them in the several books, to send them to the respective patients, &c. almost entirely without superintendence. All this, however, served but to consolidate and establish the habits of order and regularity in which he had been trained, and thus supplied another link in the chain of circumstances which operated to

\* The pupil last-mentioned is now the Rector of Messingham, in Lincolnshire; and it may perhaps be permitted to the Editor of the Annual Biography to say, that a more excellent person does not exist.



the formation of his character. In about two years from this period Mr. Johnson became so ill that he was obliged to engage a gentleman of skill and talent to conduct his business. For that purpose he selected Mr. Babington, then an assistant-surgeon of Haslar hospital, and since well known as a physician of high reputation in London. Mr. Babington was older by a few years than Mr. Mason Good; but the disparity was not such as to prevent their forming for each other a cordial esteem. Satisfactory plans for the efficient co-operation of these two individuals had scarcely been formed, when the death of Mr. Johnson, and opening prospects of another kind for both, prevented them from being reduced into action. A favourable opportunity presenting itself at this juncture for Mr. Mason Good's reception into the family of a surgeon of great skill and extensive practice at Havant, where his father then resided, he removed thither, and thus was permitted, though only for a few months, again to enjoy the advantage of paternal advice. A few occasional visits to his grandfather, Mr. Peyto, still living at Coggeshall, prepared the way for his entering into partnership with a Mr. Deeks, a reputable surgeon at Sudbury, in the neighbouring county. To qualify himself as far as possible for the duties he was about to undertake, he spent the autumn and winter of the year 1783, and the spring of 1784, in London; attending the lectures of Dr. George Fordyce, Dr. Lowder, and other eminent professors of the various departments of medical science and practice; taking down those lectures very accurately in short-hand (which he wrote with great neatness and facility), and afterwards transcribing them fully into larger books, with marginal spaces, on which he might record, subsequently, the results of his reading, as well as of his professional experience. The greater portion of the papers and memoranda he thus collected were carefully preserved, and are still extant. He also became an active member of a society for the promotion of natural philosophy, as well as medical science, then existing among the students at Guy's hospital. Such an institution lay so naturally in the current

of his investigating intellect, that he soon distinguished himself by the discussions into which he entered, and the essays he prepared. Some of the latter, which are still in existence, afford incontrovertible proof of most extensive reading.

Having terminated his winter and spring course at the hospitals, and spent the earlier part of the summer in collecting such professional information as London then supplied, he commenced his duties at Sudbury, in July or August, 1784, that is, shortly after he had completed his twentieth year.\* At so early an age many obstacles to his gaining the confidence of the inhabitants would naturally present themselves; but some striking proofs of his surgical skill, which occurred shortly after his establishment, gave an extent and solidity to his reputation which could not have been anticipated. The result was, that in a few months Mr. Deeks left the business entirely in his hands. By the time he was twenty-one years of age, his thoughts aspired to a partnership of a more endearing kind; and he was united to Miss Godfrey, of Coggeshall, a young lady scarcely nineteen years of age, described by those who still recollect her as of accomplished mind and fascinating manners. But, alas! in little more than six months after her marriage, the youthful bride died of consumption.

For nearly four years from this melancholy event Mr. Good remained a widower. His professional occupations, however, which now began to extend themselves into the surrounding villages, together with the soothing influence of time and society, gradually restored to his spirits their native buoyancy. There is reason to believe that at this period of his life he did not bend his mind to any regular course of study: he perused with the utmost eagerness every thing that was new to him, and he continued his early-acquired habit of recording all that he thought striking, or useful, or essentially original, in one or other of his common-place books; but his reading was de-

\* About the same time, or soon afterwards, the Reverend Peter Good removed from Havant to Bishop's Hull, near Charnmouth; where he continued to discharge the pastoral duties over a respectable church and congregation, until death put a period to his useful labours in the year 1805 or 1806.

sultory, and without any fixed object. Early in the year 1790 he had the good fortune to become acquainted with a gentleman of his own profession, and, in many respects, of a kindred mind, Dr. Nathan Drake, well known to the public as the accomplished and amiable author of "Literary Hours," "The Gleaner," and other esteemed works, dedicated to the illustration of tasteful and elegant literature. Their congeniality of feeling, and similarity of pursuits, laid the basis of a warm and permanent friendship, which continued, without interruption, until it was closed by death. Each stimulating the other to an extended activity of research, and each frequently announcing to the other the success which attended his exertions, could not but be productive of the most beneficial effects. Mr. Good greatly enlarged his acquaintance with the writers of Greece and Rome: at the same time he took a more extensive view of the poetry and literature of France and Italy; and, as though these were not enough to engage all the powers of his mind, he commenced the study of Hebrew, a language of which he soon acquired a clear and critical knowledge.

By this period Mr. Good had married a second time. The object of his choice was the daughter of Thomas Fenn, Esq. of Ballingdon Hall, an opulent and highly respectable banker at Sudbury. The experience of thirty-eight years amply proved with what success the refined friendship of domestic life "redoubleth joys, and cutteth griefs in sunder." Of the six children who were the result of this marriage, only two survive; both daughters.

Some time in the year 1792, Mr. Good, either by becoming legally bound for some friends, or by lending them a large sum of money, under the expectation that it would be soon returned, but which they were unable to repay, was brought into circumstances of considerable pecuniary embarrassment. Mr. Fenn most cheerfully stepped forward to remove his difficulties, and lent him partial aid; an aid indeed which would have been rendered completely effectual, had not Mr. Good resolved that perplexities, springing from what he regarded as

his own want of caution (though in no other respect open to censure), should be removed principally by his own exertions. Thus it happened, that a pecuniary loss, from the pressure of which, men with minds of an ordinary cast would have gladly escaped as soon as assistance was offered, became with him the permanent incentive to a course of literary activity, which, though it was intercepted repeatedly by the most extraordinary failures and disappointments, issued at length in their complete removal, and in the establishment of a high and richly-deserved reputation. Mr. Good's exertions, on this occasion, were most persevering and diversified. He wrote plays; he made translations from the French, Italian, &c.; he composed poems; he prepared a series of philosophical essays; but all these efforts, though they soothed his mind, and occupied his leisure, were unproductive of the kind of benefit which he sought. Having no acquaintance with the managers of the London theatres, or with influential men connected with them, he could not get any of his tragedies or comedies brought out; and being totally unknown to the London booksellers, he could obtain no purchasers for his literary works: so that the manuscript copies of these productions, which in the course of two or three years had become really numerous, remained upon his hands. Yet nothing damped his ardour. At length he opened a poetical correspondence, under the signature of "The Rural Bard," with Captain Topham, the editor of the *World* newspaper, and became a regular contributor to one of the *Reviews*; and though these together brought him no adequate remuneration, they served as incentives to hope and perseverance.

Early in the year 1793 Mr. Good was cheered with the prospect of surmounting his difficulties, by removing to London. He received a proposal to go into partnership with a surgeon and apothecary, of extensive practice in the metropolis, and who had also an official connection, as surgeon, with one of the prisons. Accordingly, in April of that year, at the age of twenty-nine, he removed to London. He was then full of health and spirits, ardently devoted to his pro-

fession, and anxious to distinguish himself in the new sphere of action in which he was placed. His character soon began to be duly appreciated amongst medical men; and, on the 7th of November of the same year, he was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons. But a change of scene only carried with it a change of perplexities. His partner, in a short time, became jealous of his talents, and of his rising popularity, and had recourse to the basest means of injuring his reputation. The result may easily be anticipated. The business failed, and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Good was again generously assisted by his affectionate friend at Balingdon Hall. As before, however, he shrunk from the full reception of the aid offered him by Mr. Fenn, though he gratefully received essential help. An increasing family, project after project defeated, the frequent occurrence of unforeseen vexations, served but as new incentives to his professional activity, and to the most extended literary research. Thus circumstanced, for three or four years he concealed his anxieties from those he most loved, maintained a cheerful demeanour among his friends, pursued his theoretical and practical inquiries into every accessible channel, and at length, by God's blessing upon his exertions, surmounted every difficulty, and obtained professional reputation and employment sufficient to satisfy his thirst for fame, and to place him in what are usually regarded as reputable and easy circumstances.

In March, 1794, Dr. Lettsom, a member of the "Medical Society" (meeting in Bolt Court, Fleet Street), offered, through the medium of that useful institution, a premium of twenty guineas for the best dissertation on the question:— "What are the diseases most frequent in work-houses, poor-houses, and similar institutions; and what are the best means of cure and prevention?" The prize was to be awarded in February, 1795. Mr. Good was one of the competitors; and had the satisfaction to learn, that his dissertation was successful, and to receive the request of the council that he would publish it; with which request he immediately complied.

From this time Mr. Good was a member of the Medical Society, and for two or three years was one of its secretaries. He also became an active member of a society, constituted in the year 1794, under the title of "The General Pharmaceutical Association," the main design of which was to preserve the distinction between the apothecary and the druggist, which had for so many years prevailed, but which, from recent circumstances, it was apprehended would be merged and lost, unless some special efforts were made to prevent it. At the request of some of his colleagues in the association, Mr. Good drew up, and published, in 1795, "A History of Medicine, as far as it relates to the profession of the Apothecary, from the earliest accounts to the present period." Although thus warmly engaging in the objects of this association, and in others connected with the science and practice of medicine, Mr. Good continued to pursue his literary studies. In the years 1793, 1794, and 1795, he made several translations from the poets of France and Italy. By this time the rich diversity and extent of his talents and acquirements began to be known; and literary men evinced as great an eagerness to cultivate his acquaintance as he did to avail himself of theirs. Besides several of the leading men in the medical profession, he numbered, among his frequent associates at this period, Drs. Disney, Rees, Hunter, Geddes, Messrs. Maurice, Fuseli, Charles Butler, Gilbert Wakefield, and others; most of them individuals of splendid talents, and recondite attainments, but belonging to a school of theology, which, though he then approved, he afterwards found it conscientiously necessary to abandon.

In the year 1797 Mr. Good commenced his translation of the didactic poem of Lucretius "On the Nature of Things." The undertaking stimulated him to the study of various other languages; at first, in order to the successful search of parallel passages, but, ere long, with much more enlarged views. Having gone with tolerable ease through the French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, he now began the German, and, subsequently, the Arabic and Persian; and, in a short

time, gave proofs of his proficiency in those languages, both by private communications to his friends, and by articles in the Reviews; to some of which, and to other periodical publications, from the year 1797 to 1803 or 1804, he largely contributed. The Analytical and Critical Reviews were those in which his productions usually appeared: though there are a few very interesting specimens of his taste and erudition in the British and the Monthly Magazines. Of the Critical Review he was for some time the editor; and the task of preparing the most elaborate articles often devolved upon him. In the beginning of 1803 his labours were still more multifarious. He was finishing his translation of Solomon's "Song of Songs," carrying on his Life of Dr. Geddes, walking from twelve to fourteen miles a day to see his numerous patients (his business as a surgeon then producing him more than 1400*l.* per annum), editing the Critical Review, and supplying a column of matter, weekly, for the Sunday-Review: added to which, he had, for a short period, the management of The British Press newspaper, upon his hands. Such was the energy of Mr. Good's mind, such were his habits of activity and order, that he carried all these occupations forward simultaneously; suffering none to be neglected, left in arrear, or inadequately executed. Towards the end of this busy year Mr. and Mrs. Good were doomed to sustain a heavy trial, in the death of their only son; a child who evinced a most cheerful and amiable disposition, manners that were remarkably fascinating, with precarious, yet constantly aspiring, intellectual powers.

The translation of Lucretius was finished in October, 1799, having been carried through in a way very unusual with works of such magnitude. It was composed in the streets of London, during the translator's extensive walks to visit his patients. His practice was, to take in his pocket two or three leaves of an octavo edition of the original, the text being corrected by collation with Wakefield's; to read over a passage two or three times as he walked along, until he had engraven it upon his ready memory; then to translate the

passage, meditate upon his translation, and correct and elaborate it, until he had satisfied himself. Having accomplished this, the bare sight of the original brought to mind his own translation with all its peculiarities. In the same manner would he proceed with a second, third, and fourth passage; and, after he had returned home, and disposed of all his professional business, he would go to his standing desk, and enter upon his manuscript so much of the translation as he had been able to prepare satisfactorily. While he was carrying on the translation he was also levying his contributions towards the notes; a part of the work, however, which called for much more labour, and occupied far more of his time. The translation was not *published* until 1805; and scarcely a day passed, in the six previous years, in which he did not either add to the notes, or, in his own estimation, give greater accuracy and elegance to some parts of his version.

In the year 1802, a work, entitled, "Pantologia; or, a Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Words," was commenced by Dr. Olinthus Gregory, and Mr. Newton Bosworth, of Cambridge. On the removal of Dr. Gregory to Woolwich, in January, 1803, another gentleman was associated in the undertaking; who, however, in consequence of an unexpected accession of property, retired from the labour in about twelve months. Shortly afterwards a speculating bookseller, who had ascertained that this Universal Dictionary was in preparation, with a view to anticipate it both in object and in name, commenced the publication of a new "Cyclopædia," of which Dr. George Gregory was announced as the editor, while, in fact, the late Mr. Jeremiah Joyce was the principal, if not the only person, engaged upon the work. This manœuvre suggested the expediency of new arrangements, as well as of a new title, for Dr. Olinthus Gregory and Mr. Bosworth's Encyclopædia; and Mr. Good, having recently published his "Song of Songs" at Mr. Kearsley's, the bookseller who was the chief proprietor of the new undertaking, his high reputation for erudition, and for punctuality in the execution of his engagements, pointed him out as an



admirably qualified individual to co-operate in the important enterprise. Some time elapsed before his objections could be overcome to placing his name first on the title-page of a work of which he was not to take the general superintendence; but, at length, the scruple was removed; and, from 1805, when the joint preparations commenced, to the spring of 1813, when the task was completed, Mr. Good continued, with the utmost promptness, regularity, and versatility of talent, to supply the various articles and treatises that were comprehended in the extensive portion of the Dictionary which he undertook to compose.

In the autumn of 1810, Mr. Good was invited to deliver a series of lectures, at the Surrey Institution, "on any subject, literary or scientific, which would be agreeable to himself." He acceded to the request of the directors, and delivered his first course, in the ensuing winter, to a crowded audience, who were so highly gratified and instructed, that he was entreated to persevere. This led to the delivery of a second and a third series, in the two succeeding winters. The first series, in fifteen lectures, treated of the "Nature of the Material World; and the scale of organized and organic tribes that issue from it:" the second series, in thirteen lectures, developed the "Nature of the Animate World; its peculiar powers and external relations; the means of communicating ideas; the formation of society:" and the third, in fifteen lectures, was devoted to the "Nature of the Mind; its general faculties and furniture." This plan would have been rendered still more extensive in subsequent years, had not an augmented sphere of professional duties compelled Mr. Good to relinquish the occupation of a lecturer. In this mode of imparting instruction, however, he was equally qualified to command attention, and to ensure success. His delivery was good; he had the most entire self-possession; and was always master, not only of his subject, but of his lecture. Although his manuscript notes lay before him, he seldom referred to them more than by a glance; so that, instead of merely reading, a practice which is as much calculated to neutralize the efforts

of the lecturer, as it would be to destroy those of the advocate at the bar, he gave to his lectures all the correct expression of well-studied addresses delivered from memory, but enriched with those extemporaneous additions which spontaneously occur to a speaker of sentiment and feeling, when surrounded by a numerous and attentive auditory.

To "The British Review," which, from the beginning of 1811 to nearly the end of 1822, was published quarterly, under the able superintendence of Mr. Roberts, the author of "The Looker-on," Mr. Good, who had long been in habits of intimacy with Mr. Roberts, contributed several articles; among which were, "A Review of the Phrenological System of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim," in No. 11.; "An Account of Townsend's Character of Moses; and of Professor Adelung's Mithridates, or History of Languages," in No. 12.; "A Review of Dr. Marshman's Chinese Grammar; and another of Sismondi, in Spanish Literature," in No. 13. &c.

In the year 1820, Mr. Good entered upon a more elevated department of professional duty, that of a physician. His diploma of M. D. which was from Marischal College, Aberdeen, is dated July 10th in that year, and is expressed in terms of peculiar honour, differing from the usual language of that class of formularies. He was also elected an honorary member of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of Aberdeen, Nov. 2. 1820. \*

The new direction of Dr. Good's medical occupations, scarcely for a single week produced any diminution of his labour; and, after a very short interval, his judgment was

\* Dr. Good was a member of several other learned and scientific bodies, at home and abroad, viz.

Member of the College of Surgeons (as before mentioned) Nov. 7th, 1793; ceased to be such, Oct. 11th, 1824.

Fellow of the Royal Society, 1805, or 1806.

Linnæan Society of Philadelphia, April, 1810.

New York Historical Society, Oct. 26. 1813.

Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, May 9. 1816.

Permissio Medicorum Collegii Regalis, Lond. June 25. 1822.

Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, April, 1824.

New York Horticultural Society, Sept. 7th, 1824.

more sought, and his professional engagements were more numerous, than at any preceding period. He did not, however, cease to study; but he gave to his leading literary occupations an appropriate direction. Probably, indeed, looking forward to this, he had laid down the general plan of a system of nosology so early as the year 1808. But the work, impeded, as it of necessity was, by the author's other pursuits, and receiving occasional modifications in minutiae as he advanced, was not published until the end of the year 1820, when it made its appearance, in a thick octavo volume, under the title of "A Physiological System of Nosology, with a corrected and simplified Nomenclature."

No sooner was this work issued from the press, than its indefatigable author commenced a still more extensive, elaborate, and valuable performance, which was given to the world, in 1822, in four large volumes octavo, entitled "The Study of Medicine." The object of the author, in this great work, was to unite the different branches of medical science, which had usually been treated separately, into a general system. His success was as remarkable as the attempt was bold. He received the most gratifying panegyrics from Sir Henry Hallford, Sir James M'Gregor, Sir John Webb, Sir Gilbert Blane, Drs. Perceval (of Dublin), Baillie, James Johnson, Duncan (of Edinburgh), and others among the most eminent physicians in Great Britain; from Drs. Kosack and Francis, of New York; and from several men of considerable eminence on the continent of Europe. The sale of the volumes was very rapid, a circumstance that stimulated the author to prepare an enlarged and improved edition, which issued from the press, in 1825, in five volumes octavo. His own copy of this edition contains several notes and improvements, condensed, however, into the smallest possible space, with a view to a third edition.

In the spring of 1826, Dr. Good published, in three volumes, entitled "The Book of Nature," the lectures which he had delivered at the Surrey Institution. Other literary pursuits, which still more engaged his heart and affections, he carried

on simultaneously ; but the results of these he did not live to lay before the world.

During the greater part of his life his health had been remarkably good ; the cheerfulness of his disposition, and the activity of his body, having contributed to the preservation of a tone of constitution naturally robust. It is probable that the change of his habits, when he ceased to visit his patients on foot, was too sudden to be otherwise than injurious ; and his application to the two great works, which have just been mentioned, augmented the evil. His friends soon saw, with concern, that the corporeal vigour which had carried him, almost unconscious of fatigue, through so much labour, was now beginning to give way. During the last three months of his life his strength declined rapidly, exciting much solicitude in the minds of Mrs. Good and his family, but no alarm of immediate danger. On the arrival of the Christmas holidays, Dr. Good, by whose short but affectionate visit to his beloved daughter Mrs. Neale and her children, residing at Shepperton, in Middlesex, he had received and imparted delight, expressed a more than usual anxiety to go thither again ; although he was so much indisposed, before he commenced his journey, as to occasion serious apprehensions of his inability to go through it. He reached his daughter's house in a state of great exhaustion ; but, after a short time, rallied sufficiently to distribute amongst his grandchildren, who, as usual, gathered around him, the books and other presents which his affection, watchful and active to the end, had appropriated to each. He then retired to his chamber, not for repose and recovery, but to experience the solemnities of the last awful scene, and the transition, from his growing infirmities, to the regions where there is " no more pain," the world of pure and happy spirits. His last illness, an inflammation of the bladder, was short but exceedingly severe ; and it terminated his valuable life on Tuesday, the 2d of January, 1827, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Those habits of order, the formation of which constituted a part of his education, and the consolidation of which was so

greatly aided by the circumstances of his apprenticeship, were evinced through life. The arrangement of his wardrobe, his books, his accounts, his papers, his manuscripts, his time, all bore the stamp of this peculiarity. Giving, as he did, from principle, to his medical engagements his first thoughts and chief care in the arrangements of each day, and finding, from the very nature of the profession, that it presented hourly interruptions to his best-formed schemes, still he had the power of smoothing down the irregularities thus incessantly occurring, and of carrying on his various pursuits with the order which has been already adverted to. After his decease, the effects of this love of method and orderly arrangement were more than ever evinced; for, though his professional and other occupations continued to employ him daily, until the very eve of his journey to Shepperton, yet, when his papers came to be examined, they were found with labels and indorsements, describing the nature of each packet, — which was of little, which of much, which of immediate, which of remote consequence; which related to his profession, which to his banker, which to the concerns of his daughter, Mrs. Neale, which to any of his friends, which to proposed new editions of some of his works, which to a work just ready for the press; as completely assorted, described, and specified, as if, for the last six months of his existence, he had neglected every thing else, and acted with unremitted reference to the injunction, “Set thy house in order; for thou shalt die, and not live.”

The following passages, in a letter received by Dr. Gregory, from Dr. Good's eldest daughter, Mrs. Neale, will assist the reader in forming his estimate of the private character of the subject of this memoir: —

“You will, doubtless, have learned much, from my mother and sister, of my dear father's affectionate deportment in his family, and especially of his parental kindness; yet I cannot avoid mentioning one way in which, during my childhood, this was frequently manifested towards myself. My dear father, after a hurried meal at dinner, occupying but a very few minutes, would often spend a considerable portion of what

should have been his resting-time, in teaching me to play at battledore, or some active game, thinking the exercise conducive to my health.

“ I never saw, in any individual, so rare a union as he possessed, of thorough enjoyment of what are usually termed the good things of this life, with the most perfect indifference respecting them, when they were not within his reach. In the articles of food and drink, he always took, with relish and cheerfulness, such delicacies as the kindness of a friend, or accident, might throw in his way; but he was quite as well satisfied with the plainest provision that could be set before him, often, indeed, seeming unconscious of the difference. His love of society made him most to enjoy his meals with his family, or among friends; yet, as his employments of necessity produced uncertainty in the time of his return home, his constant request was to have something set apart for him, but on no account to wait for his arrival.

“ I, perhaps, am best qualified to speak of his extreme kindness to all his grandchildren. One example will serve to show that it was self-denying and active. My fourth little one, when an infant of two months old, was dangerously ill with the hooping-cough. My father was informed of this. It was in the beginning of a cold winter, and we were living sixty miles from town, in a retired village in Essex. Immediately on receiving the news of our affliction, my father quitted home; and what was our surprise, at eleven o'clock on a very dark night, to hear a chaise drive fast up to the door, and to see our affectionate parent step out of it. He had been detained, and narrowly escaped an overthrow, by the driver having mistaken his way, and attempted to drive through rough ploughed fields. We greatly feared that he would suffer severely from an attack of the gout, to which he had then become seriously subject, and which was generally brought on by exposure to cold and damp, such as he had experienced; and we urged, in consequence, the due precautions; but his first care was to go at once to the nursery, ascertain the real state of the disease, and prescribe for the infant.

“ Strangers have often remarked to me, that they were struck with the affectionate kindness with which he encouraged all my dear children to ask him questions upon any subject, and the delight which he exhibited when they manifested a desire to gain knowledge. Indeed, I do not once remember to have heard them silenced in their questions, however apparently unseasonable the time, in a hasty manner, or without some kind notice in answer. He never seemed annoyed by any interruption which they occasioned, whether during his studies, or while he was engaged in that conversation which he so much enjoyed. Whenever he silenced their questions by the promise of a future answer, he regarded the promise as inviolable, and uniformly satisfied their inquiries on the first moment of leisure, without waiting to be reminded by themselves or others of the expectations he had thus excited. These are simple domestic facts; not, perhaps, suited to every taste, but, as they serve to illustrate character, I transmit them, to be employed or not, as you may think best.”

Of Dr. Good's intellectual character, the following is Dr. Gregory's summary: —

“ The leading faculty was that of acquisition, which he possessed in a remarkable measure, and which was constantly employed, from the earliest age, in augmenting his mental stores. United with this, were the faculties of retention, of orderly arrangement, and of fruitful and diversified combination. If genius be rightly termed ‘ the power of making new combinations pleasing or elevating to the mind, or useful to mankind,’ he possessed it in a high degree. He was always fertile in the production of new trains of thought, new selections and groupings of imagery, new expedients for the extension of human good. But, if genius be restricted to ‘ the power of discovery or of creative invention,’ whether in philosophy or the arts, they who have most closely examined Dr. Good's works, will be least inclined to claim for him that distinction. Be this, however, as it may, there can be no question that his intellectual powers were of the first order; that, in the main, they were nicely equipoised; and that he could

exercise them with an unusual buoyancy and elasticity. His memory was very extraordinary; doubtless, much aided by the habits of arrangement, so firmly established by sedulous parental instruction. His early acquired fondness for classical and elegant literature, laid his youthful fancy open to the liveliest impressions, and made him draw

‘ The inspiring breath of ancient arts,  
 ————— and tread the sacred walks,  
 Where, at each step, imagination burns:’

and this, undoubtedly, again aided his memory; the pictures being reproduced by constant warmth of feeling. The facility with which, on all occasions, (as I have probably before remarked) he could recall and relate detached and insulated facts, was peculiarly attractive, and not less useful. But the reason is very obvious. However diverse, and even exuberant, the stores of his knowledge often appeared, the whole were methodised and connected together in his memory by principles of association that flowed from the real nature of things; in other words, philosophical principles, by means of which the particular truths are classified, in order, under the general heads to which they really belong, serving effectually to endow the mind that thoroughly comprehends the principles with an extensive command over those particular truths, whatever be their variety or importance.

“ With the mathematical sciences he was almost entirely unacquainted; but, making this exception, there was scarcely a region of human knowledge which he had not entered, and but few, indeed, into which he had not made considerable advances; and, wherever he found an entrance, there he retained a permanent possession; for, to the last, he never forgot what he once knew.

“ In short, had he published nothing but his ‘ Translation of Lucretius,’ he would have acquired a high character for free, varied, and elegant versification, for exalted acquisitions as a philosopher and a linguist, and for singular felicity in the



choice and exhibition of materials in a rich store of critical and tasteful illustration.

“ Had he published nothing but his ‘ Translation of the Book of Job,’ he would have obtained an eminent station amongst Hebrew scholars, and the promoters of biblical criticism.

“ And, had he published nothing but his ‘ Study of Medicine,’ his name would, in the opinion of one of his ablest professional correspondents, have ‘ gone down to posterity, associated with the science of medicine itself, as one of its most skilful practitioners, and one of its most learned promoters.’

“ I know not how to name another individual who has arrived at equal eminence in three such totally distinct departments of mental application. Let this be duly weighed in connection with the marked inadequacy of his early education, (notwithstanding its peculiar advantages in some respects) to form either a scientific and skilful medical practitioner, or an excellent scholar, and there cannot but result a high estimate of the original powers with which he was endowed, and of the inextinguishable ardour with which, through life, he augmented their energy and enlarged their sphere of action.”

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DR. GOOD'S PRINCIPAL WORKS ARE AS FOLLOWS :

Maria ; an Elegiac Ode. 1789. 4to.

A Dissertation on the Diseases of Prisons and Poor-houses, 1795. 12mo.

The History of Medicine, so far as it relates to the Profession of the Apothecary, from the earliest Accounts to the present Period. 1795. 12mo.

A Dissertation on the best Means of employing the Poor in Parish Workhouses. 1798. 8vo. 2nd edit. 1805.

A Second Address to the Members of the Corporation of Surgeons of London. 1800.

The Triumph of Britain ; an Ode. 1803.

The Song of Songs ; or Sacred Idylls, translated from the Hebrew ; with Notes, critical and explanatory. 1803. 8vo.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Alexander Geddes. 1803. 8vo.

Lucretius on the Nature of Things, translated from the Latin; with philological and explanatory Notes and the original Text. 1805. 2 vols. 4to.

An Anniversary Oration, delivered before the Medical Society of London. 1808.

An Essay on Medical Technology. 1810.

The Book of Job, literally translated from the original Hebrew, and restored to its natural Arrangement; with Notes, critical and illustrative. 1812. 8vo.

A Physiological System of Nosology; with a corrected and simplified Nomenclature. 1817. 8vo.

The Study of Medicine. 1822. 4 vols. 8vo.; 2nd edit. 1825. 5 vols. 8vo.

The Book of Nature. 1826. 3 vols. 8vo.

A Sketch of the Revolution in 1688.

An Essay on Providence, inserted in Dr. Gregory's Memoirs of Dr. Good, p. 38 to 55.

A Translation of the Book of Proverbs, MS.

A Translation of the Psalms, MS.

Contributions to the Pantologia, and to various periodical publications.

## No. IV.

## LADY CAROLINE LAMB.

LADY CAROLINE LAMB was born on the 13th of November, 1785. Her father was the Right Honourable Frederick Ponsonby, Earl of Besborough; her mother, the Lady Henrietta Frances Spencer, daughter of John, the first Earl of that name. She was an only daughter; and, from her earliest infancy, she had the opportunity of receiving the instruction, and improving by the example, of her venerable grandmother, the highly accomplished Countess Dowager Spencer \*, under whose immediate eye she was educated.

Her character very early developed itself. Wild and impatient of restraint, rapid in impulses, generous and kind of heart, — these were the first traits of her nature; and they continued to the last.

On the 3d of June, 1805 (before she had attained the age of twenty) her marriage with the Honourable William Lamb (now Lord Melbourne) took place. Of three children, the issue of this marriage, George Augustus Frederick, so named in honour of his present Majesty, his sponsor at the font, is the only one now living.

Mr. Lamb was a man of taste. Lady Caroline's literary pursuits were congenial with those of her husband; and, with him, she was accustomed to read and study the classics. She

\* This lady died at the age of 78, in the year 1814. Her mind was richly stored with various reading, and what she acquired was applied to the best purposes. She had an extensive range of acquaintance, who regarded her correspondence and conversation as an inestimable treasure. In sprightliness of style, her letters would rival those of Sevigné or Montague; while, in solidity of thought and ethical purity, they might rank with the epistles of Carter. On the paternal side, she was of the ancient family of Poyntz, and her mother was daughter of the great Earl of Peterborough.

was mistress of several of the living as well as of the dead languages; as a reader she was greatly admired; and her style of reciting the noblest Greek odes was of the most graceful and impressive character. Yet, with all this, not the slightest pedantry was apparent. Her powers of conversation were lively and brilliant; and her compositions, in verse as well as in prose, were evidently the emanations of an elegant and benevolent mind. She was an amateur and a patroness of the fine arts. Several of her pencil sketches, executed even in childhood, are strongly indicative of genius.

On Lady Caroline Lamb's entrance into the world, the singularity as well as the grace of her manners, the rank of her own connections, and the talent of her husband's, soon made her one of the most celebrated *dames du château* of the day. That day was remarkable for the literary *début* of Lord Byron. Much has been written, and much said, respecting the intimacy that subsisted between Lady Caroline and that remarkable person; but it is not amidst gossip that we are to look for truth. "The world," says an acute writer of the present day, "is very lenient to the mistresses of poets;" and, perhaps, not without justice; for their attachments have something of excuse, not only in their object, but in their origin, and arise from imagination, not from depravity. It was nearly three years before the intimacy between Lord Byron and Lady Caroline was broken off. According to Captain Medwin, Lord Byron most cruelly and culpably trifled with her feelings. She never entirely recovered it. Those who knew her well will painfully remember the bitterness of reproach and the despondency of reflection to which, after that period, she was, notwithstanding her constitutional spirits, perpetually subjected.

"Glenarvon" was written immediately after this rupture, and the chief character in it was generally understood at the time to be a portrait of Lord Byron. Some of its scenes were undoubtedly much too highly coloured. It was, however, the first testimony that had been given, in the form of a novel, of

the dangers of a life of fashion ; and a host of able writers have since availed themselves of the hint thus afforded them.

Subsequently appeared "Graham Hamilton," a book of a very different nature. Its design was suggested to Lady Caroline by Ugo Foscolo. "Write a book," said he, "which will offend nobody: women cannot afford to shock." It is composed with more care and more simplicity than "Glenarvon." The leading object of "Graham Hamilton" is to show that an amiable disposition, if unaccompanied by firmness and resolution, is frequently productive of more misery to its owner and to others, than even the most daring vice, or the most decided depravity. It has been supposed by some that, in the course of the work, Lady Caroline, although, perhaps, unconsciously, delineated much of her own character. Speaking of Lady Orville, Graham Hamilton says — "I never heard her breathe an unkind word of another. The knowledge that a human being was unhappy, at once erased from her mind the recollection either of enmity or of error." Again: — "Before I finish the sad history, upon which my imagination loves to dwell, of a being as fair as ever nature created — let me at least have the melancholy consolation of holding up to others those great and generous qualities, which it would be well if they would imitate, whilst they avoid her weaknesses and faults. Let me tell them that neither loveliness of person, nor taste in attire, nor grace of manner, nor even cultivation of mind, can give them that inexpressible charm which belonged to Lady Orville above all others, and which sprang from the heart of kindness that beat within her bosom. Thence that impression of sincere good-will, which at once she spread around; thence that pleasing address, which, easy in itself, put all others at their ease; thence that freedom from all mean and petty feelings — that superiority to all vulgar contentions. Here was no solicitude for pre-eminence — here was no apprehension of being degraded by the society of others — here was no assumed contempt — here was the calm and unassuming confidence which ought ever to be the characteristic of rank and fashion."

“Graham Hamilton” also contains some beautiful verses, the best the authoress ever wrote. We subjoin them.

If thou could'st know what 'tis to weep,  
 To weep unpitied and alone,  
 The livelong night, whilst others sleep,  
 Silent and mournful watch to keep,  
 Thou would'st not do what I have done.

If thou could'st know what 'tis to smile,  
 To smile, whilst scorn'd by every one,  
 To hide, by many an artful wile,  
 A heart that knows more grief than guile,  
 Thou would'st not do what I have done.

And, oh, if thou could'st think how drear,  
 When friends are changed and health is gone,  
 The world would to thine eyes appear,  
 If thou, like me, to none wert dear,  
 Thou would'st not do what I have done.\*

Lady Caroline's third and favourite novel was “Ada Reis.” Full of a latent and personal satire very imperfectly understood, it has seemed the most obscure, and proved, notwithstanding its originality, the least popular of her works. Besides these three tales, Lady Caroline was the authoress of many others never published, and of various trifling pieces of poetry of unequal merit.

For many years Lady Caroline Lamb led a life of comparative seclusion, principally at Brompton Hall. This was interrupted by a singular and somewhat romantic occurrence. Riding with Mr. Lamb, she met, just by the park gates, the hearse which was conveying the remains of Lord Byron to Newstead Abbey. She was taken home insensible: an illness of length and severity succeeded. Some of her medical attendants imputed her fits, certainly of great incoherence and long continuance, to partial insanity. At this supposition she was invariably and bitterly indignant. Whatever be the cause, it is certain from that time that her conduct and habits mate-

\* These verses have been erroneously attributed to Mrs. Jordan.

rially changed ; and, about three years since, a separation took place between her and Mr. Lamb, who continued, however, frequently to visit, and, to the day of her death, to correspond with her. It is just to both parties to add, that Lady Caroline constantly spoke of her husband in the highest and most affectionate terms of admiration and respect.

The next event in her life was its last. The disease — dropsy — to which she fell a victim, beginning to manifest itself, she removed to town for medical assistance. Three or four months before her death, she underwent an operation, from which she experienced some relief, but it was only of a temporary nature. Aware of her danger, she showed neither impatience nor dismay ; and the philosophy, which, though none knew better in theory, had proved so ineffectual in life, seemed at last to effect its triumph in death. She expired without pain, and without a struggle, on the evening of Friday, the 25th of January, 1828. There are many yet living, who drew from the opening years of this gifted and warm-hearted being hopes which her maturity was not fated to realise. To them it will be some consolation to reflect, that her end at least was what the best of us might envy, and the harshest of us approve.

In person, Lady Caroline Lamb was small, slight, and, in earlier life, perfectly formed ; but her countenance had no other beauty than expression — that charm it possessed to a singular degree : her eyes were dark, but her hair and complexion fair : her manners, though somewhat eccentric, and apparently, not really, affected, had a fascination which it is difficult for any who never encountered their effect to conceive. Perhaps, however, they were more attractive to those beneath her than to her equals ; for as their chief merit was their kindness and endearment, so their chief deficiency was a want of that quiet and composed dignity which is the most orthodox requisite in the manners of what we term, *par emphasis*, *society*. Her character it is difficult to analyse, because, owing to the extreme susceptibility of her imagination, and the unhesitating and rapid manner in which she followed its impulses,

her conduct was one perpetual kaleidoscope of changes. Like her namesake in the admirable story of Cousin William, she had no principles to guide her passions; her intents "halted in a wide sea of wax" — the one had no rudder, the other no port. To the poor she was invariably charitable — she was more: in spite of her ordinary thoughtlessness of self, for them she had consideration as well as generosity, and delicacy no less than relief. For her friends she had a ready and active love; for her enemies no hatred: never perhaps was there a human being who had less malevolence: as all her errors hurt only herself, so against herself only were levelled her accusation and reproach.

Her literary works can convey no idea of the particular order of her conversational talents, though they can of their general extent; for her writings are all more or less wild and enthusiastic, and breathing of melancholy and romance: but her ordinary conversation was playful and animated, pregnant with humour and vivacity, and remarkable for the *common sense* of the opinions it expressed. Lady Caroline was indeed one of those persons who can be much wiser for others than for themselves; and she who disdained all worldly advice was the most judicious of worldly advisers. The friend of Byron, Wellington, and De Stäel — intimately known at the various periods of her life to the most illustrious names of France, Italy, and England — her anecdotes could not fail to be as interesting as the inferences she drew from them were sagacious and acute. For the rest, it is a favourite antithesis in the cant morality of the day to oppose the value of a good heart to that of a calculating head. Never was there a being with a better heart than the one whose character we have just sketched: from what single misfortune or what single error did it ever preserve its possessor? The world does not want good hearts, but regulated minds — not uncertain impulses, but virtuous principles. Rightly cultivate the head, and the heart will take care of itself; for knowledge is the parent of good, not good of knowledge. We are told in Scripture that it was the *wise* men of the East who followed the star which led them to their God.



On the morning of February 4th, Lady Caroline Lamb's remains were removed in a hearse and six from the house in Pall-Mall, in which her ladyship breathed her last, for the purpose of being conveyed to the cemetery belonging to Lord Melbourne's family at Hatfield. Two mourning coaches and four, in which were Dr. Goddard, Dr. Hamilton, and two other gentlemen, followed the hearse. The carriages of the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Spencer, Earl Carlisle, Earl Besborough, Lord Melbourne, Viscount Duncannon, Mr. Wm. Ponsonby, and Mrs. Hunter, followed the funeral procession to a short distance out of town. The Honourable William Lamb, husband to the deceased, and Mr. William Ponsonby, joined the procession at Belvoir, to attend the funeral, as chief mourners.

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We are indebted for the foregoing Memoir, principally, but not entirely, to the *Literary Gazette*.

## No. V.

## MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY TORRENS, K. C. B.

KNIGHT OF THE PORTUGUESE ORDER OF THE TOWER AND  
SWORD, ADJUTANT-GENERAL TO THE FORCES, AND COLONEL  
OF THE 2D REGIMENT OF FOOT.

**S**IR HENRY TORRENS was a native of Ireland, and was born in the City of Londonderry, in the year 1779. His father, the Rev. Thomas Torrens, and his mother, having died while he was yet an infant, he and his three brothers were left to the care of his grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Torrens; and at his death Henry was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Torrens, a Fellow of the University of Dublin, and a gentleman of high literary attainments. In November, 1793, being then only fourteen years of age, he left the Military Academy of Dublin, where he had been educated; and where, from the hilarity of his disposition, he was universally designated "Happy Harry," and commenced his military career as an ensign in the 52d regiment.

In June, 1794, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 92d regiment; and in December, 1795, was removed to the 63d regiment.

With this corps he joined the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie for the reduction of the enemy's colonies in the West Indies.

During this arduous service, our young soldier was happy in having frequent opportunities of distinguishing himself. He acted with the grenadier battalion at the taking of St. Lucie, and was wounded by a musket ball in the upper part of the right thigh, in an action which took place on the 1st of May, 1796, during the siege of Morne Fortunée. This

wound compelled him to remain behind while the army under Sir Ralph Abercrombie proceeded to the attack of St. Vincent's.

At such a period, however, the pain and danger of a premature removal appeared preferable to inactive security, and before he had recovered from his wound, he rejoined his regiment, just as the army was advancing to the attack and storming of a strong line of redoubts, by the possession of which the enemy held the island in subjection.

After assisting in driving the French from these important positions, and in finally expelling them from St. Vincent's, Sir Henry Torrens was for six months employed in constant skirmishing with the natives of the Carib country, who, having joined the French interest, took refuge in the mountains and fastnesses. At this time, though only holding the rank of a Lieutenant, he was intrusted with the command of a fort.

The extensive operations, and the splendid achievements by which, in the latter years of the struggle against France, the British troops decided the fate of Europe, have in a manner obliterated from the public mind the colonial conquests with which the revolutionary war commenced. Yet never did the British soldier display more courage or sustain more hardship than during the attack upon the French West India Islands under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Even the officers were unable to obtain any better fare than the salt rations issued from the stores, nor in that burning climate could they ever venture to refresh themselves by sleeping without their clothes.

In what manner Sir Henry Torrens bore himself during the difficulties and hardships of this his first campaign, we have already attempted to state, and shall merely add two facts as marking the opinion entertained of his conduct by those who witnessed it:—

On the return of the troops to Jamaica, the General rewarded his services by a company in one of the West India corps then forming; and on one occasion, when quitting the

regiment with which he had been acting, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers under his command insisted upon bearing him in triumph upon their shoulders, as a rude but touching mark of their attachment and admiration.

In 1798, Sir Henry Torrens returned to England; and at the close of that year embarked for Portugal as Aid-de-camp to General Cuyler, who commanded the British auxiliary army sent to protect that country from the threatened invasion of the Spaniards under French influence. While holding this situation, he was removed from the West India corps to the 20th regiment of foot; and hearing that his regiment was to form a part of the force destined for Holland under the Duke of York, he immediately relinquished the advantages of his staff situation for the post of honourable danger. He served in all the different actions of this sanguinary campaign, during which the British army sustained its high character, though the object of the expedition failed. The inundation of the country, and defeat of the Austrian army upon the Rhine, which enabled the French to assemble a force four times more numerous than ours, compelled our troops, after many a desperate struggle, to evacuate Holland. In the last of these contests, which was fought between Egmont and Harlaam, Sir Henry Torrens was again desperately wounded. A musket ball passed quite through his right thigh and lodged in the left, from which it was found impossible to extract it.

The following anecdote is related with reference to the last-mentioned occurrence:—On the 2d of October, 1799, a severe action was fought near Alkmaar, in Holland; and some of our officers, amongst whom was Sir Henry Torrens, imagining that they had purchased security for a few days, rode into that town, for the purpose of viewing the place and enjoying the rarity of a good dinner. While this dinner was in preparation, Sir Henry Torrens sat down in the coffee-room to make some notes in his Journal, but seeing Major Kemp, then Aid-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, ride hastily into the town, he started from his unfinished task to

ask the news. From Major Kemp he learned that the French had made an unexpected advance upon the English troops, and that the division to which he was attached was under orders for immediate action. Without waiting to return for his papers and his pocket-book, containing between 40*l.* and 50*l.*, which he had left on the table, he mounted his horse, and in a moment was at full speed. He arrived in time to place himself at the head of his company, just before the commencement of that action in which, we have already stated, that he was dreadfully wounded. A considerable time afterwards he revisited Alkmaar, and calling at the inn he had so abruptly left, received his papers and his purse, which had been with scrupulous honesty preserved.

On his return from Holland, Sir Henry Torrens was promoted to a majority in one of the fencible regiments then raising. The formation of the corps devolved upon him as being the only officer possessing permanent rank; and he subsequently embarked with it for North America. Here he remained until the autumn of 1801, when having effected an exchange to the 86th, then in Egypt, he joined and took the command of the corps in that country. When the expedition to Egypt had effected its object, Sir Henry Torrens marched his regiment across the desert, and embarked at a port of the Red Sea for Bombay. Here he was taken extremely ill in consequence of a *coup de soleil*, and was obliged to take his passage to England, in order to save his life. The ship in which he embarked for Europe touched at St. Helena; the climate and the society of that island restored him to health, and gave a new impulse to his feelings, and he prosecuted the voyage no further.

In the society of the Government House, Sir Henry Torrens was exposed to other wounds than those of war. He became enamoured of Miss Sally Patton, the daughter of the Governor, and married at the early age of twenty-four. In this instance, however, reflection and reason have sanctioned the instinctive impulse of the heart; and the most fortunate events in Sir Henry Torrens' meritorious and prosperous

career were his touching at the island of St. Helena, and forming a congenial and happy union,

“ Where mind preserved the conquest beauty won.”

In 1803, Sir Henry Torrens rejoined his regiment in India, and remained in the field until he was again driven from the country by extreme and dangerous illness. In 1805, he returned to England, obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was employed in the Staff as Assistant Adjutant-General for the Kent district; and in 1807, he joined the expedition against South America, as Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces. At the attack of Buenos Ayres he received a contusion from a musket-ball, which shattered a small writing apparatus which was slung to his side. When this unfortunate expedition returned from South America, Sir Henry was examined as a witness on the trial of General Whitelock. His situation now became painful and delicate in the highest degree, being compelled by his oath to make known the truth, and bound by honour not to divulge the confidential communications of his chief. His evidence is published with General Whitelock's trial; and it is only necessary to say in this place, that he obtained the highest credit by the manner in which it was given.

Sir Henry Torrens had now established a character not only for gallantry in the field, but for talent, discretion, and integrity in the conduct of affairs. The Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, saw his rising talents, and appointed him his Military Secretary. In this capacity he embarked with the expedition to Portugal in 1808, and was present at the battles of Rolleia and Vimiera. When the Duke of Wellington was superseded in his command, he returned with him to England, and was again to have attended him in the same capacity, when that consummate General recommenced his glorious career. But the situation of Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief being, without solicitation, offered to him just at this moment, prudence weighed with the father of a rising family against the ardour of the

soldier, and domestic considerations induced him to forego the more active operations of the field, and to accept the office. How he discharged the difficult and arduous duties which now devolved upon him, it is almost unnecessary to state. His talents and his laborious attention to the multifarious duties of his office, have been universally acknowledged; while his conciliatory manners and kind attentions procured him the love of his friends and the respect of the whole army. From the duties of his office during four years of the most active period of the war, he was not a single day, scarcely even a Sunday, absent; and never failed, either in winter or summer, to rise at five o'clock in the morning. These exertions were rewarded by his appointment, in 1811, to a Company in the 3d Guards; in 1812, by his being made Aid-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, with the rank of Colonel; and in 1815 (having obtained the rank of Major-General in the Brevet of the previous year) by an appointment to a regiment. He was also honoured with the medal awarded for the battles of Rolleia and Vimiera, and with the distinction of Knight-Commander of the Bath. But promotion and honours were not the only sweeteners of his toil. In his delightful villa at Fulham every domestic endearment awaited his return after the cares and labours of the day. It was impossible for his marriage to be otherwise than happy. Sir Henry Torrens possessed an enlightened intellect and a feeling heart; and Lady Torrens, who excelled in music, in painting, and in dramatic literature, was gifted with the powers of reasoning no less than with the principles of taste.

Sir Henry Torrens was more than eight years ago appointed to the situation of Adjutant-General, and his health, which had suffered from excessive exertion and close confinement while he was Military Secretary, was entirely restored.

The last important work of Sir Henry Torrens in his situation of Adjutant-General, was the revision of the army-regulations. The experience of the campaign, and more particularly the successful adoption of a new and more rapid

mode of warfare of the Duke of Wellington, induced Sir Henry to revise the old regulations, which were founded upon the slow German system, and to embody into them, with great labour and zeal, the prompt and rapid movements which had been so successfully adopted by the British armies. This work met with the warm approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, and has been generally admired by military men for the clear and masterly method of the arrangements.

On Saturday, the 23d of August, 1828, Sir Henry Torrens was taking an airing on horseback, near Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, accompanied by Lady Torrens and her two daughters, and some gentlemen, when he was seized with apoplexy. He did not fall from his horse, but was taken off the horse's back, and carried into the house. Every effort was made to effect his recovery, but in vain. He never spoke after the fit, and expired in two hours. By the desire of his family, the funeral of this gallant officer was private. It took place at Welwyn, on the Thursday following, August 28th.

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We are indebted for the foregoing Memoir to *The Globe*; and we know that it was derived from an authentic source.



## No. VI.

THE VERY REVEREND JAMES HOOK, LL. D.

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

DEAN OF WORCESTER, AND ARCHDEACON OF HUNTINGDON.

WE have been favoured, by an intimate friend of the late Dean Hook's, with the following interesting memoir.

The Very Reverend James Hook, LL. D. F. R. S. & F. S. A: Dean of Worcester, and Archdeacon of Huntingdon, was born on the 16th of June, 1771. From his parents he inherited talents for which both were distinguished. His father, a celebrated composer of the day, of respectable parentage in Norwich, was destined for the medical profession; but his genius for music, and his devoted attachment to it, overcame all opposition. Marrying in early life, he was denied the advantages of foreign cultivation, and rested on the resources of his native talent. His wife was a woman of very superior qualities and attainments: she had a refined taste in the polite arts, excelled in painting, and was distinguished for her wit and various talents. Her maiden name was Madan; her mother (a sister of the late General Phipps) having married into that family. Mr. and Mrs. Hook had several children; but only two sons survived, James and Theodore; the latter born when his brother had nearly attained to manhood.

The eldest son James, the subject of this memoir, was early destined for the church: he was educated at Westminster and Oxford, having passed some previous years at a school at Ealing, where he had for his schoolfellow and friend Lord Lyndhurst, the present Lord Chancellor.

His talents, both for music and drawing, evinced themselves at an early age. Sir Joshua Reynolds told his mother,

that the sketches of his almost infant pencil betrayed extraordinary genius, and advised his parents to bring him up as an artist. On the piano he played extempore, in a style peculiar and surprising. In these pursuits he was discouraged by his mother, who feared he might become too much devoted to them. The piano was generally closed against him; and it was only occasionally, when his parents were absent from home, that he could fly to it as an indulgence to his taste and feelings. He had the power of drawing likenesses from memory, and when at Westminster formed a little book of the leading characters of the day. They were portraits, not caricatures. Finding, however, suspicions excited and offence unjustly incurred, he checked his pencil, and would not go on with his second book. He carefully avoided whatever was individual or personal. A few general caricatures he etched whilst at Westminster; and amongst them is one which is still remembered, from having excited the wit of Mr. Canning.

The Etonians had published a periodical work called the "Microcosm;" the Westminsters one called the "Trifler." The print to which we have just alluded represented a pair of scales, upheld by the figure of justice; one scale containing three Etonians, the other three Westminster boys. The Etonian scale was light in the balance, although his Majesty George III., and other friends of the Etonians, were endeavouring to draw it down. The scale with the Westminsters touched the ground. On seeing the print, the following epigram was penned by Mr. Canning, at that time an Eton boy :

What mean ye by this print so rare,  
 Ye wits, of Eton jealous,  
 But that we soar aloft in air,  
 And ye are heavy fellows? \*

To which Mr. Hook, as a Westminster, replied :

Cease, ye Etonians, and no more  
 With rival wits contend;  
 Feathers we know will float in air,  
 And bubbles will ascend.

\* See the Memoir of Mr. Canning, in the last Volume of the Annual Biography and Obituary.

During his boyhood, in the vacations, as an act of filial duty to oblige his father, he employed his pen in two theatrical pieces; but the occupation was so repugnant to him, that he entirely abandoned it.

Shortly after his entry at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, he had the offer of an appointment to India, which he rejected; having decided to adopt the profession of the church. In 1799 he took his degree of M.A. in 1804, B.C.L., and, in 1806, LL.D.

Both at Westminster and at Oxford his wit, humour, and high flow of spirits, rendered him exceedingly popular; and he was not less beloved for his extreme kindness and good nature, and the attaching qualities of mind and character which through life endeared him to his friends.

The spirit of true patriotism and loyalty early took deep root in his heart. Firm and uncompromising, he never wavered or varied in his opinions, nor in those sound constitutional principles, in church and state, which were his guides, and for which he would willingly have sacrificed his life. These sentiments and feelings were soon called into action. The French Revolution had given rise to wild and mischievous speculations and theories, which were insinuating themselves into every corner of the empire, and unsettling all received principles on questions of government, morals, and religion. The terrors and crimes of the Republican despotism were appalling. Yet such was the undermining influence of the delusive sophistries of French philosophy and French Jacobinism, and such were the false notions of liberty excited in young and enthusiastic minds, that British patriotism seemed waning away under the artifices of metaphysical refinement, and the affectation of superior liberality and philanthropy. To rouse, to convince, and to remove from those who were deceived or mistaken the false lights, which dazzled, confused, and betrayed them, leading to principles which threatened to overthrow religion, and to sap the foundation of our happy constitution, the subject of our memoir devoted all the energies of his ardent mind and genius.

In 1796 he published a pamphlet, called "Publicola, or a Sketch of the Times and prevailing Opinions." It went through two editions. Taking a view of the feelings and principles at that time afloat, it traced their consequences to an imaginary Revolution in 1800, and gave the opinions of a person, who, being supposed to have left England in 1796, was represented to have returned in 1810.

The state of England under a Revolution, which had been going on for ten years, is admirably drawn. The following critique on the work, from the pen of the well-known George Pollen, is descriptive of some of its points : —

"The language throughout has an easy elegance and appropriate energy; in some passages particularly impressive. The scheme of the work is ingenious, and evidently of lively imagination. Such a one alone could remove the tediousness of a political novel, and likewise extricate the author from the embarrassment arising from biographising existing characters. The contrast which inference rationally deduces, from the present monarch on a throne, and the supreme power of Publicola, alias Thomas Paine, surrounded by evils and miseries of evidently artificial and avoidable formation, is well conceived, and ably wrought. The sketch of *Lupercus*, *Erostratus*, and *Sinon*; by whom I understand *Horne Tooke*, *Godwin*, and *Thetwall*, is very neat and accurate. *Crispinus* I take to be *Hardy*; *Crinus* I know not. *Arch Arcon* is quaint. The moral is excellent, and the object of comparison between legal monarchy and usurped tyranny skilfully effected."

In the following year, 1797, he married Anne, the second daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart., and in his revered father-in-law he found the fullest sympathy in all the feelings and principles of patriotism and loyalty which fired his own breast. This best and most benevolent of men became earnestly and zealously his patron. Sir Walter was the favourite physician of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, our present beloved Sovereign, of the illustrious Pitt, and indeed of most of the leading men of the day. Singularly skilful

in his profession, of extraordinary penetration and sagacity, and richly gifted with all the higher powers of mind, his winning manners, the kindness and tenderness of his sympathy, and his devoted and affectionate interest in his patients, made his attendance in illness a blessing, and endeared him as a chosen and beloved friend, whose wisdom, judgment, and deep insight into character, were consulted and confided in, on all occasions. His warm and generous heart entered into the feelings of others with a disinterestedness and devotion peculiar to himself. To save and to serve all within the sphere of his benevolence and liberality were, during his active and laborious life, the object and gratification of a mind overflowing with sensibility, and with every generous and noble feeling. Some of the beautiful traits of his character were thus depicted by his son-in-law, in one of his subsequent publications: —

“ He, the tenor of whose life is charitable forbearance towards his neighbour, and pious acquiescence in the will of Heaven, maintains the mastery of his passions: prepared for the worst, and confident in the mercies of his God, he bows his head in meekness, *and lets the wave pass over*. This is he who can regard in silence the workings of malice, and punish, in return, by his benevolence; who can meet the shafts of adversity, without sinking under them; who can reap the recompense of a well-spent life, and bear the most lavish bounties of a prosperous fortune, without the exultation of self-opinion, or the lukewarmness of ingratitude.”

Through the influence of this kind and affectionate patron, Mr. Hook obtained, from the Lord Chancellor, Loughborough, the preferment (Saddington, a small living in Leicestershire) which enabled him, at an early age, to marry the woman to whom he had been for three years attached. From the friendship of Lord Sidmouth, Mr. Pitt, and the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. North, the late Bishop of Winchester, for Sir Walter Farquhar, more valuable preferment was afterwards obtained for him; and they all acknowledged that, from

his superior merits and endowments, he was worthy of the patronage bestowed.

In 1804, he became rector of Hertingfordbury, and St. Andrew's, in Hertfordshire; and, in 1807, Bishop North presented to Sir Walter Farquhar a stall for his son-in-law. In order to concentrate his duties, the Hertfordshire livings were, in 1817, exchanged with Dr. Ridley for the rectory of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight. His becoming private secretary to Mr. Pitt was once in contemplation, but circumstances interfered with the plan. That it had not been carried into execution, was, after the death of Mr. Pitt, regretted by Lord Melville.

To a heart so loyal and so devoted, it may easily be supposed, that his having been honoured by the personal regard and favour of the Prince of Wales was peculiarly gratifying. He was devoted to his service by every sentiment and feeling; and, to the last hour of his existence, was one of the most ardently attached and faithful of his Majesty's subjects. He was made private chaplain to his Royal Highness in 1802, and was frequently a guest at the Pavilion and at Carlton House, where he attracted the notice of Lord Moira, who evinced towards him the highest esteem, and, in his admiration of his writings, compared his flow of eloquence and power of language to that of Burke.

In 1813, still retaining the distinguished honour of belonging to the Prince Regent's household, he was appointed, by the Marquess of Hertford to be also one of his late Majesty's chaplains.

He enjoyed, during nearly the whole of his professional life, the friendship of Bishop Tomline; first, as Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards as Bishop of Winchester. On all occasions, the Bishop gave him his advice, with the zeal and kindness of a true friend, and promised his protection and patronage for his eldest son. A sermon, preached in 1800, by Dr. Hook, on the scarcity, was approved by his Lordship; and, on publication, dedicated to him. In 1803, the Bishop appointed

him to preach the visitation sermon at Gainsborough; and, in 1814, on Dr. Middleton's elevation to the See of Calcutta, he presented him to the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon.

He had, during the whole of this time, strenuously endeavoured to check the corrupting influence of French Jacobinism; that "chimera with the head of an Atheist, the heart of a cannibal, the tongue of a patriot, and the hue of the camelion\*;" and, whilst thus striving to counteract the practical effects of the modern school of philosophy, and the cold calculating policy of a thinly-disguised Deism, he also zealously and diligently employed his pen in support of those laws and establishments which form our glorious Constitution, and of the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England; or, as he justly considered it to be, the Church of Christ, handed down to us from the apostolic ages. Anxious to meet every passing exigency, he sent to the daily or weekly press the effusions of his loyal and constitutional spirit. Some of these articles were exceedingly admired, and all were considered to be very serviceable to the cause they advocated. The Letters of Fitzalbion, which appeared originally in the paper of the "True Briton," were, from the impression they made, reprinted in 1803, by the editor of that journal. On patriotic grounds, and from the resources of his own small income, he also published a variety of pamphlets, all, at the time, effective. In 1798, "Matter of Fact for the Multitude," and "A Letter to the Honourable Charles James Fox;" and, in 1801, "The Opinion of an Old Englishman, in which National Honour and National Gratitude are principally considered; humbly offered to his Countrymen and Fellow-Citizens, on the Resignation of the late Ministry." In this latter pamphlet, published soon after that change of Ministry which removed from the helm of State "the pilot who had weathered the storm," the character and conduct of Mr. Pitt, from his becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer at the age of twenty-three, to the period of his resignation, are forcibly, beautifully, and most eloquently

\* "Anguis in Herba."

delineated ; and the efforts of his wonderful mind traced “ through a period more eventful, more pregnant with evil, more threatening in its aspect, and, in its accompanying signs, more awfully predictive of the downfall of every earthly power, than can be collected in the aggregate of centuries.”

“ Throughout the progress of the French Revolution, Mr. Pitt never varied his opinion concerning it. When one description of men beheld it in silent wonder — when another gloried in it as the proudest event that history recorded — and a third considered it as the expansion of light over the globe, the reign of philosophy and philanthropy, and a virtual establishment of the golden age — did he not *then* view it as every rational man of every party *now* views it? Did he not then form a judgment from his own conception of the subject, to which all moderate men now assent, upon conviction and experience?” — “ He surveyed, from an eminence *himself had raised*, the ruin that desolated France; and his mind, prospective and profound, clearly foresaw that such an eruption could not long be pent up within the narrow bounds where it first broke forth; that its first fury would subside by spreading over a wider surface; and that every corner of Europe would be shaken by the event. On this conviction he acted; on this he roused the country to the sense of her situation, and anticipated the effects of the poison destined for her destruction, by administering wholesome preventives. He was not to be deterred by the narrow policy of men whose minds could scarcely discern the objects through which his penetrated. He stood unmoved by the thunder of democracy, or the spirit of party. He pursued the line his vast genius pointed out, and unremittingly devoted himself to the extirpation of treason, couched under the mask of liberty, and to the overthrow of seditious profligacy, assuming the virtues it was instituted to annihilate.”\*

In 1802, an attack on the Church and the Clergy gave occasion to the publication of “ *Anguis in Herbâ, or a Sketch of the true Character of the Church of England and her*

\* “ *The Opinion of an old Englishman,*” pages 7, 8, and 18.



Clergy, as a Caveat against the Misconstruction of artful, and the Misconception of weak Men." \* This work went through three editions. The commendations passed upon it were highly honourable to the book and its author. In the preface to the third edition, an acknowledgment is made for the "very liberal support the Reviewers had afforded to his humble though zealous endeavours." The approval of the Anti-Jacobin Review, which had so long, ably, and manfully fought in the good cause, was stated to be particularly gratifying. From the Gentleman's Magazine the following extract may be interesting, as descriptive of the work it reviews: —

"The object of this excellent pamphlet, inscribed by the author to the 'sober sense of his country,' is to expose the designs of the Methodists, who, under the disguise of evangelical preachers, are labouring to undermine the Church of England; and of Infidels, Deists, and avowed Jacobins, who labour equally to plunder it, each availing itself of the clamours and machinations of the other. The author avows himself, 'what it is fashionable to term a prejudiced man, — a preacher of the Gospel, and a monarchist;' that he 'looks upon the Protestant faith, as established in England, to be the purest worship on earth; that he esteems the constitution of England the best of all possible constitutions; that he regards Jacobinism with execration, modern republicanism with contempt, and French politics with distrust; that he views the wavering believer with Christian pity, but the corrupting infidel with horror.'"

A contemporary writer says of it, in a pamphlet entitled, "A Word of Advice to all Church-Reformation Mongers," "It is a masterly performance as to principle, matter, and force of argument. This elegant and eloquent advocate of our excellent Church discovers a cultivation of talent, a fund of information, a display of principle, and an exertion of spirit, that, if persevered in, may justly lead to eminent station. I

\* In an edition of the Dean's theological works, now preparing for the press, this pamphlet will be re-published.

shall take my leave of this strenuous champion, in the common cause, by applying to him this encouraging exhortation, and merited eulogy :—

*Perge modò, et quà te ducit via dirige gressam.*  
 ————— *si Pergama dextrá,*  
*Defendi possent, etiam hác defensa fuissent."*

In the year 1803, Buonaparte, in the full career of his mad ambition, after conquering and subjugating the nations of the Continent, and spreading devastation wherever he turned his victorious arms, threatened the destruction of England ; prepared for an invasion, and talked confidently of success. Strange as it must now appear, it is, nevertheless, historically true, that a panic had spread through the British nation ; the public spirit seemed to be lost in the senseless apathy of despair, and there was a general appearance of gloom, inactivity, and despondence. At this period of alarm and dismay, to call forth the energies and resources of the country, Dr. Hook came forward with those addresses to the people of England, to the soldiers and to the sailors, which were signed "Publicola." At his own expence he printed, and dispersed, a *hundred thousand* copies of each of the addresses ! In the course of a week from their first issue, he received applications from Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, York, Exeter, Oxford, and most of the principal cities and great provincial towns in England, for permission to reprint them in each. On a moderate computation, a million of copies were dispersed through England and Wales. In Scotland, editions were printed ; and the addresses were found pasted on the walls of houses, even in the distant Hebrides. The effect of these loyal, spirited, and eloquent addresses, was immediate and magical ; they produced a complete revulsion in the minds of the population ; the panic ceased, and to apathy and torpor succeeded enthusiasm, firmness, and resolution ; confidence in the resources of the country was restored ; and zeal and determination were expressed to second any measures the administration might be disposed to adopt. The spirit of

true British patriotism was effectually awakened, and it defied the vain boasts of the tyrant usurper.

A print of "Boney and Tally," with some verses annexed, rousing to native spirit and feeling, was also circulated with great success.

The ministers declared, that "the author deserved well of the country for those patriotic appeals to the public feeling; that they were admirably calculated to arouse the best feelings of humanity in defence of social order, liberty, virtue, and religion; and that such an exertion of excellent talents, to a most important purpose, ought to be acknowledged both by the governors and governed."\*

It was on the occasion of letters which he wrote in the same year, under the signature of Llewellyn, that Lord Moira compared the eloquence of the author to that of Burke. These letters appeared in the public journals of the day. The first of them is so striking, that even now it will not be deemed uninteresting.

#### " THE INVASION.

*" To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*

" SIR,

" Times like the present draw closer every link in the chain of society. The relative distance between rank and obscurity is, for a period, lessened, as they converge towards one point, and centre in one common cause. Reciprocal advantages present themselves, and beget mutual confidence; and a more immediate intercourse results from the necessity of co-operation. — This, Sir, must plead in extenuation of the presumption which impels one of the humblest individuals in the community to offer an opinion at this awful crisis of public affairs, and to state the wishes of the multitude, of whose number he is, to the HEIR APPARENT of the THRONE.

" When, Sir, the shores of this country are menaced with invasion, and the hostile army is encamped before our very

\* Letters from Lord Auckland, Lord Melville, Lord Malmsbury, &c.

gates; when the leader, trusting only to his rashness, agrees to couple his cause with desperation, and to make a forlorn hope of his whole army; when such an enemy is to be opposed, it is not by ordinary means that it can be done effectually. Against the workings of revenge, or the aggression of malice, a man is prepared in some degree in every department of society; not so against the craftily-concealed or desperate purpose of a maniac. I do not despond—the very tone is contagious, and gives fuel to the basest and most sordid feelings of our nature; but I must equally avoid that over-confidence that takes every thing for granted, calculates energy by a population, and trusts to its blazing forth, unsought, and unexcited. A spirit, your Royal Highness is well aware, must be roused before due co-operation, I mean of mind and soul, as well as body, can be hoped. It is not to the mercenary soldier alone that the rights and liberties of such a country as this are to be intrusted; it is not at the point of the bayonet that they are to be supported. The life of our defence must be in the heart's core of the people: they must feel that their all is at stake, that their habits are assailed, their altars and their hearths attacked, and their independence menaced.

“ For this purpose, Sir, have I presumed to address you. In common with my fellow-citizens, I look up to you in this critical hour, to set the match to that train which is to run through the whole country, and pervade every corner of it; to light up that energy which is to strike terror to the foe, and raise England above itself; to awaken the spirit of our forefathers, and rival them in their proudest days. Who so likely to rouse the spirit of Britain—who so proper to lead the armies of Britain, as the FIRST SUBJECT of her land? To the field, then, Sir! Claim at the hands of his Majesty a command worthy of you. The King will glory to see his first-born the champion of his own and people's rights. Whilst your Royal brother is occupied in the extensive arrangement of the army at large, place yourself at the head of the army of reserve;—take the command of the 50,000, and let the country's best hope be

the PRINCE and his army of defenders. Let your Royal banner then be unfurled, and the valour and energy of the country rally round it; let our proud usurping foe be taught that a revolutionary, diseased, and feverish impetus is not necessary to create resources, or brace the nerve of *this* country; and that the genuine fire of patriotism and liberty burns not to blast its native soil, but to consume those who would despoil it. I would not flatter, Sir, were it to serve my purpose. From impenetrable obscurity, a suspicion of it cannot attach to me; and I dare tell your Royal Highness, without a blush, that if I conceive you called upon to stand forth the champion of your country, from the ostensible and elevated situation in which you are placed by your birth, I regard you as no less qualified for the important station, from your military talents, those conciliating manners so peculiarly your own, and your acknowledged spirit and zeal in the service.

“ In the glorious victory of the Nile, over the devoted followers of the enemy we are again about to meet, the honours of the day are not attributable alone to the valour and intrepidity which displayed themselves, or to the skilful and unprecedented conduct of the hero, *in action*. It was not one Nelson, nor twelve Nelsons, nor twelve thousand Nelsons who destroyed the flower of the French navy; it was the foresight and arrangement of his counsels;—it was the spirit which he breathed into the breast of every officer in the fleet;—it was the confidence he excited in every sailor, and the veneration for his character which penetrated every breast, that carried a day never to be cancelled from the loftiest scroll of France, never to be forgotten by the pride of England. Thus, then, shall the PRINCE of WALES call to his councils the ablest and the most experienced, the active and most enterprising of our commanders. Neither the dictates of wisdom, nor the enthusiasm of valour, the holy zeal of patriotism, nor the spirit of enterprize, will be found wanting among the leaders of the British army: their deliberations will astonish the enemy, and unanimity will direct with double effect the result of their judgment. Thus will the monarch feel the firm-

ness and stability of his throne confirmed by the vigour and spirit of his Royal son; thus will the people, proud, as grateful to their Prince for his exertions in support of their rights, open their hearts and purses for the glory of their country: then shall the days of our EDWARDS be revived; and the plume which was won on the plains of Cressy wave again over conquered Frenchmen; then shall the representative of the hero of Poitiers rival the deeds of his archetype, and the name of the PRINCE of WALES become again the dread and scourge of France.\*

“ I remain, with the most profound respect,

“ SIR,

“ Your Royal Highness’s most humble

“ and devoted Servant,

“ July 10. 1803.

“ LLEWELLYN.’”

In the autumn of 1810, a change of climate being thought essential to the recovery of his wife, whom, during many years of illness, he had watched over and cherished with the tenderest fidelity and love, he removed with his family into Devonshire. The year 1811 was spent at Ilfracombe, where his eloquence in the pulpit, and his active assistance and advice in the formation and establishment of the schools, will be long remembered. The dissenters in that town, in order to thwart his zealous labours, having industriously circulated a well-known work of the non-conformists, he published a small tract, intituled, “ Notes explanatory of certain Parts of the Protestant Dissenters’ Catechism.”\* The profits arising from the sale were applied to the use and benefit of the Sunday and daily schools at Ilfracombe, in the promotion and establishment of which he had so deeply interested himself.

In 1812 he sent to the press a sermon, preached at the parish-churches of St. George’s and St. James’s, with a correspondence which had taken place between the author and Earl Grey, by whom he had been attacked in the House of

\* This Tract will be re-published.

**Lords.** The impression made on this occasion was very strong, and most honourable to the preacher. The sermon contains a forcible and eloquent defence of the established church against those who are employed in undermining it; and stating the various dangers and difficulties which on all sides assail it. When a copy of this sermon was presented to the Prince Regent, his Royal Highness received it most graciously, saying, "No man writes better than Hook;" and, with great condescension, added, that her Majesty the Queen (our good and exemplary Queen Charlotte) had read the sermon, and highly approved it.

In this sermon the author was among the first to recommend, as the only sure method of preserving the establishment, the building of new churches and chapels. We have now lived to see the wisdom of this suggestion; — a society has been incorporated for the very purpose; and the crowded state of all the free churches and chapels sufficiently shows that dissent has been occasioned, in most instances, not from hostility to the church, but from want of accommodation in our places of worship. At the period when a King's Letter is in circulation to raise money for this admirable corporation, the researches made by the Dean in 1812, when no such institution was in contemplation, become doubly interesting.

"These pulpits are daily extending themselves, whilst the church, from a niggard policy, which appears to be the harbinger of her overthrow, neglects to increase her means of defence, or to add a single church to her establishment. Let the truth be proclaimed, lest, in the overthrow of the purest church that ever prevailed, her prostrate sons should plead ignorance in extenuation of their indolence and neglect; let it be known that the church has not the means of preaching the Gospel to those to whom Christ expressly declares to us he came to preach it. We have not churches to accommodate the half of the population of the poor! We have an instance before our eyes; we find it to be the case in every parish, at least of the western division of the metropolis; and in all the manufacturing, mining, and populous districts

throughout Great Britain ! Can we then be surprised that the uneducated classes of society *should be tossed about with every wind of doctrine and sleight of men who lie in wait to deceive them*, when their own church possesses not the means to preach to them ; and when she is held up to scorn and reproach for even attempting, by means of education, to instil into the minds of the rising generation her principles and doctrines ? What can we look to, if we suffer ourselves to remain inactive, from the fear of the censure or ridicule of those who are leagued against us ? What must be the result of such a state of things ? I have no hesitation in answering, as the firm conviction of my mind, the overthrow of the establishment, and the ascendancy of a persecuting, intolerant, and exclusive creed, of whose influence and character the country has had a fatal foretaste, and a bitter experience.

“ This I do firmly believe will be the result of our present inertness, and the mischievous activity of our opponents ! Such must be the result if we have not places of worship for the mass of the people. If they are shut out from hearing the Gospel in a church, they will naturally enter the door that stands open to receive them ; and hear it strained through the glosses and fancies of the prevailing sect in the neighbourhood.

“ If we are, therefore, thus deprived of the means of supporting the Church, whilst her opponents are unrestrained in the adoption and application of theirs, the consequence is obvious ; but if we are placed under circumstances as favourable as those enjoyed by the Dissenters ; if we are enabled to carry the pure and simple doctrines of Christianity into the heart of the population ; if we are supplied with churches to preach the only doctrine by which man can be wise unto salvation, the will of God revealed in the Old and New Testament, we may soon hope to dispel the clouds and vapours which now darken the hemisphere of religion ; and, by divesting Christianity of all the fanciful appendages with which the vanity or obliquity of man’s imagination has incumbered it, bring back the wandering children of error within the pale of



the Church, and finally maintain the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.

“ Upon the whole, we shall find and maintain the true path by a steady adherence to the sound doctrines of the Church, and a rejection of all that can lead to conclusions unwarranted by the evidence of Scripture. Firm in our faith in the mercy of the Almighty, and in the atonement of our Saviour, which hath opened the gates of glory to *all men* who fulfil the word of life, we may look with a happy assurance, through the mean and sufferings of that Saviour, to the rewards of a future state. But if we begin to search the unfathomable depths of mystery; if we think to define the bounds, or limit the extent, of Omnipotence, we may as well attempt to scale the heights of heaven with a rope of sand.

“ Idle zealots may lead themselves, and designing sectarians may lead their followers, astray over strange lands, in search of new lights; artful politicians and philosophical sceptics may aid the views and sanction the fallacies of either; but if we are true to ourselves, truth and firmness shall be our safeguard and defence.” \*

In the course of the following years up to 1815, he published the following pamphlets: — “ A Letter to the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, upon his reported Correspondence with Lord Viscount Melville, in reference to the Return of that noble Lord to Power; ” — “ The Case stated upon the Claims of the Opposition to Public Confidence, with some preliminary Observations upon the State of the Press in the Commencement of the Year 1813; ” — “ Plain Facts for Plain Folks, addressed to the Good Sense and other Feelings of Englishmen upon the proposed Scheme for new-modelling the Constitution, and bringing Royalty into Disrepute; ” — “ Al Kalomeric, the Son of Maugraby, an Arabian Tale, now first translated from the original MSS., discovered since the taking of Paris by the Allied Powers of Europe, and replete with marvellous Coincidences; ” — “ Bosman’s

\* From a sermon preached in the year 1812, at the churches of St. George’s and St. James’s.

Balance for weighing a Corn Law." Al Kalomeric depicts, in an Arabian tale, the progress of the spirit which worked the French Revolution, and which at length embodied itself in Buonaparte. It figuratively traces that usurper in his career of conquests, until, in the words of the author, "The great Captain Al Rouman, who led the armies of the Prince of El Copros, drove Al Kalomeric and his hosts like chaff before the wind." — "He spread his banner to the field of battle, and gathered laurels for his country at the very walls of Tadmor." It is described by the "British Critic" as "a sort of political satire, under the garb of an Arabian tale. Al Kalomeric, the son of Maugraby, the evil genius, is the representation of Buonaparte; Famagouston, the capital of El Copros, is the name applied to London; and by the alins and the alouts are humorously designated the ministry and the opposition. There is much ingenuity in the design, and much liveliness in the execution of this little *jeu-d'esprit*; and the author is clearly a man who has moved in the higher circles of life. The wit is gentlemanlike throughout, and the ludicrous application of the Eastern terms is sometimes particularly happy."

Of "Bosman's Balance," the Reviewers say, — "It is some relief to our minds, after having so long dwelt upon a serious and sober view of this important question, to enliven them with a lighter and more pleasing view of the subject. Much sound sense may be conveyed under a light and elegant garb; nor is the dignity of discussion violated by its approximation in a less serious form, to those for whose stomachs sober argument, like Epsom salts, may prove too cold. Sound sense and ingenuity are the characteristics of this little pamphlet, which, while it amuses the fancy, cannot fail of informing the mind."

The pamphlet of "The Case stated," is peculiarly interesting; tracing the rise and progress of the Edinburgh Review; entering on the subject of the French school of philosophy; and describing the sects of the Encyclopedists and Economists, &c. It also touches skilfully on the Roman

Catholic question, and other points of vital importance to the constitution.

Connected with the celebrated Dr. Rennell, Dean of Winchester, from his having been during eighteen years one of the Chapter of which Dr. Rennell was head, and having enjoyed his friendship and conversation, of which he felt the value and high privilege, he became also intimately acquainted with his excellent son, the late learned, pious, and lamented Vicar of Kensington, one of the brightest ornaments of the Church, and one of her most active and efficient members. In 1814, Dr. Hook was earnestly solicited by Mr. Rennell to write for the "British Critic," of which at that time he was the able conductor. "I well know," he says, "how much affection you feel for the cause which the "British Critic" endeavours to support. When, therefore, you add your weight of patronage to its efforts, you will support, not so much the book itself, as the cause of which it is at present almost the only organ. On this ground I take the liberty of requesting your assistance: I am fully sensible of its value. Your power both in the serious and humorous is well known to us all. By complying with my request, you will be rendering the Church a service, and granting to myself a considerable favour. I know you are the pen of a ready writer; and can do in a week what would take another a month to perform." — "I have now nothing more to add but my best congratulations on your late promotion; which reflects the same honour on the bishop who conferred it, as most of his other gifts. To have preferred such men as Maltby, Bayley, Le Bos, and, if you will allow me to add, Dr. Hook, does his name honour."

This letter alludes to his appointment to the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, which took place, as has been before observed, in 1814. The vigour and earnestness with which he performed his new duties were soon apparent; for in 1816 the Archdeacon published his primary charge, with a copious appendix and notes. It met with warm and strongly-expressed approbation: it was said to be written "with a perfection of temper, a style so gentlemanly, and such a total

absence of the spirit of controversy, as to enhance all its other merits;" that "it evinced superior talents and a powerfully strong mind, possessed of great firmness and a great deal of quiet courage;" that "the illustrations evinced extensive and deep research, and were calculated to give much and very useful information." The Reviewers were all most favourable in the sentence they passed on it. The following quotations from the Anti-jacobin Review and the British Critic are interesting:—

The Anti-jacobin says, — "It is no small gratification to find Dr. Middleton succeeded in his late office by a clergyman of similar principles, similar firmness, and a similar resolution to discharge the important duties attached to it. Dr. Hook appears to be fully aware of the signs of the times, and of the conduct which they call for. He exposes, with fearless resolution, the prevalent errors of the age; marks the dangerous conduct of temporising friends; and indicates becoming remedies for existing evils." In another part of the Review, after quoting from "the Charge" the opinion of a late learned prelate, the reviewer continues:—"Our readers need scarcely be told that this quotation of strong and manly reprobation of cowardly conduct, is from that intrepid and most learned defender of the faith, the late Bishop Horsley, whose firm and comprehensive mind never hesitated between *principle* and *expediency*; never descended to a compromise in things sacred; never shrunk from the avowal and support of religious truth, by whomever assailed, — from whatever quarter impugned. He was, in short, one of the theological *giants* of the age! We are happy to find Archdeacon Hook treading in the steps of such a leader. The Charge before us does him honour; it is written in a spirit of true Christian zeal, anxious for the preservation of the faith once delivered to the saints. Let him go on and prosper. The notes are numerous, and contain much useful and valuable matter, chiefly relating to the progress of schism and to the Bible Societies. Our readers may recollect, that in our observations upon Mr. Norris's able exposure of the dangers arising from the

conduct of the Bible Society, we showed the strong resemblance between the proceedings of that society, and those of the Puritans in the reign of Charles the First, and during the Usurpation. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the Papists of those days, though their principles were more remote from those of the Puritans, than they were from the principles of the Reformed Church, still joined the Puritans in their efforts for the overthrow of that Church, as is remarked by Cranmer in a letter to Hooker. A reference to this fact, has drawn from Archdeacon Hooker the following appropriate reflections: 'That the Papists really united with the Puritans, and were actively employed in promoting the intrigues carried on against the Church, is indisputably ascertained from the history of the times; and he must be a very superficial observer of what is passing in the present day, if he do not perceive how much the question of Roman Catholic emancipation has been advanced in the progress of the discussions connected with the Bible Society. The temper and boldness with which the plea of tender consciences, and the abrogation of tests, has been treated in the Dublin committees, would alone justify the inference, if we did not, at every turn, meet with unequivocal proofs of the fact, that *liberal* men, or those who claim this privilege for the purpose of rendering all modes of worship indifferent, consider the one question to involve all the arguments which are applied in support of the other.'

Of this charge the British Critic observes, — "It contains much important matter, and presents enlarged views of the present state of opinions, and their consequences. After a luminous statement of his general object, the Archdeacon enters upon a field of very extended observation; and meets the delusive and destructive errors of the times with vigour, with firmness, and with effect. He has brought considerable powers of eloquence in aid of the great cause he defends; this cause he has sustained, in the words of Quintilian, — *non fortibus modo, sed etiam fulgentibus armis*. But what we most admire is the courage and the frankness displayed by him throughout, which are so fully commensurate to the exigencies of the

times, and to the dangers with which the Church is encompassed. The Archdeacon has spoken with boldness and with spirit; at the same time never losing sight of that unaffected temperance, and that Christian charity, which is fully compatible with the most powerful representations of impending danger, and the most distinct warnings against both avowed and masked hostility. Of the notes and appendix, both in the observations suggested, the citations made, and the proofs exhibited, we cannot speak in too high terms. They place in the hands of the clergy a body of very important documents, extracted from sources quite inaccessible to the generality of his clerical readers, and yet highly worthy their notice, and extremely applicable to the circumstances in which they are placed. These copious materials are not introduced with an idle parade, or ostentation of research; but are very judiciously selected, and are strictly subservient to the confirmation of the positions advanced in the body of the Charge. To theological enquirers they are highly valuable, and indeed to general readers very interesting and instructive. From some curious extracts from the puritanical writers of the time of the Grand Rebellion, and the subsequent Usurpation, now become exceedingly scarce, he traces a very singular resemblance, in all their traits, between ancient Puritanism and modern Methodism; which Bishop Warburton, with his usual strength and felicity, denominated the older and the younger sisters. We heartily recommend our readers of all descriptions, particularly those in the Church, to avail themselves of materials, so well adapted to enable them to form just sentiments of principles now advanced, and scenes now passing before them."

In 1817 Dr. Hook published "An Address to the Men of Hampshire, intended as a Postscript to Cobbett's Weekly Register of the 15th March;" and in the same year he brought out, in weekly numbers, from the 1st of March to the end of September, "The Good Old Times; or, the Poor Man's History of England, from the earliest Period down to the present Times;" which was, at a great expense, widely circulated. The numbers were sold, for distribution, at 2*l.* 15*s.*

per thousand, 6s. 6d. per hundred, and 1d. for the single number. The sale was so extensive, that, for the first numbers, a reprint was necessary; and afterwards the press was kept standing during each successive week to supply the demand. It was subsequently stated, in answer to numerous applications received for copies of the early numbers of "The Good Old Times," that the new editions being wholly exhausted, and, in the present stage of the publication, it being impossible to renew them, at the close of the work a reprint of all the numbers would take place, and an opportunity be afforded to all who had occasion to complete their sets. This was done, and the numbers collected into a volume, with a title-page. The idea of the work was suggested by Burdett's addresses to the Regent, and his appeals to the people to remember the good old times.

These good old times are described in the pamphlet, or rather succession of pamphlets, and the contrast their historical details afford to our present state is most striking and forcible. Of the effect produced by this little periodical work some idea may be formed by the following quotation from a publication in July, during the weekly appearance of "The Good Old Times."

"The work is written with so much spirit, ability, good sense, and old English feeling, that we trust the writer of it will not drop his labours until he has gone through the latter periods of the English history with the same talent as he has the anterior. Indeed, a work of this nature is of too great importance to the welfare and happiness of society to be suffered hastily to be dropped; and when the political series of it are concluded, it is to be expected that this able champion (and, to use the expression of a venerable and illustrious individual, with reference to men of former days) this giant of modern times will direct his attention to the religious condition of the country. The false feelings of the new morality, and the cant hypocrisy and fanaticism of these times, are as much within his reach as the political craft he has so admirably and powerfully exposed."

A great authority afterwards said of the work, that "that penny pamphlet had done more good than volumes of larger works. That it had been the only thing effective and operative against the poisonous libels of sedition; that it was indeed a most happy thought, that of bringing the imperfect and often corrupt periods of our constitution in open contrast with its present improved state."

These pamphlets, which have been imperfectly enumerated and described, — running through the twenty years of that eventful period which followed the French Revolution, — are marked by a pen of no common vigour, and a heart enthusiastically devoted to the Church, the King, and the Constitution. The same time and genius bestowed on works less ephemeral would have secured fame, and perhaps fortune; but the author was influenced by higher motives and feelings. With true Christian charity, and with singular disinterestedness and liberality, he devoted his time, his energies, and his health to the endeavour to do good. Unaided, and often unknown, through the medium of his own resources, and with a deep foreseeing spirit, he pursued his system; labouring to check the inundating progress of the Jacobinical lava, which threatened to overwhelm all that was most precious and sacred.

Admiring with enthusiasm the greatness of mind, the genius, the vigour, the integrity of Mr. Pitt, and believing in the necessity of maintaining his steady, firm, uncompromising principles, and great line of policy, he warmly advocated that minister's measures, and, to the utmost of his ability, supported them. But he was not influenced by party spirit. Though ardent in zeal, he sought not that victory which gives fame to the victor. He sought only the safety and prosperity of Church and State through a period of extraordinary events, and of unparalleled difficulties. "I write not," he says, in his address to his countrymen, in the pamphlet of "Matter of Fact for the Multitude," "on my own account, but in the hope of being serviceable to you; and if



unsuccessful, I shall feel the pangs, not of disappointed authorship, but of unavailing patriotism." Those who worked for mischief, and under colours likely to mislead, he strove to unmask; but he was too candid not to admire virtue and genius, wherever they appeared; and he ranked amongst his most valued friends men with whom, in politics, he wholly differed. The benevolence and disinterestedness of a heart which bore no enmity was conspicuous throughout; and it was at the periods when Mr. Pitt and his great ally, Mr. Dundas, were out of power, that he most earnestly pointed out to the unsteady multitude their great virtues and powerful genius. Free and independent, the eloquence of true feeling, and the fearlessness of true patriotism, guided his pen. The maintenance of true principle was his spring of action. In his pages (the effusions of a free spirit, without other bias than principle) may be traced through all the varying conflicts of those eventful times the workings of cause and effect, which, during their effervescence, produced evils and passions of fearful import; casting on characters the brightest, highest, and most illustrious, the libels of sedition and disloyalty. Of the Pitt clubs he was an early member in London, and was active in the formation of one in Hampshire. In October, 1816, he thus writes from Winchester to Sir Walter Farquhar: —

“The times look heavily, and threaten a bad winter. The evil spirit of French revolutionary principles is again abroad, and, availing itself of temporary distress (exaggerated beyond all bounds, except in manufacturing districts,) is labouring hard to overturn and involve all our public institutions in ruin. The game of these people is always carried on with the weakest, but most numerous class of the community; and they have the advantage, therefore, of never having their former atrocities thrown in their teeth. They are believed by the mob, because the mob never records past falsehoods and past failures. The disturbers of the public peace and happiness have been the same ever since the establishment of the tribunitian power in Rome; and the same falsehoods have

been told, the same professions made, and the same game played, over and over, with different degrees of success; but always supported by the worst and most unprincipled portions of society for upwards of 2000 years. The present proceedings of Common Councils and Southwark patriots are just copied, with a variation of topics, from their prototypes after the peace of 1763; Wilkes, liberty, and no general warrants, are only superseded by no placemen, no taxes, no princes, and a reform of parliament. These latter cries, however, are a second edition of the rebellious rally in 1795, 1796, and 1797. We had then *a Pitt* to quell them! Alas, alas, where shall we find that vigour now? Our only hope is in *his principles*. You will see by the enclosed advertisement, cut out of this morning's paper, that *we* think so here; and I am still of opinion that if these meetings (the Pitt Clubs) can be extended universally throughout the country, they are still likely to rally good men round the constitution, who if they cannot defend it by their firmness and courage, will at least do their duty in dying for it."

These exertions in the cause to which he was so ardently attached, did not take him from his professional duties. As a preacher he was enabled to be very useful. His voice was most melodious, and modulated with an exquisite nicety, which added to its charm and influence. His manner and delivery were earnest and impressive; full of dignity, forcible, and commanding; equally remarkable for being easy, natural, and totally free from affectation. He was a cheerful contributor to all charities, public and private. Wherever he went, he aided or established schools: but all was done quietly, and without parade, on the real Christian principle of doing good. He not only improved the houses belonging to his different preferments, but adorned and beautified the grounds, and in Hertfordshire left a plantation of considerable extent. His liberality on these points, and in his publications, was beyond what was strictly prudent, and occasioned him many cares and anxieties; but he never considered personal interests; perhaps was too regardless of them. In his expences, as well as

in every other circumstance of his life, he was free from selfishness. To do good, to make happy those whom he loved, and to endear to them the home his taste embellished, were his objects. With a view to counteract the effects of this liberality, two works of fancy were published anonymously, in 1822 and 1823; but the effort was painful to him; for his heart and his thoughts were in those high and interesting topics which had so long and deeply engaged him, and for which he had from his youth diligently laboured.

In June, 1818, Dr. Hook preached a sermon at the cathedral church of St. Paul's, at the yearly meeting of the children, educated in the Charity Schools of London and Westminster. It was re-published in 1819, with an appendix and notes. The following quotations from the Reviews will give a slight sketch of its object:—

“It is a masterly composition,” and “brought forward at a moment when the subject it discusses is of more than ordinary interest, and the arguments peculiarly applicable to public affairs.” — “It is an admirable summary of the arguments by which the Church of England enforces her claim to superintend the education of our people; and as the Reports of the Society have scattered an immense edition of it over the country, we trust that it will serve to establish the hesitating, animate the indolent, and call forth the general voice, both of clergy and laity, on a subject which affects the very existence of the Church. The notes which are added in the separate edition, contain several important facts respecting the conduct of those who are unwilling to intrust the clergy with the education of the poor. We strongly recommend every one who has his opinion still to form, to consult the facts and reasonings which are furnished by Archdeacon Hook.”

This sermon was preached after several of those attacks which so severely affected his health; and when every effort to do duty in the reading-desk or pulpit was attended with difficulties and sufferings, which required all the fortitude of a resolute and intrepid mind to encounter. There are many points in this sermon applicable to the present times; and the

principles and systems still in operation. It is the intention of those, who are deeply anxious to fulfil, to the utmost of their ability, all the purposes of the Dean, and who well know how earnestly he would have used the comparative ease and leisure of his new station, in the continued endeavour to serve the cause to which through life he had devoted the powers of his foreseeing mind, to re-publish this sermon, and others, in which his opinions and warnings may be available, and his spirit even from the grave have power to influence. Several MSS. remain; some of which will also be published. A theological work, which had been planned, but in the execution of which bad health interfered, is unfortunately in a state too unfinished for the press.

In the year 1812, after the Prince of Wales, his present Majesty, became Regent, His Royal Highness graciously expressed his intention to advance the interests of Dr. Hook, who was asked whether an Irish bishopric would meet his professional views. A delicacy of health, which, even at that time, often made exertion difficult, together with the ill health of his wife, led him to decline such a change of habits and country. Less distinguished preferment in England, he ventured to represent, would better suit his powers of usefulness. This was received with condescending kindness, and the most gracious promises.

In the year 1822, the Deanery of Peterborough was offered to him. Attached to Winchester, where, for eighteen years, he held a stall, through the friendship of Bishop North for Sir Walter Farquhar, he declined a change, which, from the nature of that deanery, could not be beneficial to his family.

In 1825, on the elevation of Dean Jenkinson to the see of St. David's, Dr. Hook was promoted to the Deanery of Worcester. Broken in health, he lived not long to enjoy a situation, which he was admirably fitted to fill; and which, by enabling him to dispense happiness and benefits around him, and to give the true welcome of affectionate hospitality, would have been a constant source of gratification to his benevolent heart.

In his character, not only was there a total absence of all vanity and presumption, but such true humility, that he was only too regardless of the talents which he had at command, and considered whatever he did as little worthy of notice. Even a passing expression of discouragement from one he loved, had undue weight on a mind of peculiar sensitiveness and delicacy. These feelings operated in minor concerns; but when duty was in question, or in those points which his deeply-discerning spirit felt to be important, he was firm and resolute. No opinion or influence could then turn him from his purpose. Truly might it be said, that

“ Strength of mind, and energy of thought,  
With all the loveliest weakness of the heart,  
A union beautiful in him had found.”

Though calculated to shine, he was more willing to listen than to speak, and had an ever-patient ear for those he loved. Of quick and almost intuitive discernment into character, he was yet neither severe nor fastidious. From the cold, the formal, the insincere, he withdrew; but where he found openness and candour, his heart and affections expanded with all their generous purposes and feelings; and he was keenly alive to all those kindly attentions and considerations, which make the charm of the domestic circle, and of intimate society. Totally free from all envy or jealousy, he was ever ready to see merit in others, and to rejoice, with genuine kindness, in their prosperity. In nothing was he more conspicuous than in his straight-forward sincerity and truth; and the total absence of all flattery, or any compromising principle. He sought not popularity, but usefulness. At the same time, the elegance and charm of his manners, the fascinations of his conversation, wit, and talents, the purity and kindness of his heart, and his exquisite sensibility, drew in strictest bond of attachment to him, all within the sphere of his immediate circle. His genius and his high-minded feelings and principles, were always influential, and have left, in the hearts and characters of those who were constantly under their sway, impressions which are

indelible. By the pen of one of his dearest and most-valued friends, some of his talents are described in her beautiful novel of "Flirtation," where, in the sketch of Mr. Altamont, she intends faintly to pourtray him who, during a long course of years, enjoyed her esteem and friendship. His taste in the fine arts was felt and acknowledged by those who could best estimate it. He was ever ready to give his opinion and advice where they could be available; and as he possessed, in the fullest sense of the expression, what is called "the prophetic eye of taste," he could anticipate the effect of every improvement and alteration, whether in architecture or in landscape. His own pencil, in both figures and landscapes, excelled in no common degree. With a rapidity which could scarcely be credited but by those who had witnessed it, he sketched groups of figures, forming beautiful drawings, and pourtraying, forcibly, the different expressions of countenance in all their variety. In landscape he immediately foresaw the picturesque point of view; not that which might, perhaps, strike a general observer, but the point which would be most effective in picture. The improvements in Winchester Cathedral had much assistance from his taste and judgment. With respect to the placing of the organ, there was, in Chapter, a division of opinion, which gave rise to his writing, in 1825, "An Apology for those who object to the lateral position of an Organ in Winchester Cathedral."

His virtues, as a husband, as a parent, as a relation, and as a friend, are beyond the power of the feeble pen which writes this memoir to pourtray. His matchless constancy of heart, and the fidelity of his attachments, can never be forgotten. Those who knew him best, deeply feel the perfection of his character. As a Christian, *he* felt that his only merit and hope were in the mercies of his Redeemer.

Always delicate in constitution, though apparently robust, in the year 1815 his health began seriously to fail, and often interfered with his wishes and exertions; and this at a time when, through the friendship of Bishop Tomline, he was placed in a situation of extended usefulness, when, from age

and station, he had gained authority, and when his merits and genius were generally appreciated. In 1816, he was seized, whilst reading family prayers, with a spasm, which stopped his voice. All endeavours at utterance were ineffectual. This afterwards occurred several times in the reading-desk, and twice in the pulpit; but he nevertheless continued to preach, and to combat the dreadful sensations which often assailed him during the effort, till the end of the year 1820. In the summer of 1820, he performed divine service before his Majesty, in the Royal Yacht. Conscious of his failing powers of utterance, the internal struggle was severe, though not apparent. In the month of December of that year, he preached at St. George's Chapel, Portsmouth, for the Portsea National Schools. From Professor Inman, of the Royal Naval College, he received a letter, expressing the warm and cordial thanks of the Committee for his sermon, which, he adds, "has both greatly improved the funds of the school, and also very much confirmed the feeling of attachment to Church and King."

This was the last sermon he ever preached. His bodily sufferings on that occasion were so serious, that he felt it necessary for a few months to give up all attempts to do duty in the church, and he was earnestly advised by his medical friends no longer to brave the sensation, but to try the effect of complete rest. He afterwards, at different periods, endeavoured to assist in part of the Sunday duties; but the exertion always brought on spasm and faintness, and their distressing effects. Under the mistaken impression of the attacks being nervous, he combated them with all the energy of his mind, and the resolution and fortitude evinced by such efforts are now considered by his medical friends to be astonishing. The inability to perform his accustomed duties in the church preyed deeply and keenly on his spirits and feelings, though he submitted patiently, and seldom spoke on the subject.

After an attack of severe and dangerous illness in 1823, from which his recovery was long doubtful, his general health improved; and, aided by the buoyancy of his sanguine mind

and his naturally fine spirits, he appeared to be restored to a better state of health than he had enjoyed for many previous years. He again endeavoured to read part of the service in church, and once attempted it at Worcester; but the usual difficulties occurred, and rendered perseverance impossible.

His power of usefulness in the pulpit closed with the year 1820; but he continued indefatigable in his other duties, and in the constant and vigorous endeavour to aid the cause of true religion, sound principle, and real patriotism. Many, various, and important were the occasions which called for the efforts of his true and loyal spirit and pen in subsequent years; and he employed them most effectively in one of the leading and most influential journals of the day.

When he removed to the Deanery of Worcester, he felt earnest to fulfil every claim and duty of the situation, which was one that peculiarly suited him and met his wishes; but prosperity came too late. The sedentary exertions of an anxious life, together with feelings most enthusiastic and most sensitive, had prematurely worn out a constitution of peculiar delicacy. The year 1827 was one of great excitement. His pen was not idle; because he thought, in the state of the public mind and circumstances, there were points in which it could be useful. In all that related to his country he felt a keenness of emotion, which is generally excited only by domestic events. He took to heart all her difficulties, and never lost sight of the possibility of being of service to the cause he loved. Such efforts and feelings were beyond the subdued state of his constitution to sustain. He was called upon in 1827 to discharge the office of Acting Steward to the Worcester Music Meeting, and was anxious to increase the funds of the charity, and to establish the meeting on an improved and extended plan. His success was complete. He also obtained for the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester the patronage of his Majesty.

Towards the end of the October following, he was seized with a liver complaint, which, though painful and distressing, did not keep him from his usual occupations, nor did it assume



the appearance of danger until the end of December. He struggled against the encroachments of disease, and with his accustomed kindness and disinterestedness strove to spare anxiety to his friends. To the last he retained the vigour of his powerful and energetic mind. A short time before his death, when too weak to quit his bed, or to speak without a painful effort, he was asked whether he felt equal to hear some public news, which it was thought would please him; and when told of the appointment of the Duke of Wellington to the office of Prime Minister, he exclaimed, "I can never be so ill as not to rejoice in the welfare of my country!"

Pure in heart, humble in spirit, full of loving-kindness and charity, trusting in the merits and mercy of his Redeemer, he gently resigned his breath, on the 5th of February, 1828, his eyes tenderly and mournfully fixed on the companion of his life, and by signs blessing his family; whose best consolation and dearest inheritance is the remembrance of his piety, his genius, and his virtues. Their loss is irreparable; but through faith and resignation, they look onward to the blessed period of reunion in a better world.

This memoir cannot be more appropriately closed than by inserting a tribute to his memory which appeared in the Hampshire paper.

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"The remains of Dr. Hook, Dean of Worcester, were interred, on Tuesday, in that cathedral. In the procession were the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the Archdeacon, Prebendaries, Minor Canons, and choristers of the cathedral. The pall was supported by Lords Deerhurst and Foley, Sir A. Lechmere, Colonel Davies, General Marriott, Rev. W. Ingram, E. Lechmere, Esq., and W. Wall, Esq. The death of this able and exemplary person having been known here so short a time before our last week's publication, prevented that tribute of respect to his memory being paid, which all who knew him during his having a prebendal stall in this cathedral would wish to pay; and long will the regrets of those who

knew him here and at his living in the Isle of Wight, he sincerely felt. As a divine, Dean Hook was orthodox, zealous, and constant in the performance of the sacred duties of religion; as a private friend, he was amiable, sincere, warm, and conciliating; and as a public man he was most ardent and loyal, and a frequent, nervous, and convincing writer in many daily and periodical publications. In his political principles he gloried in adopting those of the immortal Pitt, and was an early member of the Pitt Club in London, and an active promoter of the founding of the Hants Pitt Club, of which he was successively steward, vice-president, and president, and at which he never failed to attend during his residence in Hampshire. Thus acting, it is not matter of wonder that he was particularly noticed by his gracious sovereign; and, had his life been spared, he would no doubt have risen to the highest dignity in the church, of which he was an ornament and firm supporter; but he is gone, at an early age, to the great grief of his family and friends; who have, however, the consolation, and it is a great one, that he has left an imperishable name. The writer of this speaks, from his own close observation and intimate knowledge of the facts, and offers it as a tribute to the memory of the deceased, and a gratification to his own feelings in offering it."

A plain monumental tablet has been placed in Worcester Cathedral, with the following inscription: —

JACOBO HOOK, LL.D.  
 ECCLESIE HUIUSCE DECANO;  
 PIO IN DEUM;  
 IN HOMINES BENEVOLO;  
 MAGNÂ INGENII UBERTATE PRÆDITO:  
 QUI HORAS, QUÆ INCURRERUNT,  
 SACRA INTER SACERDOTIS OFFICIA, SUBSECIVAS  
 AD ARTES INGENUAS EXERCENDAS DEDIT:  
 AD LAUDEM HANC ACCEDAT CUMULUS,  
 QUÒ DOMI SUOS BENIGNITATE QUOTIDIANÂ  
 GRATOS AD MODUM SIBI DEVINXIT;  
 AMICOSQUE PLURIMOS  
 SERMONIS FAMILIARIS COMITATE  
 ALLEXIT AD SE ET OBLECTAVIT.  
 MORT. OB.  
 ANN. ÆTAT. LVI.  
 MDCCCXXVIII.

## No. VII.

## WILLIAM LOWNDES, ESQ.

LATE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE BOARD OF TAXES.

**MR. LOWNDES** was the eldest son of Richard Lowndes, Esq., a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; grandson of William Lowndes, Esq., of Astwood, in the county of Bucks, Auditor of his Majesty's Land Revenue; and great grandson of William Lowndes, Esq., Secretary to the Treasury, in the reigns of Queen Anne and King George I., and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in several Parliaments, from which circumstance he was familiarly known by the name of "Ways and Means Lowndes." \* Lieutenant Lowndes married Bridget,

\* This gentleman was an extraordinary instance of industry and application, and a proof amongst many others, that in this happy country integrity and abilities will generally prosper. He was originally placed as a Clerk in the Treasury, from which he rose to the very important office of Secretary, which he filled for many years. He was appointed Auditor of the Land Revenue, and whilst in that office he made a collection of records of grants from the Crown, inrolled in that office, affecting many of the largest estates in the kingdom, and filling above thirty very large thick folio volumes, the greater part written with his own hand. These valuable volumes are in the possession of William Selby Lowndes, Esq. Mr. Lowndes sat as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means as before stated: it appears from the Journals of the House of Commons, that the great weight of the public business in that House devolved upon him. He was four times married, and left three families of children behind him. He married his fourth wife in the sixtieth year of his age, and had sixteen children by her: — four times she had twins. Queen Anne was much inclined to raise him to the peerage; but he represented to her Majesty, that he had three large families to provide for, and on that ground begged to be allowed to decline the honour. Her Majesty acceded, but granted him an honourable augmentation to his coat of arms, and the reversion of the auditorship to his eldest son by his second wife, who enjoyed the place upwards of fifty years.

William Selby Lowndes, Esq. of Whaddon Hall and Winslow Bucks, is the representative by the first wife.

William

daughter of William Dalston, Esq., of Great Salkeld, in the county of Cumberland, and sister of Sir John Dalston, the last baronet of that ancient family. The other issue of the marriage were a son and two daughters; of whom both the latter died in infancy; the former, Richard, still survives.

The subject of this memoir was born at Penrith, in Cumberland, in May, 1752. About five years after his birth, his father died in his Majesty's service in the Indian seas; and Mr. Lowndes was thus left to the care of a widowed mother, at a great distance from the residence of his paternal relations. He was sent, at a very early age, to a grammar school, at Croglin in Cumberland, kept by the Reverend Mr. Noble, from whence he was removed to a school of very high repute, at Scorton, near Catterick, in Yorkshire, also under the care of a Reverend Mr. Noble. Here he remained till he was twelve years of age, when he was entered at the Charter-house, of which Dr. Crusius was then head master. At the Doctor's recommendation, he was sent to Cambridge, at the age of sixteen, and entered at St. John's College, where, however, he did not long remain; Dr. Law, Bishop of Carlisle, and master of Peterhouse, who had formerly held the living of Great Salkeld, and was by that means acquainted with Mr. Lowndes's grandfather, having strongly urged his removal to that college, that he might have him under his own care. He took the degrees of A. B. and A. M. at the usual periods, and left Cambridge with a high reputation as a mathematician.

His friends originally intended him for the Church, in which he had a fair prospect of preferment, there being some valuable livings in the family; but his own inclination led him to another profession, and his grandfather, the auditor, dying in 1775, just before he was of age to be ordained, he changed his plan, and betook himself to the study of the law.

William Lowndes Stone of Astwood, Bucks and Brightwell House Oxon, of the second.

William Lowndes, Esq. of Chesham, Bucks, of the fourth.

By the third wife he had no issue.

In May, 1775, he was entered of the Middle Temple, and became pupil to Mr. Law (afterwards Lord Ellenborough), then practising as a special pleader. When Mr. Law was called to the bar, several of his clients had recourse to his late pupil, and Mr. Lowndes thus became established in considerable practice as a draftsman under the bar. He had also several pupils, among whom were Mr. Adam, now Chief Commissioner of the Jury Trial Court in Scotland, and Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Usher of the Black Rod. At this period he became acquainted with Gibbs Crawford, Esq. then Solicitor to the Stamp Office, and was employed by him to prepare a new stamp act, then about to be introduced into Parliament, which he performed highly to the satisfaction of that Board. In consequence of this, Mr. Crawford recommended him to Mr. Rose, then Secretary to the Treasury, by whom Mr. Lowndes was frequently employed in the public service, and introduced to Mr. Pitt.

In Hilary Term, 1787, Mr. Lowndes was called to the bar, and joined the Northern Circuit; and in 1789 was nominated by Mr. Pitt, notwithstanding the opposition of the Lord Chancellor (Thurlow) to succeed Mr. Hargreave, the eminent editor of "Coke upon Littleton," in the office of drawing public acts of parliament for the Treasury. This appointment laid the first foundation of an intimate friendship with which Mr. Pitt to the day of his death honoured Mr. Lowndes. The labours of the office just mentioned were, during the sitting of Parliament, extremely arduous. The exigencies of the public service frequently compelled Mr. Pitt to require that a bill should be ready for his perusal on the day after that on which he had given Mr. Lowndes his instructions to draw it; so that the latter was often obliged to sacrifice the rest of whole nights to the performance of his duties.

In the year 1798, the business of the Tax-office being under very inefficient management, the Lords of the Treasury thought fit to new-model it, and place Mr. Lowndes there as Chief Commissioner; which office he filled for twenty-five

years. They who refer to the parliamentary history of that period, or to the Statutes at Large, may form some idea of the incessant attention which this office demanded. New taxes annually proposed, to an almost incredible amount, required the greatest nicety in the framing of the acts to render them effectual: it was the employment of almost every man to evade them, and it was Mr. Lowndes's part to contrive the means of defeating so general a combination. It was in this year, 1798, that the income-tax was first imposed, and Mr. Lowndes drew the act by which it was granted. Mr. Pitt boasted, and with reason, to his friends, that he had been able in three hours to make Mr. Lowndes comprehend the scheme of this tax; and it was surely not less creditable to the talents of the latter to have been able to embody Mr. Pitt's ideas in an act of parliament which, though prepared on a very short notice, and containing upwards of a hundred clauses, yet, with some small alterations of which experience discovered the necessity, was found completely to answer its purpose. It is well known that the income-tax was afterwards converted into a tax upon property. This latter tax was suggested by Mr. Lowndes, and from its origin to its cessation, carried into effect under his immediate direction. This measure increased the revenue from five to fourteen millions per annum. Mr. Lowndes also bore a principal part in the arrangements for the redemption and sale of the land-tax. This was a great addition to his labours. He took wholly upon himself the correspondence with the several commissioners in the country, amounting to several thousand letters; and he drew twenty acts of parliament relating to this subject.

Upon the death of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Lowndes ceased to draw the acts relating to the public business in general, but he continued to prepare those relating to the taxes; and his skill and experience in this department were so highly appreciated, that the preparing of the tax bills for Ireland was also committed to him. From the year 1798 to the time of his retirement, he prepared no fewer than fifty-five acts of parliament relating

to the taxes, many of them of great length and intricacy. He continued to hold his office with the highest approbation, and to enjoy the fullest confidence of all the ministers who succeeded Mr. Pitt; and when he began, at an advanced period of life, to feel the necessity of consulting his own ease by retiring, Mr. Vansittart, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, most earnestly pressed him to retain his situation during his own continuance in office. However, in 1823, finding his health decline, he left the Board of Taxes, and retired altogether from public life. A pension was granted to him under a Treasury Minute, dated January 31. 1823, from which the following is an extract: —

“ The records of this Board bear ample testimony to the zeal and ability of Mr. Lowndes, during the time he has acted as Chairman of the Board of Taxes; and as my Lords are satisfied that he has rendered very important public services, they feel it due to Mr. Lowndes to mark their sense of those services, by making his a case of exception to the general regulations of the act, 3 Geo. 4. c. 113. In the exercise of the authority reserved to them by the fifth section of that act, my Lords, taking into consideration Mr. Lowndes’s advanced age and important services, are pleased to grant him a retired allowance of 1800*l.* per annum.”

Laborious as was Mr. Lowndes’s official life, he was still, by his unwearied industry and careful economy of time, enabled to render considerable services to his country in other departments, as well as to devote much attention to the study of different branches of natural history, in which he took a great interest. In the early part of the revolutionary war, he commanded, as Major, a body of volunteer infantry, raised at Watlington in Oxfordshire and the adjoining parishes; and alien as was such an employment from all his previous pursuits, he acquired such a knowledge of tactics, as enabled him to fulfil his military duties in a more scientific manner than most officers of similar corps. For several years he sat as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the County of Bucks; and filled the office as might have been expected from his

legal attainments and habits of business. When the close of the war in 1815 had somewhat lightened his labours at the Tax-office, he applied himself to the study of botany, and made a considerable collection of rare and valuable plants at his country-house in Oxfordshire. He afterwards turned his active mind to crystallogogy; and the splendid cabinet of minerals which he left behind him bears ample testimony to the zeal with which he devoted himself to that pursuit.

It is not necessary to draw the virtues of his private life from the shade; yet it may not be useless to record that the Holy Scriptures were the subject of his latest, and by no means of his least diligent studies; and that his extensive charities, many of which have only since his death come to the knowledge of his friends, testify abundantly the warmth of his benevolence towards his fellow-creatures.

Mr. Lowndes died at his house in Weymouth-street, on the 27th of February, 1828; in the 76th year of his age.

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We are indebted for the foregoing Memoir to a private friend of the deceased.



## No. VIII.

## CAPTAIN HUGH CLAPPERTON, R. N.

ANOTHER enterprising and undaunted being, the victim of the attempts to penetrate into the heart of Africa. "We trust," to use the words of a writer in the *Quarterly Review*, "there will now be an end to the sacrifice of valuable lives, in prosecuting discoveries on this wretched continent, of which we know enough to be satisfied that it contains little at all worthy of being known; — a continent that has been the grave of Europeans, the seat of slavery, and the theatre of such crimes and misery as human nature shudders to think of."

The family of Captain Clapperton originally came from the north of Scotland, and were formerly of eminence both in the Church and in the Army; a bishop of that name being buried at Inch Colm, in the Firth of Forth, and another individual of the same name at Stockholm, in Sweden, where he attained the rank of field-marshal. The family subsequently came to the south, and resided upon the border of Scotland, in Teviotdale. The grandfather of Captain Clapperton appears to have been a man of considerable talent. He studied medicine in Edinburgh and Paris; and, on his return from the latter city, married a cousin of Colonel Archibald Campbell, of Glenlyon, Perthshire; and at length settled as a physician at Lochmaben, in Dumfriesshire. He had a numerous family, as had also his eldest son George, surgeon in Annan. Dr. Clapperton was a man of some attainments as an antiquary, for he seems to have assembled a large quantity of coins and other antiquities illustrative of the Border Countries, together with a collection of Border Songs, genealogical

accounts, &c. Several of these appear to have fallen into the hands of Sir Walter Scott, and to have been published in his "Notes," &c. to his poems, &c. Mr. George Clapperton married Margaret, daughter of John Johnstone, of Thorwhate and Lochmaben Castle, by whom he had ten or eleven sons, and a daughter. He married a second time, and died at Annan, leaving a widow, with three sons and three daughters. By the two marriages there are eight children surviving. Captain Clapperton was the youngest son by the first marriage. One of his brothers, John, obtained a commission in the marines, and was First Lieutenant on board the *Elephant*, with the gallant Nelson, in the memorable action off Copenhagen. John died on a voyage from the West Indies in 1803 or 1804. The next brother, George, died at Annan, of a disease contracted in the West Indies, where he was Assistant-Surgeon in the Navy; the next, William, an old Navy Surgeon, is still living, as is also a sister, Margaret Isabella. The next brother, Charles Douglas, died a First Lieutenant and Quarter-Master of the Chatham division of Royal Marines, March 23. 1828, after twenty-three years' service. Another brother, Alexander, died on the coast of Africa; and the eldest son, by the second marriage, died at Demerara.

Captain Hugh Clapperton was born at Annan, in the year 1788. From circumstances that need not here be detailed, he did not receive any classical education. When he could do little more than read and write indifferently, he was placed under the tuition of Mr. Bryce Downie; a man of general information, though chiefly celebrated as a mathematician.\* Under him, he acquired a knowledge of practical mathematics, including navigation and trigonometry. Mr. Downie, though now blind with age, still possesses a vigorous memory, and speaks with affection of the lamented traveller. He describes him as having been an apt scholar, as well as a most obliging boy; and we are told that at this period the extremes

\* Mr. Downie was mathematical teacher to the Rev. Edward Irving.

of temperature made little impression on Clapperton's "iron frame."

At the age of seventeen Clapperton was bound an apprentice to the sea, and became the cabin-boy of Captain Smith, of the *Postlethwaite* of Maryport, to whose notice he was kindly recommended by the late Mr. Jonathan Nelson of Port-Annan. The *Postlethwaite*, a vessel of large burden, traded between Liverpool and North America, and in her he repeatedly crossed the Atlantic, distinguished even when a mere youth for coolness, dexterity, and intrepidity. On one occasion, the ship, when at Liverpool, was partly laden with rock-salt, and as that commodity was then dear, the mistress of a house which the crew frequented very improperly enticed Clapperton to bring her a few pounds ashore in his handkerchief. After some entreaty the youth complied, probably from his ignorance of the revenue laws, was caught in the act by a custom-house officer, and menaced with the terrors of trial and imprisonment unless he consented to go on board the *Tender*. He immediately chose the latter alternative, and after being sent round to the Nore, was draughted on board the *Clorinde* frigate, commanded by a very gallant officer, who is now the Hon. Captain Briggs. Here he was ranked as a man before the mast; but feeling a desire to better his situation, he addressed a letter, detailing his mishap and recent history, to a friend, Mr. Scott, banker, in Annan, who had always taken a warm interest in the family. Mr. Scott, as the likeliest channel that occurred to him, applied to Mrs. General Dirom, of Mount Annan, who happened to be related to the Hon. Captain Briggs; and through the influence of that lady, combined with his own professional merit, the brave Clapperton was speedily promoted to the rank of midshipman; a circumstance which tended, in no mean degree, to fix his destiny, and shape his future fortunes in life. It has often been remarked, that what at first appears to be a misfortune, is sometimes the happiest thing that can befall us, and so it chanced in the present instance. Had he remained in the American or coasting trade, he might have become first

a mate, then a master, then ship's husband and part owner, and, finally, have returned to his native burgh with a fortune of a few thousand pounds, and vegetated tranquilly for ten or twenty years, reading the newspaper or playing at billiards in the forenoon, and smoking cigars and drinking whisky-punch or negus in the evening. But where would have been his laurels — where his glory — where his zeal in the cause of science — where his defiance of death and danger — where his place in the annals of Britain ?

Previous to 1813, our sailors, in boarding, used the cutlass after any fashion they pleased, and were trained to no particular method in the management of that formidable weapon. It was suggested, however, that this was a defect ; and, with the view of repairing it, Clapperton, and a few other clever midshipmen, were ordered to repair to Portsmouth Dock-yard, to be instructed by the celebrated swordsman Angelo, in what was called the improved cutlass exercise. When taught themselves, they were distributed as teachers over the fleet ; and our countryman's class-room was the deck of the *Asia*, 74, the flag-ship of Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, since engaged at Navarino. The *Asia* was then lying at Spithead, and continued there till the end of January, 1814 ; but her Admiral had been intrusted with the command of our whole naval force on the coast of North America, and was making every thing ready to sail for his final destination. Clapperton's services as an instructor were to be performed during the passage out to Bermuda ; and he was afterwards to make the best of his way to the Canadian Lakes, which had then, or were just about to become, the scene of important naval operations. While at Bermuda, and on the passage out, nothing could exceed Clapperton's diligence in discharging the duties of his new occupation. Officers as well as men received instruction from him in the cutlass exercise ; and his manly form, and sailor-like appearance on the quarter-deck, tended, in the opinion of all who saw him, to fix the attention, and improve the patriotic spirit of the crew. At his own as well as the other messes, where he had the honour of being a

frequent guest, he was the very soul and life of the party; sung a good song, told a merry tale, painted scenes for the ship's theatricals, sketched views, drew caricatures, and, in one word, was an exceedingly amusing and interesting person. Even the Admiral became very fond of him, and invited him to remain on board the *Asia*, under the promise of speedy promotion. But the warm work going forward on the Lakes had more attraction for his enterprising mind; and, having procured a passage in a vessel to Halifax, he bade adieu to the flag-ship, to the regret of every individual on board, from the venerable Admiral down to the cabin-boys. From Halifax he proceeded to Upper Canada; and, shortly after his arrival, was made a Lieutenant, and subsequently appointed to command the *Confiance* schooner, having on board nearly all the unmanageables of the squadron. To discipline these men was no easy task; but the measures adopted by Clapperton, although seldom enforced by flogging, at length made them so subordinate, that the *Confiance* became as proverbial for its good order, as it had hitherto been for its irregularities.

While the *Confiance* rode at anchor on the spacious shores of Lake Erie, or Lake Huron, her enterprising commander occasionally repaired to the woods, and, with his gun, kept himself in fresh provisions. In these excursions he cultivated an acquaintance with the aborigines; and was so much charmed with a mode of life full of romance, incident, and danger, that he at one time entertained serious thoughts of resigning his commission when the war was ended, and becoming a denizen of the forest himself. But the fit, fortunately, was not permanent; his country had stronger claims on his talents, and the tinge of romance, which formed a part of his nature, yielded to more patriotic impressions, and the spirit-stirring scenes in which he was engaged. At this time, he occasionally dined on shore; and, as few men excelled him in swimming, he not unfrequently plunged into the water, and made for the schooner, without either undressing, or calling for a boat. This he did for the double purpose of showing his manhood, and keeping his crew on the *qui vive*.

In the year 1817, when our flotilla on the American lakes was dismantled, Lieutenant Clapperton returned to England, to be placed, like many others, on half-pay; and ultimately retired to his grandfather's native burgh of Lochmaben. There he remained till 1820, amusing himself with rural sports, when he removed to Edinburgh, and shortly after became acquainted with the amiable and lamented Dr. Oudney. It was at Dr. Oudney's suggestion that he first turned his thoughts to African discovery; and, through all the varieties of untoward fortune, suffering and sorrow, sickness and death, he clung to his friend with the constancy of a brother.

We have now arrived at that period of Clapperton's life in which he first became introduced to public notice, or, rather, when an opportunity first presented itself for the development of his active mind. On the death of Mr. Ritchie, at Mourzouk, and the return of Captain Lyon, Earl Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, relying on the strong assurances of his Majesty's consul at Tripoli, that the road from thence to Bornou was open and safe, resolved that a second mission should be sent to explore the state of this unhappy quarter of the globe, which annually sends forth so many thousands of its population into hopeless slavery. Dr. Oudney, who was a naval surgeon, was appointed, on strong recommendations from Edinburgh, to proceed in the capacity of consul to Bornou; being allowed to take with him, as a friend and companion, Captain, then Lieutenant Clapperton. About that time, the late Colonel, then Lieutenant Denham, having volunteered his services in an attempt to pass from Tripoli to Timbuctoo, and it being intended that researches should be made from Bornou, as the fixed residence of the consul, to the east and to the west, Lord Bathurst added his name to the expedition. At a very early stage of the journey, Dr. Oudney caught a severe cold, which fell on his lungs, and he died, January 12. 1824. Colonel Denham and Captain Clapperton returned to England; and their narratives were published, and have since gone through three editions. The portions of the expedition related by Captain

Clapperton, are a journey from Kouka to Murmur, from Murmur to Kano, and from Kano to Sackatoo, the capital of the Felatah empire.

Clapperton's narrative of his journey through the new and untrodden country of Soudan could not fail of being interesting; and the unaffected and manly style in which it is written is highly creditable to him. We will select a few of those particulars which will serve to illustrate his personal character.

On the advance of Captain Clapperton and Dr. Oudney towards Murmur, attended by an escort, arriving at a spot in which, of all others, their Arab companions said they were most likely to encounter the Bedites (an ancient race of native Bornouese who have not embraced Islamism, and who are held in dread and abhorrence by all the faithful), two men, dressed in the Bornouese costume, made their appearance. "I was a little way in front of our party," says Captain Clapperton, "and first met them: they saluted me very civilly, and I passed on without farther notice; when the other horsemen meeting them, and putting some questions which the strangers did not answer to their satisfaction, immediately seized, stripped, and bound them. Considering it a matter in which I had no authority to interfere, I merely requested that their drawers might be returned to them, remarking it was better not to treat them ill, as they might prove to be honest men. 'Oh! d—n their fathers,' (the strongest imprecation in Africa) replied the captors, 'they are thieves: what would they be doing here if they were honest men?' I still urged the propriety of taking them to Bedeguna, at least, to afford them a chance of being recognised by the townspeople, before treating them as robbers. I now rode off to water my horse: when I returned, I found the magnanimous El Wordee guarding the two unfortunate wretches, one of whom was a Shouaa Arab, the other a Negro. The latter, while I was absent, had received a dreadful cut under the left ear, from a Bornouese, who pretended that the negro had made an attempt to escape, an attempt little likely in his desperate situation. Notwithstanding the wound, they were leading the poor fellow

by a rope fastened round his neck. He was covered with blood; and Dr. Oudney assured me, if the wound had been a little lower down, it must have caused instant death. I could not refrain from beating the merciless Bornouese; and I obliged him to use his own tobe in binding up the wound, at the same time threatening to lodge the contents of my gun in his head, if he repeated his cruelty. The occasion prompted me to impress on the minds of the Arabs generally, how unworthy it was of brave men to behave with cruelty to their prisoners, and to suggest that it would be far better to sell them, or even to put them to death, than wantonly to inflict such barbarities. The Arabs threw the blame on the Bornouese; and, although evidently exulting in secret over their captives, they were fairly shamed into good behaviour, and promised to liberate the men, if innocent; or if guilty, to surrender them to justice at Bedeguna." On reaching this place, the prisoners were found to be well known, and were accordingly liberated.

The governor of Katagun sent out a guard of honour to meet the travellers, and conduct them to the city. This governor Captain Clapperton astonished by his skill in firing at a mark: —

"January 7. The Governor paid us an early visit this morning: he came at once into my tent while I was writing, and I was again obliged to show him my instruments. On opening my chest, there was a small box of powder I had brought from England, still untouched; I was very loth to tell him what it was, but it attracted his attention, and I was compelled to yield to his solicitations for a small supply. To humour him further, I attended him to fire at a mark; I fired twice with my rifle, and happened to hit the mark both times, at a distance of sixty or seventy yards, when he called out, '*Ouda billa min Sheateen a rajeem,*' — 'The Lord preserve me from devils!' yet, in token of his approbation, he threw over my shoulders, with his own hands, a very handsome tobe."

It was at Murmur, that Dr. Oudney, who had been exceedingly ill during the whole journey, expired. He had been



watched and nursed with unremitting care by Captain Clapperton; the excellence of whose heart is manifested in the following brief description of the afflicting event:—

“January 12. Dr. Oudney drank a cup of coffee at day-break, and by his desire I ordered the camels to be loaded. I then assisted him to dress, and with the support of his servant, he came out of the tent; but, before he could be lifted on the camel, I observed the ghastliness of death in his countenance, and had him immediately replaced in the tent. I sat down by his side, and with unspeakable grief witnessed his last breath, which was without a struggle or a groan. I now sent to the governor of the town, to request his permission to bury the deceased, which he readily granted; and I had a grave made about five yards to the north of an old mimosa tree, a little beyond the southern gate of the town. The body being first washed, after the custom of the country, was dressed by my directions, in clothes made of turban shawls, which we were carrying with us as presents. The corpse was borne to the grave by our servants, and I read over it the funeral service of the Church of England, before it was consigned to the earth: I afterwards caused the grave to be enclosed with a wall of clay, to keep off beasts of prey, and had two sheep killed, and distributed among the poor. Thus died, at the age of thirty-two years, Walter Oudney, M.D., a man of unassuming deportment, pleasing manners, steadfast perseverance, and undaunted enterprize; while his mind was fraught at once with knowledge, virtue, and religion. At any time, and in any place, to be bereaved of such a friend, had proved a severe trial; but to me, his friend and fellow-traveller, labouring also under disease, and now left alone amid a strange people, and proceeding through a country which had hitherto never been trodden by European foot, the loss was severe and afflicting in the extreme.”

Captain Clapperton speaks highly in praise of the Felatah women. In illness they attended him with as much kindness as if they had been his near relations. Nor was he in return ungrateful, or insensible to their charms. An attack of ague

had obliged him to halt, and to rest all day under the shade of a tree:—

“A pretty Felatah girl, going to market with milk and butter, neat and spruce in her attire as a Cheshire dairy-maid, here accosted me with infinite archness and grace. She said I was of her own nation; and, after much amusing small talk, I pressed her, in jest, to accompany me on my journey, while she parried my solicitations with roguish glee, by referring me to her father and mother. I don't know how it happened, but her presence seemed to dispel the effects of the ague. To this trifling and innocent memorial of a face and form, seen that day for the first and last time, but which I shall not readily forget, I may add the more interesting information to the good housewives of my own country, that the making of butter such as ours is confined to the nation of the Felatahs, and that it is both clean and excellent.”

On another occasion he says:—

“The weather clear and fine. We rode to-day through little valleys, delightfully green, lying between high ridges of granite; and to add to the beauty of the scenery, there were many clear springs issuing out of the rocks, where young women were employed in drawing water. I asked several times for a gourd of water, by way of excuse to enter into conversation with them. Bending gracefully on one knee, and displaying at the same time teeth of pearly whiteness, and eyes of the blackest lustre, they presented it to me on horse-back, and appeared highly delighted when I thanked them for their civility; remarking to one another, ‘Did you hear the white man thank me?’”

After having passed through Kano, Captain Clapperton proceeded towards Sackatoo. On his road, he was met by an escort of 150 horsemen, with drums and trumpets, which Bello, the Sultan, had sent to conduct him to his capital. Our traveller was now received at every town and village with flourishing of horns and trumpets, as the representative of the king of England. Approaching Sackatoo, he was met by a messenger from the Sultan to bid him welcome; and conducted

to the house of the *Gadado*, or Vizier, where apartments had been provided for him. On the following morning he was ushered into the Sultan's presence. He found him without state, sitting on a small carpet between two pillars, which supported the thatched roof of a house not unlike an English cottage. The pillars and the walls were painted blue and white in the Moorish style; and by the side of the wall was a skreen, and on each side of it an arm-chair supporting an iron lamp. The Sultan bade him hearty welcome, and asked a great many questions about Europe and the prevailing religious distinctions, and whether the English were Nestorians or Socinians, to which, taking him somewhat out of his latitude, Clapperton bluntly replied, "We are called Protestants." "But what are Protestants?" he rejoined. "I attempted," says our traveller, "to explain this to him as well as I was able." The sheikh of the Koran was proceeding with other theological questions, which were put a stop to by the sailor's candidly declaring himself "not sufficiently versed in religious subtleties to resolve such knotty controversies."

On receiving the presents in the name of the King of England, the Sultan examined them with great attention, and then exclaimed, "Every thing is wonderful, but you are the greatest curiosity of all!" and then added, "What can I give that is most acceptable to the King of England?" "I replied," says Captain Clapperton, "the most acceptable service you can render to the King of England, is to co-operate with his Majesty in putting a stop to the slave-trade on the coast."—"What!" said he, "have you no slaves in England?"—"No: whenever a slave sets his foot in England, he is from that moment free."—"What do you then do for servants?"—"We hire them for a stated period, and give them regular wages; nor is any person in England allowed to strike another; and the very soldiers are fed, clothed, and paid by Government."—"God is great," he exclaimed; "you are a beautiful people." He also appeared anxious to establish a friendly connexion with England, and in answer to an enquiry after our newspapers,

when told that many thousands were printed every morning, he exclaimed, "God is great; you are a wonderful people!"

In a subsequent interview with the Sultan, Captain Clapperton's presence of mind and self-command were strikingly manifested. He was about to show the African prince how to take an observation of the sun: —

"The case of the artificial horizon, of which I had lost the key, was sometimes very difficult to open, as happened on this occasion. I asked one of the people near me for a knife to press up the lid. He handed me one much too small, and I quite inadvertently asked for a dagger for the same purpose. The Sultan was instantly thrown into a fright; he seized his sword, and half drawing it from the scabbard, placed it before him, trembling all the time like an aspen leaf. I did not deem it prudent to take the least notice of his alarm; although it was I who in reality had most cause to fear; and on receiving the dagger, I calmly opened the case, and returned the weapon to its owner with apparent unconcern. When the artificial horizon was arranged, the Sultan and all his attendants had a peep at the sun, and my breach of etiquette seemed entirely forgotten."

It is quite obvious that Captain Clapperton, in the various interviews which he had with Sultan Bello, succeeded in strongly inclining him to a friendly communication with England; for at every interview the subject was pressed: thus —

"The Sultan sent for me in the afternoon. I was taken to a part of his residence I had never before seen: it was a handsome apartment, within a square tower, the ceiling of which was a dome, supported by eight ornamented arches, with a bright plate of brass in its centre. Between the arches and the outer wall of the tower the dome was encircled by a neat balustrade in front of a gallery which led into an upper suite of rooms. We had a long conversation about Europe: he spoke of the ancient Moorish kingdom in Spain, and appeared well pleased when I told him that we were in possession of Gibraltar. He asked me to send him from England

some Arabic books, and a map of the world; and, in recompense, promised his protection to as many of our learned men as chose to visit his dominions. He also spoke of the gold and silver to be obtained in the hills of Jacoba and Add-mowa; but I assured him that we were less anxious about gold mines than the establishment of commerce, and the extension of science. He now gave me a map of the country, and, after explaining it to me, he resumed the old theme of applying, by letter, to the King of England for the residence of a consul and a physician at Sackatoo."

When the traveller waited upon him to take leave, the Sultan treated him in the most friendly manner. "After repeating the Fatha," says Clapperton, "and praying for my safe arrival in England and speedy return to Sackatoo, he affectionately bade me farewell." Of Bello's opinion of Captain Clapperton, the following passage in the letter of the Chieftain addressed to George IV., and brought home by Clapperton himself, affords a marked proof: — "Your Majesty's servant, Bayes-Abd-Allah (Clapperton's travelling name) came to us, and we found him a very intelligent and wise man; representing, in every respect, your greatness, wisdom, dignity, clemency, and penetration." It should be added, that Captain Clapperton always took care to impress upon the Africans, that he should be despised, on his return to England, if in any instance he acted deceitfully and treacherously, he being a "servant of the King of England."

On the 4th of May, 1824, Captain Clapperton left Sackatoo on his return to Kouka. When he arrived at Murmur, he found that a kafila of Arabs, belonging to Augela, had destroyed the clay wall round Dr. Oudney's grave, and made a fire over it; telling the inhabitants he was a Kafir. Captain Clapperton's indignation at this occurrence does him great credit: —

"At sunrise I sent for the Governor, to enquire who had committed the outrage; when he protested it was the Arabs, and not the people of the town. I felt so indignant at this wanton act of barbarity, that I could not refrain from applying

my horsewhip across the Governor's shoulders, and threatened to report him to his superior, the Governor of Katagum, and also to despatch a letter on the subject to the Sultan, unless the wall was immediately rebuilt : which, with slavish submission, he promised faithfully to see done without delay." Again, on receiving a visit from the Governor of Katagum, " I made a formal complaint," says Captain Clapperton, " of the insult committed to Dr. Oudney's grave ; enforcing, in the strongest terms, the disgrace of disturbing the ashes of the dead, whose immortal part was now beyond the power of malignant man. He frankly acknowledged the enormity of the act, and faithfully promised to have the wall rebuilt ; even offering to send for the Governor of Murmur, and to have him punished."

On the 8th of July, Captain Clapperton reached Kouka, where he was joined a few days afterwards by Colonel Denham, who did not know him, so altered was he by fatigue and illness. " On my arrival again at Kouka," says Colonel Denham, " I found that Captain Clapperton, with a small kafila, had returned from Soudan. It was nearly eight months since we had separated, and, although it was mid-day, I went immediately to the hut where he was lodged ; but so satisfied was I that the sunburnt sickly person that lay extended on the floor, rolled in a dark blue shirt, was not my companion, that I was about to leave the place, when he convinced me of my error by calling me by my name : the alteration was certainly in him most striking."

The travellers now prepared for their return to their native country. Their journey over the desert was exceedingly harassing. Having at length reached Tripoli, they there embarked for Leghorn. From Leghorn they crossed the Alps, and arrived in England on the 1st of June, 1825.

Captain Clapperton was not allowed much time for repose. An answer being prepared to the letter from Sultan Bello to the King of England, it was, with a letter to El Kanemy, the Sheikh of Bornou, intrusted to Captain Clapperton, who, with Captain Pearce of the navy, Doctor Morrison, and Mr.

Dickson, were conveyed in his Majesty's ship *Brazen* to the coast of Africa. The first three were landed at Badagry in the bight of Benin, on the 28th of November, 1825; Mr. Dickson, at his own request, having previously been put on shore at Whydah. The King of Badagry readily undertook to afford to the travellers protection and assistance as far as his influence extended, — namely, to a place called Jannah, the frontier town of the kingdom of Hio or Eyeo, which was found to be in lat.  $6^{\circ} 56' N.$ , and on the same meridian as Lagos. A great part of this journey was performed on foot, along narrow paths, leading through deep forests: they reached this spot on the 18th of December.

From Jannah to Katunga, the capital of Youriba, was described as a journey that would require thirty-three days. The passage of the low swampy forest produced the usual pestilential effects on some of the party; and on the 27th of December Captain Pearce, after a few days' illness, died. He was an excellent officer, but of a delicate habit, and, in the opinion of his friends, not calculated to bear the heat and fatigue to which he would necessarily be exposed in the course of an expedition of this kind; but all remonstrances were in vain, and he determined to make the attempt. Dr. Morrison also falling sick, was advised by Captain Clapperton to return to the coast, to which he readily assented; and Mr. Houtson, a merchant, who had voluntarily undertaken to accompany the mission as far as Katunga, returned with him. They had proceeded no farther, however, than Jannah, when Morrison became alarmingly ill, and died in the course of the day.

Mr. Houtson, having decently interred his companion, rejoined Captain Clapperton. They now proceeded across a mountainous and beautifully romantic country, which continued so for many days; and beyond this range the surface became gradually more uniform, but still undulated with hill and dale, and in an excellent state of cultivation. Towns and villages were constantly occurring; the former generally surrounded with mud walls, and ditches, and many of them con-

taining from 10,000 to 12,000 inhabitants; the people everywhere civil and obliging, and the head men receiving them with the utmost kindness and hospitality.

On the 27th of February, 1826, Captain Clapperton wrote from Katunga of his intention to proceed thence through Youri to Sackatoo, and to request Bello to forward him on to Timbuctoo, and after that he would endeavour to visit Adamowa, and proceed thence to Bornou, and circumambulate the shores of the great lake Tsad. Mr. Houtson, who returned from Katunga alone, and without molestation, stated, that on the 7th of March Captain Clapperton set out from that place for the Borgho country, the nearest way to Youri; that before he (Houtson) left Katunga, he had heard of his arrival at, and departure from, Yarro, a province of that kingdom; that the King had met him at some distance from Yarro, at the head of 500 horse, treated him with great kindness and distinction, furnished him with abundance of provisions, and every thing necessary for his journey: he stated, farther, that from Yarro he was about to proceed to Wawa, only four days distant from Youri. Mr. Houtson added, that Captain Clapperton was in high health and spirits when he left Katunga.

On the 26th of April Mr. James, a merchant residing on the coast, wrote from Whydah, that he had received authentic information of the safe arrival of Clapperton at the capital of his old friend in the Felatah country. Here ended all information respecting the traveller; and two whole years had elapsed without the least intimation respecting Captain Clapperton, when, some time in February, 1828, his servant, Richard Lander, accompanied by a black man of the name of Pascoe, made their appearance at Badagry, having been nine months on their journey from Sackatoo. On the 24th of April, Lander arrived at Portsmouth, in the Esk sloop of war. From him it has been ascertained that Captain Clapperton died April 13. 1827, at Sackatoo, where he had been detained for five months, in consequence of the Sultan Bello not permitting him to proceed, on account of the war between him and the Sheikh of Bornou. He had waited there hoping to



obtain permission to proceed to Timbuctoo, and lived in a small, circular, clay hut, belonging to the Sultan's brother, the size of which dwelling was about fifty yards each way. He was attacked with dysentery; and, latterly, fell away rapidly, and became much emaciated.

Lander states, that two days before he died he requested that he might be shaved, as he was too weak to sit up. On its completion, he asked for a looking-glass, and remarked he was "doing better," and should certainly "get over it." The morning on which he died he breathed loud, and became restless, and shortly afterwards expired in his servant's arms. He was buried by him at Jungali, a small village, five miles south-east of Sackatoo, and was followed to his grave by his faithful attendant and five slaves. The corpse was conveyed by a camel, and the place of interment marked by a small, square house of clay, erected by Lander, who then obtained the Sultan's permission to return home. He accordingly journeyed to Badagry, which occupied him seven months, and was taken off the coast by Captain Laing, of the merchant brig *Maria* of London, in January, 1828. He states that he nearly lost his life while at Badagry, from the Portuguese setting the minds of the natives against him, and their attempting to administer poison to him in his drink. By some fortunate chance it failed to affect him; which, when the natives saw, their superstitious notions were excited in his behalf. They believed that he bore a charmed life, and was protected by the Great Being; and, accordingly, they not only treated him better, but suffered him to depart. The King of Badagry, however, demanded and obtained for his ransom goods to the amount of sixty-one pounds, viz. guns, powder, romals, taffety, &c. He landed at Cape Coast, whence he was brought by the *Esk*. The route taken by Lander, on his return to the coast, differed from that which he followed with Captain Clapperton in going up the country. He travelled seventeen days in an entirely different direction, endeavouring to trace if the Niger fell into the river of Benin, and if he could escape by descending that stream. He was compelled, however, to abandon this project,

being pursued by the Felatahs, with the design of murdering him. He traversed parts of Housa, Nyffe, Hio, and other countries unknown to Europeans, and at length reached Badagry. Amidst all his dangers and difficulties, he contrived to conceal a watch of his late master's, which was originally meant to be presented by Captain Clapperton to Bello, on his taking leave of that chieftain.

It appears that Bello broke faith with Captain Clapperton in every way. During the former expedition by Captain Clapperton and Colonel Denham, the latter had made a present of some Congreve rockets to the Shiekh of Bornou, who employed them successfully in burning a town of the Felatahs and terrifying the inhabitants. It is probable that this occurrence produced an unfavourable impression on the mind of the Sultan; which impression was strengthened by insidious representations from the Bashaw of Tripoli. On Clapperton's revisit with his presents for Bello (including a fine copy of the Koran, purchased abroad by Clapperton, and afterwards bound and superbly encased, as a present from the King of England), he found the Sultan at war with El Kanemy, the Sheikh of Bornou. Clapperton was suspiciously received, but his presents were accepted by the wily Bello, who would not allow the traveller to return to Kano; whence he came alone to Sackatoo with such presents only as were intended for Bello, leaving those intended for El Kanemy with Lander at the former place. Neither was he allowed to proceed to Bornou with his Sovereign's letter for El Kanemy; but the treacherous Bello, having first inveigled Lander to Sackatoo, and obtained possession of the letter and presents, then refused both master and servant permission to leave by way of the first-mentioned town.

Captain Clapperton was, in the best sense of the phrase, "a fine fellow;" a term well calculated to express a general idea of his whole character. In person he was about five feet eleven inches in height, with a high and commanding forehead (the index of a noble mind), and a set of features full of pleasing and intelligent expression. Previous to his

death, at the age of thirty-eight, his fine athletic form was almost reduced to a skeleton. He is represented to have been a man of frank and generous disposition, and to have possessed a happy mode of adapting himself to circumstances — it will be owned, a valuable endowment for one whose short life was one continued scene of enterprize and hairbreadth escapes.

Harassed with the vexations of disappointment and delay (sometimes insurmountable checks to a weak mind), he must have possessed an extraordinary share of fortitude, not to say philosophy, to have withstood even a portion of the trials and fatigue which he endured. His intrepid offer to Dr. Oudney, without any previous communication on the subject, to accompany him on the expedition to Bornou, redounds as highly to his memory as did his fervent zeal, when at Bornou, to proceed beyond that limit into the interior of the country. At the end of twelve days' journey, himself scarcely able to stand, he closed the eyes of the dying Oudney, prayed over him, and buried him. This leaf of his journal, which may be read over again and again with advantage, is a better portrait of Captain Clapperton than the most elaborate language can ever succeed in producing. How many men would have drooped from full health, and even died under such an accumulation of suffering! But Clapperton, though previously in ill health, recovered the shock, and, bereft of his companion, proceeded 700 miles farther into the interior.

His conduct towards the natives even endeared him to them as if he had been one of their caste. He assumed the gravity of the Tauricks, their manners, and even their dress, and so completely identified himself with them, that they frequently expressed their belief that he would ultimately become a convert to Mahommedanism. We can readily imagine how companionable these qualities must have rendered him, especially in such a desert as that between Mourzouk and Bornou, a dreary waste, in which “ towns, villages, wandering tribes, and kafilars, or caravans, sometimes occur to break the solitude of that dismal belt, which seems to

stretch across Northern Africa, and on many parts of which not a living creature, even an insect, enlivens the scene. Still, however, the halting-places at the wells, and the wadeys or valleys, afford an endless source of amusement to the traveller, in witnessing the manners, and listening to the conversation, of the various tribes of natives, who, by their singing and dancing, their story-telling, their quarrelling and fighting, make him forget, for a time, the ennui and fatigue of the day's journey."

Fortunately, the whole of Captain Clapperton's journals were saved, and have been brought back by his servant. They contain a minute and interesting account of his journey from Badagry to Sackatoo, by the route across the Kong mountains, through Katunga, Wawa, Berghoo, Boosa (where Mungo Park was wrecked and drowned), Nyfé or Noofé, Gouri, and Kano; in the course of which the geographical position of several hundred cities, towns, and village, has been ascertained, by observations of their latitude and longitude; thus completing the geography of the central part of Northern Africa, from Tripoli to the bight of Benin. We are glad to observe that this narrative, which must be highly interesting, is on the point of being published.

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The foregoing memoir has been derived from "Discoveries in Africa," the Quarterly Review, the Literary Gazette, the Dumfries Journal, &c.

## No. IX.

## THE HONOURABLE ANNE SEYMOUR DAMER.

**T**HERE are few more gratifying spectacles than that of a woman of rank, beauty, and accomplishments disdaining the frivolous, and too frequently vicious pursuits, by which so many females in the higher circles of society are unhappily absorbed, and occupying herself with studies of an intellectual character; studies, the tendency of which is to refine and elevate the tone of her mind, to secure to her sound, rational, and permanent enjoyment, and, eventually, to place her name among those whom posterity will contemplate with feelings of admiration and respect.

The highly-gifted subject of the present memoir was born in the year 1748, and was the only child of Field-Marshal the Right Honourable Henry Seymour Conway, brother to Francis, first Marquis of Hertford, by Lady Caroline Campbell, only daughter of John, fourth Duke of Argyll, and widow of Charles, Earl of Aylesbury and Elgin.

Marshal Conway lived on terms of intimacy with most of the men of genius and information who were his contemporaries. The celebrated Horace Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, was one of his oldest friends. Struck, at a very early period, with the dawning talents of Miss Conway, Mr. Walpole employed every means within the power of extensive knowledge, cultivated taste, and polished manners, to render her as complete in every endowment of mind, as nature had made her in person. Of all the minor accomplishments indispensable to an elegant woman she soon became mistress. Nor did she rest satisfied with these; but made herself conversant with the best authors in the English, French, and Italian languages; and also acquired a tolerable acquaintance with the Latin. The taste for letters thus early imbibed,

continued with her to the last; and she eventually possessed one of the best-selected and most valuable libraries ever formed by a female collector.

Accident, in a great measure, determines the various pursuits of ingenious minds. Cowley remarks, that had instruments of music been thrown in his way in his youth, instead of books of poetry, he should, probably, have become an eminent musician. It was to a casual occurrence that the devotion of the fair subject of this memoir to the severe art of sculpture was originally owing. When yet very young, happening to see David Hume talking with one of the Italian boys who carry plaster-casts about the streets, she, in a subsequent conversation with the historian, depreciated the talent by which such works were produced. Mr. Hume frankly told her that, with all her attainments, she was wholly incompetent to any similar performance. Piqued at this observation, Miss Conway immediately procured some wax, and assiduously, but privately, modelled a head sufficiently well to excite Mr. Hume's surprise, when she showed it to him. He remarked to her, however, that it was much easier to model than to carve. She instantly obtained a piece of stone and a chisel, and cut out a rude bust that still more strongly called forth Mr. Hume's wonder and praise. From that moment she became enthusiastically attached to sculpture; took lessons from the celebrated sculptor, Ceracchi, who at the time happened to be in London\*; learnt the technical part of working in marble in the *atelier* of Mr. Bacon, the royal academician; studied the elements of anatomy under Mr. Cruikshank; subsequently made journeys into Italy to contemplate the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the art, in order that she might perfect herself in the pure and simple style of the Greeks, which she always endeavoured to follow, and repeatedly declared that she preferred the distinction of being an artist to any other that could be offered her.

On the 14th of June, 1767, Miss Conway was married to

\* Ceracchi was executed at Paris, in the year 1802.

the Hon. John Damer, eldest son of Joseph, first Lord Milton, and brother to George Earl of Dorchester. The union was an unhappy one. Mr. Damer was heir, in expectancy, to 30,000*l.* a year; but was of much too gay and eccentric a turn to be confined within the limits of any fortune. He shot himself at the Bedford Arms, in Covent-Garden, on the 15th of August, 1776, leaving his widow without issue. It may give some notion of the extravagance of this gentleman to state that, after his death, his wardrobe sold for 15,000*l.* It must be recollected, however, that those were the days of silk, lace, and embroidery.

In early life Mrs. Damer took an active part in politics, an occupation which was then much more common among the ladies of this country than it is at present. She was a decided Whig. When Westminster was divided by Mr. Fox's friends into three districts, the Duchess of Devonshire assumed the management of one, Mrs. Crewe of another, and Mrs. Damer of the third; and at the various elections she canvassed for her favourite with great activity and success.

Mrs. Damer was also very fond of dramatic amusements. When the Duke of Richmond (grand-uncle to the present Duke), who distinguished Mrs. Damer by a very marked portion of his esteem, patronised private theatricals, he was so fortunate as to obtain Mrs. Damer's assistance. She was the Thalia of the scene. She appeared, with unbounded applause, in the character of Violante, in "The Wonder," when Lord Henry Fitzgerald supported the part of Don Felix. Her Mrs. Lovemore, in "The Way to keep Him," and her Lady Frelove, in "The Jealous Wife," likewise excited great admiration.

These, however, were merely relaxations from that which she had made the serious business of her life, and in which she persevered with exemplary ardour and constancy. The elegant, tasteful, and classical productions of her chisel are numerous, and widely scattered. We cannot pretend to give any thing even approaching to a complete list of her works; but among them were the following: —

A statue in marble, eight feet high, of his late Majesty George the Third, placed in the Register's Office at Edinburgh.

Two colossal heads, in relief, executed in Portland stone, representing Thame and Isis; forming the ornaments of the key-stone of the middle arch of the bridge at Henley-upon-Thames.

A bust, in marble, of her mother, the Countess of Aylesbury, erected as a monument in Sunbridge Church, Kent.

A bust, in terra cotta, of her father Field-Marshal Conway.

A group of two sleeping dogs, executed in marble, and given to her brother-in-law, Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond.

A bust, in marble, of Lady Viscount Melbourn, now placed in the collection of Earl Cowper, at Penshanger.

A bust, in marble, of Lady Elizabeth Forster, afterwards Duchess of Devonshire. To the merits of this and the last-mentioned work, as well as to Mrs. Damer's general skill as a sculptor, Dr. Darwin paid a just tribute in the following lines:—

“ Long with soft touch shall Damer's chisel charm,  
With grace delight us, and with beauty warm;  
Forster's fine form shall hearts unborn engage,  
And Melbourn's smile enchant another age.”

A bust of herself, executed in marble, in 1778, and placed in the Hall of Ancient and Modern Painters, in the Royal Gallery of Florence.

Another bust of herself, in the collection of the late R. P. Knight, Esq. transferred with that collection to the British Museum, and placed at the entrance opposite to the great stair-case.

A bust in marble of Bacchus (portrait of Prince Lobomirski) placed in the Gallery of the University of Oxford.

A bust, executed in bronze, of Sir Joseph Banks, the late



President of the Royal Society; presented to the British Museum.

A dog, executed in marble, presented to her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte, and now in the possession of her Royal Highness the Landgravine of Hesse Homberg.

Two kittens, in white marble, presented to the Right Honourable Horace Walpole.

An Osprey eagle, in terra cotta, also presented to Mr. Walpole; and to which he affixed the following elegantly complimentary inscription:—

*Non me Praxiteles fecit, at Anna Damer.*

A bust, in marble, of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, which Mrs. Damer presented in person to Napoleon Buonaparte, on the first of May, 1815, at the Palace Elysée, at Paris. This bust had been promised on a journey which Mrs. Damer made to Paris, at the period of the treaty of Amiens. Mrs. Damer quitted Paris shortly after her presentation of the bust of Mr. Fox; but, before her departure, she received, by the hands of Count Bertrand, a magnificent snuff-box, with the portrait, surrounded by diamonds, of the French Emperor, who begged her acceptance of it, in remembrance of him.

Paris, a small bust, in marble.

Thalia, a small bust, in marble.

Isis, a bust, in Greek marble, in the collection of Thomas Hope, Esquire.

Bust, in marble, of Sir Humphry Davy, late President of the Royal Society.

A bust, in marble; portrait of the late Honourable Peniston Lamb, in the character of Mercury.

A bust, in terra cotta, of the late Queen Caroline.

A small bust; head of a Muse, in bronze.

A bust, in marble, heroic size, of Lord Nelson. For this bust Lord Nelson, who was a great friend of Mrs. Damer's, sat to her immediately after his return from the battle of the Nile. Mrs. Damer made a present of it to the city of Lon-

don, and received a letter of thanks in return. It was put up in the Common-Council Chamber at Guildhall, where it now is. In the year 1826, Mrs. Damer completed a bronze cast from this bust, which cast she sent as a present to the king of Tanjore, “as the most appropriate mark she could show him of the admiration which she, as an artist, entertained of his Royal Highness, in consequence of the liberal and enlightened manner in which he had encouraged the introduction and cultivation of European arts and sciences amongst his subjects; and in consequence of the respect which he had paid to the naval and military heroes of Great Britain, by erecting a splendid monument in his country, to commemorate the great achievements which they performed during the late arduous and protracted contest which prevailed between France and Great Britain.” The circumstances in which this transaction originated are so interesting, that we transcribe them from “The Oriental Herald.”

“The character of the King of Tanjore; the nature and peculiarity of the early education which he received; the state of the people who inhabit his dominions; the fame of the hero whose bust is sent to him; the importance of the battle of the Nile to the British ascendancy in India; the circumstances which led Mrs. Damer, from her feelings as an artist, to make the bust in question; the high rank, the genius, and the celebrity of the artist herself, as well on the continent of Europe as in England — are considerations which render the present a subject of more than ordinary interest to all those who are acquainted with the character of the Hindoos, and who think it of importance, with a view to give them a taste for the arts and sciences of Europe, and to encourage a Hindoo prince to continue the prudent and well-directed efforts by which he has already succeeded in removing from the minds of the natives of the highest caste in his country the prejudices which they formerly entertained against the introduction of any European institution. The King of Tanjore is a Hindoo sovereign of rank, influence, and wealth, who was originally educated by the late Rev. Mr. Swartz, a Euro-

pean missionary, of the greatest respectability throughout India, and who has, ever since he has been upon the throne, used his rank, influence, and wealth, in acquiring himself, and in promoting amongst the people of the highest caste and highest rank in his country, a knowledge of the arts and sciences of Europe. The country of Tanjore is, for its size, the most populous and the best-cultivated part of the southern division of the peninsula of India. In it the effects of the Mohammedan conquest are less visible than in the more northern parts of that peninsula; and the Hindoo religion, laws, usages, and manners, are, from the sovereign of the country being himself a Hindoo, kept up in full force.

“ Sir Alexander Johnston, a relation of the Hon. Anne Seymour Damer, while Chief Justice, and first member of his Majesty’s council on the island of Ceylon, formed a plan of giving the natives of that island a direct interest in the government of their country, by imparting to them an important share in the administration of justice amongst their countrymen, and of introducing trial by jury amongst them, under such modifications as would, at the same time that it secured to the people the full benefit of this popular mode of trial, make it strictly conformable to their respective religions, laws, manners, and usages.

As all the inhabitants of the northern provinces of Ceylon are Hindoos, and are descended from, and agree in religion, laws, manners, and usages, with the Hindoo inhabitants of the opposite peninsula, Sir Alexander was extremely anxious, with a view to the regulations which he was about to make for adapting trial by jury to the feelings of the Hindoo inhabitants of Ceylon, not only to acquire a thorough knowledge of the peninsula of India, but also of the wise and prudent measures which the King of Tanjore, from his knowledge of the Hindoo character, had pursued for adapting the arts and sciences of Europe to the feelings and prejudices of the Hindoo inhabitants of his country.

“ For this purpose, Sir Alexander made two journeys through the southern provinces of the peninsula of India, and

paid a visit to the King of Tanjore, who received him with great attention, and gave him a full opportunity of observing the progress which his Royal Highness himself, as well as the persons of the highest caste and rank at his court, had made in acquiring a knowledge of European arts and sciences, and in accustoming the people of the country, notwithstanding the prejudices which had formerly prevailed amongst them, to view such studies with feelings of the highest respect. Sir Alexander was very much struck with the effects which the King of Tanjore had been able to produce upon the character of his Hindoo subjects, by cautiously removing from their minds the prejudices which they had previously entertained against the study and adoption of some of the most useful of the arts and sciences of Europe; and was fully convinced that it would be of the utmost importance to the British interests in India to seize the favourable opportunity which was afforded, by the peculiar character of the king of Tanjore, to introduce with success a taste for those arts and sciences amongst the Hindoo inhabitants of India. It seemed to him also to be the true policy of Great Britain to encourage, by all means which could be devised, the King of Tanjore to proceed in the course in which he had already made so great a progress, of exciting, by his example and influence amongst the Hindoos of his country, a very general taste and respect for studies of that nature; and to consider the King of Tanjore and his Hindoo subjects as the medium through which such a taste and respect for the arts and sciences might be disseminated, with safety and success, amongst all the Hindoo inhabitants of Asia.

“ Under this impression, Sir Alexander Johnston, as soon as the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, (one of the principal objects of which is to communicate to Asia such of the arts and sciences of Europe as are applicable to the situation of the people) was permanently established, proposed the King of Tanjore as the first honorary member of that society; and Sir Alexander Johnston, being fully aware of the beneficial effect which would be produced upon a character like that of the King of Tanjore, who himself,

upon principles of policy, had encouraged persons of the highest caste and rank, in his country, to study the arts and sciences of Europe, to receive, as a mark of respect, for such conduct, from an artist of high rank and celebrity in Europe, one of the finest specimens of her art, — mentioned the subject to his relation, the Hon. Anne Seymour Damer; who immediately, with the liberality which is peculiar to her character, and with the zeal which she displays, on every occasion, when she can promote a knowledge of the arts and sciences of her country, proposed, of her own accord, notwithstanding the expense and the labour which she would inevitably incur, to execute, with her own hands, the bust, in bronze, of Nelson, and to send it, as a present, to the King of Tanjore; feeling that no present could be more appropriate to a king, who had been so faithful an ally of the British government, than a bust of that hero, who, by the victory of the Nile, had freed the British dominions, in India, from the danger of being invaded by the French, and who had, thereby, finally secured for the King of Tanjore himself that tranquillity which enabled him to prosecute, without interruption, the plan which he had so wisely adopted of encouraging, amongst the people of his country, the arts and sciences of Europe.”

At the request of his Royal Highness, Mrs. Damer presented the Duke of Clarence with one of the best plaster-casts she had made of her bust of Lord Nelson, which his Royal Highness placed on a piece of the foremast of the *Victory* (the ship which Nelson commanded, and in which he fell at the battle of Trafalgar,) and set it up in an open building constructed for the purpose, in a conspicuous and appropriate spot, in the grounds attached to his house at Bushy Park. When the Duke of Clarence, however, became Lord High Admiral of England, his Royal Highness was very desirous that Mrs. Damer should execute for him a bust of Nelson, in bronze, similar to that which she had sent to the King of Tanjore. Mrs. Damer, notwithstanding her great age, being at the time in her seventy-ninth year, began the undertaking immediately; and, in spite of her infirmities and weakness

(owing to ill health), succeeded in finishing it, to her great satisfaction, a very few days before her death. Lady Johnston, who is the daughter of the late Lord William Campbell, the uncle of Mrs. Damer, and who was, therefore, Mrs. Damer's cousin, (being likewise her residuary legatee) knowing Mrs. Damer's anxiety that this bust, as the very last work of her hand, should be safely delivered to the Duke of Clarence, shortly after her cousin's death went, accompanied by Sir Alexander, to Bushy Park; and presented the bust to his Royal Highness, in the presence of the Duchess of Clarence and the Duchess of Meinengen. His Royal Highness, with the greatest respect and attention, caused it to be fixed on the same piece of the mast of the Victory, on which the plaster cast had formerly stood, and placed in the drawing-room at Bushy. Lady Johnston at the same time presented to his Royal Highness the coat which Nelson wore at the battle of the Nile, in which he sat to Mrs. Damer for the bust, and which he afterwards gave that lady. His Royal Highness has since presented the coat in question to Greenwich Hospital; where it is deposited in the Painted Hall.

In 1797, on the death of Lord Orford, Mrs. Damer (who was appointed executrix of his will, and residuary legatee,) found herself owner, for life, of his pretty villa of Strawberry Hill, with a legacy of 2000*l.* to keep it in repair; on condition that she lived there, and did not dispose of it to any person unless to the Countess of Waldegrave; on whom and on whose heirs it was entailed. Mrs. Damer resided at this celebrated house until she was induced to give it up to Lord Waldegrave. During her abode at Strawberry Hill, Mrs. Damer drew around her a select circle, for whose amusement she fitted up an elegant little theatre. Among her occasional visitors were the accomplished Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Siddons, and the relict of the immortal Garrick. It was on the miniature stage of that theatre, that a comedy entitled "Fashionable Friends," and attributed to the pen of Lord Orford, was first represented. Mr. Kemble obtained permission to transplant the promising flower to Drury Lane; but, alas! it was a hot-

house plant, that could not withstand the rude blasts by which it was assailed in that quarter. It seemed to be considered by the public that the author of the play, in his exhibition of fashionable manners, had raised the curtain too high. The gods exerted their prerogative, and the piece was damned.

In 1818, Mrs. Damer, who was very partial to the situation and neighbourhood of Twickenham, purchased York House, from Prince Stahremberg, the late Austrian ambassador. York House was originally the property of Lord Clarendon, the Chancellor in Charles the Second's time. He gave it to James the Second, when that prince married his daughter; and called it York House, in honour of the Prince, who was then Duke of York. This house contains the room, in which, it is said, Queen Anne was born. That, and other considerations, rendered it a great favourite with Mrs. Damer. For the remainder of her life she always resided there during the summer; and had she survived, it was her intention to live there entirely, and to give up her house in town. Since Mrs. Damer's death, York House has been purchased by Sir Alexander Johnston, for the purpose of keeping together, in the place in which Mrs. Damer wished them to be kept, the whole of her busts, in bronze and marble, of her various friends and of celebrated characters, and her terra cottas, as well as the celebrated paintings worked in worsted, by her mother, the late Countess of Aylesbury; all of which Mrs. Damer settled as heir-looms upon Lady Johnston, and Sir Alexander and Lady Johnston's daughters.

Mrs. Damer's decay was very gradual; and her death, which took place at her house, in Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, on the 28th of May, 1828, was one of enviable tranquillity. Her near relations, the Duke of Argyll and Sir Alexander Johnston, were with her at the time. She lost her vision for a few previous hours; but retained her hearing and her other faculties to the last moment.

In early life, Mrs. Damer travelled much; and she had written descriptions of her various tours, which, at one period, it was her intention to publish. By her will, however, she directed

her executors to destroy all her papers ; which is the more to be regretted, as she was in possession of numerous letters from Lord Orford, and other distinguished persons. Retaining to the last her attachment to the fine arts, she desired that her working apron and her tools might be deposited in her coffin.

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For much of the foregoing Memoir we are indebted to private communications. The remainder has been derived from "The Gallery of Florence," Dallaway's "Anecdotes of the Arts in England," "The Oriental Herald," "The Public Characters," and other publications.



## No. X.

HIS GRACE THE MOST REVEREND AND RIGHT HONOURABLE

CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, D.D.,

LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND, AND METROPOLITAN; A PRIVY-COUNCILLOR, AND LORD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS; OFFICIAL VISITOR OF ALL-SOULS AND MERTON COLLEGES, OXFORD, AND OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON; GOVERNOR OF THE CHARTER-HOUSE; PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY, OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF KNOWLEDGE IN FOREIGN PARTS, OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR EDUCATION, AND OF THE NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

**T**HIS accomplished and amiable prelate was a branch of the ducal family of Manners, descendants from the sister of King Edward the Fourth. He was the fourth son \* of Lord George Manners Sutton (third son of John, third Duke of Rutland, K.G.), by Diana, daughter of Thomas Chaplin, Esq. of Blankney, in Lincolnshire. Lord George, and his elder brother, Robert, added the name of Sutton to that of Manners, in compliance with the will of their maternal uncle, Lord

\* The eldest son, George Manners Sutton, Esq. M.P. died in 1804. The second, who upon that event became the head of the family, died Feb. 17. 1826, (like his brother the Archbishop, at the age of seventy-three); and his eldest surviving son, the Rev. Frederick Manners Sutton, Aug. 30. following. The third son of Lord George was blown up in his Majesty's ship Ardent in 1754; the fifth died young; the sixth is the present Lord Manners; and the youngest died a captain in the army in 1781. There were also five daughters; the eldest the wife of Francis Dickens, Esq. formerly Knight in Parliament for Northamptonshire; the second died young; and the three youngest were all married to gentlemen of the name of Lockwood.

Lexington, who divided his estates between them; and the former died in 1779, at the age of eighty-three.

His Grace was born on the 14th of February, 1755. He received his education with his brother, Lord Manners, at the Charter House, and thence removed to Emanuel College, Cambridge, where the brothers had the late excellent Dr. Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne, for their tutor.

In 1777, on taking the degree of B. A., Mr. Charles Manners Sutton was the fifteenth wrangler, his brother Thomas, at the same time, being fifth wrangler. Previous to this he had become a member of the Hyson Club, a social institution, consisting only of fellows and students of correct deportment and eminent abilities. In allusion to this period of the Archbishop's history, a learned divine, now living, thus addressed him some years since:—“ You, my Lord, were fortunate enough to possess all the precious advantages of a classical education at one of our best schools. You afterwards prosecuted your studies at a college which, within your own memory, or that of your contemporaries, could recount amongst its members the venerable Mr. Henry Hubbard, the learned Dr. Anthony Askew, the ingenious Dr. Richard Farmer, the celebrated Bishop Hurd, the accomplished and amiable Dr. Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne, and the well-known Dr. Samuel Parr. For the various and arduous duties of the exalted station which your Grace now fills, you were qualified not only by the aid of books, and the conversation of scholars, but by numerous opportunities for acquiring an extensive knowledge of human life, and by the familiar intercourse of men whose well-regulated, and, I had almost said, hereditary politeness, is worthy of their exalted situations.” \*

Soon after taking his bachelor's degree, Mr. Sutton entered into holy orders. He proceeded M.A. 1780, D.D. 1792. In 1785 he succeeded Richard Sutton, D.D. in the rectory of Averham with Kelham (at which place is the family seat of the Suttons), in Nottinghamshire, and in that of Whitwell, in

\* Dedication of a Visitation Sermon, preached at Stamford, in 1816, by the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, A. M. vicar of Bisbrooke, in Rutland.

Derbyshire; his brother being the patron of the former, and the Duke of Rutland of the latter. In 1791, on the death of Dr. Tarrant, he was appointed Dean of Peterborough; and in the following year, on the decease of Bishop Horne, he was elevated to the see of Norwich, then resigning all his other preferments. The Deanery of Windsor was, however, conferred on him in commendam in 1794, on the resignation of Bishop Cornwallis, who then obtained, in exchange, the Deanery of Durham, vacant by the death of Bishop Hinchcliffe.

The Deanery of Windsor of course rendered Dr. Manners Sutton well known to the Royal Family, with whom both he and his lady were great favourites; and it was accordingly to be expected that further preferment was in store for him. The author of the "Pursuits of Literature" appears, indeed, to have been so well persuaded of the fact, that he actually anticipated for him the honours of archiepiscopacy as early as 1797. To these lines,

Nay, if you feed on this celestial strain,  
 You may with gods hold converse, not with men;  
 Sooner the people's rights shall Horsley prove,  
 Or Sutton cease to claim the public love;  
 And e'en forego, from dignity of place,  
 His polish'd mind and reconciling face —

he appended the following note: — "Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, Bishop of Norwich; a prelate whose amiable demeanour, useful learning, and conciliating habits of life, particularly recommend his episcopal character. No man appears to me so peculiarly marked out for the HIGHEST DIGNITY of the Church, *sede vacante*, as Dr. Manners Sutton."

This prophecy (as it may almost be termed) was fulfilled, eight years after, on the death of Archbishop Moore in 1805. His Majesty's *congé d'élire* having been issued, Dr. Sutton was duly elected on the 12th of February, and confirmed on the 21st, when he was also nominated a member of the King's Most Honourable Privy Council. It was probably an un-

precedented circumstance, that, having been ordained both deacon and priest by Archbishop Markham, he should for three years sit with him as a brother Archbishop.

In the expensive and but ill-paid see of Norwich we believe that the liberality of Dr. Sutton's disposition, the claims of a numerous family, and perhaps the habits of high life, involved him in some embarrassments; these must have been painful to one who knew that it was the duty of a Christian, and much more of a Christian Bishop, "to owe no man any thing;" and, on his subsequent promotion to Canterbury, he adopted, with a becoming energy of character, a system which enabled him to discharge all his incumbrances. We find it stated, in 1809, that his Grace had already greatly raised the revenues of the see, so that they were then said to be upwards of 20,000*l.* a year. At his accession to the see, they had been estimated at 12,000*l.* Two years after his translation, the Archbishop obtained an important acquisition by the sale of the old palace and estate of Croydon, under the sanction of a special Act of Parliament in 1807. By virtue of that authority, a purchase of Addington Park, in the county of Surrey, was made, in the autumn of the same year, of William Cole, Esq., who had bought it of the heirs of Alderman Trecothick, for the sum of 25,000*l.* Here the Archbishop built an elegant mansion for his summer residence; and he also beautified the parish church, in which he caused a vault to be constructed for himself and his family.

The palace of Lambeth, though much improved in the time of his predecessor, now underwent some internal alterations for the better, and particularly the library, which, by the admirable management of Mr. Todd, was put in a state of complete order. The books and manuscripts were classified anew; and considerable additions were made to the collection, by purchases at home and abroad. A catalogue of the manuscripts was also printed in an elegant folio volume, at the expense of the Archbishop, for private circulation.

Blessed with general good health, the Archbishop was scarcely ever absent when important occasions required his

high official functions. He performed the ceremony at the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland, in 1815, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, in 1816; and the Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Clarence, in 1818; and he placed the crown on the head of his present Majesty, in 1821. He was also constantly present at the royal funerals; but, on those occasions, attended only in the character of a mourner. His fine dignified person at all times elicited admiration; and it is remarkable, that the two Archbishops were, at the same time, the most exalted and the tallest prelates of the Church of England.

Dr. Manners Sutton appeared little as an author. In two instances, publication was demanded by the general usage on similar occasions. Both these happened whilst he was Bishop of Norwich; and produced "A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, at the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, on the Fast Day, 1794," 4to.; and "A Sermon before the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1797," 4to. In the latter year he contributed to the *Linnean Transactions*, "A Description of Five British Species of Orabanche." (Vol. iv. p. 173.) But, although his Grace never courted literary reputation, he was a good judge, and a liberal encourager, of talent and learning. His selection of domestic chaplains is a proof of this; and the manner in which they were rewarded, reflected honour upon their patron. Instead of keeping an active and meritorious divine about his person for years, and then dismissing him, when old and infirm, to a living, the Archbishop took care to settle his chaplains while yet in the vigour of their faculties and capacity of usefulness. One of these, Dr. Mant, is now an ornament of the Irish Church; while Dr. Wordsworth, another of his Grace's chaplains, was advanced to the Deanery of Bocking, and the Mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Dr. D'Oyly was presented to the valuable rectory of Lambeth. In addition to these instances of munificence, we may mention two great living prelates, who owe their rise in the Church entirely to

the unsolicited patronage of the late illustrious Prelate. These are, Dr. Richard Lawrence, the profoundly-learned Archbishop of Cashel, in Ireland, and Dr. William Van Mildert, the exemplary Bishop of Durham. The former, on publishing his powerful Bampton Lectures, in which he vindicated the Anglican Church from the charge of Calvinism, was immediately presented, by his Grace of Canterbury, to the valuable Rectory of Mersham, in Kent. This preferment was followed soon after, through the same interest, by a nomination to the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Oxford; from whence, in no long time after, he was transferred to the Archiepiscopal dignity. The advancement of the other eminent Prelate was somewhat similar in origin and circumstance. Dr. Van Mildert, while Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, was appointed to preach the lecture founded by Mr. Boyle. On completing the course, he published the whole, with illustrations, in two volumes, under the title of "A Historical View of the Rise and Progress of Infidelity;" and dedicated the same to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, as a testimony of his approbation, gave the author a valuable Rectory in the county of Surrey, afterwards recommended him as a proper person to succeed Dr. Howley in the Divinity Chair at Oxford, and next procured his nomination to the Bishopric of Llandaff, with the Deanery of St. Paul's; from whence, on the death of Bishop Barrington, he was translated to Durham. A long list of other names might be adduced in evidence of the late Archbishop's liberality and discernment; but we must not omit to state, that to him the infant Church of India is indebted for the inestimable benefit derived from the spiritual administration of the late zealous and accomplished Reginald Heber.

His Grace did not hesitate to speak in the House of Lords, whenever ecclesiastical subjects formed an appropriate topic for the delivery of his opinion; but he followed the laudable rule of abstaining from debate on ordinary questions of secular policy. He was a steady and consistent opponent of the demands of the Roman Catholics. In the debate on the 13th of May 1805, on Lord Grenville's motion for a Committee on

the Roman Catholic Petition, the Archbishop of Canterbury observed that, "before their Lordships consented to resolve themselves into a committee for the purpose of considering in what manner they could best carry into execution the prayer of the petition, it would surely be matter of prudence to enquire whether the principle on which the petition rested was such as their Lordships could safely admit. If, in this enquiry, it should appear, that under no possible modification could the principle and substance of the petition be conceded, without danger to the establishment in church and state, their Lordships would hardly be disposed to employ their time and talents in devising the best possible means for the downfall of both. What then was the history, and what the substance of the petition? He could not help considering the petition as the consequence, and the natural consequence, of a long series of concessions obtained by the Roman Catholics of Ireland during the present reign: of which series, the subject matter of the petition, if granted, would assuredly not constitute the ultimate term. He begged to be distinctly understood as in no degree calling into question the wisdom of those concessions. Many of them, in his judgment, were absolutely necessary, most of them extremely reasonable, and perhaps all of them in policy expedient. In adverting to them he wished only to discover the causes which had led to the petition in its present form. The Roman Catholics had obtained all that belonged to toleration; and it was not to be wondered at that they should desire, at least, the acquisition of power. After the 18th of his Majesty, which removed from the Roman Catholics the restraints that affected the grant and acceptance of leases, and provided against the consequences of the conformity of the son with the established church, so far as those consequences concerned the estates of the Roman Catholic parent; blotting for ever from the Irish statute-book that corrupt and unhallowed mode of conversion: after the 22d of his Majesty, which enabled the Roman Catholic, on taking the oath of allegiance, to purchase and dispose of lands in like manner as his Majesty's Protestant subjects; and, on the same

terms, freed the ecclesiastic of that persuasion from the pains and penalties of former acts : after the statute of the same year, authorizing Roman Catholics to teach schools, and giving new facilities to the guardianship of Roman Catholic children : after the 32d of his Majesty, which removed disqualifications from lawyers and attorneys of that persuasion, sanctioned the intermarriages of Protestants with Roman Catholics, and repealed laws that prohibited foreign, and embarrassed domestic education : after the 33d of his Majesty, which was said to have left the Roman Catholic nothing to ask (and well might the assertion be credited) : after the 33d of his Majesty, which swept from the Irish statute-book almost all the disqualifications of that description of his Majesty's subjects, modelled the oath of allegiance to the taste and scruples of the Roman Catholics, put down the oath of abjuration, the declaration, the sacramental test, and enabled the Roman Catholics to vote at elections, to hold commissions of the peace, to execute offices civil and military, and to enjoy all manner of places of trust and emolument, except such as related to the established church, and such as were expressly specified in the body of the act : after this long string of statutes, each of which, in its turn, was supposed to comprehend and redress all that was of grievance among them, followed, and, in his view of the question, naturally followed, the petition which was then on their Lordships' table. It was for their Lordships to determine, in their characters of statesmen and legislators, to what extent these concessions could with safety be carried ; but it was idle to complain of the eagerness with which they were pursued. The substance of the petition was compressed, for their Lordships' use and convenience, into one short but pregnant sentence : — ‘ an equal participation on equal terms of the full benefits of the British laws and constitution.’ If he had been at liberty to understand the sentence according to the ordinary acceptation of the words, he might have answered, that such participation was already possessed ; but the framers of the petition, who were doubtless the best commentators on their own work, would not suffer him so to interpret them. Equal participa-



tion, on equal terms, in their language signified, admission to places of power and trust, without giving that security for the due discharge of them, which was demanded and given, of their Lordships, and every other subject of the realm. The object of the petition, couched in very decent and moderate terms, was, nevertheless, of great size and importance. It was no less than a request on the part of the Roman Catholics to legislate for a Protestant country; to dispense the laws, to command the armies and navies, and to take a share in the executive councils of a Protestant kingdom: a request that struck at the principles of the Revolution, and by plain, broad, and inevitable consequence, called into question the justice and policy of the act of settlement. Such, in his view of it, was the history, and such the substance, of the petition on their Lordships' table. The noble Baron, who on a former night moved the question, and who never rose in that house without making a deep impression upon it (the effect of great talents, profound information, and singular perspicuity), had endeavoured to connect and implicate the substance of the petition with the general principles of toleration. He (the Archbishop) was as sincerely attached to the general principles of toleration as any of their Lordships. He considered it as the brightest ornament and fairest grace of that reformed church which was established in the kingdom: but he could not prevail upon himself to confound toleration with equality, much less with power and eventual superiority. It was not a figure of rhetoric, but a plain fact, resting on historical evidence, that toleration was a virtue that grew naturally out of a sense of security, and could not exist for a moment where danger was apprehended. If their Lordships should determine to destroy those fences which the wisdom and experience of their ancestors had, with so much deliberation and care, erected around the established church, they would do, unintentionally, without doubt, but in his judgment effectually, all that was in their power to excite and provoke that bad spirit of animosity and religious intolerance, that marked and disgraced the worst pages of their history, subsequent to the Reformation."

When, on the first of July, 1812, Marquis Wellesley moved a resolution that the House of Lords “would, early in the next session of parliament, take into its most serious consideration the state of the laws affecting his Majesty’s Roman Catholic subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to such a final and conciliatory adjustment as might be conducive to the peace and strength of the United Kingdom, to the stability of the Protestant establishment, and to the general satisfaction and concord of all classes of his Majesty’s subjects,” — in the course of the discussion which ensued, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in reply to the Earl of Harrowby, said, “that the noble Earl had laid it down that those who were for either a general or a partial concession to the Catholics, must, of necessity, vote for the present motion, and that only those who would shut the door upon the Catholics could oppose it. That, however, was not his case. If he thought that there were no means of consideration except that which was now suggested, he should say, in that awkward dilemma, ‘Let us adopt the motion;’ but when he reflected that, whether it was adopted or not, the subject must be discussed in the next session, he no longer saw the necessity of adopting it. If the motion were intended to give all that the Catholics demanded, then was it not only useless, but mischievous; and, on the other hand, if no more were intended than was expressed, it still was useless; for it pledged the legislature to nothing.”

On the motion by Earl Grey, on the tenth of June, 1819, for the second reading of the Roman Catholic relief bill, the Archbishop of Canterbury strongly opposed the measure. “By some persons he had been described as so surrounded with prejudices, and so influenced by interest, as to be capable of taking only a limited view of the subject. He might be liable to the charge of prejudice, but he could assure their Lordships that he had no interest in the question, except a common interest with all of them in the security of the Protestant government in church and state.” — “He sincerely believed that the noble Earl who had introduced the bill was as

firmly attached to the constitution as any man; but he requested their Lordships to look at the character in which Roman Catholics sat in parliament, at the period to which the noble Earl had alluded. They sat there under the danger of a *præmunire*. If we brought them back now, we should bring them back absolved from all those penalties. They would be brought back very different creatures from what they were in the reign of Charles II. This was a very perilous experiment, and he knew nothing equal to it, except in the reign of James II., when the government was administered by a Catholic King, assisted by a Protestant House of Lords and a Protestant House of Commons. It was now proposed, that a Protestant King should reign, and that the laws should be framed by a Roman Catholic House of Lords and a Roman Catholic House of Commons. In this dangerous age of experiments, when so many innovations had been made — when, in a neighbouring country, morality, social order, and good government had been overthrown, and even Christianity itself annihilated — ought this nation, in the pursuit of a political experiment, to throw away the blessings of a constitution which had saved us from so many perils? He was aware that individuals, and sometimes states, did not avail themselves of the advantages which belonged to experience; but he hoped that their Lordships would not lose sight of the dangers we had passed, and that they would hesitate before they exposed their country to new and hazardous experiments.”

The Marquis of Lansdown having, on the tenth of June, 1828, moved as a resolution of the House of Lords, “that it was expedient to take into consideration the state of the laws affecting the Catholics of Ireland with a view to such conciliatory amendments as might be satisfactory to all parties,”

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a low tone of voice (the effect of indisposition), opposed the motion. His Grace observed, “that if it were an easy matter to satisfy all parties, he would most readily concur in the noble Marquis’s proposition. If so desirable an object could be attained, no man would evince more zeal and earnestness on the subject than

himself. But he might be allowed to hesitate, if he saw no prospect of success. Every fresh discussion on this question was attended with fresh impatience, and fresh disappointment. It was admitted, on all hands, that as the justice of the legislature would not withhold from the Catholics whatever they might be entitled to as a right, so neither would the wisdom of the legislature allow them to concede any thing that might be prejudicial to the constitution. In every state, upon the principle of self-defence, the government was justified in excluding from offices of high power all those who might be hostile to the established system of polity; and on that point, in his opinion, the whole question turned. He was persuaded that if it were intended to maintain the rank and integrity of this great empire, no farther concession ought to be made to the Roman Catholics."

The claims of the Protestant Dissenters were, however, treated by his Grace in a different manner. On the motion, by Lord Sidmouth, for the second reading of the Protestant Dissenting Minister's bill, May 21. 1811, the Archbishop of Canterbury observed, that "with respect to the difference of opinion on religious subjects in the Christian church, the basis of the Christian religion was the Bible; and he held those to be the most orthodox Christians who adhered the most strictly to the doctrines laid down in that sacred volume. To explain it was the duty of all mankind; and its interpretation was confined to no particular sect. To use coercion in compelling uniformity, was not only impolitic, but, while man was constituted as man, it would be impracticable. The very basis of toleration depended on abstaining from the attempt. That basis would never be infringed by the Church of England, if that Church endured in its existing form. Were it overturned, history afforded them many examples of the direction which religious intolerance might take. As for the bill before their Lordships, it appeared to him to embrace two very important considerations, of extreme interest to society and the religious establishments of the country; namely, to unite and give uniformity to the acts already in existence, and to render

the Dissenters more respectable, by precluding from their body those who were unworthy to belong to any class of religious instructors. Of both of those objects he approved, as they must be of the utmost utility to the community, and highly beneficial to the country; but as the Dissenters, who at first approved of the bill, now, it appeared, disapproved of it, he considered it unwise and impolitic to press it against the inclination or consent of those who, it must be allowed, were the best judges of what they deemed to be for their own interests."

Although he opposed the Dissenters' marriages bill, in the session of 1823, on the ground that, although no man had a greater regard for toleration than himself, yet that the proposed bill went beyond the point — namely, that of giving relief to scruples of conscience — to which it ought to go; he supported the Unitarian Marriage Relief Bill of the next session; and, on the 4th of May 1824, in answer to some objections which had been made to the bill, observed, "that it was certainly true, that the Unitarians denied the doctrine of the Trinity; but that he desired those who opposed the bill to consider well what it was for which they contended. Was it their wish to enforce a seeming acquiescence in doctrines against the consciences of men? The consequence of maintaining such a practice must be, that ceremonies would be administered in one sense, and received in another. And what was that but a system of the grossest prevarication?"

This support his Grace followed up. The Marquis of Lansdown having, on the 3d of June, 1825, moved the second reading of the Unitarian Marriage Bill, the Archbishop of Canterbury said, "he had voted for the bill of last session, and would give his support to the present, because its tendency was equally to relieve Unitarians and ministers of the Established Church. The scruples of the Unitarians he believed to be sincere; but he was chiefly anxious to remove the difficulties in which ministers of the church were involved by Unitarian marriages. By this, or some other measure, he wished to do away with that unhallowed equivo-

cation which, sanctioned by law, now took place at the foot of the altar."

In the same liberal spirit, when too feeble to attend the House of Lords, in the session of 1828, his Grace gave his vote by proxy, and expressed his sentiments, as far as in absence he could, through the medium of the Bishop of Chester, in favour of the Bill for repealing the Test and Corporation Acts.

The zeal of the Archbishop for the purity of public morals, and more especially for the preservation of the sacred character of marriage, appeared on various occasions. His very first speech after his accession to the Archiepiscopal dignity was on Moor's Divorce Bill, in the year 1805, when he availed himself of the occasion, "to deprecate every thing that might give facility to divorces; which, if carried beyond a certain extent, tended in fact to afford a direct encouragement to the practice of adultery itself."

Again; — on the 2d of May, 1809, Lord Auckland moved as an order of their Lordships' House, "that no bill, grounded on a petition to that House to dissolve a marriage for the case of adultery, and to enable the petitioner to marry again, should be received by that House, unless a provision were inserted in such bill, that it should not be lawful for the person, whose marriage with the petitioner should be dissolved, to intermarry with any offending party on account of whose adultery with such person it should be therein enacted, that such marriage should be so dissolved." The Archbishop of Canterbury supported the motion; observing, "that though he was not so sanguine as to hope by this measure to extinguish this great crime; yet, that he was happy to adopt any practical mode of preventing the facilities to the commission of adultery. It was, he lamented to say, very seldom that he could see their Lordships' table pure and clear from the pollution of divorce bills, now becoming daily more frequent. So common indeed were they, that, to use the words of an old author, they seemed to be considered as the proper fruits of marriage. There was, he feared,

hardly a pedigree that was not stained and broken by this sad frequency of crime. It was impossible that such things could last long. Marriage was the basis of all our relations and duties in social life. It began with the creation, and it existed in the rudest elements of society. Its importance and sanctity were recognized by the universal consent of mankind. In this country, indeed, we did not exalt it into a sacrament; but we justly regarded it as a sacred institution. It was both a civil contract, and a religious rite. The misery that the crime of adultery caused to families was of a most serious nature. There was one result of such criminality which it was the highest duty and soundest policy of any state to prevent; he meant the neglect of children, which was its natural consequence. He would not take upon himself to say how far, in ancient times, the barbarous practice of the exposure of children might have arisen from this offence; but he was sure that its frequency might be fairly considered as leading to the greatest indifference, and most shocking carelessness and neglect of offspring. The proposed measure he considered as an act of mercy. It went to take out of the mouth of the seducer his specious, delusive, and fatal arguments and temptations, to prevent him from recommending himself to the weak by saying that he meant nothing dishonourable, and by pointing out a future marriage as a source of future and augmented felicity; — the means by which female virtue was but too often and too successfully assailed.”

The resolution passed the House of Lords, but was lost in the Commons, as similar ones had formerly been. His Grace however retained, and subsequently repeated, his opinions on the subject. When, on the 1st of June, 1815, the Earl of Lauderdale moved the rejection in the Earl of Roseberry's Divorce Bill of the clause by which the offending parties were prevented from contracting a legal marriage, the Archbishop expressed his strong sense of the necessity of the clause. “In his opinion, the interests of sound morals would have been better consulted if such a provision had been made general; but at least it ought to be resorted to in par-

ticular cases; and there could not be any case which called for it more imperiously than the present. If their Lordships rejected the clause, they would ruin the peace of families, destroy the best affections of the human heart, and poison the very sources of domestic security and happiness."

At a subsequent period, in a committee on the Marriage-act Amendment Bill, June 19. 1822, on the clause being read for giving to parents and guardians a certain period after the marriages of minors, without consent, to institute suits for annulling such marriages, the Archbishop of Canterbury opposed the clause, and said, "that every means that could be devised by human ingenuity ought to be resorted to for the purpose of preventing improper marriages; but that, when those marriages had been celebrated under the solemn sanction of religion, they ought to be indissoluble; nor could he conceive any thing more repugnant to religion or morality, than that persons should be placed in the situation of not knowing whether they were lawfully married or were living in a state of concubinage; that a mother should be placed in the situation of not knowing whether her children were to be considered as ornaments, or a disgrace to her." The clause was thrown out of the bill.

His Grace was always warmly alive to the character of the sacred profession of which he was the head. On one occasion (May 17. 1813), Lord Redesdale having attacked the lower orders of the clergy, complaining of their residence far from their parishes, in market-towns, for the sake of a game at cards, of their riding with indecent speed from church to church, and hurrying through the service with unbecoming levity, &c.; and having attributed this imperfect performance of their sacred duties to the inattention of the dignitaries of the church, the Archbishop, with considerable energy, repelled this attack, and denied its general accuracy. "He insisted that residence was far more general than formerly, and that clergymen were more attentive to their functions, not merely in churches, but throughout their parishes. He reprobated very severely these charges, which could produce no benefit, and only in-



crease the enemies of the establishment, already too numerous. Since his appointment to his see, he had never met with a more painful circumstance than the unjust attack which had been that night made." On the 28th of June, 1816, he also defended the Church of England from a supposed imputation on the part of Lord Holland, that the diffusion of religious instruction among the black population of the West India Islands had been neglected by the Church of England, or at least, that the Church of England had not done every thing in furtherance of that object which the public had a right to expect from it.

From the even current of the Archbishop's life, much variety of incident is not to be expected in his personal history. He was an ardent supporter of the national schools for the education of the children of the poor; and he of course took an active part in the important measure recently adopted of erecting additional churches and chapels throughout the kingdom. The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and that for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, may be almost said to have assumed a new and more efficient constitution under his Grace's administration, who, as long as he was able, regularly attended their meetings. The last appearance of this amiable prelate in public was on a remarkable occasion, and one which will, no doubt, be productive of very important consequences. The projected establishment of a collegiate institution, denominated the London University, for the purpose of an extensive system of education in every branch of knowledge, had, for reasons on the discussion of which it would be improper here to enter, created considerable alarm, not only among the clergy of the Established Church, but among the friends of religion generally. It was therefore deemed expedient to counteract its alleged tendency, by founding a college on different principles. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury had, so long back as in the year 1807, declared in his place in the House of Lords his unequivocal opinion, that the education of the people generally should be under the direction of the ministers of the Esta-

blishment. When it was proposed, on the 11th of August in that year, to read the Parochial Schools Bill a second time, his Grace expressed his hope that he should not be considered as hostile to the principle of diffusing instruction among the poor, although he should oppose the further progress of the measure. One of his principal objections to the bill was, that its provisions left little or no control to the minister in his parish. "This," his Grace observed, "would go to subvert the first principles of education in this country, which had hitherto been, and he trusted would continue to be, under the control and auspices of the Establishment; and their Lordships would feel how dangerous it might be to innovate in such matters. Their Lordships' prudence would, no doubt, guard against innovations that might shake the foundation of our religion, and it would be a chief object of their vigilance and care '*ut castâ maneat in religione nepotes.*'" It was natural, therefore, that the Archbishop should be one of the most prominent individuals in an assembly consisting of personages of the first rank in church and state, the Duke of Wellington in the chair, convened at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 21st of June, 1828, for the purpose of establishing the new institution. After the resolutions for that purpose had been passed, and after it had been stated that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to signify his approbation of the design, and, as the patron, wished to have the intended building called the "King's College of London," the Archbishop of Canterbury moved, that the cordial thanks of the meeting should be given to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, for the great kindness and condescension which he had evinced in taking the chair, and for the able manner in which he had conducted the business; and added, "Under the patronage of his Majesty, and with the entire concurrence and sanction of his Majesty's government, we may look for the success of this undertaking with great hope, if not with full confidence. But the magnitude and importance of the object itself would carry it through to a great extent; as it is to instruct the youth of the metropolis in that religious knowledge, which is

the basis of all that is good." The venerable Prelate then headed the subscription with a donation of one thousand pounds; and his example was quickly followed by others. Although the Primate appeared cheerful on this occasion, it was obvious to all who contemplated his pallid countenance and debilitated frame, that his dissolution could not be at any very great distance. Still little apprehension was felt, by those immediately around his person, because his Grace, from the firmness of his mind and unwillingness to create uneasiness, forbore complaining even when suffering much from internal pain. At length the spasmodic attacks, to which he was subject, became rapidly successive, and on the 21st of July, 1828, he calmly breathed his last in the arms of his son, the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons.

On the announcement of his Grace's decease, the inhabitants of London were struck by the gloomy sound of the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral, which is tolled only on the decease of one of the Royal Family, the Bishop of London, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Lord Mayor, or the Primate of all England. The Archbishop's funeral took place on Tuesday, the 29th of July; his body being interred in a family vault which had been formed under Addington church not six months previously. The ceremony was, by desire of the deceased, conducted with as little display as possible. The train issued from Lambeth Palace about twenty minutes after seven. After the usual number of porters and mutes employed in private funerals, came the hearse, on the draperies of which were embroidered the arms of Sutton, and the see of Canterbury; then two mourning coaches, drawn by six horses each, in which were the Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, the Rev. John Lonsdale, the Rev. Mr. Vaux, Charles Hodgson, Esq., Mr. Cocking Lane, and some other members of the late Archbishop's household; then followed his private carriage; and then eight carriages belonging to his relatives and friends; amongst them those of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, of Lord Manners, and of the Speaker of the House of Com-

mons. In this manner the procession moved on to the turnpike at Kennington-common. At the turnpike the private carriages left the procession, which then proceeded at a slow pace through Brixton, Streatham, and Croydon, to Addington. The bells of the churches and chapels in these parishes tolled minute-bells as it passed through their limits. It reached Addington church at a few minutes before 11 o'clock. In the front of the church, the children of the female charity school of the parish were drawn up with mourning scarfs around their necks; several of the peasantry had also similar scarfs in their hats. A few minutes were occupied in removing the body from the hearse, and at 11 o'clock, the members of his Grace's family having previously marshalled themselves in the churchyard, the Rev. John Lonsdale read the commencement of the burial service, and preceded the corpse into the church. It was followed by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and by the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, both of whom appeared to be deeply affected, by the Bishop of Carlisle, the Archdeacon of Canterbury (the two sons-in-law of the Archbishop), by Dr. D'Oyly his examining chaplain, and three or four other clergymen.

Dr. Manners Sutton was a man of mild but imposing presence, mingling the humility of the religion of which he was the eloquent teacher, with the dignity of high birth and lofty station. His voice was full and tuneable, his elocution was distinct and unaffected, his arguments were well weighed, his words well chosen, his manner was grave and simple, his learning accurate, his knowledge comprehensive, and his judgment sound. He spoke fluently and impressively on most subjects, even on those which might have appeared most averse from his general course of study. He was of the most humane disposition, very extensive in his charities, very diligent in the discharge of the duties of his high dignity, and altogether exemplary in the relations of life, as husband, father, brother, and friend. To his clergy he was of easy access, willing to attend to their business and requests; and never relinquishing in his behaviour towards them that gen-

tlemanly demeanour which they so generally merit, and which so well became himself. In saying that his Grace passed through life with the character of a most accomplished gentleman, let it be understood that he was a Christian gentleman. Such was Nelson, the excellent author of the "Fasts and Festivals," in whom it was remarkable that the most unsullied purity of morals, and the most devout piety, from which his morals sprang, were adorned by the most polished manners. The late Archbishop, however, had not the learning or talents of the eminent person whose name has been introduced; but his Grace was deficient in neither; and to his natural powers of mind, and attainments by study, he added dignity of manner, and affability of address. His expenses were splendid and liberal; but his personal habits temperate and abstemious.

For a considerable period of the time during which his Grace was at the head of the Church of England, his brother was Chancellor of Ireland, and his son Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom; an extraordinary instance of such high dignities having centred in so near relatives.

The Archbishop married, April 3. 1778, his kinswoman Mary, daughter of Thomas Thoroton, of Scriveton, in Nottinghamshire, Esq. (of the same house as Dr. Thoroton, the old historian of that county, who died in 1678). By that lady, who survives him, he had a family equally numerous with his father's. They consisted of three sons and ten daughters: 1. Mary, married in 1806 to the Hon. Hugh Percy, now Bishop of Carlisle; 2. The Right Honourable Charles, Speaker of the House of Commons, who married in 1816, Charlotte, daughter of John Dennison, Esq. and has two sons and one daughter; 3. Diana; 4. Francis, a Colonel in the army, who married in 1814, Mary, eldest daughter of Laver Oliver, Esq., but died without surviving issue in 1825; 5. Louisa; 6. Charlotte, married in 1812 to the Rev. James Croft, now Archdeacon of Canterbury, and died in 1825;

7. Frances; 8. Anna-Maria; 9. Isabella; 10. Catherine; 11. Rachel, who died in 1805; and 12. Caroline.

His Grace's will was proved in Doctors' Commons by his son, the Speaker of the House of Commons, who is the executor. The personal property is taken at 180,000*l.* His Grace leaves the interest of 50,000*l.* three per cent. consolidated annuities to his wife, and at her death the principal to his son, the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton. He gives 3000*l.* to the Hon. Hugh Percy, Bishop of Carlisle, who married one of his daughters; and 3000*l.* to the Rev. James Croft, Archdeacon of Canterbury, who married another daughter. After leaving various other legacies, he orders all his estates and effects to be sold, and the residue to be divided among his children. At the Archbishop's death he left behind him seven daughters unmarried, who are amply provided for. By a codicil his Grace leaves all his options, which common report has said are worth 5 or 6000*l.* a year, to his successor the present Archbishop. The will is written on twelve sheets of paper, and a long codicil on one other sheet; the whole in the handwriting of the Archbishop. The value of the nomination to the Registry of the Prerogative Court, secured to his Grace by an Act of Parliament passed only a few days before his death, is supposed to be worth upwards of 100,000*l.* to the family, in addition to the great wealth the Archbishop left behind him.

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The materials for this Memoir have been derived from various periodical and other works, from the Parliamentary Debates, &c.

## No. XI.

## WILLIAM NOWELL, ESQ.

VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE.

**T**HIS gallant Officer, the second son of the late Cradock Nowell, of Tee-Maur, Nottage, Glamorganshire, Esq., and nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Nowell, thirty-seven years Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, entered the naval service in 1769, on board the *St. Antonio*, of 60 guns, commanded by Captain Clark Gayton; and continued to serve in different ships until 1776, when he was promoted by his patron (at that time Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica \*) to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the *Badger* sloop, the boats of which vessel he commanded at the capture of fifteen sail of French merchantmen, laden with warlike stores, near Hispaniola, and two American brigs from under the guns of the fort at the entrance of Cape François.

The *Badger* returned to England in April, 1777, and Lieutenant Nowell soon after exchanged into the *Resolution*, of 74 guns, commanded by Sir Chaloner Ogle, and at that time stationed on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, for the purpose of intercepting vessels belonging to the revolted colonies. She was subsequently attached to the Channel fleet,

\* Captain Gayton became a Rear-Admiral October 18. 1770; was made a Vice-Admiral February 3. 1776; and immediately afterwards appointed to the chief command at Jamaica. Returning from thence in the *Antelope*, he fell in with a large ship, which was at first mistaken for an enemy, and preparations made to receive her accordingly, though of force infinitely superior to the *Antelope*. The Vice-Admiral, though so extremely infirm as to be almost unable to walk, came upon the quarter-deck, and after concisely exhorting his crew to behave like Englishmen, told them, that for his part, "he could not stand by them, but he would sit and see them fight as long as they pleased." This gallant officer died at Fareham, in 1787.

under the Admirals Keppel, Hardy, Darby, Digby, and Kempenfelt, until the latter end of 1779, when she accompanied Sir George B. Rodney to the relief of Gibraltar; and was consequently present at the capture of the Caracca convoy, and the discomfiture of Don Juan de Langara, Jan. 8. and 16. 1780. On the former occasion, the *St. Firmin*, of 16 guns, and six sail of transports, were taken possession of by Lieutenant Nowell.

In the action with the Spanish squadron, the *Resolution* got alongside of the *Princessa*, a 70-gun ship, and in 40 minutes compelled her to surrender.\* The sea at this time ran so high, that Lieutenant Nowell, who had been ordered by Sir Chaloner Ogle to take charge of the prize, was knocked down several times by the cut rigging, before he could get on board; and the weather continued so tempestuous as to prevent the possibility of removing the prisoners for three days. The situation he found the *Princessa* in was perilous in the extreme, owing to the injudicious disposal of the powder. Opposite the guns on the upper decks were open racks, capable of containing from twelve to fourteen cartridges each; these he immediately directed to be cleared, and their contents thrown into the sea. On descending to the lower deck, he observed a train of loose powder, and followed it to the gun-room, where a large hatch, that communicated with the magazine, was off; and, on entering the latter, the impression of the men employed in filling cartridges during the action appeared on the surface, the whole being stowed in bulk. The circumstance of the *Princessa* having escaped the fate of the *St. Domingo* can only be attributed to the after-guns not being fired: as it was, repeated explosions on board her were observed from the *Resolution*; and of near 200 men whom Lieutenant Nowell found killed, wounded, and blown up, the greater part appeared to be of the latter description.

It was three weeks after the action, before Lieutenant Nowell was enabled to anchor at Gibraltar, where, in the pre-

\* The *Princessa* had previously received the fire of the *Bedford* and *Cumberland* 74s, as they passed her.



sence of Sir Chaloner Ogle and Lord Robert Manners, he received the thanks of Commodore Don Manuel de Leon, his Captain, St. Felix, and the officers of the *Princessa*, for the particular care he had taken to prevent their property being pillaged; and an invitation from the Commodore, a Grandee of Spain, to visit him on the restoration of peace, for the purpose of being introduced to his Monarch.

The *Resolution*, to which ship Lord Robert Manners had been appointed on Sir Chaloner Ogle hoisting a broad pendant, formed part of the squadron sent to England with the prizes, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Digby; and on the passage home captured the *Prothée*, of 64 guns and 700 men, after a close action of 27 minutes, in which the enemy had 97 men killed and wounded.

Soon after this occurrence, Lieutenant Nowell distinguished himself by his spirited conduct in quelling a mutiny which had taken place in the *Resolution*, the particulars of which are as follows:— On ordering the capstern to be manned for the purpose of unmooring, the crew came up one hatchway and went down another, at the same time lowering the ports. This was the first hint the officers received of its existence. On enquiry, Lieutenant Nowell learnt that the ringleader was one of the carpenter's crew, and he immediately volunteered to go below and secure him. Accompanied by another officer, Lieutenant Shordich, he went down the after-hatchway, and made the men haul up the lower deck ports as he advanced forward to the birth abreast of the main-mast, where this rascal was haranguing and cheering the men collected about him. Lieutenant Nowell placed a blow under his throat, that knocked him backwards over a chest, then seized him, and declared he would run any man or men through who should attempt his rescue. A compromise now took place, on the ship's company promising obedience if their leader was released; but the next day they acted in a similar manner; and it was not until the officers and marines were drawn up under arms, and about to attack them, that they proceeded to get the ship under weigh, even then declaring they would surrender

to the first French man-of-war they were laid alongside of. To this threat Lord Robert Manners replied, ' I will take care you shall be placed close enough.' Their only plea for these acts of insubordination appears to have been, that a draught of men lately received on board, one of which was the carpenter already alluded to, had not received their advance. No doubt, they had been tutored to this before they joined the *Resolution*, as they declared they had no complaint to make against any officer in the ship. This batch of villains was sent into the Port-Admiral's ship at Plymouth, and nothing mutinous took place afterwards.

The *Resolution* afterwards accompanied Rear-Admiral Graves to the North American station, and from thence proceeded with Sir George B. Rodney to the West Indies.

Early in 1781, Sir George received intelligence of hostilities having taken place between Great Britain and Holland, and immediately proceeded to attack the Dutch settlements in that quarter. On his arrival off the Bay of St. Eustatia, he made the *Resolution's* signal to anchor within musket-shot of a large frigate \* lying there, and oblige her to surrender. Lord Robert Manners, supposing that Count Byland, who commanded her, knew nothing of the war, sent Lieutenant Nowell on board to inform him. The Count appeared greatly surprised at the information, and at first considered it as a jest; but being undeceived, he said that it was the second time he had been placed in a like situation, and that he was determined to fight his ship as long as she would swim. Lieutenant Nowell, however, assured him that resistance would not avail, and remarked that the Count would be blamed for the useless sacrifice of lives that must ensue. Being at length convinced of his error, he intimated that he would not strike until he had discharged his guns; whereupon our officer desired permission to see that they were pointed clear of the British ships, and their coils and beds taken out, saying that in such case he would communicate the Count's wishes to Lord Robert

\* The *Mars*, of 38 guns, and 300 men.

Manners, and, if approved of, the Resolution would fire a gun clear of him, when he might discharge his broadsides. To this the Dutch commander assented; and on Lieutenant Nowell's return to the Resolution, he was desired to proceed with the affair according to his own arrangement; which had no sooner been carried into effect, than two other line-of-battle ships, the Gibraltar and Prince William, opened their fire on the Dutch frigate, whose crew very prudently went below, and thereby avoided the slaughter which such a precipitate act would otherwise have occasioned. The ship, however, sustained so much damage thereby, that it took Lieutenant Nowell many days, with the carpenters and best seamen from the Resolution, to set her to rights.

After the surrender of the Dutch colonies of St. Eustatia, St. Martin's, &c., our officer was appointed to the Swallow sloop, in which vessel he returned to England, for the purpose of joining Sir Chaloner Ogle; but on his arrival, in the summer of 1781, finding that that officer was not likely soon to hoist his flag, he obtained an appointment as first Lieutenant of the Hercules, 74, in which ship he again visited the West Indies, and had the good fortune to contribute very materially towards the defeat of Count de Grasse in the battles of April 9. and 12. 1782.

The Hercules, on the latter day, ranged the whole of the enemy's line from van to rear, and was the fifth vessel ahead of Sir George Rodney's flag-ship, the Formidable, when engaging the French Admiral. Lieutenant Nowell, whose station was on the quarter deck, received his gallant Captain's orders to reserve a full broadside for the Ville de Paris, and not to fire until fairly alongside of her. These orders were so punctually obeyed, that half a minute did not elapse between the firing of the first and last gun. The two ships were at this time not more than fifty yards apart: fortunately, the Hercules received but a few shot in return from her mighty adversary. When alongside the French Admiral's second astern, Captain Savage received a severe wound, which obliged him to quit the deck; but before he was carried below, he re-

requested his first Lieutenant to keep the ship close to the enemy, and on no account to strike the colours; to which Mr. Nowell replied, that two ensigns were flying, one at the staff, another at the mizen-peak; the former nailed, and the halliards of the latter so belayed that it could not be hauled down.

From this period the *Hercules* was most ably manœuvred by Lieutenant Nowell, whose gallant conduct excited general admiration. Her loss amounted to 7 men killed, and 19 wounded; and the damage she sustained in her masts, sails, and rigging, was greater than that of any other ship in the British fleet, the *Duke* alone excepted. It was on this occasion that our officer introduced the mode of loading with two round shot next to the cartridge, and only one wad outside, the advantages of which are very apparent. The outer shot, by this means, will go to a greater distance than the inner shot when two wads are made use of; and the gun can be loaded with a single motion after sponging. To prevent accident, the shot were besmeared with the blacking supplied for the rigging; and although the officers of the next ship astern of the *Hercules* affirmed that her sides were in a constant blaze during the action, not a single instance occurred of the powder being ignited when in the act of loading.\*

The high opinion entertained of Lieutenant Nowell's conduct in the above action may be inferred from the circumstance of his gallant commander declining to go to sick-quarters until assured by Sir George B. Rodney that no other person should be appointed to act for him during his absence.

Whilst at Jamaica refitting, the *Hercules* narrowly escaped destruction; and the impending evil appears to have been averted solely through the exertions of the subject of this memoir. Perceiving a large navy store-ship, which lay between the *Hercules* and the dock-yard, to be on fire, he sent a mid-

\* The celerity with which the *Hercules'* guns were loaded was also greatly increased by the use of pike-staves fitted as rammers and sponges, in lieu of the unwieldy ones furnished by government. The credit of this invention is due to Admiral Savage.

shipman on board her with orders to cut away her anchors, that she might be retained in her situation until scuttled; but some other officers who had arrived to her assistance thought proper to cut her adrift and tow her towards Port-Royal, the inhabitants of which place cast off her shore-fast; when, with her sails loose and all in flames, she ran aboard the *Hercules*, giving her the stem at the main-chains. Lieutenant Nowell had previously caused water to be thrown upon his rigging from the engine, and buckets in the tops, and stationed men with spars ready to bear her off. Fortunately, the force with which she struck the *Hercules* caused her to rebound, and her sternway being increased by the assistance of the spars, she drifted astern, and, crossing the hawse of the *Namur*, went on shore between Fort Augusta and Salt Pan Bay.\* Had not Lieutenant Nowell changed the position of the *Hercules* in the first instance, by heaving her ahead to her anchor, the burning vessel must have fallen athwart her bows; and, from the crowded state of the harbour, the destruction of that ship would have been attended by that of many others, particularly of the *Duke* and *Ville de Paris*, which were lying close to her.†

The *Hercules* continued on the West India station until the peace of 1783, when she returned to England, and was put out of commission. On his arrival in town, Lieutenant Nowell was introduced by Captain Savage to Lord Rodney, who received him very favourably, and spoke highly of his conduct, but lamented his inability to obtain him that promotion to which he had established so strong a claim.‡ From this

\* Now called Port Anderson.

† The event alluded to above occurred during the night, which may account for a number of men belonging to the *Hercules*, principally waiters, many of whom had behaved uncommonly well in the late battle, jumping overboard whilst their shipmates were booming off the cause of their alarm.

‡ Soon after the battle of the 12th April, 1782, Mr. Nowell was given to understand that Captain Savage was to have the command of Sir George Rodney's flag-ship, the *Formidable*, and himself to be appointed first lieutenant, all her former officers of that rank having been promoted. This pleasing prospect was destroyed by the arrival of Admiral Pigot from England to assume the chief command of the fleet. At their interview in London, Lord Rodney reminded

period he remained on half-pay until January, 1787, when, at the particular request of Captain (the late Sir Charles) Thompson, he was appointed to the *Edgar*, of 74 guns, in which ship the Hon. Leveson Gower afterwards hoisted his broad pendant as Commodore of a squadron of evolution.

Our officer's next appointment was, in 1790, to the *Queen Charlotte*, a first rate, bearing the flag of Earl Howe, by whom he was at length promoted to the rank of Commander in the *Incendiary*; and from that vessel removed into the *Woolwich*, a 44-gun ship, armed *en flute*. In the following year he obtained the command of the *Ferret* sloop; and after cruising for some time in the Channel, was sent to the Jamaica station, where he appears to have been principally employed in convoying vessels laden with provisions, sent by the merchants of Kingston for the relief of the distressed white inhabitants of St. Domingo.

It will be remembered by many of our readers, that at this period (1792) a civil war was carried on in the French part of that fine island, occasioned by the attempts made to deprive the people of colour of their landed and other property, which, agreeably to the then existing laws, they were entitled to possess to an unlimited amount. Whenever any prisoners of this description were taken, they were broken on a wheel, decapitated, and sawed in two, and their heads stuck on poles. On one occasion, Captain Nowell, being on his way through the square to the Assembly of Aux Cayes, witnessed some ferocious wretches roasting a Mulatto Chief, a man of excellent character, the proprietor of above half the town, and supposed to be worth a million sterling. The blacks on their part were by no means deficient in cruelty. Captain Nowell, on his return from Aux Cayes, anchored off l'Isle de Vache, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of wood, water, and fruit. The inhabitants of the former place had previously bribed the

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Lieutenant Nowell of what his intentions had been towards him; adding, "you shortly afterwards would have been promoted: I am now in the opposition, and have no interest whatever; I cannot get my own son a ship."

soldiers, and detached them from their officers. A Colonel, the commander of the troops, in endeavouring to escape, was driven into a cane patch, and there burnt to death. The chief officer of engineers was also overtaken in his flight; but his life was granted him on condition that he would undertake to fortify the town. He had nearly finished the works, and knew that his death would follow their completion; availing himself, therefore, of so favourable an opportunity as the presence of the *Ferret* afforded him, he came off with his faithful black servant in a canoe, and implored Captain Nowell to save him: his joy on being assured that he would be protected, and restored to his friends at Cape François, cannot be described; it drew tears from most of the spectators. The blacks at this time had possession of Fort Louis on the other extremity of the bay, where they kept 80 young French ladies in a state of concubinage: in fact, the atrocities committed by all parties, but particularly the French, almost exceed credibility. Our limits will allow us to add only one other instance to those already related:—About 500 blacks had been embarked at Cape Nichola Mole, for the purpose of being landed on the Spanish Main. The wretch to whose care they were confided, and who held the rank of a Lieutenant in the French marine, fell in with some sandy keys at a distance from the coast, landed them with only one day's provisions, and left them there to starve. Some days after, they were discovered by a party of Englishmen employed in turning turtle, who immediately returned to Honduras with the information. The humane inhabitants, although poor, sent two brigs amply victualled to their relief, and forwarded those left alive, numbering about 300, to Port Royal, from whence they were sent to Cape François by Admiral Affleck and Governor Williamson, who received many compliments and thanks from the French authorities for their humanity; but no sooner had the English vessels departed, than the poor creatures were placed in a large unoccupied storehouse, and every one of them was sabred in cold blood.

It happened about this time that Captain Russell, of the Diana frigate, was on the Jamaica station, and that he was sent, by Admiral Affleck, to convoy a cargo of provisions, as an act of perfect charity, from the Government and principal inhabitants of Jamaica, to the white people of St. Domingo, who were then severely suffering from the depredations of the people of colour. They received him, of course, with joy and gratitude; as a token of which, he was invited to a public dinner, which was given on shore by the Colonial Assembly at Aux Cayes. At this repast, Captain Russell represented to the Assembly, that there was a Lieutenant Perkins, of the British Navy, cruelly confined at Jeremie, on the other side of the island, under the pretext of having supplied the blacks with arms; but, in fact, through malice, for his activity against the trade of that part of St. Domingo, in the American war. Captain Russell stated, that, before he had ventured to plead his cause, he had satisfied himself of his absolute innocence; that he had undergone nothing like a legal process, — a thing impossible, from the suspension of their ordinary courts of justice, owing to the divided and distracted state of the colony; and yet, horrible to relate, he lay under sentence of death! “Grant him,” exclaimed Captain Russell, “grant *me* his life! Do not suffer these people to be guilty of the murder of an innocent man, by which they would drag British vengeance upon the whole island!

So forcible was this appeal, that the Assembly, in the most hearty and unequivocal manner, promised that an order should be instantly transmitted, for him to be delivered up immediately. On the following day, Captain Russell sent an officer to receive the order for Lieutenant Perkins’s pardon and delivery. In a short time he returned, reporting that much prevarication had been used, and that he had not obtained the order. The day after, the same gentleman was sent again, and returned with a downright refusal from the Assembly; “for, *as it was a promise made after dinner, they did not think it binding.*”



Almost at the moment of the officer's return, Captain Nowell, in the Ferret sloop, hove in sight. He had been at Jeremie, with despatches containing the requests of Lord Effingham and Admiral Affleck, that Lieutenant Perkins might be delivered up; which the Council of Commons there absolutely refused; adding, that the imperious voice of the law called for his execution. No sooner was Captain Russell apprised of this state of the business, than he declared that he would sacrifice as many Frenchmen as there were hairs on Perkins's head, if they murdered him. His determination was soon known amongst the Diana's crew; the anchor was up, sail crowded, and, the wind favouring them in an uncommon manner, the frigate and sloop appeared off Jeremie in a portion of time astonishingly short. Both of the vessels hove-to close to the harbour, and prepared for battle; every soul on board of them panting for vengeance, should Perkins be murdered. The Ferret actually entered the bay; and, in consequence of the north wind setting in towards the evening, had some difficulty in working out again to join the Diana.

Captain Nowell was sent on shore, with the following letter, to demand Lieutenant Perkins *instantly*; and with verbal instructions for his conduct, should they hesitate:

“ *H. B. M.'s Ship the Diana, off Jeremie, Feb. 24. 1792.*

“ Sir, — I applied to the Provincial Assembly at Aux Cayes for the liberation of Lieutenant John Perkins, of His Britannic Majesty's Royal Navy; and my application was immediately and of course complied with. M. Billard, the President, promised me an order to your Assembly, to deliver him up to me. That order had not arrived at P'Isle de Vache, where I lay, before I sailed, which must be no impediment to your sending him off to me in safety immediately.

“ If, however, it should unfortunately be otherwise, let it be remembered, that I do hereby, in the most formal and

solemn manner, DEMAND him. Captain Nowell knows my resolution, in case of the least hesitation.

(Signed)

“ T. M. RUSSELL.

“ *To M. Plicque, President of the Council, at Jeremie.*”

Captain Nowell, on landing, was surrounded by at least three hundred villains, armed with sabres, and, together with Lieutenant Godby, who accompanied him, had occasion to keep his hand on his sword during the whole of the conference which took place. The President read the letter, and said — “ Sir, suppose I do not ?” — “ In that case,” replied the British officer, “ you draw down a destruction which you are little aware of. I know Captain Russell; I know his resolution; beware, if you value your town, and the lives of thousands: he has given me sixty minutes to decide: you see, sir, that thirty of them are elapsed.” The mob now grew outrageous. “ You shall have him,” exclaimed one of them, “ but it shall be in *quarters!*” Captain Nowell instantly drew his sword; and, sternly looking at the President, said — “ Sir! order that fellow out of my sight, or he dies!” The President did so; and, after a few more threats from Captain Nowell, that he would return without him, Lieutenant Perkins was given up.

The *Ferret* returned to England towards the latter end of 1792; and, on the commencement of the war with the French Republic, was placed under the orders of Rear-Admiral M'Bride, on the Downs station, where she captured six of the enemy's privateers. For this service Captain Nowell was presented with a handsome piece of plate by the merchants of London.

We next find him serving with the Channel fleet under Earl Howe; but being sent to the North Sea previous to the great battle of June 1. 1794, he unfortunately missed that promotion to which, as the senior Commander, he would otherwise have been entitled. His disappointment on that occasion, however, was in some measure compensated by his

success in intercepting several vessels laden with upwards of 300,000 quarters of wheat, coming from the Baltic, Holland, &c., bound to France. In the autumn of the same year he was sent, at the request of Earl Howe, to attend upon their late Majesties at Weymouth; and from thence ordered to Ostend; where he met with a serious accident, which compelled him to retire for a time from active service. During a gale of wind, and when in the act of ascending the side of a cutter lying outside the harbour of Ostend, from which place he was returning, charged with despatches from H. R. H. the Duke of York, the man-ropes slipped through his hands, and he sank between the vessel and his boat. The sea at the time running very high, the next rise brought his head in contact with the under part of the cutter's channel, and deprived him of his senses. In this state he was conveyed to the Ferret; and the necessary precaution of bleeding him having been omitted by the surgeon, a violent fever ensued; on his recovery from which he found that, in addition to the dislocation of several toes of the right foot, his vision was so affected that every object appeared double. On his arrival in London, he placed himself under the care of Mr. Ware, from whose mode of treatment he derived considerable benefit; but, notwithstanding the skill of that celebrated oculist, every attempt to restore his sight to its original strength failed of success, and he was thus doomed to many years of painful inactivity, at a period when, but for this misfortune, the talents and zeal which he had already displayed on so many occasions would, in the common course of events, have secured for him a participation in those honours which are enjoyed by his more fortunate compeers. To the same cause may probably be attributed the non-appearance of a treatise on sea-gunnery, which we have reason to believe he, at one time, had it in contemplation to publish; and which, from his well-known proficiency in that art, there can be no doubt, would have met with a most favourable reception from the naval world.

His advancement to the rank of Post-Captain took place Oct. 24. 1794; and from that date he remained unemployed

until the spring of 1803, when he was appointed to the command of the *Glatton*, of 54 guns, in the Baltic, from whence he returned to England in the ensuing autumn; and on his arrival at Chatham, was ordered to take the command of the *Isis*, a 50-gun ship, then in dock, and to fit her out with the utmost expedition.

The exertions used by Captain Nowell on this occasion are worthy of notice. Notwithstanding he had to fit the ship with new rigging, and had but very few seamen among his crew, yet on the ninth day she was taken to the Nore fully equipped and ready for sea. The *Isis* formed part of the force assembled off the French coast under Lord Nelson, of whom Captain Nowell, with several other officers of the same rank, requested permission to assist in the attack made upon the Boulogne flotilla, but which his Lordship, with his usual consideration, handsomely declined to grant, as, in the event of success, their presence would probably have been of some hinderance to the promotion of those Commanders whom he had selected to head the different divisions of boats employed on that occasion. From the *Isis* Captain Nowell removed to the *Ardent*, 64; and during the remainder of the war he was intrusted with the command of a squadron stationed at the entrance of the Thames, to prevent any hostile force from proceeding up that river.

The *Ardent* was paid off in April 1802, and from that period Captain Nowell remained on half-pay until the year 1811, when he assumed the command of the *Monmouth*, of 64 guns, bearing the flag of Sir Thomas Foley, in the Downs. His commission as Rear-Admiral bore date Dec. 4. 1813; that of Vice-Admiral of the Blue, May 27. 1825.

Admiral Nowell's residence, of late years, was Court Place, Iffley, near Oxford; and there his active, enterprising, and honourable life terminated on the 19th of April, 1828, at the age of seventy-three.

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We are indebted to Marshall's Royal Naval Biography for the foregoing Memoir.

## XII.

## HARRY STOE VAN DYK, ESQ.

**T**HIS highly-gifted but ill-fated young man, whose lamp of life, burning too fiercely, was too soon extinguished, was a descendant of the celebrated Sir Anthony Vandyke; to the portraits of whom he bore a strong resemblance. He was born in London about the year 1798. His father was a native of Holland; his mother of the Cape of Good Hope. They came to reside in London about the year 1797. Mr. Van Dyk was principal owner and captain of a ship, in which he made voyages between London and Demerara. On the passage home of his last voyage, he was boarded, on the south-west coast of England, by a French privateer, commanded by the celebrated Captain Blacke; and after making considerable resistance, in which he was severely wounded, was taken, carried to France, and confined in one of the French prisons, where he ultimately died.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Van Dyk resided in Newington, and young Van Dyk went to school, for a short time, in the neighbourhood. For two or three years, however, he was unfortunately subject to very little control. At about the age of sixteen he became a clerk to a merchant in the city, in which situation he remained only a year and a half; for his habits at this, and, indeed, at every other period of his life, were quite unfit for business; as may easily be conceived, when it is known that at so early an age he formed a plan, in conjunction with some of his young friends, to act plays in a little private theatre at Walworth; and was by far the best performer of the party. He always retained a strong and decided predilection for the stage, was well acquainted with every character that Shakspeare has drawn, and almost

as well with those of every other celebrated dramatist since his time. He would indeed have tried the buskin in public; but his own opinion was, that his figure was not suitable, as he considered himself to be too tall and thin.

Shortly after, Mrs. Van Dyk quitted London for Demerara, with her family, to take possession of a plantation there, which was, in consequence of her husband's death, involved in some difficulty. She, however, succeeded in her undertaking, resided in Demerara for some years, married, in 1817, Dr. Page, a gentleman of the medical profession, and died not long afterwards; when the subject of this notice left the colony for Holland, and lived at Westmaas, near Rotterdam, about three or four years, with a clergyman who was intimately acquainted with his father and mother, and of whom he acquired his knowledge of the Latin and French languages. He often related anecdotes of "the Dominie," as he called him, and spoke of him with much esteem and affection.

Mr. Van Dyk returned to London in the year 1821, depending for his support on remittances from his brother, who, after the death of his mother, occupied the plantation in Demerara, which, owing to many untoward circumstances, afforded him very precarious and insufficient means; and for the last three or four years of his life it is presumed he did not receive any supplies from this quarter.

He commenced writing poetry at an early age. Some of the small pieces published with his "Theatrical Portraits" in 1822, are among his earliest productions. There is much discrimination in some of these portraits. As a specimen of them, we subjoin the character of one of the best comedians on the stage.

"MR. W. FARREN.

" 'I never knew so young a body with so old a head.'

SHAKSPEARE.

" Each day's experience confirms the truth,  
That old men, oft-times, love to play the youth;

But age, that chastener of human pride,  
 Forbids their arms to lay the crutch aside ;  
 And art, with all her power, cannot erase  
 One furrow'd line or wrinkle from the face ;  
 Nor, when th' elastic bound of youth has fled,  
 Impart new lightness to their tott'ring tread.

“ But rarely do we find the young delight,  
 In casting off activity and might,  
 To play the dotard, with his falt'ring knee,  
 And palsied hand, and shrill loquacity ;  
 To bow the head, and bid the manly throat  
 Emit a tremulous and small, still note ;  
 And hide the lustre of a fiery eye  
 With a pale film of dull senility.

“ Yet FARREN has done this, so chastely true,  
 That whilst *he* lives, *Lord Ogleby* lives too !  
 His would-be youthful gait, his sunken chest,  
 His vacant smile, so faithfully exprest,  
 His hollow cheek, nay, e'en his fingers, show  
 The aged man and antiquated beau.

“ Yet, he to passion's topmost heights can climb,  
 Can touch the heart, and make e'en farce sublime.  
 Behold his *Lovegold*, when the treasure 's gone,  
 Which had been all on earth he doted on :  
 Behold his *Item*,\* when, with hurried air,  
 He sues to *Clement*, who rejects his pray'r,  
 And leaves him to his anguish and despair.

“ Or would you laugh ? then see his ‘ foolish knight †,’  
 Too vain for quiet, yet afraid to fight ;  
 Who, with *Sir Toby*, nightly breaks the peace,  
 By getting drunk with toasting Toby's niece.  
 In sooth, few men upon the stage can tickle us  
 With such a sample of the true ridiculous :  
 His antic capers, his affected grace,  
 His braggart words, and pilchard-looking face,  
 Would put old Care and all his imps to flight,  
 And call forth laughter from an Anchorite.

\* In “ The Steward.”

† Sir Andrew Ague-cheek.

“ Or would you wish historic truth to see ?  
 Look at his *Frederick*\* — 'tis identity !  
 Like him in form, in visage, and in years,  
 In dress, deportment, habits, he appears ;  
 And wanders onward, with impatient tread,  
 ‘ In the same figure like the king that 's dead.’

“ Oh ! 'twere as easy to form pearls from dew,  
 Or gold from sand, or ebony from yew ;  
 Or plant a vineyard on the raging seas,  
 As hope to rival him in parts like these.  
 And O ! ye actors ! be assured of this,  
 That 'twere as easy (take it not amiss)  
 To change the fam'd Bonassus to a weasel,  
 As equal FARREN in *Sir Peter Teazle*.”

Mr. Van Dyk contributed miscellaneous compositions to various periodical works ; and especially to the first series of “ *The London Magazine*.” In conjunction with Mr. Bowring, he, in 1825, translated a considerable portion of the “ *Batavian Anthology* ;” and had done much towards bringing that work, in a second volume, down to the present time. Each of the translators obtained a very handsome medal from his Majesty the King of Holland, through his ambassador in London, with a flattering letter, acknowledging the receipt of the copies which had been forwarded to his Majesty.

In the early part of 1827, he published “ *The Gondola*,” a collection of light and entertaining stories, after the manner of Boccaccio. The *Gondola* is the name of a vessel, supposed to be bound for Barbadoes. To beguile the tedium of the voyage, the passengers relate some of the previous adventures of their lives. The captain is then called upon to contribute to the general amusement ; and the tale which he tells exhibits Mr. Van Dyk's powers so advantageously, that we will quote it.

#### “ THE BLACK TRADER.

“ THE second voyage I ever made was in the *Good Intent*, of Glasgow, bound to Puerto Rico. I have reason to remember

\* *Frederick of Prussia*, in the “ *Two Pages*.”



it, for the awful and solemn mystery that attended it has impressed it deeply on my memory, and few who were with me have forgotten the perils and horrors of that fated passage.

“ We had light but favourable winds for the first five weeks, and the captain and passengers were anticipating a speedy end to the voyage, when one night, as we were running about seven knots an hour, Gibbie Allan, who had the watch upon deck, saw a light to leeward shining upon the water, or rather a snowy streak, as it appeared, at the distance of little more than a cable’s length from the vessel. The captain, although he imagined it to be only the foam of a wave, immediately ordered Gibbie to heave the lead, but he found no bottom ; and the man at the helm, who at the first alarm had altered the ship’s course by the captain’s orders, was now commanded to steer on as before. At that moment, a large black-looking vessel, which none of us had previously observed, came sailing swiftly over the white spot towards us. Our captain hailed her, but no one answered ; and indeed not a soul was to be seen upon her deck. Her sails, like her hull, appeared to be perfectly black ; and she seemed wandering like a dark spirit over the restless billows of the ocean. ‘ That ’s an ill token,’ said Gibbie, as he followed the departing vessel with his eye, ‘ that ’s an ill token, or Gibbie kens naething about it. As sure as we are on the waters, yon ’s the Black Trader, and few who meet her, be they gentle or simple, can boast much of a prosperous voyage. Aw is no’ right, and some o’ us will find it sae afore the morn.’ As he concluded, seven small pale blue lights were seen dancing on our deck, near the forecastle, and, having remained for a few seconds, suddenly disappeared. The captain started, and, muttering something to himself, paced up and down in a hurried and agitated manner, whilst the rest of those on deck eyed him with evident curiosity and apprehension. We had now just approached the glittering streak that I spoke of, when suddenly the vessel struck, but without suffering any material injury. She struck a second time—the rudder was lost :— a third time—the foremast and bowsprit were swept away. The cries of the passengers, who were

awakened from their dreams to a sense of danger enough to appal the stoutest heart, burst with a shrill, mournful, and discordant sound, on the ears of those who were upon deck. They were answered by a loud hoarse laugh; but whence it proceeded no one knew. All stood gazing at each other unconsciously, yet with an expression that showed they were under the influence of supernatural terrors. We sounded the pump, and found that the ship had already more than three feet water in the hold. She had fallen with her starboard side on the rocks, and her ports were only about two feet above water. The vessel still kept striking, and seemed to be settling more and more, when the captain ordered the main and mizen-mast to be cut away, and the motion of the wreck was considerably diminished. Whilst we were in this situation, the wind began to increase until it swelled into a complete tempest, and the rain burst over us in torrents. Our sole remaining place of refuge from destruction was on the larboard side, where we contrived to lash ourselves, for the waves broke so frequently and so heavily over the wreck, that every soul on board of her must otherwise have perished. We were now perfectly helpless, and awaited death with the fortitude of despair. Then were heard prayers from lips that but a short time before had uttered blasphemy and wickedness; and the paleness of the sea-foam was on the sunburnt faces of the crew. Amidst us was one fair and trembling girl, our only female passenger, who was lashed at the side of her father, and kept her arms continually round his neck, as if anxious not to be separated even when the wreck should go to pieces. It was a heart-breaking sight to see one, who appeared but a tender and weakly flower, clinging in her fear to an aged parent, and seeming to dread death less than being divided from him who had cherished her in his heart, and loved her with all the fondness that a father feels for his first-born child. She bore up, however, as well as many of our hardest seamen; for hopeless danger makes all equal; and the warrior in the field, the mariner on the sea, and the maiden, who would tremble if a bee but crossed her path, may feel the

same emotions, and bear them in the same manner, when destruction seems inevitable. Just at that cold and cheerless time between the departure of the night and the break of day, the dark vessel again passed us within hail, but to our repeated calls no answer was given, except seven loud and discordant yells; and Gibbie Allan, who looked out anxiously, counted seven forms leaning over that side of the dark ship which was nearest towards us. A superstitious but undefinable sensation arose in the minds of all; but none dared to utter his thoughts to his brother-sufferer; and as the sombre vessel shot out of sight, each betook himself to prayer, and endeavoured to make his peace with that God, before whose presence all expected so shortly to be summoned. As the morning advanced, the wind suddenly ceased, but we were still subjected to a very heavy swell which broke over us at intervals. One of the sailors found means to procure some biscuit, which, although damaged by the salt water, was peculiarly acceptable in our exhausted state. Gibbie Allan also got us a little rum, and, after having made a good meal, our hopes began in some measure to revive.

“Towards the evening, a light breeze sprung up, which the captain was afraid would increase as on the preceding day; for the clouds, the seaman’s barometer, indicated a gale. This was cruel news to beings in our desolate situation; and, what was worse, we soon found it realized, for the wind began to freshen amain, and the wreck, from its repeated concussions against the rocks, seemed every moment in danger of going to pieces. At this critical period, when the fears of all were at their height, and a lingering, if not an immediate, death appeared inevitable, the captain, who was looking out with the utmost anxiety, suddenly exclaimed, ‘Cheer up! there’s a sail ahead! there’s a sail ahead!’ and then remained breathlessly gazing over the ocean, to mark the direction she took. ‘’Tis all right!’ said he; ‘she is running down to us! See! see! how nobly she comes into view. If these bits of timber but keep together till she nears us, all will be well. But, death! she alters her course! What’s to

be done? We have no signals, and we cannot fire a gun. Ha! she changes again. Hurrah! hurrah! we are worth a thousand dead men yet.' The interval between the first appearance and near approach of the strange sail was one not merely of suspense, but of agony — of positive mental agony. At length, she neared and hailed us; and part of the crew having, with great difficulty, lowered her boat, put off at the imminent risk of their own lives to rescue ours. After the most strenuous exertions had been used, and the greatest perils braved, by the daring fellows in the boat, we were all conveyed in safety on board the ship, which proved to be the *Carib*, from Montego Bay, bound to Liverpool. The captain treated us with great kindness; and, by his aid, and the assistance of his passengers, we were furnished with dry clothes, and provisions of every kind. So different was our situation, by comparison, that we scarcely heeded the increasing violence of the winds, and the swell of the irritated waters, although the captain of the *Carib* by no means seemed to share our insensibility, but remained constantly on deck, and gave his orders with redoubled activity. As we looked towards the wreck that we had quitted, a large dark shadow glided between us: and when that had passed away, not a trace of the *Good Intent* was to be seen. The vessel went gallantly on her way, and stood the buffeting of the storm as if she gloried in it. The gale continued for two days; but, on the third morning, the wind dropped into a deep sleep, as though wearied out by its own powerful exertions. On the night of that day it was a dead calm. The ship appeared to be stationary, the sails flapped sluggishly against the masts, and the seaman who had the watch paced the deck with listless and unchanging steps, when the *Black Trader* again came within hail, and sailed steadily past us; although there was not wind enough to hang a pearl-drop on the edge of a wave, or part a single ringlet on the forehead of the innocent and lovely girl, who that night clung to her father's arm, and watched the cloud-like vessel taking her solitary and mysterious way over the melancholy main. The same seven figures were seen upon her starboard,

immovable as before, yet apparently gazing towards us. As the ghostly stranger vanished, a clear purple light, which shone like a brilliant star, played, for an instant, on our deck, and disappeared as on the former occasion. 'That,' said our captain, 'is an augury of death to one amongst us; for the Black Trader casts not her lights about without a recompense. May Heaven protect us!' — 'Amen!' ejaculated the voices of all on deck.

"On the following morning, we took our stations at the breakfast-table, and awaited the appearance of the young lady, who was, generally, as early a riser as any of us. Still she came not. 'My girl has overslept herself,' said her father; 'I will awaken her.' He arose from his seat, and tapped gently at her door, but received no answer; he knocked louder and louder, and called upon her by name, but all was still quiet within. 'She is not wont to sleep so soundly,' added the father, in an agitated tone of voice: 'pray Heaven nothing has happened to my poor girl!' The passengers looked significantly and gloomily towards the captain, and a dead silence ensued. The father again called, but with as little effect; and then, as if the suspense were more horrible than the worst of certainties, he rushed against the door, burst it almost from its hinges, and entered the little cabin. A deep groan testified that the forebodings of the passengers were but too well founded. The innocent girl was dead. She had passed away from life to death, apparently in a dream, for there was not the slightest trace of pain on her beautiful face, and her arms encircled her pillow, even as she had held her father's arm on the preceding evening. I will not speak of the old man's grief—his tears—his heart-broken feelings—for no words can picture them. His daughter was the only relation that he had in the world, and he gave himself up to the most unrestrained and violent anguish. All on board endeavoured at first to divert him from his melancholy; but finding that their attentions rather added to than decreased his affliction, they forbore intruding upon him, and left it to the hand of Time to soften down his sense of the calamity which had fallen upon him.

“It was on a bright and beautiful night that we were assembled on deck, to give the remains of the poor girl to the wide and placid grave that shone so glitteringly around us. The sea was perfectly calm, and as the body was let down the side of the vessel, it almost appeared as if a heaven were waiting to receive it ; for the waters were as blue as the sky itself, and myriads of stars were reflected on its surface. A few minutes only had elapsed, when a dark shadow was observed at a distance, stealing rapidly along the ocean ; and almost instantly the Black Trader lay scarcely a cable’s length from our vessel. A cold shudder crept through the boldest hearts ; for they thought that some new victim was required, and even those who cared little for others, began to feel the most lively apprehensions for themselves. The seven men were still plainly seen ; and the young maiden who had just been committed to the deep stood beside them, without motion, but, as we thought, gazing intently upon us. At this moment sounds, that appeared to rise from the very depths of ocean, were heard, and a full chorus echoed the following wild and gloomy song : —

“ We are the merry mariners, who trade in human souls,  
And we never want a noble freight where’er our vessel rolls :  
We seek it on the eastern wave, we seek it in the west,  
And of all the trades for mariners the human soul is best.

“ Our weapons are the thunder-bolt, and strong arm of the wave,  
That strike the clay from prison’d souls, and hurl it in the grave ;  
We wither up the heart of man with lightning from the cloud,  
And ocean is its sepulchre, and the tempest-sky its shroud.

“ We envy not the ocean depths that hold the lifeless forms,  
We only give to fishes food that else had been for worms :  
Let others look for pearls and gold, for diamonds bright and rare ;  
Oh ! what are diamonds, pearls, and gold, to the noble freight  
we bear !

“ As the chorus ceased, the Black Trader disappeared, and we saw no more of her, but prosecuted our voyage without

further molestation, yet deeply impressed with the remembrance of what had passed, and with the fear of what was to come. We arrived at Liverpool, where, finding a vessel nearly ready to sail for Bermuda, I entered on board of her; and, in all my voyages since that time, never had the ill-luck to fall in with the Black Trader."

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When urged to attempt something of a considerable character,—something that might establish his claim to poetical fame, Mr. Van Dyk's answer was, that his means would not admit of his sitting seriously down to such a pursuit:—he had to look abroad daily to earn his daily bread. He was engaged during the two or three last years of his life in writing songs for the publishers of music; but did not find it a profitable employment: his songs, however, are written with great good taste and delicacy; certainly very far superior to the trash which is too generally dispensed to the public in this way. Byron and Moore were his models; and although these great men had never a more sincere worshipper, he kept clear of plagiarism: he had a way of thinking and of expressing his thoughts, quite his own. His last thoughts seem to have been bestowed on a collection, entitled, "Songs of the Minstrels;" in which Mr. Barnett has arranged several pieces of national music, the appropriate English words for which were furnished by Mr. Van Dyk. A few months previous to his decease, he expressed his intention of arranging his MSS. for the publication of another volume of poems; but it would have consisted of short pieces only, principally of the legendary kind.

Like many other men of talents, Mr. Van Dyk was always exceedingly poor. Yet he never had the appearance of being unhappy; but, on the contrary, was cheerful and gay. Like many other men of talents, also, his habits of life were irregular; and his health suffered materially in consequence. The illness which terminated his early career commenced on

the 25th December, 1827. Symptoms of consumption were visible in the course of two or three weeks from that day; and there never seemed to be a chance of his recovery. Few persons ever possessed more disinterested and affectionate friends; but there was a feeling, not of pride, but of delicacy and independence about him, which always rendered him reluctant to apply for pecuniary aid. At length, a gentleman who had long known him, found him at his lodgings in Walworth, in a state of debility and destitution which we will not pain our readers by describing. From that time he received regular assistance, and had the best medical advice. That benevolent and excellent institution, the Literary Fund, also sent him 25*l.* All, however, proved unavailing. He remained at his residence at Walworth until about the middle of May; when, at his own request, his friends removed him to Brompton, where he died on the 5th of June, 1828; and on the 12th was buried in Kensington churchyard.

It has been justly said of Mr. Van Dyk, in one of the daily prints \*, “ he had more genius than industry, more buoyancy than ballast; yet all his compositions breathe a sense of harmony, a sympathy with beauty, an upward aspiration.” He wrote with great ease, and so correctly, that he seldom had to make any alterations in what he produced. Of the Latin language he was a thorough master; and he possessed considerable knowledge of French. He had certainly many rare qualifications for an author; and it is much to be regretted that he did not use his pen more industriously. As a companion, he was, indeed, a choice spirit, — “ a fellow of infinite whim, most excellent fancy.” If his spontaneous witticisms could be collected, they would make a large show in the annals of humour and pleasantry. Alone, the inclination of his mind was very romantic, and rather melancholy; — the reverse of his character and disposition when excited by company. Having been introduced to the late Lord Radstock, he was treated by that amiable nobleman with much kindness,

\* The Morning Herald.



and was frequently at his house until his lordship's death ; an event which he very deeply lamented.

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This little Memoir is composed chiefly of a biographical notice which appeared in the Literary Gazette, and some anecdotes communicated by a friend ; who has also favoured us with the following hitherto unpublished poem : —

“ HIGHLAND TRADITION. \*

“ Young Lamond, the pride of Argyllshire,  
 Was hunting the red red deer ;  
 And he saw a hart in his own Glenfine,  
 And pierced him with his spear.  
 The hart flew on with the lightning's speed,  
 Though the shaft was in his side,  
 Till he came to a river's sloping bank,  
 And plunged in the restless tide.

“ The hunter follow'd, with might and main,  
 To the midst of the wild Glenstrae,  
 Where the young Macgregor had thrown a lance,  
 And wounded a hart that day.  
 The deer o'er each other's path had cross'd,  
 As they kept on their blood-track'd flight,  
 Until one sank down on the heather bed,  
 And died in the hunter's sight.

“ They met in a proud and angry mood,  
 Who had never met before ;  
 And a strife arose o'er the fallen prey,  
 And each drew his broad claymore.  
 In vain, in vain, did the Gregor's son  
 On his rival hunter dart,  
 For Lamond his shining weapon raised  
 And buried it in his heart.

\* The prose version of this tradition may be seen by referring to p. 465. of “ Hone's Table Book.”

- “ He fled, pursued by his foeman’s clan ;  
 But he soon outstript them all,  
 And when he had wander’d long and far,  
 He came to an ancient hall.  
 And he look’d on the face of an aged man,  
 And he told him of the fray ;  
 And the old man shelter’d and fed the youth  
 Till the close of that fatal day.
- “ But soon he heard, from a hundred lips,  
 That his only child was slain,  
 That the last last hope of a mighty clan  
 Would never breathe again.  
 He had foes around him, — his strength was gone,  
 And his race was nearly run ;  
 And he wept with a lone and desolate heart  
 O’er the fate of his noble son.
- “ But his word was pass’d to the stranger youth,  
 And he led him forth at night,  
 Whilst the clan of Macgregor dream’d revenge,  
 And grasp’d their weapons bright.  
 He led him forth to the broad Lochfine,  
 Where a barque was seen to ride,  
 And he soon was borne o’er the darkling waves,  
 Once more to his own burn-side.
- “ ‘ Henceforth (at parting, Macgregor said)  
 Thou must know me for thy foe :  
 Oh ! he well may fear a sire’s revenge,  
 Who has laid his hopes so low.’  
 The barque shot off, and the old man turn’d,  
 With a feeble step, to roam  
 Through the lovely glens and the misty braes,  
 To his sad and childless home.
- “ But evil days o’er the old laird came,  
 And he lost that home for aye ;  
 And he left, — and he left with a broken heart,  
 The scenes of his loved Glenstrae.  
 Young Lamond then sought the wandering man,  
 And open’d his hall-door wide,  
 And he tended his wants with filial care  
 Till the aged chieftain died.”

*June 12. 1827.*

## No. XIII.

THE REVEREND EDWARD FORSTER, M. A.  
F. R. S. AND F. A. S.

CHAPLAIN TO THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT THE COURT OF FRANCE,  
RECTOR OF SOMERVILLE ASTON, IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE, AND  
CHAPLAIN TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, AND TO  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF BRIDGWATER.

Mr. Forster was born at Colchester, in Essex, June 11th, 1769. He was son of the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Forster, Rector of All Saints in Colchester, a man of profound learning and distinguished piety, the friend and companion of many of the literary characters of his day. The subject of the present Memoir was educated chiefly at home, under his father's superintendance: but, being intimately acquainted with Dr. Parr, Dr. Forster placed his son under his care, during the period that he was master of the grammar school at Norwich, which was the means of forming and cementing a friendship of many years' continuance between Dr. Parr and Mr. Forster. In the year 1788, the latter was entered at Baliol College, Oxford, but not with any fixed determination as to his future pursuits; the study of medicine having occasionally occupied his time, equally with that of the law; and it was not until some years after the death of his father, which happened in 1790, that he determined on entering the Church. Towards the end of 1790, he married a very beautiful and accomplished lady, the daughter of R. Bedingfield, Esquire, of Ditchingham Hall, in Norfolk, when the former intimacy with Dr. Parr was renewed, and Mr. and Mrs. Forster took a house at Hatton, in Warwickshire, where they resided for some time. Frequent and social intercourse was kept up, and the annexed

letter will prove the intimate friendship that, at one period, subsisted between the families.

“DEAR EDWARD, — I assure you, that it gave Mrs. Parr and myself great pleasure to see you and Mrs. Forster, and that we shall both be truly happy to see you both again. You see that I give my friends a welcome, and do not suffer my own domestic convenience to be interrupted. Come and see us, then, and pray let your mother do the same; and you know I would not say so unless I meant so.

“My dame likes Mrs. Forster as well as she used to like *Miss Bedingfield*, and I like her better; first, because she has dropped some Norwich singularities, which she was imperceptibly contracting before I quitted Norfolk; secondly, because she is a well-behaved, good-natured, sensible woman; and, thirdly, because she is the wife of the very worthy son of my late most respected friend Dr. Forster. Pray inclose the letter to John Barther, Esquire, Alcester, Warwickshire, near Arrow.

“I shall be with you on the Monday, and while I write, I remember that you forgot to pay me seven shillings, Mr. Ned. I hope you found Mrs. Brichdale in good health, and good spirits. My wife and Kate desire their best compliments and best wishes to you all.—Pray give my compliments to your uncle.—Have you heard of a servant?—I hope, Ned, you have got a fire to warm me.

“I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

“Monday, January 20th.

“S. PARR.

“Edward Forster, Esquire,  
St. Michael's, Oxford.”

After he left Hatton, Mr. Forster removed to Oxford, where he entered at St. Mary Hall, and continued his studies at that College until he quitted the university.

His first wife dying, four years after their union, he again entered the matrimonial state in 1799, and married the only daughter of Thomas Banks, Esq. R. A., a sculptor of distin-

guished merit and celebrity. Mr. Forster's early tastes and pursuits had prompted him to the cultivation of such departments of literature as are connected with the liberal arts; and his marriage into the family of an artist of such refined and classic taste, led him to a more intimate attachment to whatever was allied to painting and the sister arts. Of an active and enterprising mind, he entered into engagements with a bookseller, who was indebted to his liberal undertakings for subsequent renown and fortune, to publish an edition of "Jarvis's Don Quixote," embellished with finely-engraved plates. Having been successful in this, his first editorship, he was induced to proceed, and published some works of lesser importance, while he was preparing for the press a new translation of the "Arabian Nights," in four volumes, 4to. embellished with twenty-four designs, painted by Smirke, and engraved by the best artists of the time. Neither pains nor expense were spared to render this a work of pre-eminent beauty, and it will be a lasting monument of the taste and liberality of its author. Various editions of dramatic authors, under the titles of "British Drama," "New British Theatre," "English Drama," some of them decorated with engravings, from designs by the first artists, successively employed his time and attention. In 1803, Mr. Forster published a beautiful edition of "Anacreon," for which Bulmer furnished a peculiarly fine Greek type, embellished with vignettes and title-plates from the pencil of Mrs. Forster; and, in 1805, he entered into a correspondence with Sir Walter Scott, for a joint publication of the works of Dryden; but that was subsequently abandoned, in consequence of difficulties started by those who were to be the publishers. He had, at a later period, intended to publish an "Essay on Punctuation," having made that attribute of graceful eloquence his peculiar study; and it may not be irrelevant to the present subject to subjoin some extracts from several letters, which passed between Sir Walter Scott and himself, when the publication of Dryden was in contemplation, to show how much his opi-

nion on that point, as well as on others, was estimated, even by so accomplished a writer as the highly-gifted Baronet.

“ *Edinburgh, March 17. 1825.*

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“ Besides, this is my own period of leisure, so that I could dedicate much more time to setting the old bard in motion, than when our courts sit down. Upon the whole, I wish very much to send three volumes, at least, of the Drama, to press instantly; and I hope the criticisms and notes, though few, will do them no discredit. As to the rest of the arrangement, I agree with you perfectly; and I think you will find a pleasing employment in making notes on the translations, &c., which, I dare say, you will mingle so judiciously, as to interest both the learned and English reader.”

“ *Edinburgh, March 29. 1805.*

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“ Now for the *magnum opus*. I would have no objection in the world to one half of the work being printed in London, if it was not for the stipulation that my name was to be at it; and as you think a good name is better than great riches, I must be very chary of mine, even when it stands in such very good company. I am aware that you have every right to make the same objection to my part of the work being executed without your superintendence; but an edition of Dryden has been a hobby of mine for a long time, and I think I could throw some touches even upon those parts which had undergone your inspection: besides, you are aware that this will be absolutely necessary, to prevent our repeating explanations which may have been already given. I do not mean (I hope you will not suppose that I *can* mean), by this objection, either to engross the merit or the profit of that part of the work which you may execute. I only wish to have an opportunity of securing the accuracy, and, above all, the uniformity of the edition, I mean in matter as well as manner; and, unless you could prevail upon yourself to take the whole in

your own name, it must end in being printed here. \*

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“ I should be truly grieved, if we were not able to carry on this work in conjunction, after we have gone so far ; and wish you to consider seriously both points of view in which I have placed it : you sole editor, half the edition printed in London, and brought out in 1807 ; or, we joint editors, and the edition printed here, and brought out, or at least completed, a year later.

“ A very important part of this matter will devolve almost entirely upon you, viz. the collecting materials, both from the Museum and private hands. Malone, in his “ Life of Dryden,” has pointed out some valuable sources, and we must move heaven and earth to get at them. You will find this trouble at least equal to that of superintending the press here, of which, according to my second plan, I propose, in some measure, relieving you ; of course, always consulting you before making any material alterations in your MS. notes.

“ Believe me yours truly,

“ WALTER SCOTT.”

“ June 16. 1805.

“ You are on the spot. Well ; consider carefully the bearings of the land, and, in a month or two, I think the work may be announced with confidence, to any of the trade, as a creditable and promising concern.

“ I wish I could assist you about your lectures ; but no one understands political or commercial œconomy less than I do. I have only read one or two of the standard authors, and these long ago. I pretend to understand history and poetry, especially the antiquities of poetry and of history, but that is all. I have no doubt you will acquit yourself satisfactorily at the Institution ; my friend Sidney Smith got great credit for his achievements there.”

“ June 20. 1805.

“ DEAR SIR, — I have the pleasure to inclose a proof of Dryden, from which you will perceive the plan I have adopted

with respect to his plays. I suppose it will be quite unnecessary to send you those proofs which contain a mere reprint, because doing so will materially delay the work; accuracy being all that is required, for which I will be answerable. I beg you will return the enclosed *quam primum*, that it may be thrown off, and the work fairly set a-going. I am anxious to save post.

“ Believe me yours truly,

“ WALTER SCOTT.”

“ July 2. 1805.

“ DEAR SIR, — I have sent your letter to B——, directing him to adopt your punctuation. I do not pretend to be nice about it myself, as I observe almost every writer has a system of his own; provided it is calculated to be intelligible, I generally hold myself satisfied. You are quite right as to the other corrections.”

“ July 23.

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“ Dryden is advancing *au plus vite*, for which reason I have dispensed with sending you revises; though I should have been glad to have had your ideas, especially about the punctuation, of which I do not pretend to know any thing.”

An elegant 4to. edition of “*Rasselas*,” with engravings from pictures painted by Smirke, was published in 1805; but the publication which principally occupied Mr. Forster’s attention, was the splendid work entitled “*The British Gallery of Engravings*,” consisting of highly-finished prints in the line manner, from paintings by the old masters, in private collections in England. No expense or trouble was spared to render this undertaking worthy of the patronage of a British public. Copies were made from the originals by artists of the first abilities and eminence, for the purpose of being engraved; and every advantage was afforded that could, in any way, conduce to the perfection of the work. Only the first volume,



however, was completed, when it appearing that the expenses considerably exceeded the profits, it was thought advisable to relinquish the undertaking altogether, making the thirteenth number the concluding one. As a specimen of the finest style of engraving by British artists, this work stands unrivalled, and will ever be considered as one of the most interesting productions in the world of art.

At the time of the return of the Bourbons to the throne of France, Mr. Forster removed with his family to Paris, wishing to procure for his children the advantages which a residence on the Continent could alone afford, and also to recruit in some measure his exhausted finances, which his great and liberal speculations had materially injured: — he was at that time engaged in publishing a Plautus, with notes and *variæ lectiones*, and three volumes were completed; but the sudden death of the printer who had been engaged for it, and the dispersion of his effects by bankruptcy, put a stop to the work, and thus it remained, lost entirely to the public.

Although Mr. Forster's pursuits were so intimately connected with the fine arts, in which his taste and judgment were eminently distinguished, he was equally diligent in the duties of his profession. In the year 1803 he was presented to the living of Somerville Aston, in Gloucestershire, by his early and warm friend, the late Lord Somerville; but there being no parsonage-house in the parish, residence was not required; and he settled in London, where he was engaged, and sought for, as a preacher of eminence. He was, successively, morning preacher at Berkeley and Grosvenor chapels, and at Park Street and King Street chapels, in which he divided the duty alternately with the Reverend Sydney Smith, Stanier Clarke, T. F. Dibdin, and others equally celebrated for their pulpit eloquence. He was also a director and an active supporter of the Royal Institution, from its commencement, and was engaged to deliver lectures there during three following seasons. The first was a course on the subject of commerce. The two last were on oratory, taking that of the ancients as the subject of the former course, and that of the moderns for

the second. About a year after he had settled in Paris, being anxious to exercise himself in his profession, and thinking that his labours in it might be acceptable to his countrymen, he ascended the pulpit in the church of the Oratoire, which is one of the two appropriated to the use of the French Protestants in Paris. There being no regular chaplain at that time, the performance of divine service, according to the ritual of the Church of England, was an advantage fully appreciated by the English who were residents in Paris; and the congregation gradually increasing, Mr. Forster was induced to apply to the Consistory for a grant of the use of the Church, for English service to be performed there, at such hours as should not interfere with that of the French. This exclusive privilege he retained, although productive of little or no emolument, even after he became chaplain to the embassy.

So early as the year 1816, Mr. Forster had suggested to Mr. Canning the expediency of there being a regular chaplain appointed to an embassy of such importance as that from the British Court to the Court of France, and, with a view of being instrumental to his benefit, Mr. Canning proposed the appointment for the consideration of Government. The measure was adopted; but a friend of the Ambassador's was selected for the office.

*“ London, October 7. 1827.*

“ Sir, — I learnt, upon enquiry at the Foreign Office, soon after the receipt of your last letter, that the chaplaincy to the British embassy at Paris was filled up.

I had no pretension, as I have more than once told you, to recommend any one for that situation. In transmitting to Sir Charles Stuart, when at Paris, last year, your own letter suggesting the expediency of such an appointment, I gave you the best chance, and the only chance in my power, of being nominated to it, on the grounds of your fitness for it. And when I afterwards, at Sir C. Stuart's desire, mentioned at home his sense of the expediency of the establishment, and

my own concurrence in that sense, I really did not know that I might not be promoting your object. \* \*

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“ I am, Sir,

“ Your most obedient humble servant,

“ *Rev. Edward Forster.*

“ GEO. CANNING.”

On his resigning it, in 1818, Mr. Forster received the reward of his almost gratuitous exertions in the cause of religion, by being appointed to the chaplaincy, through the interest of Mr. Canning, and he retained the situation until his death.

“ *London, October 10. 1818.*

“ DEAR SIR, — I am happy to learn, from Lord Castlereagh, that you are to be appointed to the chaplaincy at Paris.

“ I am, dear sir,

“ Your obedient humble servant,

“ *Rev. Edward Forster.*

“ GEO. CANNING.”

His abilities as a preacher, his fine melodious voice, and, above all, the impressive manner in which he read the Liturgy and delivered his sermons, rendered him justly popular, and the chapel of the embassy was ever crowded during the period of his ministry. In the very severe winter of 1827 he caught a violent cold by attending funerals, and could not be persuaded to give himself a little rest from his professional avocations, which he was always most indefatigable and punctual in the observance of. Inflammation of the lungs succeeded, which was checked only by such violent measures as sapped his constitution, and laid the foundation of the malady which terminated his existence. He rallied for a short time during the summer, and was even able to take his accustomed annual excursion to Baden, which was his favourite resort; but on his return, his cough came on again, and could not be repressed. It became too soon evident to his medical attendants, as well as to his family and friends,

that his complaint was gaining the mastery over him. He was doubtless aware of it himself; for in the course of occasional conversation, he gave various directions and instructions respecting the future; but he was too kind-hearted to cause a moment's pain intentionally. He saw how anxiously every symptom was watched, and even anticipated; and he endeavoured to cheer and excite hopes in those around him, which his own feelings could not have authorized. After some days of intense suffering, nature being at last entirely exhausted, he expired on the 18th of February, 1828, without a sigh.

This slight sketch of the principal incidents of his life will doubtless be interesting to those who knew him:—*they* will bear testimony to the warmth of his friendship, the even tenour of his mind, the fortitude with which he bore affliction, the tranquil elevation which beamed on his countenance when any event of an advantageous nature caused him to impart glad tidings to those who had been in sorrow. It might truly be said of him, that his temper was perfect, and that he was in himself the exemplification of a system he always recommended in the education of children — lenience and indulgence; having been completely a spoiled child himself. But his disposition had remained amiable, whatever other faults that treatment might have given rise to. His mind was elegant and refined; his manners and acquirements were those of a perfect gentleman; in the performance of his clerical duties he was conscientiously exact, and in the administration of the means submitted to his care, for the assistance of his distressed countrymen, he was not only just, but liberal, and distributed what it was in his power to give with such accompanying kindness, that he might be said to be truly charitable in every meaning of the word. In his tenets he was strictly orthodox, and was ever earnest in opposing any innovations in the doctrines of the Established Church. He was emphatical and impressive in his manner of reading the service; and had made it his peculiar study to declaim with graceful simplicity, but with the dignity which

his subject demanded; and he eminently united the qualifications which are considered requisite in a good preacher.

As in his public character he was indefatigably active and zealous in the performance of the duties of his situation, to the fulfilment of which his life was, in fact, sacrificed; so, in private life, was he amiable, kind-hearted, and estimable in every relation of society. We cannot, perhaps, more adequately sum up his good qualities than by quoting a line from the short epitaph on his tomb, in the cemetery of Père la Chaise in Paris —

“ Those loved him most, who knew him best.”

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The foregoing interesting Memoir has been obligingly sent to us by a friend of Mr. Forster's.

## No. XIV.

## MAJOR-GENERAL LITTELLUS BURRELL,

OF THE BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

**T**HIS distinguished officer, whose success in his profession was entirely owing to his own meritorious exertions, commenced his career as a volunteer in the service of the Hon. East India Company in 1769, when about sixteen years of age. He proceeded to India early in 1770, on board the Company's ship *Vansittart*. He joined the 2d regiment of European Infantry in Bengal, and carried arms in Captain Rawstorne's company, in the 2d battalion of that regiment. In 1771 he was promoted to the rank of Corporal, and in 1772 to that of Serjeant.

In 1774 he was removed, on Captain Rawstorne's recommendation, to the 18th battalion of Sepoys, commanded by Captain Edmondson, by whom he was promoted to be Serjeant-Major of the corps in 1775. He was present with that corps at the battle of Cutra (or St. George), fought on the plains of Rohilcund, April 23. 1774, and in all the subsequent services on which the corps was employed during the campaign under Colonel Champion. He continued with it until 1779, when, on the recommendation of Captain Edmondson, he was appointed, in March, a cadet on the Bengal establishment, by the illustrious Warren Hastings, then Governor-General of India.

In October of the same year Mr. Burrell obtained a commission as Ensign, and immediately joined a detachment then forming at Caunpoor for field service, under the command of Captain William Popham, to assist and co-operate with the Rana of Gohud against the Mahratta States, by the troops of

which the Rana's dominions were overrun. Ensign Burrell was posted to the 1st battalion of Sepoy drafts, commanded by Captain Clode, in which he served during the time that corps was employed in the districts of Gohud and Gualior, under Captain Popham. During that active campaign the fort of Lohar was carried by assault, and the important fortress of Gualior by escalade.

In September, 1780, the 1st battalion of drafts became the 40th battalion of the line, under the command of Captain Clode, and on that occasion Ensign Burrell was appointed Adjutant to the corps. In October following, the 40th battalion joined Colonel Camac's detachment at Salbhy, and thence marched into the Mahratta province of Malwa, through the Narwa pass, advancing as far as Sipparee without much opposition. The Mahratta commander of that place having refused to surrender, it was carried by storm, without much loss on either side.

In January, 1781, when the Bengal army was reorganized, and the several corps of Native Infantry were embodied into regiments of two battalions each, the 40th battalion became the 33d regiment, when Major Clode was continued in the command, and Ensign Burrell in the situation of Adjutant. In May, 1781, Ensign Burrell was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. After a series of arduous services under the command of Colonels Camac and Muir, in Malwa, which included several partial actions, and the capture, after an extraordinary forced march, of all Mhadajee Scindia's guns, standards, elephants, and baggage (during which operations the troops were greatly straitened for provisions, and harassed by the enemy's superior bodies of horse), a separate treaty of peace was concluded with that chieftain; when the detachment recrossed the Jumna at the latter end of the year 1781, and the 33d regiment proceeded to the station of Burhampoor, where it remained until May, 1783. In consequence of the general peace at the close of that year, it was one of the number which fell under the reduction of the army, and Lieutenant Burrell was, in March, 1784, appointed Adjutant

to the 2d regiment of Native Infantry, which he joined at the field station of Futtehghurb, and thence marched with it to Midnapore, in Orissa, at the beginning of 1786. He served with that corps until 1797, when he was removed, at his own request, to the 2d battalion 3d regiment of Native Infantry (then in the field, on the expected invasion of Zemaun Shah, King of Cabool), and joined at Mindy Ghaut, in March of that year. Lieutenant Burrell was advanced to the rank of Captain by brevet, January 8. 1796. In 1797 he became Captain-Lieutenant in the 3d regiment; and on the 31st Aug. 1798, Captain of a company in that corps.

In November, 1797, the 3d regiment marched to Lucknow, on the occasion of the deposition of Vizier Ally, and the accession to the Musnud of the Newaub Saadut Ally Khan, brother to the former Vizier, Assooful Dowla. On the final arrangements for the introduction of regimental rank, by the regulations of 1796-7, Captain Burrell was posted to the 5th regiment of Native Infantry, and joined its second battalion at Lucknow.

Towards the close of 1798, on the expectation of hostilities with Tippoo Saib, the government of Bengal called for a body of volunteers, amounting to 3000 men, from the Native Infantry of that establishment, to proceed by sea to the coast of Coromandel. On that occasion, Captain Burrell's offer for foreign service was accepted, and the volunteers from the several corps at the field stations were placed under his command, and proceeded down the Ganges to the presidency; where the volunteers from all the corps of the army having assembled, they were formed into three battalions, and Captain Burrell was appointed to command the third battalion. The whole embarked under Major-General W. Popham about the 20th December, and landed at Madras the end of that month. The Bengal volunteers immediately proceeded to join the army assembled under the command of General (the present Lord) Harris, when they were brigaded under the command of the late Colonel John Gardiner, of the Bengal army, and formed the 4th native brigade of the line. They



participated in the field action of Malavelli and the capture of Seringapatam, in May, 1799; for which service Captain Burrell, in common with his comrades, received an honorary medal. After the fall of the capital, the army proceeded, under General Harris, towards the northern frontier of Mysoor; when the General having returned to Madras, the command devolved on Colonel the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, and the troops were employed in subjugating refractory chiefs, who continued in arms after the fall of the Sultaun and his capital.

When that service was accomplished, the corps separated to different quarters. The 3d Bengal volunteers, under Captain Burrell, formed part of the garrison of Chittledroog, and had the honour to share, with the other troops and corps employed, the high approbation, acknowledgment, and thanks of the commander of the forces, for their good conduct throughout the arduous service on which they had been engaged. After a few months' repose, the three battalions of Bengal volunteers were ordered to commence their march for Bengal, under Lieut.-Colonel Gardiner. On their route they were employed to quell some disturbances which had broken out at Palaveram, in the Raja Mundry district; thence they continued their march towards Bengal, where, on their arrival, the sense of their services was expressed in general orders by the Supreme Government, in terms of cordial approbation, for the "distinguished services rendered to the British empire in India by the European and Native officers and privates of those gallant and meritorious corps, during the late arduous crisis of public affairs." Honorary medals were conferred by the Supreme Government on all the native officers and men of the volunteer battalions; which, in May, 1800, were formed into the 18th and 19th regiments on the establishment; and the Commander-in-chief was pleased to direct that, in order to perpetuate the honour which they had acquired, they should bear, in the upper canton of their regimental colours, an embroidered radiant star, encircled with the words, "Bengal Volunteers."

Towards the close of 1798, the 15th regiment was added to the establishment of Bengal, and Captain Burrell was one of the officers transferred to it. He accordingly joined the second battalion in January, 1801, at the post of Dulliel Gunge, in Oude; and in March, 1802, he was detached in command of half the battalion for the duty of the garrison of Allahabad, where he continued six months, and in November rejoined the head-quarters at Caunpoor. In January, 1803, his battalion joined the troops employed in the districts of the Dooaub recently ceded by the Newaub Vizier; was engaged at the capture of the forts of Saussnie, Bejigurh, and Cutchoura, under the personal command of General Lake, the Commander-in-chief; and had the proud honour of participating in all the arduous services of that brilliant campaign, in prosecution of hostilities against Dowlut Rao Scindia, in Hindostan. It was prominently engaged in the battle of Delhi, the siege of Agra, and the battle of Laswarree; during all which service Captain Burrell was the senior Captain, and second in command of the battalion.

At the battle of Laswarree in particular, Captain Burrell was with the advanced picquets, as captain of the day; which picquets, consisting of a detail of a subaltern and fifty men from each corps of infantry, under the field-officers of the day, headed the column of attack in the hard-fought contest, and were, of course, prominently and closely engaged with the enemy. In the general orders by the Commander-in-chief, expressing his approbation and thanks to the corps most particularly engaged, the details composing the advanced picquets were overlooked; but his Excellency shortly afterwards adverting to the subject, sent for Captain Burrell, in the most handsome manner expressed his hope that Captain Burrell did not feel hurt at the omission, and directed him to communicate to every officer and man of those details his Excellency's most cordial approbation and thanks for their gallantry and good conduct, which he had not failed personally to observe during the action.

In January, 1804, Captain Burrell was promoted to a Majority in the 15th regiment, and continued posted to its second battalion.

At the close of the campaign, on the setting in of the rainy season of 1804, the 15th regiment was cantoned at Muttra, on the banks of the Jumna, and had the honour of participating in the still more arduous services of the second campaign, which commenced in the autumn of 1804, in consequence of the advance of Holkar and his forces into Hindostan.

Major Burrell was now in the command of the second battalion of the 15th regiment, which proceeded with the army under the Commander-in-chief to the relief of Delhi, then besieged by a division of Holkar's forces; whilst he, with his host of horse, attended the march of the British army, harassing it by every means in his power.

From Delhi the first and second battalions of the 15th formed part of the force which returned down the western side of the Jumna, under the command of Major-General Fraser, of his Majesty's service, in pursuit of the enemy's infantry and guns (which retired from the siege of Delhi on the approach of the British troops); whilst the Commander-in-chief, with the greatest part of the cavalry, the horse-artillery, and a reserve of infantry, pushed down the Dooaub, in pursuit of Holkar and his cavalry, who were carrying fire and sword into the Company's possessions.

On the 13th of November, 1804, was fought the battle of Deeg, between the British force, under Major-General Fraser, and the infantry brigades, park, and field-artillery of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, under the command of his favourite chieftain, Hurnaut Dada. Both battalions of the 15th were conspicuously engaged in that action. The second battalion, under Major Burrell, was exposed for a considerable time to a heavy fire from a large portion of the enemy's ordnance, which it contributed to keep in check by its firm and steady countenance. \*

\* The honourable mention made in the public despatches of the first battalion of the second regiment of native infantry, was more especially due to the second

Major-General Frazer's division took up a position near the fortress of Deeg, until it was joined by the other division of the army under the Commander-in-chief. The Bhurtpoor chief, having openly espoused the cause of the enemy, the fortress of Deeg was attacked and carried by storm in December; after which, the whole force, under Lord Lake, proceeded to the attack of Bhurtpoor.\* Both battalions of the

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battalion of the 15th, as the commanding officer of the former corps himself acknowledged at the time; but, in consequence of the gallant commander, Major-General Fraser, being wounded and carried off the field during the action, the command devolved on another gallant officer; and the despatches and orders on the occasion having consequently been written under two different authorities, will naturally account for any little inaccuracies that may have inadvertently arisen in the official details of that severe conflict. We should not here omit to observe, that no disparagement can be meant to the first battalion of the second regiment, nor to any other corps or individual whatsoever, where it must be evident that all most nobly did their duty; our object being merely to render justice to the subject of this memoir and his gallant comrades. On that memorable day, we may confidently affirm, "that there was no mummery, no playing at soldiers, no driving thousands of the poor natives of India like a flock of sheep." A well-equipped army, exulting in the tide of victory, which had marked its progress from Hindostan into the Deccan, was attacked and defeated, in a strong position, under the walls of a treacherous fortress, which opened its guns on the British troops during the action; and upwards of eighty pieces of ordnance were captured, whilst many of the enemy were bayoneted at their guns, and others, shouldering their sponge-staffs, sullenly retired, uttering execrations on the protecting genius which hovered over the standards of the victorious army. The Commander-in-Chief, in addressing the Governor-General, on the occasion of this battle, describes it as "appearing to have been as severe, attended with as complete success, and achieved by gallantry and courage as ardent, as had marked the conduct of any army, entitling all engaged to the thanks and admiration of their country."

\* The failure in our endeavours, at that period, to capture Bhurtpoor has been generally, but, perhaps, in a great degree, erroneously ascribed to the extraordinary strength of the place; it may rather, we believe, be ascribed to the extreme deficiency of the means which the besieging army possessed: notwithstanding which, the measure of attack was deemed indispensably necessary for bringing the war to a conclusion, as, in fact, it eventually did; for, though the place was not actually carried by assault, yet the impression made on the garrison and their chief by the reiterated attacks was such, that the latter was very glad to go through the ceremony of presenting the keys of the fortress to the Commander-in-chief, and to enter into a treaty which was dictated to him, as the condition of our withdrawing from the siege; and, consequent to which, the Mahratta forces withdrew into their own territories; and the general peace soon after followed. Such was the paucity of our means and materiel on that occasion, that there were not above three or four mortars of any useful caliber; nor of battering guns above eight or

15th partook of all the severe and arduous warfare before that place; until at length, worn down to a skeleton by fatigue, exposure, and unwholesome diet, Major Burrell's constitution was so impaired, that he was obliged, under medical certificate, to seek relief in relaxation and change of air in February, 1805.

Having materially recovered his health, he rejoined his battalion at Caunpoor, when the regiment was proceeding to the station of Benares, where it arrived in March, 1806, to enjoy some repose after three years' arduous service in the field, in which it had lost a large portion of its officers and men.

Whilst at Benares, in 1806, Major Burrell was removed from the second to the first battalion of the 15th; and, in the absence of the Lieutenant-Colonel, became the commanding officer of the latter corps.

In November, 1807, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and he continued, during several following years, in the command of both the battalions of the 15th regiment, which, at the general relief of corps in 1807-8, was ordered to the presidency station at Barrackpoor.

Accidental circumstances had hitherto delayed the delivery to the battalions of the 15th, of the honorary colours conferred by the Supreme Government of India on all the corps which were engaged in the battle of Delhi. Those colours having been forwarded to the head-quarters of the regiment in 1808, Lieutenant-Colonel Burrell availed himself of the

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ten at the beginning. Several of these ran at the vent from the effect of incessant firing; so as latterly to leave but few of them fit for service; and the dire expedient was resorted to of getting some of the battering guns taken from Holkar, bouched at Muttra, to patch up the miserable means of persevering in the siege. Could the same army, or even a moiety of it, which was so judiciously brought forward for the attack of Hattrass, during Lord Hastings' government, have been furnished against Bhurtpoor, it is hazarding nothing to say it would, in all human probability, have fallen as easily as it has since done. This circumstance is modestly stated by the Marquis of Hastings, who justly imputes the unfavourable results of former sieges in India to a false economy on the part of the Government, affording only miserably crippled and defective means, utterly unequal to the undertaking.

circumstance of being at the seat of government, to submit to the Governor-General (the Commander-in-chief being absent on a tour) that the gratification and effect of the occasion would be greatly enhanced if his Lordship would be pleased to present the honorary standards. Lord Minto, with the condescension and urbanity which adorned his amiable character, readily and graciously acquiesced in the suggestion.

Accordingly, on the 1st of November, 1808, the battalions of the regiment were paraded at an early hour, at the sepoy cantonment at Barrackpore, for the reception of the Governor-general; who, having taken the colours into his hands, delivered them to Lieutenant-Colonel Burrell, at the head of the grenadier companies, pronouncing at the same time the following gratifying and impressive address:—

“ Colonel Burrell,—It is not unusual, on occasions like the present, to deliver a few thoughts adapted to the nature of the ceremony. In a common case, therefore, I might, perhaps, without impropriety, have prefaced this solemnity with observing, that the ensigns of a military body are not to be regarded as mere decorations to catch the notice of the vulgar; but that they have ever been esteemed, by good soldiers, the emblems and the pledges of those virtues and eminent endowments which form the best, and, indeed, the peculiar ornaments of the military character. I might have said, that whoever casts his eyes on his colours, is reminded of loyalty to his sovereign and his country; fidelity to the government he serves; obedience to command; valour in the field; constancy under fatigue, privation, and hardship. That he alone maintains the honour of his colours, who lives and dies without reproach; and that when a soldier has pronounced the vow never to abandon them, but to fall in their defence, he has promised, in other words, that, under all circumstances, and, in every extremity, he will prefer duty to life itself.

“ Such topics, sir, as these, might have suited other ceremonies of a similar nature. But I am sensible that I should depreciate the true character of the present proceeding, and I feel that I should degrade the high honours which I have

the happiness to present to you in the name of your country, if I thought it necessary to expatiate on the duties and virtues of military life, addressing myself, as I now am, to men, who have afforded to their country and to the world so many clear and signal proofs of every quality that can illustrate their honourable profession.

“ These colours, therefore, are delivered to your care, not as pledges of future desert,—they are at once the reward of services already performed, and the memorial of glory already acquired.

“ They display, indeed, the title and insignia of one great and splendid victory, in the celebration of which we find ourselves at this very hour commemorating another triumph, in which also you were partakers. It might, indeed, have been difficult to select a day for this ceremony, which would not have recalled some one of the many distinguished actions which have entitled you to share the fame of your renowned and lamented commander, and which would not have reminded us that his revered name is stamped indelibly on your banners; as you were, indeed, associated with him in all the dangers, exertions, and successes of his glorious campaigns.\*

“ I beg you, sir, to express to the 15th regiment the cordial satisfaction I experience, in bearing with my own hand this public testimony of the high regard and esteem I entertain for this distinguished body of men; and I request you to convey, above all, the assurances of my firm confidence, that colours obtained at Delhi, and presented on the anniversary of Laswarree, can only acquire new lustre in their hands.”

Lieutenant-Colonel Burrell's answer was as follows:—

“ My Lord, — In the name of the 15th regiment of Bengal Sepoys, I humbly entreat your Lordship to accept our unfeigned and respectful thanks for the high honour your Lordship has had the goodness to confer on us, by presenting these honorary colours; and for the favourable terms in which you have

\* The word “ Lake ” was embroidered in a wreath under the other devices on the honorary colours.

been pleased to mention our endeavours in the service of our country.

“ These colours, my Lord, we receive with gratitude, and will preserve with honour, or fall in their defence.”

The battalions of the 15th continued in the lower provinces during the years 1809 and 1810. In 1811 the first battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Burrell, proceeded to the post of Purtaubgurh, in Oude; and in 1812 it removed to the post of Tara-Mirzapoor, whence it formed part of a detachment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Burrell's command, for service in Reewah, which province it entered by the Hilliah Pass, and joined a force assembled under Colonel Martindell, who soon after returned to his head-quarters in Bundlecund, when the command of the troops in Reewah devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Burrell, which he held until relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, in July, when he returned with his battalion to Tara-Mirzapoor. It next proceeded to the post of Leetapoor, in Oude, where it was variously employed in the Kyra-bad district until the middle of 1816, when it removed to the station of Lucknow. From the command at that place Lieutenant-Colonel Burrell was called to join the troops assembled under the personal command of the Governor-General and Commander-in-chief, Lord Hastings, in 1817, in prosecution of the Pindarry war, and was appointed to the command of the 3d infantry brigade of the centre division of the grand army, with which he served until the corps separated at the close of the campaign, and then rejoined his battalion at Lucknow.

In November, 1818, Government was pleased to nominate him a Brigadier, and to the command of all the Honourable Company's troops stationed in the dominions of the Newaub Vizier of Oude. Although this flattering distinction must, no doubt, have been gratifying to the professional spirit of Colonel Burrell, it nevertheless was attended with feelings of sincere regret, as it had the effect of causing his final separation from the comrades of many of his happiest and proudest days.



The gallant subject of this Memoir was promoted to the rank of Colonel, by brevet, in June, 1814, succeeded to a regiment on the Bengal establishment on the 3d of May, 1819, and to the rank of Major-General on the 18th of July, 1821, on the auspicious occasion of the coronation of his Majesty. He continued in the Brigadier's command, in Oude, until the end of 1820, when severe illness obliged him to repair to the presidency for medical advice. Having benefited by the change of climate, he was appointed, in the spring of 1821, to command the troops in the province of Cuttuck, which he retained until compelled, by the pressure of disease, to embark for Europe, on furlough, at the close of the year 1821.

Blessed, in a remarkable degree, with great placidity of mind, and a steady, kind, and equable disposition, General Burrell had always the happiness of exciting the regard of all classes to whom he was known, with the further good fortune of being at the head of corps which were highly distinguished, in peace and in war, by their orderly and steady conduct, cheerful obedience and fidelity, with a conspicuous spirit of zeal and alacrity on every emergency of the public service. His liberality of feeling and goodness of heart endeared him to all who knew him.

After his return to this climate he was seized with a severe paralytic stroke each successive winter for four years, all of which he survived by extraordinary care, recovering the use of his faculties. He at length sank under a gradual decay of nature, exemplifying an equanimity, fortitude, and patience, under protracted suffering, seldom met with. His death took place on the 30th of September, 1827, at his house in Nottingham-hill Terrace, and in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

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We are indebted to the East India Military Calendar for the foregoing Memoir.

## No. XV.

THE RIGHT REVEREND

SIR GEORGE PRETYMAN TOMLINE, BART.

D.D. F.R.S.

LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, PRELATE OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER, PROVINCIAL SUB-DEAN OF CANTERBURY, VISITOR OF MAGDALEN, NEW, TRINITY, ST. JOHN'S, AND CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGES, OXFORD, OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE, AND OF ST. SAVIOUR'S SCHOOL, SOUTHWARK.

GEORGE PRETYMAN was born at Bury St. Edmund's, in the county of Suffolk, October 9. 1753, and was the son of a tradesman in that town. He was educated with his brother John (whom he afterwards made Archdeacon of Lincoln) in Bury grammar school; and at the age of eighteen removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

Applying to the great branch of study in that University, on taking the degree of B. A. in 1772, he was Senior Wrangler, and obtained the first of Dr. Smith's two mathematical prizes. In 1773 he was elected Fellow, and immediately appointed Public Tutor of the College. It was in the same year that he fortunately became connected with the Hon. Wm. Pitt, and was thus furnished with that future patron, without whom his merits might not ever, and certainly would not so early, have raised him to the distinguished rewards which were the consequence of this connection. He was not indebted for his introduction to any private interference; but, as he himself states in his Life of Pitt, "Lord Chatham wrote a letter to the Master, in which he expressed

a desire that each of the two public tutors, which were then Mr. Turner (now Master of Pembroke Hall and Dean of Norwich\*) and myself, would devote an hour in every day to his son. This plan was accordingly adopted; but after Mr. Pitt's first three visits to Cambridge, he was entirely under my care and tuition;" and here Mr. Pitt, who went to the University at the singularly early age of fourteen, continued for seven years.

Mr. Pretyman was ordained Deacon by Dr. Yonge, Bishop of Norwich, and Priest by Dr. Hinchcliffe, Bishop of Peterborough, his title in both cases being his Fellowship at Pembroke. In 1775 he proceeded M.A.; and in 1781 he discharged the important and arduous office of Moderator in the University. He continued to reside in college until 1782, when Mr. Pitt, on becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer, proved himself not unmindful of his former preceptor. Aware of his general talents for business, and especially of his great skill in calculation, the Chancellor appointed him his private secretary; and Mr. Pretyman continued in that situation (his patron in the following year attaining the post of First Lord of the Treasury) until his elevation to the bishopric of Lincoln in 1787.

While his Lordship was private secretary to Mr. Pitt, he was most severely and unjustly satirised, by the author of the work entitled "Probationary Odes for the vacant Laureateship." In that work, he was designated as a man destitute of all regard for truth. The reverse of this was the fact; for, in point of integrity, his character was at all times perfectly irreproachable.

In 1782 Mr. Pretyman was collated to the sinecure rectory of Corwen in Merionethshire, the patron being Dr. Shipley, then Bishop of St. Asaph; in 1784 he was appointed to a Prebend of Westminster, the first preferment of which Mr. Pitt had the disposal, and in the same year he proceeded D.D. *per literas Regias*. In 1785 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was presented by the King to the rectory

\* Lately deceased.

of Sudbourn with Orford, in his native county of Suffolk ; and in January, 1787, his grateful pupil took the very first opportunity of raising him to the episcopal bench. The vacancy occurred by the death of Dr. Egerton, Bishop of Durham. Dr. Thurlow was translated to that see, and Dr. Pretyman succeeded Dr. Thurlow, both as Bishop of Lincoln and as Dean of St. Paul's. An anecdote is related, that when Mr. Pitt applied to the King on this occasion, the reply of his Majesty was, "Too young, too young — Can't have it, can't have it." — "Oh, but please your Majesty," observed Mr. Pitt, "had it not been for Dr. Pretyman, I should not have been in the office I now hold." — "He shall have it, Pitt — he shall have it, Pitt," was the King's immediate decision.

With the exception of Charges, and two Sermons, one preached in 1792 before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the other on the Thanksgiving Day in 1796, before the King and both Houses of Parliament, in St. Paul's, Dr. Pretyman's first publication was his celebrated "Elements of Christian Theology," 2 vols. 8vo. 1799. This work, although professedly composed for the use of students in divinity, is also admirably adapted for general perusal. It is at once orthodox, liberal, and rational. An Abridgment for the use of families, by the Rev. Samuel Clapham, now Vicar of Christ Church in Hampshire, was printed by the University of Cambridge in 1803. In the introduction to that Abridgment the Elements of Christian Theology are thus characterised : —

"The subjects which solicit the attention of the reader are, indeed, so important in their nature, and so interesting in their consequences, that it must be the wish of every man, convinced of their truth, and living under their influence, to introduce them to the acquaintance, and familiarise them to the minds of all whose expectations in futurity are founded on the declarations of the Gospel."

The Elements of Christian Theology were keenly attacked by Mr. William Frend, in a series of letters to the author.

In his Charge delivered to the clergy of the diocese of London, at the triennial visitation of that diocese in 1803, the Bishop proved the non-Calvinism of the Church of England, and clearly established the absurdity of the shocking doctrine of Calvinism, so contrary to all the attributes of the Deity ; and in 1811 appeared his triumphant "Refutation of the Charge of Calvinism against the Church of England." If any proof were wanting of the seasonableness, the utility, and the value of this publication, it would be found in the fact, that an impression of 1250 copies was sold in considerably less a period than two months ; and that several editions were subsequently disposed of.

"It is a proud circumstance to the learned and excellent prelate, and one of great consolation to the friends of pure and genuine Christianity," observes a reviewer of the Bishop's work in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "that at a period when schism is dropping seeds from its dark and ungenial bosom, the fruits of which are deadly poison, an antidote is prepared, the efficacy of which is so universally acknowledged. If any human means were capable of restoring the Christian Church, now distracted by divisions, to that harmonious and beautiful spirit of unity which its first founders and professors were so careful not to violate, it would be undoubtedly effected by such publications as the present, the perspicuity of which renders it intelligible to the humblest and the meanest abilities, and the arguments of which are, in our judgments, irresistible."

After an able and copious analysis of its contents, the reviewer concludes, by terming the work "perfect in its arrangement, convincing in its argument, perspicuous and elegant in its style, and universally salutary in its object and tendency. It is really a standard book, to be referred to on all occasions when the subject it discusses is introduced, as of the highest authority ; to be consulted by the experienced in theological studies with constant advantage, and to be examined, studied, and remembered, with deep and serious impression, by every student who wishes to become a proficient in the knowledge of the doctrines of that Church which

is not Lutheran, not Calvinistic, not Arminian, but scriptural; which is built upon the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone."

When the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge undertook to publish a family Bible (now known as D'Oyley and Mant's), they applied to Dr. Pretyman as a Cambridge bishop, and to Bishop Randolph as an Oxford bishop, to revise the notes before they were sent to the press. Bishop Pretyman suggested a variety of alterations, which were adopted.

It is not a little remarkable that the deceased prelate recommended the first Bishop for the British possessions both in the West and in the East; Dr. Mountain, as Bishop of Quebec, and Dr. Middleton, as Bishop of Calcutta; and the conduct of those two excellent men speedily attested the wisdom of the choice.

In 1813, on the death of Dr. Randolph, the bishopric of London was offered to Dr. Tomline, and declined; but, after having presided over that of Lincoln for thirty-two years and a half, he accepted Winchester, on the death of Bishop North, in 1820. By the profits of his lucrative ecclesiastical preferments, in addition to some private acquisitions, his property vastly accumulated in his latter years. In 1803, Marmaduke Tomline, Esq., of Riby Grove, in Lincolnshire, a gentleman with whom he had no relationship or connection, had, on condition of his taking the name of Tomline, bequeathed to him a valuable estate, consisting of the manor, advowson, and whole parish of Riby, with a very handsome mansion-house; and in 1821, James Hayes, Esq. left him several farms in Suffolk, which had formerly belonged to the family of Pretyman, and had been left by the widow of a great-uncle of the Bishop to a relation of her own, the mother of Mr. Hayes. To these superfluities of wealth was shortly after added, for Mrs. Tomline's gratification (the Bishop himself was said to be indifferent to it), an accession of honour. On the 22d of March, 1823, at Haddington, in the presence of the sheriff of the county, Bishop Tomline was, by a distinguished jury,

of whom Lord-Viscount Maitland was Chancellor, served heir male in general of Sir Thomas Pretyman, Baronet of Nova Scotia, who died about the middle of the last century; and his Lordship also established his right to the ancient baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred by Charles the First on Sir John Pretyman of Loddington, the male ancestor of Sir Thomas. The Bishop's eldest son now declines to assume this title.

In 1821 Bishop Tomline published, in two quarto volumes, a first portion of "Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt."—"Having had," says the Bishop in the preface, "the honour and happiness of superintending Mr. Pitt's education at the University; having for some time acted as his confidential secretary, and afterwards kept up a constant communication with him upon all matters connected with his official situation; having received from him the most decisive proofs of kindness and good opinion; having lived with him in the most unreserved and uninterrupted intimacy from the beginning of our acquaintance to the hour of his death; and having access to all his papers, as one of his executors, I was emboldened by the consideration of these advantages, and urged by the combined feelings of affection, gratitude, and duty, to endeavour to convey some idea of the character of one, in whom the talents of a great statesman, and the virtues and qualities of an amiable man, were so eminently united. The volumes now offered to the public reach to the declaration of war by France against Great Britain, in 1793; a remarkable epoch both in Mr. Pitt's political life and in the history of the country. It is my intention, if it shall please God to indulge me with a continuance of life and health, to proceed in the work with all the expedition consistent with the discharge of more important duties. The remaining portion will, I hope, be comprised in one volume, for which I now reserve what relates to Mr. Pitt's private life." This announcement is dated April, 1821; nothing further has yet appeared; but the right reverend author is said to have been, for the last two or three years,

closely employed on the conclusion, which there is therefore some reason to hope will not be lost to the world. The printed portion, of which there have been more than one edition in three vols. 4to., received, as far as politics would allow, the highest approbation from the public; and has been correctly characterised as “ candid, impartial, just; free from all acrimony; an honest, plain narration; displaying no more than a proper love for the object it illustrates; not made unfitly piquant, but grave, sedate, and worthy of the momentous events which fill its pages.”

The Bishop married, in 1784, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheirress of Thomas Maltby, of Germans, in the county of Buckingham; and by that lady, who died June 8. 1826, had three sons: William Edward Tomline, Esq. M.P. for Truro; the Rev. George Thomas Pretyma, Chancellor of the Church of Lincoln, Prebendary of Winchester, and Rector of Wheathamstead cum Harpenden, Herts; and the Rev. Richard Pretyma, Precentor of Lincoln, Rector of Middleton Stoney in Oxfordshire, and Walgrave in Northamptonshire.

The loss of the companion of a long life had evidently preyed upon the Bishop's spirits; but, until recently, his appearance was remarkably hale and vigorous for his age. While upon a visit to his friend Henry Banks, Esq. M.P., at Kingston Hall, near Wimborne, in Dorsetshire, he was seized with a paralytic affection, which, as was at an early period anticipated, terminated in his death. He died on the 14th of November, 1827, aged 77.

His funeral took place at Winchester, on the 20th of Nov. The procession to the Cathedral consisted of a hearse and six, three mourning coaches and four, the late Prelate's own carriage, and two others. The procession moved up the centre aisle in the following order: —

The Singing-men and Choristers, under the direction of Dr. Chard, chanting the first sentences of the funeral service.

The Minor Canons, and Officers of the Cathedral.

Two Prebendaries, the Chancellor of the Diocese, and the Dean.

#### THE BODY.

The three sons of the deceased, as chief mourners.

Other mourners and attendants.



The burial-service was read in the choir, by the Dean, Dr. Rennell, and the body was then conveyed, with the same procession as before, to its last habitation, — a new vault near the western end of the south aisle. Here an anthem was performed over the remains, and the ceremony was concluded.

The Bishop's will has been proved at Doctors' Commons, and his personal effects sworn under 200,000*l.* The will was made before Lady Tomline's decease; and in it he leaves to her his interest in the leasehold house in Great-George Street, Westminster, together with all the furniture, pictures, &c.; and also to his said wife, all the furniture, plate, pictures, carriages, &c. at Farnham; and 20,000*l.* sterling to be paid to her within seven months; together with (for her life) all the testator's lands, manors, and tithes in the parishes of Lymington, Boldre, Pennington, and Milford, in Hampshire; after her decease, the said estates to descend to his eldest son, William Edward Tomline, and his heirs and assigns for ever. It also gives to Lady Tomline an annuity or rent-charge of 2500*l.* per annum on the Bishop's other estates. It gives the sum of 5000*l.* to the testator's second son, George Thomas Pretyman; and to his third son, Richard Pretyman, 5000*l.* A further sum of 2000*l.* is left in trust to George Thomas Pretyman, and John Parkinson, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields, for the use of the lawfully-begotten children of the said Richard Pretyman. There is a gift of 100*l.* to the Bishop's sister, Mrs. Susan Hubbard, of Bury, and of 100*l.* to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Harriet Maltby; also a gift to the Rev. Vincent Bayley, of any set of Latin or Greek books which he may choose out of the testator's library. All the rest of his real and personal estate and effects, whatsoever and wheresoever, is given to his eldest son, William Edward Tomline; and the said eldest son and the widow are appointed executor and executrix.

In his professional character, the conduct of Dr. Tomline was most exemplary, being vigilant, impartial, and compassionate. In ordinary intercourse, though extremely dignified, his Lordship was condescending, encouraging, and kind; and,

though to the inferior clergy there was unquestionably something overawing in his presence, arising from their consciousness of his superior attainments, his comprehensive intellect, and, above all, his singular intuition and penetrating glance, yet it was impossible not to admire the courtliness of his manners, and the benevolence of his sentiments. He was never in the habit of speaking in the House of Lords; but no one can read his Lordship's masterly "Life of Pitt," without being convinced that his principles were firm, manly, undeviating, and constitutional. His vote was always given in defence of the Protestant church; and one of his Charges (that of 1803) is particularly devoted to examining the claims of the Roman Catholics, and exposing the dangers to be apprehended from them.

In literary composition, his Lordship's style is plain and perspicuous: his writings evince a clear judgment, strong sense, and close reasoning, conveyed in the best chosen, and most judiciously-arranged expressions. In controversy he is never dogmatical: what he asserts he proves; and he admirably succeeds in that highly-difficult point, the abstinence from all asperity.

A small portrait of the deceased Prelate was engraved in 1791, in a publication called the "Senator," from a drawing taken from the life, by W. H. Brown, Esq.; and one of a more handsome size was published in "Cadell's British Gallery of Portraits." A beautiful picture, in the robes of the Garter, has more recently been painted by J. Jackson, R.A., and an engraving from it, by H. Meyer, forms the frontispiece to the "Lives of the Bishops of Winchester," by the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan.

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The foregoing Memoir has been derived almost entirely from "The Gentleman's Magazine."

## No. XVI.

## RICHARD PARKES BONINGTON, ESQ.

It is painful to record the death of a man of genius, even when he has filled the full measure of years usually allotted to humanity: how much more so when he has only just commenced the career of promise, has only just entered that seldom-trodden path which leads to immortal renown! Young, but already eminent, the lamented artist whose brief story we are about to relate would no doubt, if he had lived, have been one of the most distinguished painters whom this country ever produced. He had vanquished all the difficulties which attend the commencing studies of his profession; he had rendered his hand perfectly obedient to his eye and his mind; and his eye and his mind had become acute and vigorous by the intense contemplation of nature and art. At that moment, as if still farther to illustrate the fallacy of all human hopes and expectations, he died — a victim to the very sensibility of character which, but for his premature fate, must have insured for him excellence and fame.

Richard Parkes Bonington was born on the 25th of October, 1801, at the village of Arnold, near Nottingham. His father, who had pursued the arts in early life as an amusement, afterwards took to them as a profession, and painted portraits and landscapes, and also taught drawing at most of the respectable schools in the neighbourhood of Nottingham.

At the early age of three years, young Bonington discovered a very extraordinary attachment to the fine arts, which was principally evinced by his sketching almost every object that presented itself to his observation. But he went even farther, and not unfrequently ventured upon designs; some specimens of which precocious efforts are still in the possession of his

parents. They were chiefly drawn in pen-and-ink, with surprising accuracy, and illustrative of history, which, from the moment our infant artist was capable of thought, became his favourite study and research. We ought also to notice, that his sketches of marine subjects (in which he afterwards shone so conspicuously) were, beyond description, wonderful both for correctness and neatness. These productions completely confirmed his father's desire to take every opportunity of leading him to the arts as a profession; and he accordingly continued to direct his attention to the works of the best masters, but, above all, to Nature, the mother, nurse, and guide of true genius. Thus cherished, when Richard was not more than seven or eight years of age, he made some drawings from old buildings situated at Nottingham, which surpassed every thing he had before done; and, about the same time, he took a more decided turn for marine subjects, which bent of mind appears never afterwards to have forsaken him.

At the age of fifteen his parents journeyed to Paris, feeling assured that the facilities for study afforded by that capital were much more important than any which could elsewhere be attained. Upon his arrival there, application was made for permission to draw in the Louvre; and the gentlemen who conducted that department, astonished beyond measure at the examples of the young English painter's skill, instantly, and in the most flattering manner, granted the boon required. Here, again, we cannot render too much praise to his anxious father for the assiduity and judgment with which he cultivated his son's talents. He took infinite pains to point his attention to the best specimens of the Italian and Flemish schools; and it must be added, that his docile and enthusiastic pupil profited nobly by his invaluable advice. And, while thus engaged, he met with many encouraging circumstances to cheer him in his labours: strangers, for instance, who, on visiting the Louvre, and being struck with his performances, purchased them at the prices demanded.

He very soon after became a student of the Institute, and also drew at M. Le Baron Gros's *atelier*. It was about this

period, when not occupied at the Institute or at the Baron's gallery, that he made many extraordinary drawings of coast-scenery, particularly some representing fish-markets, with groups of figures, and for which he at all times found a ready sale. We should not omit to mention, that his study from the figure was exceedingly good; though, were it requisite to define his forte, we should certainly say, that, amid all the diversity of his unbounded talents, marine pieces were at once his favourites and *chefs-d'œuvre*. Yet we are almost unwilling to adhere to this opinion, when we recollect one picture, of quite another class, which he exhibited last year at Somerset House; we allude to his Henry the Third of France\*, in which he admirably displayed his knowledge of colour and composition, and his great attention to costume. This picture, whether owing to its being unseen, for it was upon the floor, or to want of taste in the patrons and lovers of painting, is yet, we learn, in the possession of the artist's parents. We trust that his Majesty will be its purchaser: it would be ill bestowed in any other hands. As a contrast to the foregoing, we may remark, that the first time he exhibited in Paris, his drawing was sold the moment the exhibition opened; and for the next (a marine subject) he received the gold medal, at the same time that Sir Thomas Lawrence was decorated with the order of the Legion of Honour, and Mr. Constable and Mr. Fielding were also liberally awarded medals of gold.

Subsequently to the period alluded to, Mr. Bonington undertook a tour to Italy, from which country he brought back

\* With reference to this picture, in the *Literary Gazette* of the 17th of May, 1828, after a complaint of the scandalously bad light in which it was hung, is the following passage: "Why is the pain of stooping till one's back is nearly broken to be inflicted as the price of the pleasure of looking at this able performance? — a performance which it would have done credit to the judgment of the Academy had they placed it in the best situation the rooms afford. [In a note — 'The mantle of the great room would have been the proper place for this picture.'] Besides possessing a harmony of colouring which would be honourable to any school of art, the subject is treated in a most masterly manner. As a graphic illustration of the character and habits of the French monarch, it may be ranked with some of the well-described scenes by Sir Walter Scott in *Quentin Durward*, or any other of his historical novels."

some splendid specimens of his abilities; his studies from nature literally breathing the atmosphere of the scenes so faithfully and beautifully represented. It was his intention, had his life been spared, to have painted a series of pictures similar to the Ducal Palace exhibited last year at the British Gallery, Pall-Mall.

Mr. Bonington was truly a child of nature; and his acute and sensitive temperament too soon wore out the mortal mansion in which its exhausting operations were performed — as in the alembic of the chemist, which throws off the inestimable produce, but perishes itself in the devouring flame. His mode of preparing for a picture was, after making an elaborate sketch for the outline and detail, to make most accurate studies of the local colour; and here he never forgot to catch the peculiarities of the various groups of figures that frequented the spot selected for his pencil. It is unnecessary to particularise his works, which have been from time to time seen in London exhibitions, and which are now in the possession of the Duke of Bedford, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Countess de Grey, Mr. Vernon, and Mr. Carpenter, the latter of whom has two of his greatest works of the Canaletti school. His disposition (we are assured by every one who knew him) was noble, generous, and benevolent in the extreme; and his filial affection was a remarkable trait in his character. His parents have, indeed, lost in him a son of sons: he was their only child, their pride in life, and their irreparable bereavement in death. His friends, too, have to lament one whom they warmly loved; and never were more sincere and heartfelt regrets expressed for any individual, than are heard from all who claimed his intimacy or regard. The public and the lovers of the fine arts concur in this common grief; for except, perhaps, in Harlowe, there has been of late years no such ornament of our native school cut off in early prime, and in the full effulgence of spreading fame. Overwhelmed with the number of commissions which poured in upon him in consequence of his rising reputation, he seems to have viewed the accumulation of employment with dismay: success was the

proximate cause of his fatal malady. His nerves became deeply affected, and a rapid decline ensued, which in four months prostrated his strength to the tomb. His latest effort was to travel from Paris to London, where he arrived about the middle of September; but all medical aid was in vain; and he died at ten o'clock, on the 23d of September, 1828. His closing hours were perfectly calm; and he was in full possession of his reason almost to the end.

Mr. Bonington's remains were deposited in the vault at St. James's, Pentonville, on the 29th of September. Mr. Ruell (the curate to the chapel) performing the service, and the Rev. T. J. Judkin attending in his full dress as a friend. Sir Thomas Lawrence and Mr. Howard appeared as the representatives of the Royal Academy, and Mr. Robson and Mr. Pugin as the representatives of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. His other friends, to the number of thirty, paid their last tribute of respect to his memory.

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The foregoing short but interesting account of Mr. Bonington is from the *Literary Gazette*. In *Le Globe*, a Parisian journal principally devoted to literature and the fine arts, there appeared, subsequently to Mr. Bonington's death, a biographical notice of him, from which the following liberal passages have been extracted:—

“Bonington was very young when he came to Paris. His vocation for the arts was decided from his infancy; but his taste for them did not manifest itself in any childish fondness for shapeless scrawls. The little scenes which he designed, without any principles, indicated great intelligence; he imitated with ease and spirit; and learnt to see without any master's having directed his talent. \* \* \* \* \*

“When, having exercised his hand according to the principles which are first taught, he acquired the power of embodying his conceptions, it became evident what he would one day be. His brilliant and striking compositions were the ad-

miration of the school. The contemporaries of Bonington foresaw that he would not servilely follow, in the train of a professor, any system, whatever it might be; and that he was not born to copy any one, but to create, by imitating nature. At sixteen years of age, he had already deserved that the chief of the school, to whose lessons he did not very attentively listen, should reproach him for his want of submission to the precepts of picturesque rhetoric. \* \* \* \*

“ Bonington had quitted the beaten track: he walked, at his own risk and peril, in paths which he traced for himself in advancing. He could no more feel and express himself like Girodet, Guérin, Gérard, or Gros, than Victor Hugo could feel and express himself like the Abbé Delille, Fontanes, or M. Parseval Grandmaison. His spirit was independent, and revolted at routines. He escaped from them by removing from the school where genius is taught as the art of putting a figure together, and where the rudiments of old compositions are sacred. When he had studied the living model at the Academy sufficiently to draw the figure correctly, he left it. \* \* \* \*

“ It was not to the representation of the great events of history that Bonington applied his talents: he confined himself to paint familiar scenes, and to represent the effects of light on an extensive country, or on the ocean. Of a pensive character, he was affected by the sight of an agitated sea; and whatever there is of poetry in the varied appearances of that imposing spectacle, powerfully animated and tinged his works. The studies and pictures which he produced at twenty years of age, when, liberating himself from the yoke, he went to the western coast to give himself up to his own imagination, are highly entitled to the esteem of amateurs. The colourist is recognised in them, not by the exaggeration of tones, or affected opposition of light and shade, deemed necessary by certain artists who have parodied the English system, but by a harmony and a simplicity full of truth and taste. \* \* \*

“ Broad in his handling, he perhaps pushed that quality to excess. His figures, so beautiful in their design and action,



are sometimes too vague in their details. Their colour is charming; but the impasting of the touch does not correspond with the proportions of the heads and the members. This defect, to which, however, too much importance ought not to be attached, is especially apparent in that picture of Bonington's which represents a 'View on the Grand Canal at Venice.'\* This work is in other respects a very fine thing; I even believe that it is the piece the most completely characteristic of the talent of the author. It has been said to resemble a Canaletti. Certain it is that Bonington studied that as well as all other masters, much in Italy; and that most of his pictures are a little tinctured by his predilection for them; but the resemblance which exists between his 'View on the Grand Canal at Venice' and Canaletti's pictures, is only in the subject. Canaletti has a precision which Bonington did not try to attain; he is a colourist, but not like the young Englishman, whose tone is not only brilliant but poetical. Thus, like almost all the young Anglo-Venetians of our school of romantic painting, Bonington imparted to many of his works that tint of age which renders the productions of the old masters very respectable; but which, departing from nature, is surprising in a painter who has always sought truth.

"Bonington tried all styles, except that which is called historical. What he had intended to do, was to borrow from the middle ages subjects for a series of easel pictures, in which he was desirous of combining and showing the value of the finish of the Dutch, the vigour of the Venetians, and the

\* In a note on this passage, the "Literary Gazette" says: "We are diametrically opposed in opinion to the French critic on this point. We well remember the picture in question, which was exhibited in the early part of the present year (1828) at the British Gallery; and we also well remember being singularly struck by the broad, spirited, and intelligent handling of the figures. They reminded us strongly of the exquisite boar-hunting, or baiting, by Velasquez, which hung on the same wall, and nearly in the same place, five or six years before. The following is a part of the notice of Mr. Bonnington's picture which appeared in the 'Literary Gazette' of the 9th of February: 'The execution is masterly; not only in the buildings, water, &c. but also in the figures, which are numerous, and to which, by a few bold and well-placed touches, Mr. Bonington has given a character and an expression rarely to be seen in the productions of this branch of the arts.'"

magic of the English. How deeply it is to be regretted that death struck him ere he could put such a plan into execution ! He succeeded equally in marine subjects, in architecture, in landscape, and in interiors. Whether he disported with the crayon (so despised since Latour, but the credit of which he re-established), painted in oil or water-colours, or handled the lithographic chalk or pen, he did remarkable things. Water-colours have not been much esteemed in France for twenty years ; Bonington revived them, united them to *aquarelle*, and produced that admirable picture, ‘The Tomb of Saint Omer,’ which may, in point of finishing, solidity of tone, and force of effect, compete with Granet’s firmest works. The beautiful ‘Picturesque Journey,’ by Messrs. Taylor, Nodier, and Cailleaux, and a separate collection published by our young artist, attest his superiority as the draughtsman of romantic ruins. That which ought not to have happened, happened. The ‘Fragments,’ into which Bonington had thrown all the originality of his genius, met with but moderate success. The amateurs did not understand those delightful drawings ; but the reception which they experienced from the artists, consoled Bonington for the bad taste of the public, and for the pecuniary loss which he sustained in consequence.

“M. Gross, who, on what was, probably, a very frivolous pretext, had shut his *atelier* against Bonington, eventually did him justice. He recalled him ; and, in the presence of all his pupils, who were enchanted with the success their comrade had achieved, praised his fine talents, which no one had directed, and begged that he would have the goodness to become one of the ornaments of his school.

“Bonington was tall, and appeared to be strongly built ; and there was nothing in him which could excite suspicions of consumption. A brain fever was the prelude of the malady of which he died, in the arms of several friends whom he had made in London by his kindness and good-will. His countenance was truly English ; no other expression than that of melancholy gave it character. The new school of painting has lost in him one of its most illustrious supporters.”

## No. XVII.

## THE REV. WILLIAM COXE,

ARCHDEACON OF WILTS.

Few writers of the present age have conferred more important and lasting obligations on English literature than the venerable person who is the subject of the following Memoir. His biographical works, on which his reputation principally rests, are, in effect, contributions to the modern history, not only of this country, but of Europe, derived from sources not accessible to the ordinary historian. The state papers and official correspondence intrusted to him by families of high rank, enabled him to illustrate many important political transactions which were either enveloped in mystery, or disfigured by misrepresentation; and the discretion which he exercised, in regard to those valuable documents, while it justified the confidence reposed in his high integrity, could be equalled only by his indefatigable industry in collecting, and his sound judgment in appreciating, the historical evidence existing in records of a more public nature. These qualities, alike apparent in the earliest and in the latest of his principal compositions, gained him a distinguished name among his contemporaries, which will descend with increasing lustre to posterity.

Mr. Coxe was the eldest son of Dr. William Coxe, physician to the King's household in London. He was born in Dover Street Piccadilly, on the 7th of March, 1747, O. S.; and in his fifth year was placed under the care of the Rev. Mr. Fountaine, who kept the grammar-school at Mary-le-Bone. In 1753 he was removed to Eton, and continued his education there under the Rev. Dr. Bernard till 1765; when he was elected to King's College, Cambridge. In 1768 he

was chosen a Fellow of that College, and during his residence at the University, he distinguished himself by his classical attainments; and twice gained the Bachelor's prize, for the best Latin dissertation.

Dr. Glynn, whose worth and excellence need no other commemoration than his name, was at that time Senior Resident Fellow at King's College, and was pleased to honour Mr. Coxe, as a young man of ability, with his peculiar favour. His advice was, that he should immediately enter upon some work of useful information, with a view to publication. "It may be," he said, "that you will not succeed at first; but you must have a beginning: practice in composition is every thing." It was this advice that induced Mr. Coxe to direct his attention, at an earlier period than usual, to the attainment of literary reputation: and subsequently raised him to the high consideration which he enjoyed as an author.

Having devoted himself to the Church, in 1771 he was admitted to Deacon's orders, by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London. The Thesis, which he wrote on that occasion, was so highly approved, that, when he presented himself for Priest's orders in the succeeding year, the Bishop declined subjecting him to any farther examination

In March, 1771, Mr. Coxe was appointed to the Curacy of Denham, near Uxbridge; but, in the course of a few months, he received an invitation from the late Duke of Marlborough, to whom he had been recommended by the learned Jacob Bryant, to become tutor to the Marquis of Blandford, the present Duke. In this situation he remained two years, but was obliged to relinquish it from indisposition. The same cause prevented him from resuming it, though for some time it was graciously kept open for him, in the hope of his recovery.

At this early period he had directed his views to literary pursuits. He was engaged in composing a Life of Petrarch, and in preparing a series of essays, which were intended for a periodical publication like the Spectator, in conjunction with several of his studious and intelligent fellow-collegians.

In 1775, Mr. Coxe accompanied the late Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Herbert, in a tour on the Continent. During that journey, which embraced a considerable portion of Europe, Mr. Coxe's attention was particularly struck by a country so interesting, and then comparatively so little known, as Switzerland. The result of his observations there was his first publication, entitled, "Sketches on the Natural, Civil, and Political State of Switzerland," in one volume 8vo., and which appeared before his return to England. Being enlarged and improved, by his farther researches during a second tour in the summer of 1779, it was reprinted under the title of "Travels in Switzerland, and the Country of the Grisons," in 3 vols. 8vo. To the fourth and latest edition of this work, which appeared soon after the subjugation of Switzerland by the French Republic, was prefixed a spirited and accurate sketch of that memorable revolution.

In the course of this tour, which extended to Russia, Mr. Coxe directed his enquiries to the discoveries which had been made by the Russian navigators in the seas between Asia and America; a subject to which the recent voyages of Cook had given a great degree of interest. On this point he collected much valuable information, particularly from the celebrated naturalists Muller and Pallas; and, accordingly, in 1780, he gave to the world his "Russian Discoveries," containing not only a sketch of the different voyages undertaken by the Russian navigators, but also a brief narrative of the conquest of Siberia, and an account of the commercial intercourse between Russia and China. This work was subsequently much improved and enlarged, with accounts of other voyages; and presented a clear and comparative statement of the progress of that branch of maritime discovery to the time of Vancouver. It introduced him to the acquaintance of the late Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, who, about the time of its first publication, was engaged in editing the last of Cook's Voyages, and may be said to have laid the foundation of a friendship which ceased only with the life of that learned and venerable prelate.

In 1784 appeared "Travels into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark," the result also of his observations during his tour in the northern parts of Europe.

Soon after the publication of this last work, Mr. Coxe made a new tour on the Continent, with the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq.; and travelling through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, the Low Countries, and the northern kingdoms, he returned to England in May, 1786. Shortly after he again visited the Continent with H. B. Portman, Esq., eldest son of W. H. Portman, Esq., of Bryanston, Dorset, and having passed through Switzerland and France, spent the winter at Paris and the Hague. He concluded his engagement with this gentleman by visiting in his company the most interesting portions of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland.

In 1786, Mr. Coxe was presented by the Society of King's College, Cambridge, to the living of Kingston-on-Thames, which he resigned in 1788, on being presented to the Rectory of Bemerton, by the Earl of Pembroke. Here he chiefly fixed his subsequent residence; and to this agreeable retreat he was always strongly attached, being used to say, "*Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.*"

In 1794, he again repaired to the Continent, with Lord Brome, eldest son of the Marquis Cornwallis; and spent five months in travelling over Holland, Germany, and part of Hungary. The Marquis presented him to the Chaplaincy of the garrison of Portsmouth; which was subsequently exchanged for that of the Tower.

In the course of his different travels, Mr. Coxe had made extensive collections for an Historical and Statistical Account of Europe; and the work was even advanced to a considerable degree of forwardness; but the disturbed and uncertain state of public affairs induced him to relinquish his design. He then commenced the "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, illustrated with Original Correspondence and Authentic Papers," &c.; which was first published, with those papers, in 1798, in three vols. 4to.; afterwards in three vols.

8vo. without them; and finally in four vols. 8vo. with a selection of the most curious documents.

In the autumn of 1798, he accompanied his friend, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in an excursion into Monmouthshire. The natural beauties and historical associations of that small but interesting county appeared to him to furnish a fertile subject of description; and having extended and corrected his first observations in subsequent journeys, he published the "Historical Tour in Monmouthshire," illustrated with plates from the drawings of Sir R. C. Hoare, in 2 vols. 4to.

Soon afterwards he was presented by Sir R. Hoare to the Rectory of Stourton, which he held till he was presented to the Rectory of Fovant, Wilts, by the late Earl of Pembroke, in 1811.

In 1802 he published, in 1 vol. 4to., the "Memoirs of Horatio Lord Walpole," as a continuation to those of his brother, Sir Robert Walpole.

In 1803 he was elected one of the Canons Residentiary of the Cathedral of Salisbury; and in 1805 appointed Archdeacon of Wilts by the venerable Bishop Douglas.

In 1803 he espoused Eleanora, daughter of Walter Shairp, Esq., Consul General of Russia, and widow of Thomas Yeldham, Esq. of the British Factory at St. Petersburg.

The researches connected with the Historical Tour in Monmouthshire, diverted for a time the attention of Mr. Coxe to the study of antiquities; and he purposed to undertake an Historical Account of Wiltshire, for which he made some collections. But he relinquished that intention, and resumed his usual pursuits, by preparing for the press the "History of the House of Austria;" of which he had sketched the outline in his intended Historical and Statistical View of Europe. This work appeared in 1807, in 3 vols. 4to. It procured him considerable credit, and the honour of a visit from the Archdukes John and Leopold of Austria, who were then on a tour through the western counties of England. These Princes, in terms highly flattering to the author, not only bore ample testimony to the general truth and accuracy of the history,

and to the impartial delineation of the characters of the respective Princes of their house; but expressed great surprise that he should have obtained possession of certain facts, given in that work to the public, which they conceived were known only to their own family.

The extraordinary events which at this juncture occurred in Spain, induced Mr. Coxe to undertake the "Historical Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon." These Memoirs appeared in 1813, in 3 vols. 4to., and may be considered as the most attractive of Mr. Coxe's literary productions. They were drawn from an extensive collection of rare and original documents, and opened a mine of history until that time almost unexplored. The work has been recently translated into French, by Don Andrés Muriel, a native Spaniard, and enriched with a volume of additional matter relating to the reign of Charles the Third.

Soon after the appearance of this publication, Mr. Coxe commenced the "Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough," principally drawn from the rich collection of papers preserved at Blenheim. Of this elaborate work the first volume appeared in 1817, the second in 1818, and the third in 1819. Before it was completed, a second edition in 8vo. was called for.

While engaged in this arduous undertaking, Mr. Coxe experienced symptoms of that decay of sight, which eventually terminated in total darkness; as heavy a calamity in the catalogue of human infirmities as could befall a man unremittingly devoted to literary pursuits. Considerable, indeed, at first, was the depression of his spirits; but his constitutional fortitude, and strong religious feeling, supported him under this misfortune. As his sight, however, became weak, his intellect in proportion grew strong. His memory, at all times good, was then remarkably tenacious; and so powerful was its operation, that he frequently corrected oversights with respect to facts and dates, in those whom he employed to assist him in his labours. Hence he prosecuted the work in which he was engaged with the same ardour and exactness as before his loss of sight, and not only brought it



to a successful conclusion; but immediately began to prepare for the press, the "Private and Original Correspondence of the Duke of Shrewsbury, illustrated with narratives, historical and biographical." It was published in 1821, in one volume quarto.

The mind of Mr. Coxe was still too vigorous and active to bring itself to repose. After a short interval he began "Memoirs of the Administration of the Right Honourable Henry Pelham," drawn from documents communicated by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Chichester; and intended as a sequel to the memoirs of Sir Robert and Lord Walpole. This work formed his occupation and amusement during his latest years, and was left, on his decease, in a state nearly fit for the press.

Of the publications of Mr. Coxe, which, strictly speaking, may be considered as of a minor character, the following may be noted: "The Literary Life and Select Works of Benjamin Stillingfleet, Esq.," in 3 vols. 8vo.; the Lives of Handel and Smith, in 4to.; two Pamphlets, addressed to J. Benett, Esq., M. P. for Wilts, on the Nature and History of Tithes; "A Vindication of the Celts;" a small edition of the "Fables of Gay," with notes; a volume of "Miscellaneous Tracts, comprising an Account of the Prisons and Hospitals in Russia, Sweden, and Denmark;" "A Letter on the Secret Tribunal of Westphalia;" and "Sketches of the Lives of Correggio and Parmegiano." These publications are no less marked with that intelligent investigation which constitute the merits of his more finished works, and are also strikingly indicative of that peculiar facility with which he could direct his mind to any object of enquiry. The religious compositions of Mr. Coxe are these:— "An Explanation of the Catechism of the Church of England;" "An Abridgment of Secker's Tract on Confirmation, for the Use of Young Persons;" "A Sermon on the Excellence of British Jurisprudence, preached before the Judges of Assize at Salisbury;" and "A Sermon delivered at St. Paul's, at the Anniversary of the Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy."

In the later period of his life, Mr. Coxe sometimes testified his regret that he should have appeared to the public much more as an historical writer than as a divine. He was, however, far from being inattentive to subjects connected with his profession; for numerous are the theological disquisitions, tracts, and sermons which have been found among his manuscripts. These clearly prove that he was as indefatigable in his search after religious truth as in any other branch of knowledge; and that if he withheld these compositions from the public eye, it arose from diffidence, or rather from the sensitive apprehension natural to an author, that, by entering on a new course, he might hazard a reputation already established.

Of the merits of Mr. Coxe as a writer, the best proof is the continued approbation which marked the progress of his labours. He has, in fact, contributed more than any other individual to the illustration of the most interesting period of our national annals. His services in this respect were justly distinguished by the presentation of the gold medal from the Royal Society of Literature.

As an individual no man stood higher; received while living, or carried with him when dead, a more abundant testimony of respect, veneration, and love. Feelingly alive to distress, in whatever form it met his view, his interest, his services, his purse, were ever ready to relieve; and in singleness of heart he was pre-eminent. Truly a Christian, in action as in persuasion, all that he thought, said, and did was so built and grounded on Christian principle, that it constituted, as it were, a part of his nature.

Mr. Coxe was of middle stature, corpulent, and erect in person, and even in his advanced years he seemed to have preserved the strength of earlier life, by the firmness of his step and the alertness of his motions. His countenance was the index of his mind, gentle and benevolent, and when impressed by any sentiment or feeling more than usual, it beamed with benignity. Till nearly the close of his valuable life, Mr. Coxe had the happiness to enjoy almost uninterrupted health. When, therefore, the disorder which preceded his

dissolution came, he did not at first consider it as alarming, still less as fatal; nor, when it increased, did it occasion much affright. He was long prepared by meditation and prayer for death, and when death arrived he met it without dismay. After a week's illness, he expired at his rectory of Bemerton, at the advanced age of eighty-one. He died as he lived, rich in faith and good works; and thus piously and meekly rendered up his soul into the hands of a merciful and indulgent Creator.

The remains of Mr. Coxe were, on Monday, the 16th June, deposited in the chancel of his church at Bemerton, in conformity with his own wish, to repose under the same sacred roof with his distinguished predecessors, Herbert and Norris.

The regrets for his loss, which extend far beyond the circle of his private friends, are soothed by the reflection, that, as a veteran in literature, he had accomplished his warfare. It is also gratifying to perceive, in the example of his long and active life, the refutation of a fallacy too generally entertained, that literary exertion consumes the body and exhausts the mind. Even had he allowed himself a larger share of repose, it may be questioned whether, with a mind so ardent, he would for so long a period have enjoyed and improved the united blessings of health, leisure, and independence.

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The principal part of the foregoing narrative has been derived from the Memoir published in the "Gentleman's Magazine;" and for the remainder we are chiefly indebted to the gentleman by whom that Memoir was composed.

## No. XVIII.

## SIR PHILIP CARTERET SILVESTER,

SECOND BARONET OF YARDLEY, IN ESSEX; POST CAPTAIN OF THE ROYAL NAVY; AND A COMPANION OF THE MOST HONOURABLE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH.

**T**HIS distinguished officer, who, during the active part of his services, was known by the name of Carteret, was son of Rear-Admiral Philip Carteret, the circumnavigator, by Mary Rachel, sister to the late Sir John Silvester, Bart., Recorder of the city of London.

The first ship in which Mr. Carteret went to sea was the *Lion*, 64, commanded by Sir Erasmus Gower, who had served as his father's First Lieutenant in the *Swallow* sloop during the voyage of discovery round the globe, which commenced in 1766, and was not concluded till March, 1769. \*

\* In the month of August, 1766, the *Dolphin*, a twenty-gun ship, was fitted out to proceed on a voyage of discoveries, under the command of Captain Samuel Wallis. The *Swallow*, 16, was ordered to accompany her until they should have cleared the straits of Magellan. On the 12th April, 1767, they entered the Pacific Ocean, and separated. The *Dolphin* steered to the westward, and the *Swallow* to the northward. Captain Wallis returned to England in May, 1768: the sufferings and distresses experienced by Captain Carteret and his crew have been related, though but imperfectly and faintly, in the account written by the late Dr. Hawkesworth. We have only room in this place to remark, that the *Swallow* had been nearly twenty years out of commission, and some considerable time previous to her being fitted for this voyage, she had been slightly sheathed with wood to preserve her bottom from the worms; but being nearly thirty years old, she was totally unfit for foreign service. The *Dolphin*, on the contrary, had been sheathed with copper, and had received every necessary repair and alteration that her former commander, the Honourable John Byron, had pointed out as wanting. Captain Carteret strongly represented the age and defects of his vessel; but the only reply he obtained from the Admiralty, was "that the equipment of the sloop was fully equal to the service she had to perform." Captain Carteret obtained post rank in 1771, was made a Rear-Admiral in 1794, and died at Southampton, July 21. 1796.

After accompanying Sir Erasmus Gower to and from China, Mr. Philip Carteret removed with that officer into the *Triumph*, 74; which ship formed part of the squadron under Vice-Admiral Cornwallis off Belleisle on the memorable 16th of June, 1795. In the running fight which then took place, the subject of this Memoir received a slight wound; but his name did not appear in the list of casualties, as Sir Erasmus Gower made no report of the *Triumph's* loss or damage.

Shortly after this event, Mr. Carteret was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, in the *Imperieuse* frigate, commanded by Lord Augustus Fitzroy; and we subsequently find him serving as such on board the *Greyhound*, 32; *Britannia*, a first rate, and *Cambrian*, of 40 guns; under the respective commands of Captains James Young, Israel Pellew, Richard Lee, the Hon. Arthur K. Legge, and George H. Towry. His commission as a Commander bears date April 29. 1802, at which period he was appointed to the *Bonne Citoyenne* sloop of war, on the Mediterranean station.

The *Bonne Citoyenne* being paid off in 1803, Captain Carteret remained on half-pay till the spring of the following year, when he received an appointment to the *Scorpion* brig, of 18 guns, employed in the North Sea, where he captured, April 11. 1805, *L'Honneur*, Dutch national schooner, of 12 guns, having on board 1000 stand of arms, a complete set of clothing for that number of men, and a considerable quantity of warlike stores, including two 12-pounder field-pieces, two mortars, tents for troops, &c. Among the prisoners taken on this occasion was M. Jean Saint-Faust, member of the Legion of Honour, a person long noted for his successful depredations on British commerce, and considered by Napoleon Buonaparte as one of the most brave, able, and enterprising officers in the French or Batavian services. He was going to Curaçoa, there to assume the command of a Dutch naval force, and from thence to attack, by a *coup-de-main*, some of our West India possessions. *L'Honneur* was also charged with important dispatches, which the enemy endeavoured in vain to destroy.

Captain Carteret was advanced to post rank January 22. 1806; but, he being then absent on foreign service, a variety of circumstances, of which the following is an outline, prevented him from leaving the *Scorpion* until the spring of 1807.

Having received orders, when on the eve of promotion, to join Sir Alexander Cochrane at the Leeward Islands, Captain Carteret proceeded thither, and was employed by that officer on various services; in the course of which he had the good fortune to be mainly instrumental in saving a valuable fleet of merchantmen from being captured by a French squadron, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Villaumez, who had arrived at Martinique on the 20th of June, 1806; and, the better to conceal his real intentions, had caused a report to be industriously spread, by means of neutral traders, that he was bound to St. Domingo, for the purpose of taking on board the seamen who had escaped on shore after Sir John T. Duckworth's action, in the month of February preceding.

This report not being credited by Captain Carteret, who was carefully watching the enemy, he purchased a small vessel at St. Lucia, and sent her with a letter to the President of Nevis; at which island she arrived time enough for sixty-five deeply laden West Indiamen to put to sea from St. Kitt's, under the protection of Captain Kenneth M'Kenzie of the *Carysfort* frigate, who ran to leeward with his charge, and escaped unseen by Rear-Admiral Villaumez, who had suddenly quitted Fort Royal Bay on the 1st of July, probably with a view of cutting off Captain Carteret, whose men were on the yards, bending a new suit of sails, at the moment when the French squadron was observed under weigh. The *Scorpion*, it should be observed, had hastened back from St. Lucia, and was at this time watching the enemy so closely, that one of them was enabled to throw a shot over her before the sails could be set and trimmed. Captain Carteret's confidence in the zeal and activity of those under his command, and his dependence on the *Scorpion's* superior sailing, however, proved well founded, for the enemy's second shot fell alongside, and

the third astern. Having thus escaped out of range, he continued to dog the enemy, who proceeded to Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Kitt's, but only succeeded in capturing seven merchant vessels, which had missed the above-mentioned convoy. Nine others were effectually protected by the fort on Brimstone Hill, and a battery near the beach of the latter island.

Rear-Admiral Villaumez next stood for Tortola, in hopes of capturing the greater part, if not the whole, of the fleet there assembled, ready to proceed on its homeward-bound voyage. Fortunately, however, Captain Carteret had also sent a dispatch to Sir Alexander Cochrane, which induced that zealous officer to hasten towards the same place, and thereby compelled the enemy to abandon his design. By this means two hundred and eighty sail of valuable merchantmen were rescued from the grasp of Villaumez, who afterwards steered to the northward, in the equally vain hope of intercepting the Jamaica convoy.

Captain Carteret formed a junction with his own Admiral off the island of St. Thomas, July 6; and after witnessing the flight of M. Villaumez before an inferior British force, was sent to Barbadoes. From thence the *Scorpion* was withdrawn by Sir John Borlase Warren to the coast of America, in pursuit of the same French squadron.

It appears to have been Sir J. B. Warren's intention to send Captain Carteret back to his proper station as early as possible, he having withdrawn him thence without having consulted Sir Alexander Cochrane, in consequence of there being only one frigate, and not a single sloop or smaller vessel, attached to his own squadron. Circumstances, however, rendered it necessary for him to detain the *Scorpion*; and Captain Carteret was thus kept in ignorance of his promotion; whilst, at the same time, his appointed successor having arrived in the West Indies, had the mortification to find himself without a command, or the least chance of obtaining one, at that period of active warfare.

After several months had elapsed, the *Scorpion* was directed to escort a French prize brig to England; and, on her arrival, Captain Carteret was placed under the orders of Admiral Young (who then commanded at Plymouth), it being determined that he should remain in that sloop until superseded by the officer originally nominated to succeed him. By this arrangement he was afforded an opportunity of capturing a formidable French privateer, named *Le Bougainville*, of 18 guns and 93 men, after a long chase, and a running fight of 45 minutes, off Scilly, February 16. 1807. The enemy on this occasion had several men killed; the *Scorpion* not a man hurt. Captain Carteret had previously assisted at the capture of *La Favorite*, French cutter privateer, of 14 guns and 70 men.\*

In July, 1809, the subject of this Memoir embarked as a volunteer on board the *Superb*, 74, bearing the flag of Sir R. G. Keats, and forming part of the grand armament destined to act against the enemy's forces in the Scheldt. During the whole of that campaign he commanded a flotilla of gun-boats, and his conduct on every occasion was highly spoken of by the naval Commander-in-Chief, from whose public dispatches, reporting the surrender of Camvere and Flushing, we make the following extracts:—

“*Aug. 4. 1809.* — The fire of the gun-boats was exceedingly well directed, and did much damage to the (former) town. The officers and men engaged in that service had a great claim to my admiration. Three of our gun-boats were sunk.”

“*Aug. 17.* — I cannot conclude this letter without assuring their Lordships that every captain, officer, seaman, and marine have most zealously done their duty; nor will it, I hope, be

\* *Le Bougainville* was named after a French circumnavigator whom Captain Carteret's father fell in with on his return from the South Seas, in 1769, and whose artful attempt to draw the English commander into a breach of his obligation to secrecy, is very properly described by Campbell, “as unworthy of that spirit of enterprise which led him to undertake so dangerous a navigation, which he has related with so much elegance.” See “*Lives of the British Admirals*,” edit. 1813, vol. v. p. 251, et seq.



thought taking away from the merits of others, in drawing their Lordships' particular notice to the energetic exertions of the captains, officers, and men employed in the gun-boats: they have been constantly under fire, and gone through all the hardships of their situation with the utmost cheerfulness."

The hardships alluded to by Sir Richard J. Strachan are more fully noticed by a surgeon belonging to one of the bomb-vessels, in whose diary we find the following passages:—

"*Aug. 2.* — At half-past 11, in consequence of being sent for, I went on board the Harpy brig. A poor man belonging to one of the gun-boats had been shot through both arms, and was brought for assistance to the Harpy. Before my arrival, Mr. Parsons, surgeon of the Harpy, and Mr. Mortimer, assistant-surgeon of the Charger gun-brig, had amputated the right arm, and the tourniquet was already fixed on the other. Both arms had been shockingly fractured and lacerated. The man expired in five or six minutes after my arrival. He had been wounded an hour and a half before getting on board of the Harpy. His death, as it appeared to myself, Mr. Mortimer, Mr. Parsons, and the assistant-surgeon of the Safeguard, was imputable to the loss of blood he had sustained, and the shock the nervous system had received."

"*Aug. 4.* — A gun-boat, No. 47., has been upset by a squall just under the fort (Rammekens), and three poor fellows unfortunately drowned: two of them were below at the time, coiling away the cable. The life of the other, who was swept away by the current, might easily have been saved had they had a row-boat of any description, which, however, none of these gun-boats are allowed; the bad consequence of which has already been repeatedly experienced by them \* \* \* \* \*. They appear to be little attended to. The service in them is peculiarly severe; officers and men are almost equally destitute of comfort and accommodation; their victualling is neglected, and the risk they run extreme. It was but the other night that a sailor was wounded in one of them, and died without being seen by a medical man. Another, who was suddenly taken ill, probably with a spasm in his stomach,

occasioned by exposure to all manner of hardships, died before there was an opportunity of applying to any ship for assistance. The immediate employment of one or two doses of a powerfully diffusible stimulus in all likelihood would have saved the man's life \* \* \* \* \*. It is an apparent mismanagement, which, however, I fancy is inseparable from the nature of this service."

Speaking of the arrangements made for completing the evacuation of Walcheren, and covering the retreat of our land forces from that pestilential island, Sir Richard J. Strachan, in a letter to the Admiralty, dated December 20. 1809, says, "Their Lordships have already been apprised of the excellent arrangements of Commodore Owen for the naval defence of the Slough and Terveere; nevertheless, the enemy has made several attempts to molest our flotilla in that navigation, but in all of which he has been foiled. The gallantry of the commanders, officers, and seamen, under Captain Carteret, under all the difficulties to which they have been exposed, have been conspicuous, and, as I expressed in my memorandum on that occasion, 'all have supported the character of British seamen!' \* \* \* \* \* I enclose, for their Lordships' information, the commanders' communications connected with this important service, together with Captain Carteret's reports, and my memorandum, thanking the officers and men for their distinguished behaviour."

Commodore (afterwards Sir Edward W. C. R.) Owen, in a letter to the Commander-in-chief, detailing the operations which had taken place under his immediate directions, expresses himself as follows:— "The merits of Captain Carteret in the general command of this part of our force I have, in some particular instances, had occasion to report to you. In every instance I have known, his conduct has been good alike."

Captain Carteret was appointed to the *Naiad*, of 46 guns, about July, 1811. On the 20th of September following, while lying at anchor off Boulogne, he observed much bustle among the enemy's flotilla, then moored along shore under the pro-

tection of their powerful land batteries. At about noon, Napoleon Buonaparte, who had recently left Paris, on a tour of inspection, was distinctly seen to proceed along the line to the centre praam, which immediately hoisted the imperial standard at the main, and lowered it at his departure, substituting for it the flag of Rear-Admiral Baste; he afterwards visited others, and then went by sea to inspect the harbours of Vimereux and Ambleteuse; the Prince of Neufchatel, and the minister of marine, accompanying him in his barge.

It being the well-known custom of that personage to adopt measures likely to confer *éclat* on his presence, Captain Carteret concluded that something of the kind was about to take place, and at 1 P. M. he saw the centre praam and six others weigh and stand towards the Naiad. As, from the wind and a very strong flood-tide, it was clear that by weighing, the British frigate would only increase her distance from them; and the only chance of closing with them was by remaining at anchor, the Naiad quietly awaited M. Baste's attack with springs on her cable. The leading praam soon arrived within gun-shot, "successively discharged her broadsides," and then stood away; her followers did the same; and in this manner they manœuvred until joined by ten brigs and a sloop (each of the former mounting four long 24-pounders); from which period the Naiad was occasionally cannonaded by the enemy's whole detachment for upwards of two hours.

At slack water Captain Carteret weighed and stood off, partly to repair some trivial damages, but chiefly, by getting to windward, to be better able to close with the French Rear-Admiral, and get between some of his vessels and the land. After standing off a short time, the Naiad tacked, and made all sail towards them; but about sunset it became calm, when the enemy anchored under the batteries eastward of Boulogne, and Captain Carteret brought up nearly in his former position. In this affair not a British subject was hurt, and the damages sustained by the frigate were of little or no consequence.

The result of the next day's proceedings will be seen by Captain Carteret's official letter to his commander-in-chief, Rear-Admiral (now Sir Thomas) Foley:—

“ *H. M. S. Naiad, off Boulogne, Sept. 21. 1811.*

“ SIR, — This morning, at 7 o'clock, that part of the enemy's flotilla which was anchored to the eastward of Boulogne, consisting of seven praams and fifteen smaller vessels \*, weighed and stood out on the larboard tack, the wind being S.W., apparently to renew the same kind of distant cannonade which took place yesterday. Different, however, from yesterday, there was now a weather tide. The *Naiad*, therefore, weighed, and getting well to windward, joined H. M. brigs *Rinaldo*, *Redpole*, and *Castilian* (commanded by Captains James Anderson, Colin M'Donald, and David Braimer), with the *Viper* cutter (Lieutenant Edward Augustus D'Arcy), who had all zealously turned to windward in the course of the night, to support the *Naiad* in the expected conflict. We all lay to on the larboard tack, gradually drawing off shore, in the hope of imperceptibly inducing the enemy also to withdraw further from the protection of his formidable batteries.

“ To make known the senior officer's intentions, no other signals were deemed necessary, but ‘to prepare to attack the enemy's van,’ then standing out, led by Rear-Admiral Baste, and ‘not to fire until quite close to the enemy.’ Accordingly, the moment the French Admiral tacked in shore, having reached his utmost distance, and was giving us his broadsides, the King's small squadron bore up together with the utmost rapidity, and stood towards the enemy under all the sail each could conveniently carry, receiving a shower of shot and shells from the flotilla and land batteries, without returning any until within pistol-shot, when the firing on both sides of H. M. cruisers threw the enemy into inextricable confusion. The French Admiral's praam was the principal object of attack by this ship; but, as that officer in leading had of course tacked first, and thereby acquired fresh way, and was now under much

\* Ten brigs, one sloop, and four armed luggers.

sail, pushing with great celerity for the batteries, it became impossible to reach him without too greatly hazarding H. M. ship. Having, however, succeeded in separating a praam from him, which had handsomely attempted to succour her chief, and which I had intended to consign to the particular care of Captains Anderson and M'Donald, while the Castilian attacked others, it now appeared best to employ this ship in effectually securing her.

“ The Naiad accordingly ran her on board ; Mr. Grant, the master, lashed her alongside ; the small-arms men soon cleared her deck, and the boarders, sword in hand, soon completed her subjugation. Nevertheless, in justice to our brave enemy, it must be observed, that his resistance was most obstinate and gallant, nor did it cease until fairly overpowered by the overwhelming force we so promptly applied. She is named *La Ville de Lyons*, was commanded by a Mons. Barbaud, who is severely wounded ; and she had on board a Mons. la Coupe, who, as commodore of a division, was entitled to a broad pendant.\* Like the other praams, she has 12 long (French) 24-pounders, but she had only 112 men, 60 of whom were soldiers of the 72d regiment of the line ; between 30 and 40 have been killed and wounded.

“ Meanwhile, the three brigs completed the defeat of the enemy's flotilla ; but I lament to say, that the immediate proximity of the formidable batteries, whereunto we had now so nearly approached, prevented the capture or destruction of more of their ships or vessels. But no blame can attach to any one on this account ; for all the commanders, officers, and crews, did bravely and skilfully perform their duty. If I may be permitted to mention those who served more immediately under my own eye, I must eagerly and fully testify to the merits of, and zealous support I received from Mr. (John Potenger) Greenlaw, First Lieutenant of this ship, as well as from

\* Mons. la Coupe's broad pendant was displayed both days, but it appears to have been hauled down, in order to keep it clear of the mast-head, when *La Ville de Lyons* put her head, for the last time, towards the French shore, and the rapid approach of the British squadron caused the enemy to neglect rehoisting it.

all the excellent officers of every description, brave seamen and marines, whom I have the pride and pleasure of commanding. I have the honour herewith to inclose reports of our loss, which I rejoice to find so comparatively trivial, and that Lieutenant Charles Cobb, of the Castilian, is the only officer who has fallen \*, &c. (Signed) "P. CARTERET."

Thus terminated the French naval review at Boulogne; and on the following day Napoleon Buonaparte proceeded along the coast to Ostend, on his way to Cadsand, Flushing, and Antwerp.

On the 6th of the following month, Captain Carteret captured *Le Milan*, French lugger privateer, pierced for 16 guns, with a complement of 50 men; and shortly afterwards *Le Requin*, a vessel of the same description, with 58 men. In April, 1812, he had a very narrow escape, his gig having upset off Cowes, to which place he was conveyed in an apparently lifeless state. By this accident three of his boat's crew were unfortunately drowned.

Towards the close of 1812, he was appointed to the *Pomone*, of 46 guns, then on the North Sea station, but subsequently employed as a cruiser in the Channel.

The following is a narrative of all the circumstances connected with a court-martial which sat on board the *Salvador del Mundo*, at Plymouth, December 31. 1813, to investigate the conduct of Captain Carteret, for not having brought an enemy's frigate to action, on the 21st October preceding; and which court-martial was ordered to assemble by the Board of Admiralty, at Captain Carteret's own urgent request:—

The *Pomone* had encountered a heavy gale of wind in the Bay of Biscay, whereby she lost her fore-yard, and her main-yard was badly sprung in two places. While repairing these damages, early on the morning of October 21. 1813, she fell in with a ship under jury-masts, which soon proved

\* Total, 3 killed, 16 wounded; 2 of the former and 14 of the latter on board the *Naiad*.

to be a French frigate. Immediate preparations were made to attack her ; and Captain Carteret was about to do so, when another ship hove in sight (which every body on board considered to be a frigate), with a brig under French colours, both steering the same way with that first seen. Soon afterwards, three other ships were seen astern of these last, and nobody now doubted that it was a French squadron. The utmost caution, therefore, was necessary, especially in the Pomone's nearly disabled state ; but Captain Carteret, thinking that he might still keep company with them until he could obtain a reinforcement, resolved to get well to windward of them, so as to reconnoitre them accurately, and yet not hazard the safety of his ship : the disabled frigate was not quite a secondary object. The weather being remarkably hazy and deceptive, rendered all objects so very indistinct, that many hours were lost in reconnoitring. When the weather cleared away in the afternoon, it was discovered that all the ships were merchantment, excepting the disabled French frigate, and the ship which every body had considered to be a frigate also, and which they still deemed to be such. The brig under French colours, on seeing the Pomone wear the first time to stand towards them, ran away down to the disabled frigate, as if with some message from one to the other. As the weather ultimately became quite clear, and as only the supposed frigate was to be seen, Captain Carteret, bore up to attack her ; but, alas ! she proved, on near approach, to be nothing more than a large Portuguese East Indiaman, which had been taken by the enemy, and recaptured by some British cruisers. Grieved and mortified, at having thus let the disabled Frenchman slip through his fingers, Captain Carteret made all sail after her, but in vain ; for on the fourth day of his pursuit or search, he fell in with a British man-of-war, and received information that the said crippled ship was *La Trave* of 46 guns, and that she had been captured on the 23d, without making any resistance, by the *Andromache*.

On his arrival at Lisbon, Captain Carteret gave a detailed report of all these circumstances to the Admiral commanding

there, who was thoroughly satisfied therewith; but wishing the Board of Admiralty to be so too, Captain Carteret requested him to transmit it home. Some days afterwards, a letter, addressed to the Admiral at Lisbon, was picked up on the Pomone's deck, which her commander immediately took to him. He read it, and gave it back to the gallant officer. Finding it to be an anonymous letter, subscribed "Pomone's Ship's Company," asserting that he had "run from a French frigate," Captain Carteret at once asked for a court-martial. That, however, could not well be granted then, because all the captains there were his juniors; besides which the Pomone was under orders to go home, so that much time would not elapse before the desired investigation could take place. Captain Carteret, hereupon, avowed his determination to have one, if possible, and implored the Admiral to forward the anonymous accusation, and his application for a court-martial, by the first packet, in order that not a moment might be lost. On arriving at Plymouth, he renewed his application to the Admiralty, and soon found that their Lordships had anticipated his anxious wishes. On the 29th of December, Captain Carteret addressed his people; told them of the pending trial; that he demanded it himself in consequence of the anonymous letter, which none of them would own; and that he required them all to come forward fairly and openly, to say the truth before the court. He, at the same time, promised to guarantee them from all harm on account of their evidence, if true; and, not to be mistaken by them, he wrote an order to the above effect, and stuck it up in a conspicuous place, that all or any might come forward and subscribe their names as witnesses against him. Finding that not a man would show himself ready to become his accuser, Captain Carteret was compelled to order all those whom he suspected to be most averse to him to be summoned, as well as an entire quarter of the ship's company taken by lot. On the 31st, the court-martial assembled, and Captain Carteret was arraigned as the prisoner before it. Rear-Admiral T. Byam Martin was pre-



sident; Rear-Admirals Pulteney Malcolm, and Charles V. Penrose were also among his judges. The examinations of the Pomone's officers and men were as strict as possible; but not one word was said in any the remotest degree affecting the conduct of the ship when in presence of the enemy. Captain Carteret declined making any defence, and the Court "FULLY ACQUITTED HIM OF ALL BLAME," in not bringing the enemy's frigate to action.

We shall only repeat the just observation of the editor of the "Naval Chronicle," that "this diabolical attempt to blast his reputation, could not have happened to a man whose tried and established character was better able to stand it. His services, especially when commanding the gun-boat flotilla in the Scheldt, and when defeating Buonaparte's designs at Boulogne, sufficiently prove his merits."

On the 4th of March, 1814, Captain Carteret, then in company with the *Cydus* frigate, captured the Bunker's Hill, American privateer (formerly His Majesty's brig *Linnet*), of 14 guns and 86 men. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath, June 4. 1815; and, about the same period, appointed to *La Désirée*, from which frigate he removed, with his officers and crew, into the *Active*, of 46 guns, on the 26th Oct. following. The latter ship was employed for some time on the Jamaica station, from whence she returned to England in 1817; since which period he was not employed.

Captain Carteret obtained the Royal permission to assume the name of Silvester in addition to his own patronymic, Jan. 19. 1822; his uncle, the Recorder of London, obtained a second patent of Baronetcy, with remainder to him, Feb. 11. following; and on the 30th of March, in the same year, left him to inherit it. Sir John Silvester's estates were bequeathed for the use of his widow during her life, and afterwards to Sir Philip: that lady is still living, so that Sir Philip enjoyed the Baronetcy but a short time, and the estates not at all. The former is, we suppose, extinct, as we believe Sir Philip was never married.

Sir Philip died on the 24th of August, 1828, at Leamington, of apoplexy, after only a few hours' illness, in the fifty-second year of his age.

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We have derived the foregoing Memoir from " Marshall's Royal Naval Biography."

## No. XIX.

## THE REVEREND LEGH RICHMOND, A. M.,

RECTOR OF TURVEY, BEDFORDSHIRE, AND CHAPLAIN TO HIS  
ROYAL HIGHNESS THE LATE DUKE OF KENT.

**MR.** LEGH RICHMOND was born at Liverpool, January 29. 1772. He was the eldest child of Dr. Henry Richmond, the descendant of an ancient and honourable family. A remarkable casualty befel him in his childhood, the effects of which he never recovered. At a very early age, in leaping from a wall, he contracted an injury in his left leg, which eventually produced incurable lameness. It is somewhat singular that an accident nearly similar occurred to his younger and only brother, and also to his second son. Each of them, in infancy, fell from an open window. The former was killed, and the latter was ever after afflicted, in the same limb, with the same kind of lameness as his father.

After a private preparatory education, Mr. Richmond was admitted a member of Trinity College, Cambridge. While an under-graduate, he pursued his studies with a talent and a zeal which gave fair promise that the highest honours of his year were not beyond his reach. These hopes were, however, blighted by a severe illness, which was partly owing to his anxious and unremitted application. Precluded by this cause from engaging in the honourable contention of the senate-house, he received what is academically termed an *ægrotat* degree, commencing B.A. in 1794; and, with some intermissions, he resided in the University three years longer.

We are now to view Mr. Richmond in a totally different character. In the summer of 1797, he became, within the

space of a very few weeks (to borrow his own words), "academically a Master of Arts, domestically a husband, parochially a deacon." He had been originally destined to the law; but having imbibed a distaste for that profession, his attention was subsequently directed to the Church, and he was now admitted to the sacred office. Brading, a secluded village in the Isle of Wight, was the scene of his earliest pastoral labours. He was ordained to the curacy of this place and the little adjoining village of Yaverland; and in Yaverland church he delivered his first sermon.

It was soon after this period, that the perusal of Mr. Wilberforce's "Practical View of Christianity" effected a great revolution in Mr. Richmond's mind, and established those peculiar religious principles and feelings which manifested themselves so strongly throughout the remainder of his life.

After a residence of about seven years in the Isle of Wight, Mr. Richmond removed to London, where he was to have taken a share in the duties of the Lock Chapel. Scarcely, however, was he well settled in this new scene, when, in the year 1805, he was presented, by Miss Fuller, to the Rectory of Turvey, in Bedfordshire.

It was at Turvey that most of Mr. Richmond's publications were undertaken. He had previously printed two or three single sermons; but it was at Turvey that his great work, "The Fathers of the English Church," was carried on. For the superintendence of this important undertaking, he was eminently qualified. While in the Isle of Wight, he had commenced an acquaintance with the writings of our earlier and greatest theologians; and the study of them he had ever since zealously prosecuted. To a familiar acquaintance with the works of those divines, Mr. Richmond united the greatest impartiality and judgment in forming his selections from them. His work, therefore, presents, in a comparatively small compass, a large proportion of the most valuable of the remains of our martyrs and confessors. It is not, perhaps, too much to say, that it has been mainly instrumental in awakening to

the reformers that attention and interest with which they are now increasingly regarded.

It was during his residence at Turvey, also, that Mr. Richmond drew up several little narratives, under the titles of "The Dairyman's Daughter," "The Negro Servant," "The Young Cottager," "The Cottage Conversation," "A Visit to the Infirmary," &c., which were originally (in substance) inserted in the earlier numbers of the "Christian Guardian," and which were afterwards published in a volume entitled "Annals of the Poor." These narratives consist of the stories of several of Mr. Richmond's parishioners, who had either spontaneously imbibed his own pious views, or on whom he enforced those views with a zeal and an anxiety which could spring only from the purest and most laudable motives. Of these productions millions have been circulated, and they have been translated into twenty languages.

During his residence at Turvey, also, Mr. Richmond became extensively known to the public, as the cordial friend and ready advocate of the different religious societies which have, within the last thirty years, sprung up in this country. His persuasive and pathetic eloquence on these occasions will not soon be forgotten. It is believed that his earliest appearance in this character was on the ninth anniversary of the Church Missionary Society, before whom he was appointed, in 1809, to preach their annual sermon.

Mr. Richmond's preaching, for a long series of years, was altogether extemporaneous. His ready utterance, his exuberant fancy, his aptness of illustration, his deep knowledge of divine subjects, rendered his sermons always interesting and useful. Perhaps he did not, upon common occasions, allow himself sufficient previous study; but, if this *were* his fault, he acted upon principle. "Why," he would often say, "why need I labour, when our simple villagers are far more usefully instructed in my plain, easy, familiar manner? The only result would be, that I should address them in a style beyond their comprehension."

His appearance on the platform of a public meeting was universally hailed with pleasure. His ready adaptation of passing incidents, the suavity of his addresses, sometimes solemn, sometimes even jocose, interspersed with interesting narratives, which he could so well relate, deservedly placed him high in public esteem.

In 1814, Mr. Richmond was appointed Chaplain to the late Duke of Kent, by whom he was honoured with a share of his Royal Highness's friendship. In 1817, he was presented, by the late Emperor Alexander of Russia, with a splendid ring, as a testimony of the approbation with which his Imperial Majesty viewed the narratives in the "Annals of the Poor."

Many peaceful years were passed by Mr. Richmond at Turvey. Happy in the bosom of his family, no man more excelled as a pattern of domestic virtues. At length, in 1825, his peace sustained a severe blow by the death of his second son, a youth in his nineteenth year. For this beloved child he had fostered many a fond hope and anxious expectation, and beheld, with all a father's joy, "*non flosculos — sed jam certos atque deformatos fructus.*" This fair flower was withered by consumption; and the bereaved parent, though he submitted as a Christian, yet sorrowed as a man. In a few short months the stroke was repeated: intelligence arrived that his eldest son, who had been absent many years, had died on his voyage from India to England.

These afflicting events had a great effect upon Mr. Richmond. His bodily health, too, seemed in some measure decaying. His multitude of pastoral duties were too heavy for his strength. For the last twelve months of his life he was troubled with an irritating cough, which seemed to indicate an affection of the lungs. He also contracted a violent cold, which issued in pleurisy; from which, however, he shortly appeared to be recovering. During all this time, when, certainly, no immediate danger was apprehended, he was peacefully and quietly setting his house in order. It soon, however,

became evident that the flood of life was ebbing, calmly, yet fast; and at length, on the 8th of May, 1827, without pain or struggle, Mr. Richmond expired.

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The foregoing Memoir is an abridgment of an Introduction, by the Rev. John Ayre (Mr. Richmond's son-in-law), to a new edition, recently published, of "Annals of the Poor."

## No. XX.

## DUGALD STEWART, ESQ.

AUTHOR OF "THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE HUMAN MIND;" AND  
FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY IN THE  
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH; MEMBER OF THE ACADEMIES  
OF ST. PETERSBURG AND PHILADELPHIA, &c.

"IN announcing the death of so illustrious an individual," it has been justly observed, "though it may seem to be some alleviation that he has filled up the term of human existence, yet, when we consider his character, moral as well as intellectual, his private worth, his amiable qualities, his splendid talents, the mind is overborne by the sudden impression of so great a calamity, and yields to emotions which could have no place under the ordinary dispensations of humanity. For a period of more than thirty-nine or forty years, the name of Mr. Stewart has adorned the literature of his country; and it is pleasing to remark, as a striking evidence of the influence of private worth, to what a high degree of distinction he attained in society, though he lived in academical retirement, without official influence or dignity of any sort. It is well known that he devoted his life to the prosecution of that science of which Dr. Reid was the founder, but which was little known or attended to, until its great doctrines were expounded by Mr. Stewart in that strain of copious and flowing eloquence for which he was distinguished, and which, by divesting it of every thing abstruse and repulsive, rendered it popular, and recommended it to the attention of ordinary readers. But greatly as he distinguished himself in his works, he was even more eminent as a public teacher. He was fluent, animated,



and impressive; in his manner there was both grace and dignity. In some of his finest passages he kindled into all the fervour of extemporaneous eloquence, and we believe, indeed, that these were frequently the unpremeditated effusions of his mind. His success corresponded to his merits. He commanded, in an uncommon degree, the interest and attention of his numerous class; and no teacher, we believe, ever before completely succeeded in awakening in the minds of his admiring pupils, that deep and ardent love of science, which, in many cases, was never afterwards effaced. Mr. Stewart's life was devoted to literature and science. He had acquired the most extensive information, as profound as it was exact; and he was, like many, or, we may rather say, like all, great philosophers, distinguished by the faculty of memory to a surprising degree, by which we do not, of course, mean that sort of mechanical memory frequently to be seen in weak minds, which remembers every thing indiscriminately, what is trifling as well as what is important, but that higher faculty, which is connected with, and depends on, a strong and comprehensive judgment; which, looking abroad from its elevation on the various field of knowledge, sees the exact position and relation of every fact, to the great whole of which it forms a part; and exactly estimating its importance, retains all that is worth retaining, and throws away what is useless. For this great quality of a philosophical mind, Mr. Stewart was remarkable; and he dispensed his stores of knowledge either for instruction or amusement, as suited the occasion, in the most agreeable manner. He was of a most companionable disposition, and was endeared to the social circle of his friends, as much by his mild and beneficent character, which was entirely free from every taint of jealousy or envy, as he was admired for his talents." \*

The following interesting Memoir of this eminent and excellent person, we have derived from a source which enables

\* Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

us to rely, with perfect confidence, on its correctness and authenticity.

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Dugald Stewart was the only son who survived the age of infancy, of Dr. Matthew Stewart, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, and of Marjory Stewart, daughter of Archibald Stewart, Esq., one of the Writers to the Signet of Scotland. His father, of whom a Biographical Memoir has been given to the public by his distinguished successor in office, the late Mr. Playfair, is well known to the literary world as a geometrician of eminence and originality. His mother was a woman remarkable for her good sense, and for great sweetness and kindness of disposition, and was always remembered by her son with the warmest sentiments of filial affection.

The object of this brief notice was born in the College of Edinburgh, on the 22d of November, 1753, and his health, during the first period of his life, was so feeble and precarious, that it was with more than the ordinary anxiety and solicitude of parents that his infancy was reared. His early years were spent partly in the house at that time attached to the Mathematical Chair of the University, and partly at Catrine, his father's property in Ayrshire, to which the family regularly removed every summer, when the Academical Session was concluded. At the age of seven he was sent to the High School, where he distinguished himself by the quickness and accuracy of his apprehension, and where the singular felicity and spirit with which he caught and transfused into his own language the ideas of the classical writers, attracted the particular remark of his instructors.

Having completed the customary course of education at this seminary, he was entered as a student at the College of Edinburgh. Under the immediate instruction of such a mathematician and teacher as his father, it may readily be supposed that he made an early proficiency in the exact

sciences; but the distinguishing bent of his philosophical genius recommended him in a still more particular manner to the notice of Dr. Stevenson, then Professor of Logic, and of Dr. Adam Ferguson, who filled the Moral Philosophy Chair. In October, 1771, he was deprived of his mother, and he, almost immediately after her death, removed to Glasgow, where Dr. Reid was then teaching those principles of metaphysics which it was the great object of his pupil's life to inculcate and to expand.

After attending one course of lectures at this seat of learning, the prosecution of his favourite studies was interrupted by the declining state of his father's health, which compelled him, in the autumn of the following year, before he had reached the age of nineteen, to undertake the task of teaching the mathematical classes. With what success he was able to fulfil this duty, was sufficiently evinced by the event; for, with all Dr. Matthew Stewart's well-merited celebrity, the number of students considerably increased under his son. As soon as he had completed his twenty-first year, he was appointed assistant and successor to his father, and in this capacity he continued to conduct the mathematical studies in the University, till his father's death, in the year 1785, when he was nominated to the vacant chair.

Although this continued, however, to be his ostensible situation in the University, his avocations were more varied. In the year 1778, during which Dr. Adam Ferguson accompanied the Commissioners to America, he undertook to supply his place in the Moral Philosophy Class; a labour that was the more overwhelming, as he had for the first time given notice, a short time before his assistance was requested, of his intention to add a course of lectures on Astronomy to the two classes which he taught as Professor of Mathematics. Such was the extraordinary fertility of his mind, and the facility with which it adapted its powers to such enquiries, that although the proposal was made to him and accepted on Thursday, he commenced the Course of Metaphysics the following Monday, and continued, during the whole of the

season, to think out and arrange in his head in the morning (while walking backwards and forwards in a small garden attached to his father's house in the College), the matter of the lecture of the day. The ideas with which he had thus stored his mind, he poured forth extempore in the course of the forenoon, with an eloquence and a felicity of illustration surpassing in energy and vivacity (as those who have heard him have remarked) the more logical and better-digested expositions of his philosophical views, which he used to deliver in his maturer years. The difficulty of speaking for an hour extempore, every day on a new subject, for five or six months, is not small; but when superadded to the mental exertion of teaching also, daily, two classes of Mathematics, and of delivering, for the first time, a course of lectures on Astronomy, it may justly be considered as a very singular instance of intellectual vigour. To this season he always referred as the most laborious of his life; and such was the exhaustion of the body, from the intense and continued stretch of the mind, that, on his departure for London, at the close of the academical session, it was necessary to lift him into the carriage.

In the year 1780, he began to receive some young noblemen and gentlemen into his house as pupils, under his immediate superintendance, among whom were to be numbered the late Lord Belhaven, the late Marquis of Lothian, Basil Lord Daer, the late Lord Powerscourt, Mr. Muir Mackenzie of Delvin, and the late Mr. Henry Glassford. In the summer of 1783, he visited the Continent for the first time, having accompanied the late Marquis of Lothian to Paris; on his return from whence, in the autumn of the same year, he married Helen Bannatine, a daughter of Neil Bannatine, Esq., a merchant in Glasgow.

In the year 1785, during which Dr. Matthew Stewart's death occurred, the health of Dr. Ferguson rendered it expedient for him to discontinue his official labours in the University, and he accordingly effected an exchange of offices with Mr. Stewart, who was transferred to the Class of Moral Philosophy, while Dr. Ferguson retired on the salary of Mathe-

matical Professor. In the year 1787, Mr. Stewart was deprived of his wife by death; and, the following summer, he again visited the Continent, in company with the late Mr. Ramsay of Barnton.

These slight indications of the progress of the ordinary occurrences of human life, must suffice to convey to the reader an idea of the connection of events, up to the period when Mr. Stewart entered on that sphere of action in which he laid the foundation of the great reputation which he acquired as a moralist and a metaphysician. His writings are before the world, and from them posterity may be safely left to form an estimate of the excellence of his style of composition — of the extent and variety of his learning and scientific attainments — of the singular cultivation and refinement of his mind — of the purity and elegance of his taste — of his warm relish for moral and for natural beauty — of his enlightened benevolence to all mankind, and of the generous ardour with which he devoted himself to the improvement of the human species — of all of which, while the English language endures, his works will continue to preserve the indelible evidence. But of one part of his fame no memorial will remain but in the recollection of those who have witnessed his exertions. As a public speaker, he was justly entitled to rank among the very first of his day; and, had an adequate sphere been afforded for the display of his oratorical powers, his merit in this line alone would have sufficed to secure him an eternal reputation. Among those who have attracted the highest admiration in the senate and at the bar, there are still many living who will bear testimony to his extraordinary eloquence. The ease, the grace, and the dignity of his action; the compass and harmony of his voice, its flexibility and variety of intonation; the truth with which its modulation responded to the impulse of his feelings, and the sympathetic emotions of his audience; the clear and perspicuous arrangement of his matter; the swelling and uninterrupted flow of his periods, and the rich stores of ornament which he used to borrow from the literature of Greece and of Rome, of France and of England, and to inter-

weave with his spoken thoughts with the most apposite application, were perfections not any of them possessed in a superior degree by any of the most celebrated orators of the age; nor do I believe that, in any of the great speakers of the time (and I have heard them all \*), they were to an equal extent united. His own opinions were maintained without any overweening partiality; his eloquence came so warm from the heart, was rendered so impressive by the evidence which it bore of the love of truth, and was so free from all controversial acrimony, that what has been remarked of the purity of purpose which inspired the speeches of Brutus, might justly be applied to all that he spoke and wrote; for he seemed only to wish, without further reference to others than a candid discrimination of their errors rendered necessary, simply and ingenuously to disclose to the world the conclusions to which his reason had led him: "Non malignitate aut invidia sed simpliciter et ingenue iudicium animi sui detexisse."

In 1790, after being three years a widower, he married Helen D'Arcy Cranstoun, a daughter of the Honourable Mr. George Cranstoun, a union to which he owed much of the subsequent happiness of his life. About this time it would appear to have been that he first began to arrange some of his metaphysical papers with a view to publication. At what period he deliberately set himself to think systematically on these subjects is uncertain. That his mind had been habituated to such reflections from a very early period is sufficiently known. He frequently alluded to the speculations that occupied his boyish, and even his infant thoughts, and the success of his logical and metaphysical studies at Edinburgh, and the *Essay on Dreaming*, which forms the Fifth Section of the First Part of the Fifth Chapter of the First Volume of the *Philosophy of the Human Mind*, composed while a Student at the College of Glasgow in 1772, at the age of eighteen, are proofs of the strong natural bias which he possessed for such pursuits. It is probable, however, that he

\* I speak of Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, and Windham, and of all those who have been living since their time.

did not follow out the enquiry as a train of thought, or commit many of his ideas to writing before his appointment in 1785 to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy gave a necessary and steady direction to his investigation of metaphysical truth. In the year 1792 he first appeared before the public as an author, at which time the First Volume of the Philosophy of the Human Mind was given to the world. While engaged in this work he had contracted the obligation of writing the Life of Adam Smith, the Author of the Wealth of Nations, and very soon after he had disembarrassed himself of his own labours, he fulfilled the task which he had undertaken — the Biographical Memoir of this eminent man having been read at two several meetings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in the months of January and March, 1793. In the course of this year also, he published the Outlines of Moral Philosophy, — a work which he used as a text-book, and which contained brief notices for the use of his students of the subjects which formed the matter of his academical prelections. In March, 1796, he read before the Royal Society his account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Robertson, and in 1802 that of the Life and Writings of Dr. Reid.

By these publications alone, he continued to be known as an author till the appearance of his volume of Philosophical Essays in 1810; — a work to which a melancholy interest attaches, in the estimation of his friends, from the knowledge that it was in the devotion of his mind to this occupation that he sought a diversion to his thoughts, from the affliction he experienced in the death of his second and youngest son. Although, however, the fruits of his studies were not given to the world, the process of intellectual exertion was unre-mitted. The leading branches of metaphysics had become so familiar to his mind, that the lectures which he delivered very generally extempore, and which varied more or less in the language and matter every year, seemed to cost him little effort, and he was thus left in a great degree at liberty to apply the larger part of his day to the prosecution of his further speculations. Although he had read more than most of those

who are considered learned, his life, as he has himself somewhere remarked, was spent much more in reflecting than in reading; and so unceasing was the activity of his mind, and so strong his disposition to trace all subjects of speculation that were worthy to attract his interest up to their first principles, that all important objects and occurrences furnished fresh matter to his thoughts. — The political events of the time suggested many of his enquiries into the principles of political economy; — his reflections on his occasional tours through the country, many of his speculations on the picturesque, the beautiful, and the sublime; — and the study of the characters of his friends and acquaintances, and of remarkable individuals with whom he happened to be thrown into contact, many of his most profound observations on the sources of the varieties and anomalies of human nature.

In the period which intervened between the publication of his first volume of the *Philosophy of the Human Mind*, and the appearance of his *Philosophical Essays*, he produced and prepared the matter of all his other writings, with the exception of his *Dissertation on the Progress of Metaphysical and Ethical Philosophy*, prefixed to the Supplement of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Independent of the prosecution of those metaphysical enquiries which constitute the substance of his second and third volumes of the *Philosophy of the Human Mind*, to this epoch of his life is to be referred the speculations in which he engaged with respect to the science of political economy, the principles of which he first embodied in a course of lectures, which, in the year 1800, he added as a second course to the lectures which formed the immediate subject of the instruction previously delivered in the university from the moral philosophy chair. So general and extensive was his acquaintance with almost every department of literature, and so readily did he arrange his ideas on any subject, with a view to their communication to others, that his colleagues frequently, in the event of illness or absence, availed themselves of his assistance in the instruction of their classes. In addition to his own academical duties, he repeatedly supplied the place



of Dr. John Robison, Professor of Natural Philosophy. He taught for several months during one winter the Greek classes for the late Mr. Dalzel: he more than one season taught the mathematical classes for the late Mr. Playfair: he delivered some lectures on Logic during an illness of Dr. Finlayson; and, if I mistake not, he one winter lectured for some time on *Belles Lettres* for the successor of Dr. Blair.

In 1796, he was induced once more to open his house for the reception of pupils, and in this capacity, the late Lord Ashburton, the son of the celebrated Mr. Dunning, the present Earl of Warwick, the present Earl of Dudley, Lord Palmerston, his brother the Honourable Mr. Temple, and Mr. Sullivan, the present Under-Secretary at War, were placed under his care. The Marquis of Lansdowne, though not an inmate in his family, was resident at this time in Edinburgh, and a frequent guest in his house, and for him he contracted the highest esteem; and he lived to see him, along with two of his own pupils, cabinet ministers at the same time. Justly conceiving that the formation of manners, and of taste in conversation, constituted a no less important part in the education of men destined to mix so largely in the world, than their graver pursuits, he rendered his house at this time the resort of all who were most distinguished for genius, acquirement, or elegance in Edinburgh, and of all the foreigners who were led to visit the capital of Scotland. So happily did he succeed in assorting his guests, so well did he combine the grave and the gay, the cheerfulness of youth with the wisdom of age, and amusement with the weightier topics that formed the subject of conversation to his more learned visitors, that his evening parties possessed a charm which many who frequented them have since confessed they have sought in vain in more splendid and insipid entertainments. In the year 1806, he accompanied his friend the Earl of Lauderdale on his mission to Paris, and he had thus an opportunity not only of renewing many of the literary intimacies which he had formed in France before the commencement of the Revolution, but of extending his acquaintance with the eminent men of that country, with many

of whom he continued to maintain a correspondence during his life.

The year after the death of his son, he relinquished his chair in the university, and removed to Kinneil House, a seat belonging to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, on the Banks of the Firth of Forth, about twenty miles from Edinburgh, where he spent the remainder of his days in philosophical retirement. From this place were dated, in succession, the *Philosophical Essays* in 1810; the second volume of the *Philosophy of the Human Mind* in 1813; the *Preliminary Dissertation to the Encyclopædia*; the continuation of the second part of the *Philosophy* in 1827; and finally, in 1828, the third volume, containing the *Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers of Man*; a work which he completed only a few short weeks before his career was to close for ever. Here he continued to be visited by his friends, and by most foreigners who could procure an introduction to his acquaintance, till the month of January, 1822, when a stroke of palsy, which nearly deprived him of the power of utterance, in a great measure incapacitated him for the enjoyment of any other society than that of a few intimate friends, in whose company he felt no constraint. This great calamity, which bereaved him of the faculty of speech, of the power of exercise, of the use of his right hand, — which reduced him to a state of almost infantile dependence on those around him, and subjected him ever after to a most abstemious regimen, he bore with the most dignified fortitude and tranquillity. The malady which broke his health and constitution for the rest of his existence, happily impaired neither any of the faculties of his mind, nor the characteristic vigour and activity of his understanding, which enabled him to rise superior to the misfortune. As soon as his strength was sufficiently re-established, he continued to pursue his studies with his wonted assiduity, to prepare his works for the press with the assistance of his daughter as an amanuensis, and to avail himself with cheerful and unabated relish of all the sources of gratification which it was still within his power to enjoy, exhibiting, among some of the heaviest

infirmities incident to age, an admirable example of the serene sunset of a well-spent life of classical elegance and refinement, so beautifully imagined by Cicero: "Quiete, et pure, et elegantè actæ ætatis, placida ac lenis senectus."

In general company, his manner bordered on reserve; but it was the *comitate condita gravitas*, and belonged more to the general weight and authority of his character, than to any reluctance to take his share in the cheerful intercourse of social life. He was ever ready to acknowledge with a smile the happy sallies of wit, and no man had a keener sense of the ludicrous, or laughed more heartily at genuine humour. His deportment and expression were easy and unembarrassed, dignified, elegant, and graceful. His politeness was equally free from all affectation, and from all premeditation. It was the spontaneous result of the purity of his own taste, and of a heart warm with all the benevolent affections, and was characterized by a truth and readiness of tact that accommodated his conduct with undeviating propriety to the circumstances of the present moment, and to the relative situation of those to whom he addressed himself. From an early period of life, he had frequented the best society both in France and in this country, and he had in a peculiar degree the air of good company. In the society of ladies he appeared to great advantage, and to women of cultivated understanding, his conversation was particularly acceptable and pleasing. The immense range of his erudition, the attention he had bestowed to almost every branch of philosophy, his extensive acquaintance with every department of elegant literature, ancient or modern, and the fund of anecdote and information which he had collected in the course of his intercourse with the world, with respect to almost all the eminent men of the day, either in this country or in France, enabled him to find suitable subjects for the entertainment of the great variety of visitors of all descriptions, who at one period frequented his house. In his domestic circle, his character appeared in its most amiable light, and by his family he was beloved and venerated almost to adoration. So uniform and sustained was the tone of his manners, and

so completely was it the result of the habitual influence of the natural elegance and elevation of his mind on his external demeanour, that when alone with his wife and children, it hardly differed by a shade from that which he maintained in the company of strangers; for although his fondness, and familiarity, and playfulness were alike engaging and unrestrained, he never lost any thing either of his grace or his dignity: “*Nec verò ille in luce modo, atque in oculis civium magnus, sed intus domique præstantior.*” As a writer of the English language, — as a public speaker, — as an original, a profound, and a cautious thinker, — as an expounder of truth, — as an instructor of youth, — as an elegant scholar, — as an accomplished gentleman; — in the exemplary discharge of the social duties, — in uncompromising consistency and rectitude of principle, — in unbending independence, — in the warmth and tenderness of his domestic affections, — in sincere and unostentatious piety, — in the purity and innocence of his life, few have excelled him: and, take him for all in all, it will be difficult to find a man, who, to so many of the perfections, has added so few of the imperfections of human nature. “*Mihi quidem quanquam est subito ereptus, vivit tamen semperque vivet, virtutem enim amavi illius viri quæ extincta non est, nec mihi soli versatur ante oculos, qui illam semper in manibus habui, sed etiam posteris erit clara et insignis.*”

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Mr. Stewart's death occurred on the 11th of June, 1828, at No. 5, Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, where he had been for a few days on a visit.

The remains of this distinguished philosopher were interred in the Canongate church-yard. The funeral proceeded as a private one till it reached the head of the North Bridge, when it was joined by the Professors of the University, in their gowns, two and two, preceded by the mace-bearer, the junior members being in front, and the principal in the rear. After them came the Magistrates and Council, preceded by the re-

galia and officers, the Lord Provost in the rear. Next came the hearse, drawn by six horses, with three baton-men on each side, and then followed the mourning-coaches and private carriages, with the relations and friends of the deceased.

A meeting took place in Edinburgh, a few days after, to consider of erecting a monument to Mr. Stewart's memory. The Lord Chief Commissioner presided, and said, "he felt peculiarly gratified with the honour of being placed in the chair on the occasion, both on account of the admiration he had always entertained for the highly-gifted individual whose loss had been the cause of the meeting, and because he believed himself to be the only man now alive who had witnessed one of the earliest displays of Mr. Stewart's extraordinary precocity of talent and of taste. It was an Essay on Dreams, delivered in a society of students in Glasgow, when he was eighteen years of age. \* And such was his Lordship's admiration of it at the time, and so vivid his recollection even now, that he felt himself justified in saying that it evinced those powers of profound thinking, ingenious reasoning, beautiful illustration, lofty generalization, and almost unequalled felicity of expression, which form the charm of his subsequent works. Taking this circumstance along with that well known to the gentlemen present, that Mr. Stewart had written the prefatory notice to his last book a few weeks before his death, at the age of seventy-five, he could not help mentioning it as a proud example of a human intellect remaining for so long a period connected with a mortal body, in a state of pure splendour, increasing to the last."

\* See the foregoing Memoir.

## No. XXI.

## LIEUT.-COLONEL FREDERICK SACKVILLE,

LATE DEPUTY QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL OF THE BENGAL  
ARMY.

**T**HIS officer was appointed a cadet, January 20. 1801, and Ensign, September 1 following; and in April, 1802, he joined the second battalion of the 18th Native infantry, under Major P. Don. In July, 1803, he marched to Allahabad, and joined the division of the army destined to penetrate into Bundelcund, at the opening of Lord Lake's campaign against the confederated Mahratta chieftains. Having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, September 30, in October he crossed Kane river, under the command of Colonel Powel, and attacked the confederated Bundela chieftains at Copsah, routed them, and captured two guns and some tumbrils. On the 30th of that month he was present at the capture of forts Bursah and Chamonlie; and, in December, at that of Culpee.

In February, 1804, Lieutenant Sackville reinforced Colonel (the late Major-General Sir H.) White's division of the army before Gualior\*, which was reduced after a severe and arduous siege of a month's duration.

In April he rejoined the division of the army in Bundelcund, and was stationed at Kooneh, under the command of Colonel Fawcitt. In May he was detached with the first bat-

\* The hill fort of Gualior stands unrivalled in India for extent, importance, and natural strength. It is generally termed the Gibraltar of the East, and is considered the key of Hindostan by the commanding situation, in central India, which it possesses. The active and judicious measures adopted by Sir Henry White, in his operations against this place, which, under the most common defence, is naturally impregnable, so astonished the garrison, as to lead to its surrender after a close siege of little more than a month.

talion of the 18th regiment, under Captain J. N. Smith, to besiege the fort of Belah, belonging to a refractory chief, about eight miles from the head-quarters of the division. On arriving before the place, orders were given to detach three companies, under Captain Watson, to protect the town of Kotrah from a body of Pindarries reported to be in the neighbourhood, leaving for the siege one company of European artillery, one troop of cavalry, and seven companies of native infantry. Lieutenant Sackville was ordered with two companies, at 8 P. M., to precede the guns, and seize the village of Belah and the outskirts of the fort; which, under favour of a bright full moon, were carried, a lodgment was effected, and the guns were advantageously posted for commencing operations in the morning, under the command of Captain Feade of the artillery. In consequence of the harassing duty during the night, Captain Smith deemed it proper to relieve the party in the trenches by two companies under Lieutenant Gillespie, leaving in camp (which, on account of water, was two miles distant from the fort) one troop and five companies of Sepoys, amounting altogether to nearly 450 men. At sunrise, on an alarm being given by the picquets of a large enemy's force in sight, the drum beat to arms, and every preparation was made for defence. Shortly after, numerous bodies of horse approached the camp, and cut through it in various parties, burning the tents, and carrying off cattle. At 8 A. M. this small corps found itself hemmed in on all sides, whilst other hostile bodies seemed engaged in surrounding the party in the trenches; whither, unfortunately, the only six-pounder had been sent, to assist in expediting the siege. The enemy's force amounted to 22,000 men, under the command of the famous Mahratta chieftain, Ameer Khan. At 10 A. M. the report was heard of nine guns in the trenches; and soon after the silence which followed, a summons was received to surrender, accompanied by the information of every individual in the trenches having been overwhelmed and cut up. The corps immediately struck their camp, and formed a square; and it was determined by Captain (now Colonel) John Nicho-

las Smith to fight their way to Kornah, where the head-quarters of the division lay, and which was about eight miles distant. At 1 P. M. they succeeded in rejoining the division, which had advanced two miles to meet the enemy and to rescue the party, now exhausted with heat and fatigue in repulsing several attacks, in which they lost some men, and the greater part of the baggage. At one time Lieutenant Sackville had to defend himself against the combined attack of four horsemen; all of whom, however, were shot dead on the spot. On this occasion he owed his life to the skill he had acquired in the art of fencing at the Naval College at Portsmouth.

In the following September, Lieutenant Sackville accompanied the division, under Colonel (now General Sir G.) Martindell, to take possession of the strong holds in Bundlecund, and to attack the enemy posted on the hills near Mahobah. On the 24th September they routed the confederated Bundela chieftains, under Rajah Ram, at the lake and on the heights of Mahobah, seized their camp and supplies, and pursued them from hill to hill, driving them from a series of strong positions until the close of the evening.

In the same month, Lieutenant Sackville was appointed by Colonel Martindell to act as assistant surveyor to the division, for the purpose of surveying the route of the troops over the unexplored country of Bundlecund. In October he was present at the siege and capture of Jyhtpoor hill-fort, 1300 yards in length, and well defended with artillery; on the east face covered by a deep and extensive lake, and on the west well supplied with strong flanking towers. The first assault by escalade and a coup-de-main, at the gateway, was repulsed with a loss of nearly 500 men. The batteries were then opened in form, and the garrison reduced to a surrender, after a severe siege of one month, at a season the most unfavourable for military operations.

In October, Lieutenant Sackville marched with the division to Culpee, on the right banks of the Jumna river, to restore the health of the corps, nine-tenths being brought from Jhytpoor in litters. In April, 1805, the division being recruited



and restored, marchêd under Colonel Martindell to Hingooa, on the banks of the Chumbul, to observe Scindia's operations towards the relief of Burtpoor, then besieged by Lord Lake. In May, Lieutenant Sackville was appointed by his Lordship surveyor to the Bundelcund division of the army, with an allowance of 1000*l.* per annum. In June he marched from the Chumbul, and took up a position of surveillance on the western frontier, near Ihansi, a rich and flourishing town, under an independent Mahratta chieftain, called the Bhow Rajah. In November he was detached with a small escort to survey some routes through the interior of the Bundela states, which he effected in rather more than a month, but with great difficulty, from the jealousy of the inhabitants. In December he accompanied the division through the Bundela states, and took up a position on the Banghem river, ten miles north of Fort Callinger.\*

In February, 1806, Lieutenant Sackville was appointed by the Governor-General, Lord Wellesley, surveyor of all the ceded and conquered countries south of the Jumna river, with authority to act and extend his surveys at discretion. In March he accompanied Captain Baillie on a tour of settlement. In April he proceeded with an escort, consisting of a complete company, to defend the British and Mahratta frontier on the right banks of the Jumna, and especially the Talooks of Burdike and Jossepara; also to ascertain and lay down the confluence of the Chumbul, Sinda, and Pohoodge rivers with the Jumna. Great obstacles were opposed to this survey, by the jealousy and barbarism of the feudal tribes inhabiting the banks of the Chumbul and Sinda rivers; and the company was ultimately threatened with attacks from parties of irregular troops, and fired upon by the forts, with which the country was covered: but, in the month of June, Lieutenant Sackville returned to Bandah, in Bundelcund, for the rainy season, having succeeded in every point connected with

\* This hill fortress is of the same description as Gualior, containing in its interior a vast surface of stable land, well cultivated, and supplied with springs of water.

his expedition. In December he accompanied Mr. John Richardson, agent to the Governor-General in Bundelcund, and a strong detachment under Colonel Arnold, with a battering train, to reduce a variety of hill forts above the second and third range of ghauts, subject to Gopal Sing, and situated along the southern frontier.

In January, 1807, the detachment stormed the strong pass of Mokundre, numerously defended, leading up the second range, by a simultaneous attack of three divisions; two of which having, by a difficult and circuitous route, taken the enemy in the rear, produced an instantaneous panic, and their entire discomfiture. In consequence of this success on the main body, in February they captured the fort of Salelchoo, seized on two guns which the enemy on withdrawing had taken with them, and reduced several forts and strong holds with ease and rapidity.

In March, Lieutenant Sackville proceeded with a small detachment of thirty men to penetrate and reconnoitre the country on the Boghela frontier, and to bring into his survey the Soane river. He found every place in arms at his approach, and was pursued by a large collected force for a considerable distance. In order to save his party, Lieutenant Sackville galloped singly into the midst of them, at the moment they were aiming their pieces to fire, took them by surprise, and succeeded in gaining protection and supplies for the night. Similar proceedings occurred on the following day, when he received a note from Mr. Richardson, informing him of the rebel Gopal Sing having broken his faith, and that he was supposed to be in pursuit of this little party. Lieutenant Sackville accordingly marched immediately towards the headquarters, sixty miles distant, passed during the night within hearing of the enemy, and arrived safely in camp on the following day.

In April he returned with the division towards Bandah, after a successful termination of the political intentions of government, as connected with the frontier tribes and the wild and mountainous Ghoonds. In December, 1807, he accom-

panied Mr. Richardson, with a strong detachment of artillery and troops, to reduce several hill forts and refractory chiefs on the southern frontier of the district. This force, under the command of Colonel Cuppage, breached and captured Hera-pon fort, at the foot of the second range of hills, and commanding the pass; and in January following it took possession of several strong holds and fastnesses in the wild and mountainous tracts inhabited by the Ghoonds.

In May, 1808, Lieutenant Sackville was appointed by the Commander-in-chief, Lieutenant-General Hewitt, Adjutant to the second battalion of the 18th regiment; and in July following he was appointed, by the Governor-General in council, surveyor in Bundlecund, with authority to prosecute his surveys *ad libitum*, under general instructions from the Surveyor-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Colebrooke. In October, 1809, the Governor-General, Lord Minto, appointed him Surveyor in the ceded and conquered district of Cuttack, and to define the British and Mahratta boundaries in Orissa; and he was raised to the rank of Captain, July 11. 1811. In March, 1813, he was appointed Superintendent of the new Juggernaut road, extending 300 miles from Juggernaut to Burdwan; and in January, 1817, Lord Hastings nominated him first Assistant-Quarter-master-general at the head of the Topographical Staff in Bengal.

In March, 1818, Captain Sackville was relieved by Captain E. R. Broughton, at his own express desire, from the duties of superintending the construction of the new road. A committee of survey was directed to inspect and report on the state of the road at the time of transfer, the concluding paragraph of whose report was as follows:—

“ On consideration of the duty performed by Captain Sackville, in the superintendence of works on a long-extended line of a hundred and eighty miles, both as it regards the labourers employed, organizing and controlling their numbers, supplies, and exertions; and with respect to the number and variety of bridges, in realising materials, fixing their sites and dimensions, &c.; and when the Committee further consider the

nature of the soils, rock, sand, and clay over which the road is constructed and carried, the inclined plane over which it passes, the deep flats which intersect it, and which must have impeded the work considerably; also the violence of the rainy seasons (particularly the last), and the short intervals of dry weather and of dry ground for carrying on operations; they (the Committee) have no hesitation in declaring it as their opinion, that Captain Sackville merits, and they hope he will be honoured with, some very satisfactory mark of the approbation of government for the zeal, activity, and ability displayed, and which alone could have brought so difficult and arduous an undertaking to its present advanced state."

The previous opinion of the government, in regard to Captain Sackville's exertions on the above duty, may be seen from the following extracts from Secretary Mackenzie's letter of the 23d of August, 1816:—

"The Governor-General in council has perused with much satisfaction the full and comprehensive report which you have furnished of your past operations, which has tended to confirm the very favourable opinion already entertained by government of the zealous and well-directed exertions which you have manifested in the performance of the important and arduous duty intrusted to you. Your suggestions in respect to the future execution of the remaining portion of the work in question, likewise appear to his Lordship in council calculated to be of great utility to the officer on whom that duty may devolve. The Governor-General in council received with concern the information that the state of your health rendered you desirous of being relieved from your present duty. His Lordship in council must particularly regret that any thing should prevent you from completing the important work which you appear so successfully to have brought to its present stage; a service which need not be affected by any alteration likely to take place in the nature of your present appointment."

In May, 1818, Captain Sackville was appointed Assistant-Quarter-master-general, with Major-General Sir G. Martin-dell's force, at Rhorrla, and to survey the country around.

In February, 1819, he was appointed, by the Marquis of Hastings, Deputy Quarter-master-general of the Bengal army, with the official rank of Major. In May, 1819, he was appointed joint commissioner with Mr. Fleming, court of circuit judge, to investigate certain transactions at Malda, of a civil and military nature; and in February, 1820, he returned to Europe on furlough.

In the course of his various services, Lieutenant-Colonel Sackville prepared for the government in India numerous plans and maps of Bundelcund, the district of Cuttack, &c.

He died at Richmond on the 19th of October, 1827, aged forty-three.

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The " East India Military Calendar " is our authority for the foregoing Memoir.

## No. XXII.

## THE REV. THOMAS KERRICH, M.A. F.S.A.

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,  
 PREBENDARY OF THE CATHEDRALS OF WELLS AND LINCOLN,  
 AND VICAR OF DERSINGHAM, IN NORFOLK.

**M**R. KERRICH was descended from a Norfolk family of great respectability and no recent establishment, and which has been particularly productive of ministers of religion. The Rev. John Kerrich, son of John, of Mendham in Norfolk, died Rector of Sternfield in Suffolk, in 1691. Another divine, of the same name, was instituted Rector of Banham in Norfolk, in 1735. His son, the Rev. Thomas Kerrich, was presented to the Vicarage of Tibenham, in 1759, and to Banham, in 1772, and retained both those livings until his death, in 1812. The Rev. Charles Kerrich, Curate of Redenhall, became, in 1749, Vicar of Kenninghall, and Vicar of Wicklewood in 1750. He published a Fast Sermon, in 1746, on 1 Kings xii. 10, 11., 8vo. There was also a Mr. Kerrich who became Rector of Winfarthing, in 1749, and died in 1774; and another Rev. Thomas Kerrich died Rector of Great and Little Horningsheath, in 1814. More eminent than any of those yet named, was the Rev. Walter Kerrich, who much distinguished himself at Cambridge, was a Fellow of Catherine Hall, and was presented to the London Rectory of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, in 1760, and to the Vicarage of Chigwell, in 1765, and died in possession of those livings, and of a Residentiary Canonry of Salisbury, in 1803. He published likewise a Fast Sermon, in 1781, on Joel ii. 12, 13., 4to. His son, the Rev. Walter John Kerrich, Prebendary of Salisbury,

and Rector of Pauler's Pury, in Northamptonshire, is still living.

But, besides all the above, there was a Samuel Kerrich, Fellow of Bene't College, Cambridge, M.A., 1721, D.D. 1735, who was presented to the Vicarage of Dersingham, in Norfolk, in 1729, to the Rectory of Wolverton in 1731; and who published "A Sermon preached at the Commencement at Cambridge, in 1735," on 1 Pet. iv. 10., 8vo.; and "A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Dersingham and Woolfer-ton, in the County of Norfolk, on Thursday, October 9. 1746, being the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the suppression of the late unnatural Rebellion, &c., Ps. cxxiv. 7., Cambridge, 1746," 8vo.; and was living in 1761. He married a daughter of the Rev. Matthew Postlethwayte, Archdeacon of Norwich, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Robert Rogerson, Rector of Denton, Norfolk; which Dr. Postlethwayte, by his second marriage, became brother-in-law to Dr. Gooch, Bishop of Ely (who was, indeed, his first wife's cousin), and thus was introduced to his Archdeaconry. "He had been engaged," says Cole, "in the former part of his life, to a young person at Cambridge, of the name of Newton, who left him her fortune and estate, and for whom he composed an epitaph in Bene't church-yard, Cambridge, which he also did for his father-in-law, Archdeacon Postlethwayte, which see in Mr. Masters's History of Bene't College, in the Appendix, p. 105; as also the former, in my sixth volume, where is more relating to Dr. Kerrich, who, in 1726, was Rector of St. Benedict's Church in Cambridge." \*

The subject of our Memoir was a son of this Dr. Samuel Kerrich. He was of Magdalen College, Cambridge; and, in 1771, having in that year taken the degree of B. A., with the rank of second Senior Optime, was elected one of Wort's Travelling Bachelors. He was at the same time tutor to Mr. John Pettiward, Fellow-Commoner of Trinity College, the eldest son of Dr. Roger Mortlock, alias Pettiward, some time a

\* Restituta, vol. iii. p. 79.

Fellow of that College, and afterwards Chancellor of Chichester, who changed his name from Mortlock to Petteward, on a very large fortune being left him by an uncle. \* Mr. Kerrich travelled with his pupil through France and the Low Countries, settled at Paris for six months, and at Rome for two years. † The extent, as well of his travels as of his scientific research, will appear by what is hereafter mentioned. In 1776, we find the Rev. Michael Tyson thus writing to Mr. Gough: "Mr. Kerrich and myself are busy every morning, making a catalogue of the prints in the public library. Mr. Kerrich has the Travelling Fellowship, has been some years in Italy, and was rewarded at Antwerp, at the Academy of Painting, with a gold medal, for making the best drawing. He has a fine collection of drawings from old monuments in England, France, and Flanders — so good, that I shall be ashamed ever to draw another." ‡ Mr. Tyson was himself eminently skilful in drawing, painting, and etching. There are allusions to Mr. Kerrich in others of his letters; and, in 1782, Mr. Gough was thus addressed by Mr. Cole: — "Besides these four full sheets of paper, I send you Mr. Kerrich's draft of Sir — de Trumpington, his drawing of Thomas Peyton, of Iselham, Esq., temp. Edw. IV., with two others of his two wives, most admirably done, and showing the dress of the times; and a fifth, of the tomb, or figure rather, of Sir Thomas de Sharnborne, of Sharnborne, in Norfolk, by the same excellent hand; all which I trust to your care, and shall be glad to have returned when done with. I could have wished he had been more exact in giving draughts of the monuments, arms, inscriptions, &c. I am afraid he will disappoint your expectations of any account of foreign monuments and habits; he seemed to me to have only one object, that of cross-legged knights, and, perhaps, a few pillars in churches." § From this it appears that Mr. Kerrich's atten-

\* *Restituta*, vol. iv. p. 407.

† *Ibid.* vol. iii. p. 79.

‡ *Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, vol. viii. p. 621.

§ *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 695.



tion was especially directed to the effigies : but Mr. Cole scarcely did him justice. In his preface to the first volume of his "Sepulchral Monuments," in 1786, Mr. Gough expressed himself "happy in testifying his acknowledgments to Mr. Kerrich, for several highly-finished drawings." As engraved in the work, may be specified two, of the effigies of Sir Hugh Bardolph, at Banham, in Norfolk, accompanied by a description, in Mr. Kerrich's own words, at vol. i. p. 36. ; one of that of Sir Robert du Bois, *ibid.* p. 79. ; brasses of Sir John and Lady Creke, *ibid.* 142. ; Sir John de Freville, *ibid.* 170. ; Thomas Peyton, Esq. and his two wives, vol. ii. p. 286.

In 1784, Mr. Kerrich was presented to the Vicarage of Dersingham, by D. Hoste, Esq. He proceeded M.A. in 1775, and about the same time was elected Fellow of his College. In 1797, he was elected Principal Librarian. In 1798, he was presented, by Bishop Pretyman, to the Prebend of Stow Longa in the Cathedral of Lincoln ; and, in 1812, by Bishop Beadon, to that of Shandford, in the Cathedral of Wells.

Early in the present century, Mr. Kerrick became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries ; and, during the remainder of his life, he furnished several important articles to its *Archæologia*. The first of these was in 1809, "Some Observations on the Gothic Buildings abroad, particularly those in Italy ; and on Gothic Architecture in general." It was printed in the 16th volume of the "*Archæologia* ;" and it is so exceedingly interesting in itself, and shows so distinctly the extent of Mr. Kerrich's knowledge of the subject, and the perspicuity and elegance with which he was capable of communicating that knowledge to others, that we are induced to subjoin it.

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"By the Gothic, I mean the light style of architecture which has been long known by that name, and was the mode of building most in use, all over Europe, during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.

“ When it received this appellation, has been much disputed: Torr e intimates that it was first so called by Cesare Cesariani, in his “ Commentary on Vitruvius.” But it seems to have been the custom, upon the revival of antique architecture, and classical learning, to give the name of Gothic, by way of reproach, to every thing in the arts, as well as in literature, which differed from, or was not formed upon, ancient models.

“ They took no notice of the great variety and different modes of building that had prevailed in all the ages, from the decline of the Greek and Roman architecture, to the end of the fifteenth century; but threw them altogether into one great class of things, barbarous and Gothic, from which they were to turn their eyes, and which, they thought, were studiously to be avoided. However, a distinction was at length made between the old, heavy, clumsy style of the earlier ages, and the light, airy one which succeeded; and the terms *heavy* and *light* Gothic were introduced, I believe, before the end of the sixteenth century. In the time of Vasari and Lomazzo, the light Gothic was called *Maniera Tedesca*; and Vasari falls upon it with great virulence, and calls it a curse which had lighted upon the whole of Italy, from one end of it to the other.

“ In later times, it has been the custom to restrain the term Gothic to this light style only, and it has long been so called; and that name was received all over Europe: we find it continually used by all the travel writers, and in the guide-books of the different cities upon the Continent, as well as by writers on the arts themselves, during the whole of the last two centuries; and it was so well established, and every body understood, and knew so exactly, what it meant, that it really does appear to be a great pity people would not rest contented with it. It answered completely all the purposes of language; and much confusion has been caused, of late, by the introduction and unsteady use of new and dubious names; and a vast deal has been written which might have well been spared.

“ The Italians call the old, heavy style of building, Lombard architecture, because they conceive that it was in fashion

during the time that the Lombards were powerful in Italy; and we, for a like reason, call it Saxon and Norman: but the architecture is the same. And it is a most striking phenomenon, and not easily accounted for, that the same style of building was so widely diffused over Europe, and that it should have prevailed in every country, as it really appears to have done, nearly at the same time.

“ The cause of this wonderful consent and similarity of style certainly deserves investigation. The fact was not overlooked by those who first (I mean in later times) turned their attention to the history of architecture; but instead of examining into the matter as they ought, they seem to have solved the difficulty hastily, and wrong. They took it for granted that it must have been brought to us, from some distant country, ripe and adult, and in its full vigour; and that the various people of the western world implicitly received it, and made use of it exactly as it was delivered to them, without making any alterations, or exercising their own judgment at all, concerning it; and they would, of course, naturally enquire from whence it came, and by whom, and at what time it was imported. They indulged themselves in various conjectures — they brought it from the north, from the south, and from the east: Goths, Arabs, and Indians have all been honoured with the invention; and it was not till very lately, that men, finding all these notions entirely destitute of facts by which they could be supported, began to look nearer home; to observe the buildings around them; to compare them, and remark their varieties, connections, and relation to one another: and, on considering the nature of the objects themselves, and the abilities required for their production, they began to perceive, that not only creative fancy and talents, but even the ignorance and inability of Europeans in the middle ages, and the clumsiness of their artificers, might contribute to form this new and unheard-of style of building.

“ Mr. Walpole says, and says well, ‘ When men enquire, who invented Gothic buildings, they might as well ask, who invented bad Latin?’ But this can be meant only of the old,

heavy Gothic. And when he goes on to say, 'Beautiful Gothic architecture was engrafted on Saxon deformity, and pure Italian succeeded to vitiated Latin,' we must pause a little, to consider whether the parallel here holds good. At least, we must take the liberty to point out this difference: the Italian still retains a great resemblance to its mother language, but scarcely any trace is left of Greek or Roman architecture in that which we call Gothic. We deny not that it might have the antique architecture for its basis and foundation; but we may venture to affirm, that even admitting that to have been the case, so much of later invention, or derived from other sources, has been mingled with it, that it has assumed a form entirely new, of a character peculiar to itself, and perfectly distinct and different from every thing that had appeared before.

"Whence all the various materials were collected, or who arranged and disposed them in the beautiful order, and with the admirable uniformity in which we now see them, it is impossible for us to discover at this distance of time, and without any assistance but what the buildings themselves afford. Perhaps every country contributed something, which, if it was found consonant to, and agreeing with, the reigning taste in every age, was immediately adopted and received by the rest: so that no one people could claim the invention of the architecture which they all used.

"But the great questions commonly asked are, 'What was the origin of the pointed arch? and when, where, and by whom was it invented?'

"Now, let us consider for a moment the nature of these questions; what, in reality, is their object; and what answers can possibly be expected to them; or whether they do, indeed, admit or are capable of any answers.

"As to the figure itself, that is very ancient, indeed, and must have been as well known to the Romans, Greeks, Egyptians, and all the different people of antiquity, as it was to the Gothic architects themselves who used it. Whoever had de-

monstrated the very first proposition of Euclid must have drawn it.

“ But ‘ who first *built* an arch of this form and figure, and what led him to think of doing such a thing? What led to the invention?’ ”

“ We cannot surely hope ever to obtain a satisfactory answer to the first question. Several theories have been devised as to the circumstances which might furnish hints for the discovery, or invention, as it is called; or, rather, might put men upon erecting such an arch.

“ Mr. Bentham had one, Mr. Essex had another, and Sir James Hall a third; and two or three others might be offered, just as plausible as any of theirs. But as most of these theories propose rather to show and point out what *possibly might* have induced these architects to build the pointed arch, than what *did actually make* them do it, they are but theories — they are of little value.

“ We ought carefully to distinguish between invention and what might lead to the use of things that were long before invented, and were generally known.

“ Leaving this, then, as a hopeless, if not a nugatory, enquiry, we will only remark, that such pointed arches as we are speaking of, which have long been called Gothic, were built in England, and, as far as we know, in the other countries of Europe, as early as the beginning of the twelfth century; and, before the end of it, became very common.

“ But the pointed arch alone does not constitute Gothic architecture, though it may be peculiar to it, and has produced a new and endless variety, of which the other kinds of architecture are incapable. Its light pillars, long, thin shafts, elegant foliage and vaultings; its tracery, and numerous other graceful and nameless forms of beauty; are equally essential, and full as important to its general character.

“ However, we are not to suppose it was always thus delicate and finished. It struggled for some time with the remaining coarseness and rudeness of the more barbarous ages, before it shone forth in this new and splendid form; and, not-

withstanding all its charms, we may remark, that light, and beautiful, and elegant as it was, it did not long continue in the world. For little more than three centuries did it exist pure and unmixed. In the twelfth century, it was not quite freed or disentangled from the old architecture; and what we had of it in the sixteenth, was joined to bad imitations of the antique, with arabesques, and small ornaments, such as the Italians had borrowed from the ancients, as may be observed in Bishop West's Chapel at Ely. The first of these impure and adulterated styles has been called Norman Gothic; and the three ages, when it existed in its purity, have been distinguished also by similar names: as Gothic (properly so called), Ornamented Gothic, and Florid Gothic. But, perhaps, it would have been better to have simply distinguished them, as Vasari has the different styles of painting, by the centuries in which they flourished; for people will not be contented with such names as these; they will be continually meddling with, and altering them, in hopes of making them more expressive; and there is always great danger of their giving rise to wearisome dissertations and frivolous disputes.

“ This could not well be the case, if they were named only from the centuries; there would be no room for alteration. Vasari's system still obtains, and we all perfectly understand, without any vexatious discussions or ambiguity, what is meant by a *2 cento*, *3 cento*, *4 cento*, or *5 cento* picture, without any circuitous explanation.

“ It is remarkable that, in all the arts, the period of about a hundred years has commonly produced a sufficient change to mark and constitute a fairly distinct style; and, as it has been admirably well observed\*, this style, or peculiar manner of every age, is a thing so very delicate, as well as determined, that no other age can imitate it exactly. But though this does appear to be certainly true, and the decidedly distinct and different styles agree, as we have said, with the number of the centuries, I would by no means be understood to assert, that they began and ended abruptly with those centuries, or that any

\* Mr. Wilkins's Essay in the twelfth volume of the *Archæologia*.

one of them was in fashion, or kept its ground, exactly a hundred years. Some had a longer and some a shorter period of duration; and all the changes obtained, and were brought about by degrees; and one style began before another ended; yet there is, in each, something so characteristic, that we rarely meet with a building, a picture, or a piece of sculpture, which might not readily be referred to the age in which it really was produced, by a man versed in these things, and who had been accustomed to consider and study them. Yet, though these different styles are thus clearly distinguishable from each other, there is still a character so entirely and completely its own in Gothic architecture, diffused through all the ages of it; the genius of it is so different from and unlike any thing else, that we may fairly assert, no architecture whatever had more congruity, or was, throughout, more of a piece with itself, than this. The principles of it, upon which, undoubtedly, this congruity and uniformity depend, are unfortunately lost: no books are known to exist that give us any information. We know not even the names the Gothic architects gave to any of their ornaments: those we now use are all of modern fabrication. It is possible, some treatises of architecture may be found in conventual libraries abroad; if we had any in England, they, probably, perished at the Reformation.

“ But though no books remain, such a prodigious number of buildings are left, that it is not unreasonable to presume the principles and rules by which they were designed might yet be retrieved, if men would fairly set themselves upon the investigation. Till these rules are discovered, all our attempts to build in the Gothic style must be unsuccessful. Mr. Essex, and, I believe, others of the more sensible men that have undertaken to do it, readily owned that they were doing nothing but imitating particular buildings, or parts of buildings; and their works surely correspond with this confession. They are commonly made up of incongruous and disagreeing parts, collected from buildings of the best ages, coarsely copied, and so placed and put together, as no Gothic architect would have disposed them.

“ Even the smallest fragment, therefore, of any works of the three good ages of this architecture must be valuable ; and may possibly be extremely important. It is lamentable to see them destroyed ; and perhaps still more provokingly so, to see them modernized, or (as they call it) improved. Attempts to improve, where men have no knowledge, must be absurd : and when we hear of great improvements to be made in this or that cathedral, or great church, we have cause to tremble : we may be sure some irreparable mischief is at hand.

“ When people destroy these structures, they deprive the world of the sources from which, and from which only, knowledge and information of this kind can be drawn : to preserve them is meritorious ; but let us remember it is *absolutely impossible* to improve them. It would be scarcely more absurd to think of altering Virgil’s *Æneid*, in order to make it better ; or of adding force and beauty to one of Cicero’s Orations, by cutting out some of the sentences, and supplying their place with modern compositions of our own, which we might foolishly imagine were more correct and vigorous. In this case, indeed, no great harm would be done : every body would laugh, and the things would remain as they are : neither the poem nor the oration would suffer. But these old buildings must be considered as rather resembling ancient manuscripts, which may perhaps be unique ; and if such be mangled, or interpolated, the evil can never be undone ; the business is at an end ; the thing is lost for ever. And if the alteration should be so cleverly made, and the additions so dexterously inserted, as to deceive and impose upon the world, the matter becomes worse a great deal ; it can be considered then but as an ingenious fraud.

“ Our ancestors, in the former part of the last century, and in that before it, despising Gothic architecture, and blind to all its beauties, neglected, rather than destroyed, the remains of it in England. They built up Grecian altars and altar-pieces, and galleries, in Gothic churches and chapels ; and these strange improper things of their own erecting and invention seem to have been the only objects of their admiration. The very same was done in every country upon the continent :



and as the genius of the Roman Catholic religion led them to more expensive decorations than we Protestants admit, they carried this absurdity much farther; magnificent altars, statues, sculptured monuments, and pictures, engrossed all the attention, not only of the inhabitants themselves, but of strangers and foreigners, who visited their countries. The Gothic churches themselves were not noticed; they were considered as mere receptacles for the great works of art, with which they were crowded, and were never mentioned by travellers on their return home, nor by the writers of travels.

“And this may have contributed to establish an opinion which has been entertained, that there is little or no Gothic architecture to be found abroad; that it was invented here; and what the other countries have of it was derived from us: that we have an exclusive right to it, and that it ought to be called *English* architecture.

“The late Mr. Gilpin, I believe, first broached this notion\*: at least, he first delivered it to the world in print: he had never been out of England; he was therefore excusable: but how people that had travelled, and had visited the other countries of Europe, could patronise such a notion, is really surprising: they must know, unless they voluntarily shut their eyes, that throughout the Low Countries, from St. Omer’s to Cologne, the old churches are all Gothic, and many of them immense structures, and wonderfully beautiful; such as the cathedrals of Antwerp and Mechlin, St. Gudule’s at Brussels, and St. Bavon’s at Ghent, and numberless others. The whole of France is covered with them, from Calais to Lyons; and quite to the banks of the Rhine, where the cathedral of Strasburg is eminently light and beautiful. The cathedral and church of St. Nicaise at Rheims, the cathedrals of Amiens, Rouen, and Evreux, are also well known as buildings of extraordinary dimensions and elegance in this style of architecture.

\* Gilpin’s Northern Tour, vol. i.

“ According to Ponz’s *Viage de España*, and the writings of other travellers, the case is the very same in every kingdom of Spain.

“ This style of building is so very general, and is spread so widely over the whole of Germany, that many people have thought that, in all probability, it really had its origin there. The Italians, as I have before observed, call it German architecture, and so appear to acknowledge the justice of this opinion. But no great stress can be laid on their so naming it, because, I should think, it would only argue that *they* received it from that country, were there not other reasons that incline us to believe that Germany has, upon the whole, rather the best claim.

“ That it prevailed in Italy, in all its different styles and ages, there can be no doubt: the buildings now existing there would be an incontrovertible proof, though Vasari and the other writers had spared their bitter execrations.

“ As these buildings have never been described, indeed scarcely mentioned, by the numerous writers who have travelled into Italy, and undertaken to give an account of it, I beg leave to lay before the Society a few sketches and memorandums that I made upon the spot, concerning some of them; which, slight and inaccurate as they are, may be sufficient to show that their architecture was the same with ours, and, as far as we can find, at the same periods of time.

“ The cathedrals of Placentia, Parma, Modena, Cremona, and Pavia, are all of what we call Norman architecture; and do not differ more from some of our churches in England, than our churches do from one another; though I do not know that we have any where the whole of the original west front remaining so perfect as it does in these: ours have in general been all gothicised, entirely or in part. That of Castle Rising Church, in Norfolk, is the most nearly complete of any I recollect to have seen in England.

“ I made sketches of the fronts of the three cathedrals of Placentia, Parma, and Modena, which accompany this paper.

The cathedral of Pavia has been modernised ; of that of Cremona there is a print in Campi.

“ Other churches in the same style in Italy, are, St. John Baptist’s, St. Ambrose, and St. Giovanni in Conca, at Milan ; the cathedrals of Genoa and Spoleto ; the great church at Civita Castellana, and S. Francesco at Assisi ; and numberless others, no doubt, which I have not seen.

“ S. Francesco’s, at Placentia, is of what we call Norman Gothic : I have made a plan and section of it.

“ Of the light Gothic are the churches of Santa Croce and Santa Maria Novella, at Florence, and the cathedral there ; though in this there is a considerable mixture of Saracen ornaments. The cathedral of Arezzo, the fronts of the cathedrals of Orvieto and Siena ; St. Anthony’s church at Pistoia, St. Frediano at Lucca, and, above all, the cathedral of Perugia, and the little church de la Spina, at Pisa, are particularly light and elegant.

“ The Campo Santo and Baptistery at Pisa are well known, and have already been sufficiently described in the *Archæologia*.

“ And, last of all, I will offer some remarks upon the Great Church at Milan ; perhaps the largest and the most magnificent Gothic church in the world : it was founded by the first Duke, John Galeas Visconti, towards the end of the fourteenth century ; and agrees perfectly, as to style in general, with the churches built in England, and in the other parts of Europe, about the same time : though there are certainly some things in it very extraordinary, and such as are hardly to be met with in any other building.

“ It is an immense structure, superior in size to every other church in Italy, except St. Peter’s at Rome. It is built of brick, and is cased within and without with marble, except the inside of the roof, which has been plastered and painted. The west front is unfinished, and has Grecian doors and windows, with a mixture of some Gothic ornaments, which, of course, are extremely awkward, and give it a disagreeable appearance. The body of the church consists of a nave and four aisles ; or, as they call them, five naves. The transepts

have only two aisles. The pillars, which support the arches, are composed each of a large round one, with eight smaller ones joined to it. The capitals are rich with fruits and flowers and foliage, and, I believe, are all different: above them, in each pillar, is a kind of band or fillet of niches or tabernacles, in which are statues, eight over each pillar. The canopies over these statues, and the pedestals on which they stand, are all different; indeed, in some of the pillars, I believe, there are scarcely any niches at all, only plain spaces, against which the statues are placed; but whether there be niches, or only plain spaces, the statues are always placed directly over the intervals, between the small pillars, where the principal round pillar appears; and the little pillars, or finials, between the niches, are over the small pillars of the shaft. Above these niches are pillars of the same construction with those below them (that is, composed of one large round one, and eight smaller joined to it), and these immediately support the vault. The window at the end of each transept is very remarkable: the lower part of it is pushed out like a modern bow-window, and the head of it left in the plane of the wall, which makes, in the whole, a kind of Gothic window which I never saw anywhere else.

“ The outside of the building is not nearly finished. Very few of the small spires or pinnacles, which make so magnificent an appearance in the prints and views of this church, are not yet built. The dome only, and the principal spire, are finished; and the former, when I was first at Milan, still wanted the statue of the virgin to complete it. This was put up during my stay in Italy; a prodigious figure made of copper.

“ Till we went upon the roof of the church, I had no idea of the vast profusion of delicate ornaments and Gothic work, or of the astonishing number of statues and relievos, that we found there: some very small, and many of them good. They are of very different degrees of merit, and were made in different ages. I observed one that was antique, and only one; a female figure, and that so placed in a corner, that it was not easy to see it to advantage.

“ It is extremely singular that there is no covering of tiles, or lead, or copper, or any roof of timber, to this church; it is merely vaulted over, and upon the vaulting are laid large slabs or planes of marble, to carry off the rain and moisture.

“ We have nothing in England that can bear any comparison with this building, as to the immensity of the work, or the astonishing and endless labour that has been expended upon it. Some modern critics have called it the very acme and *ne plus ultra* of the absurdity and folly of Gothic architecture \*; and however we may differ from them in this violent censure, we may observe, that it proves clearly they allow its pre-eminence and superiority to every thing else of the same kind.

“ And possibly, if they had taken into consideration the aim and intention of the people who executed this great work, they might have found it wise to have been less decisive, and less severe.

“ It was not the object of the architects or authors of these Gothic buildings merely to strike the senses with what is externally grand and beautiful: we must recollect that there are two kinds of feelings to be satisfied. What is beautiful or charming to the eye may not always be so to the understanding. Gothic architects did not neglect those beauties which strike the spectator with ideas of grandeur, with dignity, and with awe: their works possess those qualities in an eminent degree: but they did not stop here; they meant to satisfy and (if I may so speak) even satiate the beholder's mind with the intrinsic merit, the richness, the finished excellence of every the smallest, the most minute, and most hidden part of what they executed. They appear to have courted scrutiny and investigation. They seem to have wished that their works should, in some measure, resemble those of nature, which continue to unfold new beauties and new miracles the more and the more closely they are examined. They abhorred the very idea of any thing like deception or imposture in their buildings, and would have discarded with contempt, and almost

\* Cochin and Richard.

with horror, when they were erecting a temple to the Deity, the stucco, the artificial marble, the plaster walls, and all those substitutes which we now employ and admire, and which are intended to look like something they are not.

“ They would have considered them as only fit for the decoration and construction of a theatre, where we expect not any thing that is real or substantial. They meant, in a word, that their churches should not only be striking and beautiful, and grand and solemn, but also rich and expensive, in reality as well as appearance ; and intrinsically valuable, and durable, and solid.

“ I will only add, that of the great church of Milan there are several prints, particularly four by an engraver of the name of Poer, which give a fair general idea of it : they consist of a plan, two sections, and a north-west view. But it would require a large volume to display all its numerous beauties in detail.”

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This admirable paper was accompanied by eighteen drawings, illustrative of the various cathedrals, &c. to which it refers ; and when the Society of Antiquaries had determined upon inserting it, as well as the illustrations, in the “ *Archæologia*,” Mr. Kerrich, in April, 1811, wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Society, in which he says, —

“ I am much flattered that the Society think my *Dissertation upon Gothic Architecture* worth publishing, and I here transmit to you the notes which I wished to add to it. I could further wish it should be understood, I am so little attached to what is contained in it, that I shall be ready to give up any part, or even the whole, of what I have advanced, should it appear to disagree with notions better founded, or be incompatible with facts that are more clearly proved and established.

“ It is by no means my intention to enter into disputes : I have no systems or theories to defend : my only object, in what I have written, was to state some things which are not

generally known, and to propose some hints which I thought might lead to further discoveries in a matter with which we seem to be at present but little acquainted."

The notes which accompanied this communication are of considerable extent, and manifest extraordinary minuteness and accuracy of research.

In March, 1813, Mr. Kerrick sent to the Society of Antiquaries drawings of some broken lids of stone coffins, which were discovered in Cambridge Castle, when great part of it was destroyed in the beginning of the year 1810. In the letter accompanying these drawings, Mr. Kerrick observes that the castle was said to have been built by William the Conqueror; and that as the coffin-lids in question were found under part of the original ramparts, it should seem that they must be at least as ancient as William's time. The account was printed in the seventeenth volume of the *Archæologia*, and was accompanied by two plates.

On the 24th of March, 1814, there were read, at a meeting of the Antiquarian Society, a number of curious and valuable observations, by Mr. Kerrich, upon some sepulchral monuments in Italy and France, illustrated by minute and accurate drawings. The introduction to these observations well deserves to be quoted.

"Several writers have endeavoured to trace the arts in Italy as far back as possible, and they have given us voluminous histories of their artists; but travellers in general attended little to what was produced there, either in painting or in sculpture, till the time of Raphael and Michael Angelo, and the succeeding ages, whilst they flourished in their greatest vigour. The ancient pictures were considered as barbarous rude things, whose only merit was their antiquity, and the sculptures were entirely overlooked.

"The admiration of strangers was universally engrossed by the treasures of antique statuary with which Italy abounds, and the comparatively feeble exertions of the moderns were not noticed.

“ Their works, notwithstanding, by no means deserved this neglect. Merely as the first dawns of the arts in Europe, after the long darkness which had overspread it, they claimed some respect. As specimens of the taste and acquirements of the respective ages in which they were executed, they are curious. They are the materials from which only a history of the arts can be collected ; and if the circumstances of the times in which the authors of them lived be taken into the account, many of them, unquestionably, must be esteemed astonishing efforts of genius, such as would do honour to more-polished times, and are but rarely found even in the works of men who have all the advantages of science and learning. A history of the arts themselves, unconnected with that of the professors, certainly is much wanted. I do not mean to enter upon it, but to point out some early works of sculpture still existing in Italy, which struck me as valuable, and which I believe have never been sufficiently described.”

One of the monuments principally alluded to by Mr. Kerrich, is that of Bernabo Visconti, at Milan, whose family was connected with that of England, by the marriage of his niece, Violante, with Lionel, third son of our King Edward the Third. At the close of the following general character of the monument, there is a sly hit at modern artists, which we wish had not so much foundation in truth.

“ As to the statue itself, its intrinsic merit, and the style of sculpture, though we cannot point it out as an object of admiration, or pretend that the arts, when it was produced, appear to have made many great advances towards perfection, we may justly praise the plain unadulterated good sense that appears in it. Though it may be deficient, there is nothing in it deserving of censure : no bad taste, no affectation to disgust us. Nothing can be more simple than this statue : the attitude is quiet, but it struck me that it is not without great dignity. There is no bustle, no agitation, but neither is it lifeless. Both the horse and his rider look as if they could move, were there any real occasion. Bernabo may be considered here as at the head of his army, but not in the heat of



battle. His right arm is rested on his truncheon, and he is evidently attentive to something before him. It must, however, be confessed that the statue is stiff; and, possibly, what we are inclined to consider as a sort of quiet dignity in the old sculptures of these times, may frequently have arisen from want of education in the artists. They never had the advantage of studying in academies, and so, perhaps, had not sufficient powers to run into the violence and extravagance which disgrace the works of some of the more modern admired sculptors."

These observations were published in the eighteenth volume of the "Archæologia," and were accompanied by eight plates, either etched by Mr. Kerrich himself, or copied from his etchings. It was the sight of these and other specimens of Mr. Kerrich's skill in delineating monumental effigies, that induced the late excellent artist, Mr. C. A. Stothard, F.S.A., to undertake his beautiful work on those very interesting remains of ancient art, and undoubted authorities for the features and costumes of the mighty in former ages. "There are," says Mr. Stothard, in his prospectus, "though not generally known, as they have never been published, a few etchings by the Rev. T. Kerrich \*, of Cambridge, from Monuments in the Dominicans' and other Churches in Paris, which claim the highest praise that can be bestowed, as well for their accuracy as for the style in which they are executed; these are mentioned as a tribute which they deserve, and as a sight of them

\* Perhaps a list of those subjects etched by Mr. Kerrich, with which we have become acquainted, will be interesting: — 1. Effigy of Peter Earl of Richmond, in the Church of Aquabella in Savoy (two plates); 2. Peter de Aquabella, Bishop of Hereford, in the same Church; 3. Equestrian Statue of Bernabo Visconti, at Milan (several plates); 4. Monument of Matteo Visconti, at the same city; 5. Louis Earl d'Evreux, in the Church of the Dominicans at Paris (all the preceding are in the Archæologia); 6. Charles Earl of Anjou, 1285; 7. Philip d'Artois, 1298; 8. Robert Earl of Clermont, 1317; 9. Louis Earl of Clermont, 1341; 10. Peter Duke of Bourbon, slain at Poitiers, 1356; and 11. Charles Earl of Valois, all from the Church of the Dominicans at Paris; 12. A Bishop at Pavia; 13. a Harsyck, from South Acre Church, Norfolk; 14, 15. two portraits from paintings by B. Gozzoli.

induced the proprietor of this work to execute the etchings for it himself."

Desirous of obtaining the critical remarks of Mr. Kerrich, Mr. Stothard gladly conveyed to him the first number of his work. "Of this gentleman, who is still living, delicacy," says Mrs. Stothard, in her admirable sketch of the life of her lamented husband, "forbids me speaking all I feel; but gratitude for the friendship and kindness he evinced towards my husband during his life, and towards myself since his decease, forbids my being silent. Mr. Kerrich was one of the earliest and most zealous friends Charles ever found. To great antiquarian knowledge he united the most accurate skill as a draughtsman. Of his judgment my husband entertained the highest opinion, and always declared that, to his just and candid criticism during the progress of the work, he felt greatly indebted for much of its improvement. Mr. Kerrich, he would say, is a severe judge; but one who never bartered his sincerity for compliment, and whose praise was worth receiving, as it was the commendation of judgment without flattery." \*

And, again, speaking of this gentleman, Mr. Stothard himself observes, "You, amongst other things, say that you think my etchings superior to those of Mr. Kerrich; but you are not, perhaps, aware that, if they really are so, it is in consequence of the judicious remarks and criticism I have received from that gentleman, from time to time; and it was the very severe opinion that he gave me on my first number, which induced me to endeavour at acquiring that sort of excellence he then pointed out, and to which I look forward still with anxious hope." †

On the 11th of May, 1815, Mr. Kerrich exhibited, to the Society of Antiquaries, an urn, which had been found a few days before, by some labourers who were employed to remove one of the barrows upon Newmarket Heath, called the Bea-

\* *Memoirs of Stothard*, p. 37.

† *Ibid.* p. 129. — In this very interesting biographical notice of Mr. Stothard, whose premature decease every lover of the arts must sincerely deplore, are two letters from Mr. Stothard to Mr. Kerrich on the subject of Monumental Effigies, viz. at p. 123. and p. 261.

con Hills. This urn stood upon what, probably, was the surface of the earth before the tumulus was raised. The diameter of the barrow was near thirty yards, and the perpendicular height, probably, about eight or nine feet. There are more of these tumuli remaining, some of them very near to the place on which that out of which the urn came stood. A print of the urn, from a drawing by Mr. Kerrich, may be seen in the eighteenth volume of the *Archæologia*.

In 1820, Mr. Kerrich communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, "Observations on the Use of the Mysterious Figure, called *Vesica Piscis*, in the Architecture of the Middle Ages, and in Gothic Architecture." In this paper Mr. Kerrich remarks, that, in his observations on Gothic architecture, formerly presented to the Society, he had ventured to express his belief, that the rules and principles of it might be recovered by a patient examination of the numerous buildings in that style still remaining; and that, in his notes to those observations, he had stated that the mysterious figure, which seemed to have been called *Vesica Piscis*, had a great influence upon the forms of all sorts of things which were intended for sacred uses, after the establishment of Christianity. He then proceeds to point out many instances in which that influence seems to be apparent, not only in the plans of churches and chapels, and of other religious buildings, but in their arches, doors, windows, pinnacles, spires, &c. The paper is published in the nineteenth volume of the "*Archæologia*," and is accompanied by no fewer than sixty-five figures, engraved on fourteen plates, in illustration of Mr. Kerrich's opinions.

To Mr. Kerrich's other attainments in the arts, was added that of taking portraits. The heads of Robert Glynn, M.D., 1783; Rev. James Bentham, F.S.A., the Historian of Ely, 1792; the Rev. Robert Masters, F.S.A., the Historian of Bene't College, 1796; the Rev. William Cole, F.S.A., the indefatigable individual whose letter was before quoted, were all engraved by Facius, from drawings by Mr. Kerrich. Dr. Glynn Cloberry (such was latterly his name), on his death, in 1800, left Mr. Kerrich his executor, with a legacy of 5000*l*.

Mr. Kerrich married the daughter of Mr. Hale, a surgeon at Cambridge. His death took place at Cambridge, on the 10th of May, 1828, in the eighty-first year of his age.

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The "Gentleman's Magazine," and the "Archæologia," have furnished the materials for this Memoir.

## No. XXIII.

## SIR JAMES EDWARD SMITH, M.D. F. R. S.

PRESIDENT (FROM ITS ESTABLISHMENT) OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY; HON. MEMBER OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY; MEMBER OF THE ACADEMIES OF STOCKHOLM, UPSAL, TURIN, LISBON, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, &c., THE IMPERIAL ACAD. NATURÆ CURIOSORUM; AND THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PARIS.

FOR the following Memoir of this eminent naturalist, and most excellent and amiable man, we are principally indebted to the "Philosophical Magazine." We have, however, availed ourselves of an interesting character of him in the "Monthly Repository;" and several additional circumstances have been obligingly communicated to us, from a private and authentic source.

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Sir James Edward Smith was born in the city of Norwich, December 2. 1759. He was the eldest of seven children, whose father, a Protestant Dissenter, and a respectable dealer in the woollen trade, was a man of much intelligence and vigour of mind. His mother, who was the daughter of a clergyman, lived in Norwich to the advanced age of 88; and will long be remembered for the benevolence, cheerfulness, and activity of her character.

It is probably to the locality of his birth that we are to attribute the early predilection of the subject of this Memoir for natural history; for at Norwich he fell in with some of the

earliest and most devoted disciples of the great Linnæus. This city has, for more than two hundred years, been famous for its florists and botanists. Here lived and flourished Sir Thomas Browne, the author of "Vulgar Errors," and "The Garden of Cyrus, or the quincuncial, lozenge, or network Plantations of the Ancients, artificially, naturally, and mystically considered." A weaver of this commercial place claims the honour of having been the first person who raised, from seed, a *Lycopodium*; as a Manchester weaver was the first to flower one of our rarest *Jungermannia*. During the middle of the last century, Mr. Rose, the author of the "Elements of Botany," Mr. Pitchford, and Mr. Crowe, names familiar to every botanist, took the lead in botanical science in their native city; and instilled into the youthful mind of the future President an ardent attachment to their favourite pursuit, and the skill in discriminating species for which these gentlemen were so eminent. Having remained the usual time at a school in the city, he went, in the year 1780, to the University of Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself by obtaining the gold medal given to the best proficient in botany.

Upon leaving Edinburgh, he came up to London to finish his studies, and soon became acquainted with the late Sir Joseph Banks. This acquaintance, and the access it obtained for him to men of science, only riveted more firmly his ardent attachment to botany; and, accordingly, we find Sir Joseph recommending him, as early as 1783, to become the purchaser of the Linnæan collection. As this circumstance laid the foundation of the President's future fame, and is one of peculiar interest at the present moment, we shall detail the history of the transaction.

The younger Linnæus had died suddenly, Nov. 1. 1783; and his mother and sisters, desirous of making as large a profit as they could by his museum, within a few weeks after his death, offered, through a mutual friend, the whole collection of books, manuscripts, and natural history, including what belonged to the father as well as the son, to Sir Joseph Banks, for the sum of one thousand guineas. Sir Joseph declined

the purchase, but strongly advised Sir James Smith to make it, as a thing suitable to his taste, and which would do him honour.

Sir James, in consequence, communicated his desire to become the purchaser, to Professor Acrel, the friend of the family of Linnæus, and who seems to have conducted the negotiation with scrupulous honour. The owners now began to suspect they had been too precipitate; having received an unlimited offer from Russia, while also Dr. Sibthorpe was prepared to purchase it, to add to the treasures, already famous, of Oxford. They wished to break off their treaty with Sir James Smith; but the worthy Swedish Professor would not consent to it, and insisted on their waiting for his refusal.

In consequence of the subtraction of a small herbarium made by the younger Linnæus, and given to a Swedish baron to satisfy a debt he claimed, a deduction of one hundred guineas was made in the purchase-money; and in October, 1784, the collection was received, in twenty-six great boxes, perfectly safe. The whole cost, including the freight, was 1029*l*. The duty was remitted, on application to the Treasury. The ship which was conveying this precious treasure had just sailed, when the King of Sweden (Gustavus III.), who had been absent in France, returned, and hearing the story, sent a vessel in pursuit, but happily it was too late.

The collection consists of every thing possessed by the great Linnæus and his son, relating to natural history and medicine. The library contains about 2500 volumes. The old herbarium of the father comprehends all the plants described in the *Species Plantarum*, except, perhaps, about 500 species (*Fungi* and *Palmæ* excepted), and it had then, perhaps, more than 500 undescribed.

The herbarium of young Linnæus appears to have had more attention bestowed upon it, and is on better paper. It consists of most of the plants of his *Supplementum*, except what are in his father's herbarium, and has, besides, about 1500 very fine specimens from Commerson's collection, from Dombey, La Marc, Pourrett, Gouan, Smeathman, Masson,

&c., and a prodigious quantity from Sir Joseph Banks, who gave him duplicates of almost every one of Aublett's specimens, as well as of his own West India plants, with a few of those collected in his own voyages round the world.

The insects are not so numerous; but they consist of most of those that are described by Linnæus, and many new ones. The shells are about thrice as many as are mentioned in the *Systema Naturæ*, and many of them very valuable. The fossils are also numerous, but mostly bad specimens, and in bad condition.

The number of the MSS. is very great. All his own works are interleaved with abundance of notes, especially the *Systema Naturæ*, *Species Plantarum*, *Materia Medica*, *Philosophia Botanica*, *Clavis Medicinæ*, &c. There are also the *Iter Lapponicum* (which was afterwards published), *Iter Dalecarlicum*, and a Diary of the Life of Linnæus, for about thirty years of his life. The letters to Linnæus (from which a selection was also published by the President) are about three thousand.

This splendid acquisition at once determined the bent of the proprietor's studies. He considered himself, as he has declared, a trustee only for the public, and for the purpose of making the collection useful to the world and to natural history in general. How well he has fulfilled this trust, will appear from the sequel. He had no sooner obtained quiet possession, than he began to fulfil his engagement; for we find him, in the year 1785, making his first appearance as an author, by translating the Preface to the *Museum Regis Adolphi Friderici* of Linnæus, being succinct and admirable reflections on the study of nature.

In the year 1786, he prepared himself for an extensive tour on the Continent, in which his chief object was to examine into the state of natural history in the different cities and towns he might pass through, not neglecting the incidents, especially the fine arts, which usually engage the attention of travellers. At Leyden he graduated in medicine; but it does not appear that he tarried there a longer time than was necessary for this purpose. On this occasion he published his Thesis *De Gene-*



*ratione.* The "Sketch of a Tour on the Continent," though long superseded as a companion to the tourist, is still curious to the naturalist, as showing the state of science at that time. It contains, too, a fund of good sense expressed with facility; and, to those who enjoyed the acquaintance and friendship of the author, will always remain valuable, as furnishing the truest image of his mind, reviving his liberal opinions in their recollection, and his easy and elegant manner of communicating them.

In the year 1788, when he had returned and was settled in London, he, with some other naturalists, projected the establishment of the Linnæan Society, which had for its object the cultivation of natural history in all its branches, and especially that of Great Britain. This Society, which has grown now into considerable importance, was a scion of the Royal Society, and had its origin in the jealousy which some of the members of the parent Society entertained of the preference which, they alleged, was given to natural history in their "Transactions;" while its then President was thought to favour the subject, to the exclusion of others of equal, if not of greater, importance. There are still some who recollect the argumentative and vehement eloquence by which this side of the question was supported by a reverend Prelate.

It was during this stormy period that Sir James Smith, in conjunction with the late Bishop of Carlisle, Sir Joseph Banks, and others, laid the foundation-stone of the Linnæan Society. Its first meeting was held, April 8. 1788. The Society then consisted of fifty Fellows, and about twice as many more foreign members, Dr. Smith being the first President, Dr. Goodenough the first Treasurer, and Mr. Marsham the first Secretary. Of these original Fellows, how few are left! and of those who are, their hoary locks, still seen occasionally at the meetings of the Society, remind us of the respect and gratitude we owe to them as fathers. May their declining years derive consolation from the success of this their early project!

At the first Meeting, the President delivered a Discourse, judicious and appropriate, "On the Rise and Progress of Natural History." We find him also, about this time, producing a paper which was read before the Royal Society, entitled "Observations on the Irritability of Vegetables." It chiefly regards the mode of impregnation in the barberry; and attracted considerable attention at the time, being translated into other languages, and appearing in different publications.

The next considerable work which we find him undertaking is, the re-publication of the wooden blocks of Rudbeck, which had fallen into his hands with the Linnæan collections. Linnæus was possessed of about 120 of these blocks, which had escaped the fire at Upsal, where almost the whole impression of the second volume, and all but three copies of the first, were burnt. As Rudbeck was the founder of a school at Upsal, destined afterwards to give laws to the rest of the world, the re-publication of this fragment of his great work was a tribute of gratitude to his profound and varied learning.

From 1789 to 1793, our author was engaged in various publications relating to his favourite science. Most of them terminated in being only fragments, for want of patronage by the public. Such were his *Plantarum Icones hactenus ineditæ*; *Icones pictæ Plantarum rariorum*; *Specilegium Botanicum*; and "Specimens of the Botany of New Holland." One of these literary projects, "English Botany," however, did not suffer the shipwreck experienced by the others, but has received the encouragement it deserved. This is not attributable to its execution being superior to the other works which have failed, but because it treats of the plants of our own country, in which all are interested. It has the singular merit of being the only national Flora which has given a figure and description of every species native to the country whose productions it professes to investigate; and while other works of a similar kind have enjoyed the patronage of foreign Crowns, and have even been supplied with funds to carry them forward in their tardy progress, this work has been rendered complete by the patronage of the public alone; and, having been commenced in 1790,

was brought to a successful termination in 1814, by the united efforts of the President of the Society, and of Mr. Sowerby, the draughtsman and engraver. This work extends to thirty-six volumes, and contains 2592 figures of British plants.

In 1792, Dr. Smith had the honour of giving some instruction in botany to the Queen and Princesses at Frogmore. As a lecturer, he was particularly admired for his ease and fluency, and for the happiness of his illustrations, as well as for the extent and variety of his knowledge. This will be testified by all who heard him at the Royal Institution in London, at Norwich, Liverpool, Bristol, &c.

In the year 1793 appeared in the Memoirs of the Academy of Turin, of which he was a member, his essay *De Filicum Generibus dorsiferarum*, and which was republished in English in his "Tracts on Natural History."

In the year 1796 Dr. Smith married the only daughter of Robert Reeve, Esq., of Lowestoft, in Sussex; and in the following year he removed to Norwich, his native place, where he continued to reside, paying occasional visits to London, for the remainder of his life.

The next considerable work upon which the reputation of our author is built is the *Flora Britannica*, which appeared in the years 1800—1804. It is remarkable, like all his other labours, for accuracy in observing, accuracy in recording, and unusual accuracy in printing. It comprises descriptions of all the phænogamous plants, of the *Filicis* and the *Musci*; and every species has been carefully collated with those which Linnæus described. Being written in the Latin language, the information is condensed into a small compass; while it has the rare advantage of having had every synonym compared with the original author.

The *Compendium Floræ Britannicæ* has gone through four editions, and is become the general text-book of English botanists. It is perhaps the most complete example of a manual furnished on any subject.

While he was engaged in the *Flora Britannica*, the executors of the late Professor Sibthorpe selected him as the

fittest person to engage in editing the splendid posthumous work of that liberal patron of science; a task for which the unrivalled attainments of the President, and his personal friendship with the Professor, peculiarly qualified him. The drawings, which were made by Ferdinand Bauer, and the letterpress, which was written by Sir James Smith from scanty materials furnished by Dr. Sibthorpe, are both worthy of so munificent an undertaking.

In 1806 the first part of the *Flora Græca* appeared. Its publication was continued in parts, until it reached six folio volumes, with one hundred coloured plates in each. To complete the work, which is to consist of ten folio volumes, Dr. Sibthorpe bequeathed a freehold estate at South Leigh, in Oxfordshire; which, after the completion, is to be charged with the support of a Professor of Rural Economy in the University of Oxford.

There was also a *Prodromus* of the same work, in two volumes 8vo., without plates.

The "Introduction to Physiological and Systematic Botany," which appeared in 1807, has been a most successful publication, having passed through five editions. It is indebted for its popularity to a happy method which the author has of communicating knowledge, to the good taste he every where displays, and to that just mixture of the *utile* with the *dulce*, which he knew so well how to apportion.

In 1810 appeared his "Tour to Hafod," the seat of his old and accomplished friend, Thomas Johnes, Esq., the translator of Froissart; and, in 1811, his "Translation of Linnæus's Tour in Lapland."

In 1814 he received the honour of knighthood from the hands of his present Majesty, on the occasion of his Majesty consenting to become the patron of the Linnæan Society, and granting them a charter.

About 1818 the Professor of Botany at Cambridge encouraged the President to offer himself for the Professorship of that University. He obtained the countenance of many of the heads of houses, and of several of the first dignitaries

of the church ; but, unfortunately, a controversy was raised by interested persons respecting his religious opinions, which (like his illustrious predecessor, Ray, who was deprived of his fellowship for a similar cause) he could not, and never would, compromise. It produced two small tracts\* from his pen, which at least show that he was not disqualified by the absence of the most charitable spirit, and admirably expose the absurdity of making the religious creed of a man of science the test of his fitness for a professor's chair.

In 1821 his "Grammar of Botany" appeared ; and in the same year, a "Selection of the Correspondence of Linnæus and other Naturalists."

During a large portion of his literary life, he was in the habit of writing articles for Dr. Rees's *Cyclopædia* on different subjects in botany and biography connected with it. Many of these biographical memoirs are choice morsels of original information ; and we need only refer to the words Collinson, Curtis, Dombey, Hudson, Linnæus, Ray, Sibthorpe, Tournefort, &c. in justification of our assertion. Most of his articles will be found marked with the letter S, it being his undeviating rule never to publish any thing on anonymous authority in science. Even some reviews which he had written early in life, he afterwards avowed, by republishing them in his "Tracts."

The second volume of the Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is indebted to our author's pen for a Review of the Modern State of Botany, an article which supplies some deficiencies in his Introduction, though chiefly an abridgment of the *Prælectiones* of Linnæus, as published by Giseke.

During the whole of his literary career, he occasionally contributed papers to the Linnæan Transactions. But the last and best work of the distinguished President is the "English Flora," consisting of four volumes octavo, and describing the phænogamous plants and ferns of Great Britain,

\* "Considerations respecting Cambridge," &c. 1818 ; and "A Defence of the Church and Universities of England against a Writer in the Quarterly Review," 1819.

though its title may imply a more limited range. *Finis coronat opus*. There is no Flora of any nation so complete in flowering species, and none of any country in which more accuracy and judgment are displayed. If any person should in future contemplate a work of this kind, whatever the originality of his information, whatever the novelty of his subject, let him imitate this illustrious author in careful remark, in taking nothing upon trust, in tracing every synonym to its source; and, lastly, in arranging his matter in such a manner, by the aid of different types, as shall render it easy of reference, and point out at a glance the nature of it. However mechanical some of this may appear, it is absolutely essential to be attended to in natural history, where the subjects are infinite in number, and where aid must be derived from every mode of generalizing particulars.

To this work Sir James Smith had devoted much of his time during many years. It was pursued with ardour, in spite of the interruptions of declining health, with the anxious desire, often expressed, that he "might live to finish it." On the very day when he entered his library for the last time, the packet, containing the fourth volume of the "English Flora," reached him. The following remarks, at the close of that volume, will be read with melancholy interest:—

"Several circumstances have caused a long delay in the publication of the present volume, which, if their recurrence should not be prevented, may render the completion of the work, according to its original plan, very precarious. In the meanwhile, the number of volumes originally proposed is now finished, and the first twenty-three Classes are completed, as well as the first Order of the twenty-fourth, *Cryptogamia Filices*, the only one that required more study and emendation than it has hitherto received.

"Of the remaining Orders, the *Musci* have been detailed in the Latin *Flora Britannica* and *Compendium* of the author, as well as in his *English Botany*; and by other well-known writers, in two editions of the *Muscologia Britannica*, and the *Muscologie Hibernicæ Spicilegium*. The monograph of Dr.

Hooker on British *Jungermannia*, which, with their allies, constitute the next Order to the *Musci*, diffuses a new light over the whole of that Order. The works of Mr. Dawson Turner on *Fuci*, and of Mr. Dillwyn on *Confervæ*, have gone far to exhaust the species of those tribes; an application of scientific principles to the settlement of their genera being all that is wanting. The *Lichen* family, under the control of the great Acharius, assumes the dignity of an entire and well-arranged Order. The *Fungi*, better discriminated by Withering than by most popular writers, and well explained by the figures of the excellent and lamented Sowerby, are, in their minutest details, exquisitely illustrated by the *Cryptogamic Flora* of the ingenious Dr. Greville, and the accurate publications of Mr. Purton. These, marshalled by the aid of the learned Persoon and others, might possibly have proved less obscure than heretofore. This tribe, indeed, leads the botanist to the end of his clue, and leaves him in palpable darkness, where even Dillenius was bewildered.

“ All these subjects, if not yet brought into perfect daylight, might well, by the help of those brilliant northern lights, Acharius, Fries, and Agardh, have been made more accessible to the student, and more instructive to systematic botanists, by one long accustomed to their contemplation in the wild scenes of Nature, and not unfurnished with remarks of his own. If our bodily powers could keep pace with our mental acquirements, the student of half a century would not shrink from the delightful task of being still a teacher; nor does he resign the hope of affording some future assistance to his fellow-labourers; though, for the present, ‘ a change of study,’ to use the expression of a great French writer, may be requisite, ‘ by way of relaxation and repose.’ ”

A new edition of the “ English Flora ” has already been called for since the decease of the author.

Sir James Smith had, by nature, a delicate constitution, and struggled, in the course of his life, with many attacks of an inflammatory kind. To her whose tender affection, aided by her vigilance, good sense, and gentleness of manner, had so

large a share in the preservation of this valuable man through many years of feeble health, no consolation is wanting which memory can bestow. For some years past he had been losing strength, and suffering from the increase of painful and distressing symptoms. He had generally, however, kept his annual engagement with the Society, at the anniversary and other meetings, at which he felt proud and happy to preside. But in the year 1827, his hopes of reaching London were frustrated by the state of his health. Some amendment afterwards took place; the return of spring renewed his earnest wishes to meet his old friends again, and he had actually laid his plans for once more visiting the metropolis.

On Saturday, March 15th, 1828, he walked out as usual, and apparently without much fatigue; but in the evening he was attacked by such an alarming fit of illness, as almost immediately forbade the hope of his recovery. He continued sinking until six o'clock on the Monday morning following, when he quietly resigned his breath, and his spirit returned to Him who gave it.

His remains were deposited in the vault belonging to Lady Smith's family, at Lowestoft, in Suffolk.

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The scientific character of Sir James Smith may be comprised in a few words. As a naturalist, he contributed greatly to the advancement of science; and stood pre-eminent for judgment, accuracy, candour, and industry. He was disposed to pay due respect to the great authorities that had preceded him, but without suffering his deference for them to impede the exercise of his own judgment. He was equally open to real improvement, and opposed to the affectation of needless innovation. He found the science of botany, when he approached it, locked up in a dead language; he set it free, by transfusing into it his own. He found it a severe study, fitted only for the recluse; he left it of easy acquisition to all. In the hands of his predecessors, with the exception of his im-



mortal master, it was dry, technical, and scholastic ; in his, it was adorned with grace and elegance, and might attract the poet as well as the philosopher.

His moral and religious qualities are likewise deserving of the highest praise. The uprightness and liberality of his mind appeared in the uniformly candid expression of his sentiments. It was his constant, earnest desire, to banish jealousy and rivalry from the pursuits of science, and to cultivate a union and good understanding between the botanists of all nations ; exhorting them to adopt, with a readiness and ungrudging alacrity, of which he set the example, the suggestions of foreigners, whenever the interests of science were concerned. The same steadiness and constancy with which, from a conviction of its excellence, Dr. Smith devoted his life to the illustration of the scientific system of Linnæus, he equally evinced in the support of those principles, both religious and political, in which he had been brought up. His liberal education, and his intercourse with men of all countries, holding various opinions, served but to settle his own ; and they were established on the only firm basis, that of investigation and reflection.

When he took up his final abode in his native city, in 1797, it was after an absence of seventeen years. In the course of those years he had formed many friendships ; he was known, honoured, and courted by celebrated men of all countries, and of all parties in his own ; and he returned to Norwich full of information, rich in fame, and loaded with honorary titles ; besides the substantial possession of his great prize, the Linnæan collection. Yet he came, unspoiled by honours, and uncorrupted by travel, to sit down among the friends of his youth ; willing to give and to receive pleasure from the most attainable and simple objects. It is obvious to remark, that, if a residence in London presents more attractions to a man of science than a residence in a provincial metropolis, he is often abundantly rewarded, for resisting them, by the closer friendships which local circumstances permit him to form, and by the delightful consciousness of being the means of improving the tone of society around him. An individual, eminent for

knowledge, and conciliating in manners, is, in such a situation, a treasure of inestimable value; he is the stay and support of his contemporaries; and, to the young, his industry and attainments, his elegant tastes and pure morals, are held up as examples of the manner in which nature rewards those who have not wasted their hours in sloth, nor frittered away their best powers in dissipation. Such a support and such an impulse the late President of the Linnæan Society assuredly gave by his connection with Norwich; and, had his health permitted, they would have been given in a yet greater degree. He never appeared to be happier than when surrounded by young people, for whom he readily unlocked his cabinet and displayed his mental stores, imparting knowledge in the most familiar and captivating manner. Even in the sports and pastimes of his young guests, he took so lively an interest, that they could scarcely believe he was less fond of play than themselves. In all his deeds of kindness he was fully seconded by one who may with truth be said to have made his chosen friends her own, and to have strengthened the bonds of amity in which she found him held.

The pursuits which occupied the attention of this estimable man do not invariably (however it might be expected) heighten the tone of religious feeling, or even lead to an enlarged and poetic love of nature. A taste for mere arrangement and classification may render botany a pleasing and philosophic study; but Sir James Smith's mind was imbued with a real love for

— “those delightful handyworks of Him  
Who arch'd the heavens and spann'd this solid earth.”

“Is it not,” asks he (in the beautiful Preface to his Introduction to Botany), “is it not a privilege to walk with God in the garden of creation, and hold converse with his providence?” His soul brightened at the contemplation, and the same spirit of pious adoration accompanied his researches into the book of revelation. From that source (whence many with equal sincerity derive very opposite ones) he drew his

religious conclusions. His creed was the New Testament ; and he read it, as a celebrated divine recommends, "as a man would read a letter from his friend, in the which he doth only seek after what was his friend's mind and meaning, not what he can put upon the words." He delighted in dwelling upon the character of Jesus Christ : he felt the wisdom, the grandeur, the cloudless benignity of his spirit. Deeply impressed with the truth and importance of the Christian faith, he did much to recommend and enforce it. He regularly attended public worship at the Octagon Chapel, in Norwich ; and he attended it, not with the air of a man who was setting an example to others, but in the character of an humble follower of Jesus, and he "took the bread and wine in remembrance of Him." The mind of Sir James Smith was formed for devotion, not controversy. Yet, to the last, he took the greatest interest in the prosperity of the congregation of Unitarian Dissenters, to which he belonged, and of which, at the time of his decease, he was one of the Deacons.

With regard to politics, he was to the last an ardent lover of liberty ; and, though of the gentlest and most retiring disposition, he always gave his public countenance and support to Whig principles in his native city and county. Placed in a scientific station of eminence, he did not obtrude his own religious and political sentiments where they would have been out of place ; but through life, no honours or distinctions, or fear of unpopularity, or devotion to scientific pursuits, could deter him from the most unreserved and steady avowal and support of his principles, both religious and political.\*

His poetical compositions are distinguished by elegance, and by frequent allusions to that world of nature towards which his thoughts perpetually turned, when in search of objects for love and grateful praise. At the same time, let it not

\* It is the more important to remark this fact, as, immediately upon the death of Sir James Smith, there appeared in a provincial newspaper a pretended memoir of him (which afterwards found its way into a highly respectable periodical publication), containing statements of changes in his religious and political sentiments, in which statements there is not a word of truth.

be thought that Christian topics were forgotten. Upon these his compositions were less numerous, but upon none, perhaps, were they so beautiful. Many elegant specimens of his poetical powers are in the hands of his surviving friends; and they are treasured as proofs of the good taste, purity, and delightful habits of thought, which rendered communion with the author eminently gratifying and improving.

Several of these are to be found in a volume of "Hymns for Public Worship, selected for the Use of the Congregation assembling at the Octagon Chapel, Norwich" (1826); an excellent manual of devotional poetry, in the compilation of which he took an active part. The following may serve as a specimen, and will be read with interest by his surviving friends: —

"Thou shalt sleep with thy fathers." — 2 Samuel, vii. 12.

"As o'er the closing urn we bend,  
Of each belov'd and honour'd friend,  
What tears of anguish roll!  
In vain in death's unconscious face  
The living smile we seek to trace,  
That spoke from soul to soul.

"But shall not memory still supply  
The kindly glance, the beaming eye,  
That oft our converse blest;  
That brighten'd many a prospect drear,  
Reviv'd our virtue, sooth'd our care,  
And lull'd each pain to rest?

"And when these frail remains are gone,  
Our hearts th' impression still shall own,  
Our mortal path to cheer.  
O God! to point the way to heav'n,  
These angel-guides by thee were giv'n:  
How blest to meet them there "

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On Wednesday, the 19th of March, 1828, at the meeting of the Linnæan Society, the intelligence of Sir James Smith's

decease was communicated ; when the members, as a tribute of respect to their friend and President, immediately retired. At the next meeting of the Society, which took place on the 1st of April, 1828, Lord Stanley in the chair, his Lordship opened the proceedings by adverting, with much feeling, to the great loss which had been sustained by the country and by the world, and more especially by the Society, in the death of its illustrious and beloved President, Sir James Edward Smith, who from its first establishment, in which he had taken an active part, had been called upon to preside over it by the annual and unanimous votes of its members, and had greatly contributed to place the Society in the distinguished rank which it had attained, by his great talents, indefatigable industry, sound judgment, and enlarged views as a naturalist ; by the high estimation in which he had long been held by men of science all over the world ; by the excellence of those valuable and accurate works in which he had done so much to promote and improve the study of natural history ; and especially by the qualities of his heart, mind, and temper, for which his memory would long be revered by those who had enjoyed the happiness of his friendship. He could not forbear expressing what he felt on the present occasion, especially with reference to the particular moment of his loss, at a time when those considerations of religious distinction were about to be removed, which had seemed to have a tendency to deprive those who, like this excellent and distinguished man, differed from the established religion, of the rank in society due to their talents or their worth.\*

His Lordship expressed his anxiety that whatever choice might be made by the Society to fill the vacancy in its Chair, should be such as would contribute to its prosperity, however impossible it might be adequately to supply the loss which it had now so much to regret.

Lord Stanley then adverted to the last volume of the English Flora, which had been received from Sir James Smith

\* Alluding to the proceedings in Parliament for the abolition of the sacramental test.

but a few days before his death, and was among the presents on the table, related that, showing it to a friend, Sir James had exclaimed, "This is the close of my labours." — As its distinguished author was now removed from the possibility of receiving the customary vote of thanks, His Lordship concluded, by proposing that the grateful feelings of the Society might be expressed to Lady Smith for this last gift of their revered President.

## No. XXIV.

## SIR THOMAS BOULDEN THOMPSON,

KNIGHT AND BARONET, AND GRAND CROSS OF THE MOST HONOURABLE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH; VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE RED; TREASURER OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL; A DIRECTOR OF THE CHEST; AND A VISITOR OF THE WEST INDIA NAVAL SCHOOL.

**T**HIS gallant officer was born at Barham, in the county of Kent, on the 28th of February, 1766. His father, Mr. Boulden, married the sister of the late Commodore Edward Thompson, an officer of very distinguished eminence, and a gentleman extensively known both in the polite and in the literary world.

In the month of June, 1778, Mr. Thomas Boulden's uncle, by whom he had been tutored from his infancy, was appointed to the command of the *Hyæna* frigate; and at the same time his nephew, assuming the name of Thompson, and having previously been borne on the books of a King's ship, entered into active service on board of the same vessel, which was mostly employed on the home station until January, 1780, when she accompanied the fleet under Sir George B. Rodney to the relief of Gibraltar, from whence she returned to England with the duplicates of that officer's despatches relative to the capture of a Spanish convoy, and the subsequent defeat of Don Juan de Langara.

In the following year we find Mr. Thompson serving in the West Indies, on which station he, on the 14th of January, 1782, obtained a Lieutenancy; and being intrusted with the command of a small schooner, distinguished himself by capturing a French privateer of very superior force.

Some time after the termination of the colonial war, he joined the *Grampus*, of 50 guns, bearing the broad pendant of his uncle, who had been nominated to the chief command on the coast of Africa; and on the death of Commodore Thompson in 1786, he was promoted by his successor to the command of the *Nautilus* sloop, in which he continued about twelve months, when he returned to England, and was paid off. His post commission bears date Nov. 22. 1790.

From this period we find no mention of the subject of our memoir, until his appointment to the *Leander*, rated at 50, but mounting 60 guns, at the latter end of 1796. In that vessel he joined the Mediterranean fleet, then under the orders of Earl St. Vincent; and shortly after his arrival at Gibraltar was selected to accompany Sir Horatio Nelson on an expedition against Santa Cruz, in the attempt upon which place he was among the wounded.

The rumoured arrival at Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, of the Viceroy of Mexico, with some treasure ships from South America, bound to Cadiz, and the represented vulnerability of that town to a well-conducted attack by sea, induced Earl St. Vincent to attempt the enterprise; and he accordingly detached upon that service a squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Nelson, consisting of the *Theseus*, *Culloden*, and *Zealous*, 74s; *Seahorse*, *Emerald*, and *Terpsichore*, frigates; *Fox*, cutter; and one mortar-boat; to which was afterwards added the *Leander*, the local knowledge of whose Captain was chiefly relied upon by the Commander-in-Chief, as appears from the following extract of a letter written by the noble Earl to Sir Horatio Nelson: —

“ My dear Admiral, — If I obtain a reinforcement of four ships of the line, as I have reason to believe I shall, from the strong manner I put the necessity of the measure in my public letter to Nepean, and private correspondence with Lord Spencer, I will detach you with the *Theseus*, *Culloden*, *Zealous*, *Leander*, *Emerald*, and *Andromache*, with orders to attempt the surprise of Santa Cruz, in the Grand Canary. *Terpsichore Bowen* shall also be of the party; but I rely chiefly on



the local knowledge of Captain Thompson of the *Leander*. Turn this in your mind ; for the moment the expected ships arrive, I will dash you off."

The plan of attack was, that the boats should land in the night, between the fort on the N. E. side of Santa Cruz bay and the town, make themselves masters of that fort, and then send a summons to the Governor. By midnight, on the 20th of July, 1797, the three frigates, cutter, and mortar-boat, having the party of seamen and marines on board which was intended for this debarkation, approached within three miles of the place; but owing to a gale of wind in the offing, and a strong current against them in-shore, they were not able to approach within a mile of the landing-place before daybreak ; and then being seen, their intention was discovered. It was now resolved, that an attempt should be made to get possession of the heights above the fort. The men were accordingly landed under the orders of Captain Troubridge ; each Captain, under his direction, commanding the detachment of seamen from his own ship, and Captain Oldfield of the marines the entire detachment from that corps, he being the senior marine officer present ; the line-of-battle ships stood in at the same time to batter the fort, for the purpose of distracting the attention of the garrison : circumstances, however, prevented them from getting within a league of the shore ; and the heights were by this time so secured, and manned with such a force, as to be judged impracticable. Thus foiled in his plans by wind and tide, Sir Horatio Nelson still considered it a point of honour that some attempt should be made. This was on the 22d of July ; he re-embarked his men that night, got the ships, on the 24th, the day on which he was joined by the *Leander*, to anchor about two miles N. E. of the town, and made show as if he intended to attack the heights. At eleven P. M. the boats of the squadron, containing about 700 seamen and marines, with 180 on board the *Fox* cutter, and from 70 to 80 in a boat which had been taken the day before, numbering, with a small detachment of royal artillery, under Lieutenant Baynes of that corps, about 1100 men, commanded by the Rear-Ad-

miral in person, proceeded in six divisions towards the town. They were to land on the mole, and thence hasten as fast as possible into the Great Square; then form, and proceed as should be found expedient. They were not discovered till about 1<sup>h</sup> 30' A.M., when, being within half gun-shot of the landing-place, Sir Horatio directed the boats to cast off from each other, give a huzza, and push for the shore. But the Spaniards were excellently well prepared; the alarm-bells answered the huzza, and a tremendous fire from 30 or 40 pieces of cannon, with musketry from one end of the town to the other, opened upon the invaders. The Fox received a shot under water, and instantly sunk, by which unfortunate circumstance Lieutenant Gibson, her commander, and 96 of the brave fellows that were on board, met a watery grave. Another shot struck the Rear-Admiral on the right elbow, just as he was drawing his sword, and in the act of stepping out of his barge. Nothing, however, could check the intrepidity with which the assailants advanced.

The night was exceedingly dark; most of the boats missed the mole, and went on shore through a raging surf, which stove all to the left of it. The Captains Thompson, Freemantle, and Bower, and four or five other boats, found the mole, and instantly stormed and carried it, defended, as it was by about 400 men, and six 24-pounders. Having spiked these, they were about to advance, when a heavy fire of musketry and grape-shot from the citadel and the houses at the mole-head mowed them by scores. Here the gallant Captain Richard Bowen, of the *Terpsichore* met a glorious death; and here, indeed, fell nearly the whole of the party, by death or wounds.

Meanwhile, Captain Troubridge, of the *Culloden*, having missed the mole in the darkness, pushed on shore under a battery close to the south end of the citadel. Captain Waller, of the *Emerald*, and two or three other boats, landed at the same time. The surf was so high, that many others put back; and all that did not were instantly swamped, and most of the ammunition in the men's pouches was wetted. Having

collected a few men, they pushed on to the Great Square, hoping there to find the Rear-Admiral, and the rest of their party. The ladders were all lost, so that they could make no immediate attempt on the citadel; but they sent a Serjeant, with two of the townspeople, to summon it: this messenger never returned; and Captain Troubridge having waited about an hour in painful expectation of his friends, marched to join Captains Hood and Miller, of the *Zealous* and *Theseus*, who had effected their landing to the S.W. They then endeavoured to procure some intelligence of Sir Horatio Nelson and the rest of the officers, but without success. By daybreak they had gathered together about 80 marines, 80 seamen, armed with pikes, and 180 with small-arms; all that survived of those who had made good their landing. They obtained some ammunition from the prisoners whom they had taken, and marched on, to try what could be done at the citadel without ladders. They found all the streets commanded by field-pieces, and several thousand Spaniards, with about 100 French, under arms, approaching by every avenue. Finding himself without provisions, the powder wet, and no possibility of obtaining assistance from the ships, the boats being lost, Captain Troubridge, with great presence of mind, sent Captain Hood with a flag of truce to the Governor, Don Juan Antonio Gutierrez, to say he was prepared to burn the town, and would instantly set fire to it if the Spaniards approached one inch nearer: this, however, if he were compelled, he should do with regret, for he had no wish to injure the inhabitants: and he was ready to treat upon these terms — that the British should re-embark, with all their arms of every kind, and take their own boats, if they were saved, or be provided with such others as might be wanting: they, on their part, engaging that the squadron should not molest the town, nor any of the Canary Islands: all prisoners on both sides to be given up. When this proposition was made, the Governor said, that the English, situated as they were, ought to surrender as prisoners of war: but Captain Hood replied, he was instructed to declare, that if the terms were not accepted in five minutes, Captain

Troubridge would set the town on fire, and attack the Spaniards at the point of the bayonet. Satisfied with his success, which was indeed sufficiently complete, and respecting, like a brave and honourable man, the gallantry of his enemy, the Spaniard not only acceded to the proposal, but gave directions for the wounded British to be received into the hospitals, and the whole party to be supplied with the best provisions that could be procured; at the same time granting permission for the ships to send on shore, and purchase whatever refreshments they were in want of during the time they might be off the island.

Sir Horatio Nelson, who had by this time undergone the amputation of his arm, on hearing the noble and generous conduct of Don Juan A. Gutierrez, wrote to thank him for the humanity which he had displayed. Presents were interchanged between them. The Rear-Admiral offered to take charge of the Spaniard's despatches; and thus actually became the first messenger to Spain of his own defeat.

The loss sustained by the British on this unfortunate expedition was rather considerable: besides Captain Bowen, by whose death the service lost a commander of infinite merit, many other excellent and valuable officers were to be regretted. The whole amounted to 44 killed, 97 drowned, 105 wounded, and 5 missing.

Some months after this, we find Captain Thompson commanding a squadron sent to take possession of some French vessels lying at Tunis; a measure adopted in consequence of a previous breach of neutrality committed there by the enemy, and connived at by the Bey, who, with the duplicity so characteristic of his countrymen, appears also to have sanctioned, if not invited, this retributive procedure on the part of the British. After executing this service, the squadron cruized about the Balearic islands, and on the south coast of Spain, where it made several captures.

Captain Thompson then returned to Gibraltar, on which station he remained till June, 1798, when he was ordered to the Mediterranean, to reinforce Rear-Admiral Nelson, who

was at that time watching the port of Toulon, and whom he accompanied in pursuit of the armament that had been equipped there, destined to the coast of Egypt.

At the glorious action of the Nile, on the 1st of August, 1798, the *Leander*, though but a 50-gun ship, was stationed in the line of battle. Her commander bore up to the *Culoden* on seeing her take the ground, that he might afford any assistance in his power to get that vessel off from her unfortunate situation; but finding that nothing could be done, and unwilling that his services should be lost where they could be more effective, he made sail for the scene of action, and took his station, with great judgment, athwart hawse of *Le Franklin*, of 80 guns, raking her with great success, the shot from the *Leander's* broadside, which passed that ship, all striking *L'Orient*, bearing the flag of the French Commander-in-Chief. This station Captain Thompson preserved, until *Le Franklin* struck her colours to the *Defence*, *Swiftsure*, and *Leander*; he then went to the assistance of the British ships still engaged with the rear of the enemy.

On the 5th of August, Captain Thompson sailed with Captain (now Sir Edward) Berry, of the *Vanguard*, as the bearer of Rear-Admiral Nelson's despatches to the Commander-in-Chief. On the 18th, being off the west end of *Goza*, near the island of *Candia*, at daybreak in the morning, he discovered a ship of the line in the S. E., standing towards him with a fine breeze. The *Leander* being above eighty men short of her complement, and having had fourteen wounded in the late battle, Captain Thompson did not consider himself justified in seeking an action with a ship so much his superior; he therefore took every means in his power to avoid it, but soon found that the *Leander's* inferiority in sailing made it inevitable; he therefore, with all sail set, steered a course which he judged would enable him to receive his adversary to the best advantage. At eight o'clock, the stranger, being to windward, had approached within random shot of the *Leander*, with Neapolitan colours hoisted, which he then changed to Turkish; but this deception was of no avail, as Captain Thompson plainly

made him out to be French. At nine, being within half gun-shot of the *Leander's* weather quarter, Captain Thompson hauled up sufficiently to bring the broadside to bear, and immediately commenced a vigorous cannonade on him, which he instantly returned. The ships continued nearing each other until half-past ten, keeping up a constant and heavy fire. At this time the enemy availed himself of the disabled condition of the *Leander*, to lay her on board on the larboard bow; but a most spirited and well-directed fire from the small party of marines on the poop, and from the quarter-deck, supported by a furious cannonade, prevented the enemy from taking advantage of his situation, and he was repulsed with much slaughter. A light breeze giving the ships way, enabled Captain Thompson to steer clear of the enemy; and soon afterwards he had the satisfaction to luff under his stern, and passing him within ten yards, distinctly discharged every gun from the *Leander* into him.

The action was now continued without intermission, within pistol-shot, until half after three in the afternoon, when the enemy, with a light breeze, for it had hitherto been almost calm, and the sea as smooth as glass, passed the *Leander's* bows, and brought himself on her starboard side, where the guns had been nearly all disabled from the wreck of the spars which had fallen on that side. This producing a cessation of fire on her part, the enemy hailed to know if she had surrendered. The *Leander* was now totally ungovernable, being a complete wreck, not having a stick standing, but the shattered remains of the fore and main masts, and the bowsprit, her hull cut to pieces, the decks full of killed and wounded; and perceiving the enemy, who had only lost his mizen-top-mast, approaching to place himself athwart her stern, Captain Thompson, in this defenceless situation, without the most distant hope of success, and himself badly wounded, asked Captain Berry if he thought he could do more, who, coinciding with him that further resistance was vain and impracticable, an answer was given in the affirmative, and the *Leander* was soon after taken possession of by *le Généreux*, of 78

guns, commanded by M. Lejoille, chef de division, who had escaped from the action of the 1st of August, having on board 900 men, 100 of whom were killed, and 188 wounded, in the contest with the *Leander*, whose loss was also considerable; she having 35 killed and 57 wounded; a full third of her gallant crew.

No sooner did Captain Thompson and his officers arrive on board *le Généreux*, than they were plundered of every article belonging to them, save the clothes on their backs. They expostulated, in vain, with the French Captain on this harsh treatment; and when they reminded him of the situation of the French officers made prisoners by Sir Horatio Nelson, in comparison with those now taken in the *Leander*, he coolly replied, "I am sorry for it; but the fact is, that the French are expert at plunder." These friends to liberty and equality even carried their inhumanity to such an extreme, that at the very moment the surgeon of the *Leander* was performing the surgical operations, they robbed him of his instruments, and the wounds which Captain Thompson had received were near proving fatal, by their forcibly withholding the attendance of that gentleman.

The court-martial which afterwards was assembled to examine the conduct of Captain Thompson, his officers and crew, declared, "that his gallant and almost unprecedented defence of the *Leander*, against so superior a force as that of *le Généreux*, was deserving of every praise his country and the assembled court could give; and that his conduct, with that of the officers and men under his command, reflected not only the highest honour on himself and them, but on their country at large." The thanks of the court were also given to Captain Berry, who was present on the occasion, for the gallant and active zeal he had manifested. Upon the return of Captain Thompson to the shore from the *Alexander*, in which the court-martial had been held, he was saluted with three cheers by all the ships in harbour at Sheerness.

Soon after this period, Captain Thompson received the honour of knighthood, and a pension of 200*l.* per annum. In

the following spring, 1799, he was appointed to the *Bellona*, of 74 guns, and joined the fleet under the command of Lord Bridport, off Brest. From this station he was sent to the Mediterranean, where the *Bellona* was attached to a flying squadron, under the command of Captain Markham, of the *Centaur*, and assisted in the capture of three frigates and two brigs from Jaffa, bound to Toulon. She returned to England in the autumn. In the course of the same year, Corfu was taken by the Russians and Turks; and the *Leander* being found there, the Emperor Paul ordered her to be restored to the British navy.

The *Bellona* continued on the home station until the period of the memorable Baltic expedition, which sailed from Yarmouth Roads, under the command of Sir Hyde Parker, March 12. 1801. The glorious victory off Copenhagen ensued on the 2d of April; but from the intricacy of the navigation, the *Bellona* grounded before she could enter into action; and by this unfortunate circumstance, Sir Thomas B. Thompson was prevented from taking so distinguished a part in the engagement as, no doubt, he would otherwise have done. But, though not on the spot which had been assigned her, she was highly serviceable; and being stationary, within reach of the enemy's batteries, the loss she sustained was considerable, amounting to 11 killed and 63 wounded. Among the latter number was her commander, who had the misfortune to lose one of his legs.

For his services on this occasion, Sir Thomas, in common with the other officers of the fleet, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; his pension was increased to 500*l.* per annum\*; and he was shortly after appointed to the *Mary yacht*, the command of which he retained for several years.

In November, 1806, Sir Thomas B. Thompson was nominated Comptroller of the Navy, which office he held till February, 1816, when he succeeded the late Sir John Colpoys, as Treasurer of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich; and, about the

\* According to the regulation of November 27. 1815, Sir Thomas's pension was augmented to 700*l.* per annum.



same time, was chosen a Director of the Chest, in the place of Lord Hood, deceased. He had, at the general election in 1807, been returned to Parliament as Representative for the city of Rochester, his seat for which he vacated on receiving his last appointment. He was created K. C. B. January 2. 1815, and G. C. B. September 14. 1822.

Sir Thomas married, February 25. 1799, Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Raikes, of the city of Gloucester, Esq., and by that lady had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. Anne; 2. Thomas Boulden, who died young; 3. Thomas Raikes Trigge, born in 1804, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy, and is a Lieutenant R. N.; 4. Thomas John, who died in 1807; and 5. Mary.

The death of Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson took place on the 3d of March, 1828, at Hartsbourne, Manor-Place, Herts, at the age of 62.

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We are indebted to "Marshall's Royal Naval Biography" for the foregoing Memoir.

## No. XXV.

## HENRY NEELE, ESQ.

THE following Memoir has been extracted from a highly interesting Introduction to a work recently published, under the title of "The Literary Remains of the late Henry Neele, Author of the 'Romance of History,' &c. &c.; consisting of Lectures on English Poetry, Tales, and other Miscellaneous Pieces, in Prose and Verse."

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Though, like the custom of placing flowers in the cold hands of the dead, praise but wastes its sweetness upon ears which can no longer listen to its melody, still, to give perpetuity to the memory of genius is one of the most grateful offices of humanity; nor does man ever seem more deserving of immortality himself, than when he is thus endeavouring to confer it worthily upon others.

The late Henry Neele was the second son of a highly respectable map and heraldic engraver in the Strand, where he was born January 29th, 1798; and upon his father removing to Kentish Town, was there sent to school, as a daily boarder, and continued at the same seminary until his education was completed. At this academy, though he became an excellent French scholar, yet he acquired "little Latin, and less Greek;" and, in fact, displayed no very devoted application to, or even talent for, study of any sort, with the exception of poetry, for which he thus early evinced his decided inclination, and produced several specimens of extraordinary beauty for so juvenile a writer. Henry Neele's inattention at school was, however, amply redeemed by his unassisted exertions when he better

knew the value of those attainments which he had neglected ; and he subsequently added a general knowledge of German and Italian to the other languages in which he became a proficient. Having made choice of the profession of the law, he was, upon leaving school, articulated to a respectable attorney ; and, after the usual period of probationary experience, was admitted to practice, and commenced business as a solicitor.

It was during the progress of his clerkship, in January, 1817, that Henry Neele made his first appearance as an author, by publishing a volume of poems, the expenses of which were kindly defrayed by his father, who had the judgment to perceive, and the good taste to appreciate and encourage, the dawning genius of his son. Though this work displayed evident marks of youth and inexperience, yet it was still more decidedly characterised by a depth of thought and feeling, and an elegance and fluency of versification, which gave the surest promises of future excellence. Its contents were principally lyrical, and the ill-fated Collins was, avowedly, his chief model. The publication of this volume introduced the young poet to Dr. Nathan Drake, author of "Literary Hours," &c., who, though acquainted with him "only through the medium of his writings," devoted a chapter of his "Winter Nights" to a critical examination and eulogy of these poems ; "of which," says the Doctor, "the merit strikes me as being so considerable, as to justify the notice and the praise which I feel gratified in having an opportunity of bestowing upon them." And in a subsequent paragraph, he observes, that, "when beheld as the very firstlings of his earliest years, they cannot but be deemed very extraordinary efforts indeed both of taste and genius ; and as conferring no slight celebrity on the author, as the name next to be pronounced, perhaps, after those of Chatterton and Kirke White."

The duties and responsibility of active life, however, necessarily withdrew much of his attention from writing ; yet, though his professional avocations were ever the objects of his first regard, he still found frequent leisure to devote to composition. In July, 1820, Mr. Neele printed a new edition of

his Odes, &c., with considerable additions; and in March, 1823, published a second volume of Dramatic and Miscellaneous Poetry, which was, by permission, dedicated to Miss Joanna Baillie, and at once established its author's claims to no mean rank amongst the most popular writers of the day. The minor poems, more especially the songs and fragments, were truly beautiful specimens of the grace and sweetness of his genius; and amply merited the very general approval with which they were received.

Ardent and enthusiastic in all his undertakings, Mr. Neele's literary industry was now amply evidenced by his frequent contributions to the "Monthly Magazine" and other periodicals, as well as to the "Forget Me Not," and several of its contemporary Annuals. Having been long engaged in studying the poets of the olden time, particularly the great masters of the drama of the age of Queen Elizabeth, for all of whom, but more especially for Shakspeare, he felt the most enthusiastic veneration, he was well qualified for the composition of a series of "Lectures on English Poetry," from the days of Chaucer down to those of Cowper, which he completed in the winter of 1826; and delivered, first at the Russell, and subsequently at the Western Literary Institution, in the spring of 1827. These lectures were most decidedly successful, and public and private opinion coincided in describing them as "displaying a high tone of poetical feeling in the lecturer, and an intimate acquaintance with the beauties and blemishes of the great subjects of his criticism." Although written with rapidity and apparent carelessness, they were yet copious, discriminative, and eloquent, abounding in well-selected illustration, and inculcating the purest taste.

In the early part of 1827, Mr. Neele published a new edition of all his poems, collected into two volumes; and, in the course of the same year, produced his last and greatest work, the "Romance of English History," which was dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty; and though extending to three volumes, and, from its very nature, requiring much antiquarian research, was completed in little more than six

months. Flattering as was the very general eulogium which attended this publication, yet the voice of praise was mingled with the warnings of approaching evil; and, like the lightning which melts the sword within its scabbard, it is but too certain that the incessant labour and anxiety of mind attending its completion, were the chief sources of that fearful malady which so speedily destroyed him.

“ ’Twas his own genius gave the final blow,  
 And help'd to plant the wound that laid him low;  
 So the struck eagle stretch'd upon the plain,  
 No more through rolling clouds to soar again,  
 View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,  
 Which wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart!  
 Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel  
 He nurs'd the pinion which impell'd the steel;  
 While the same plumage that had warm'd his nest,  
 Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding breast!”

Of the work itself, which comprises a series of Tales, founded on some romantic occurrences in every reign, from the Conquest to the Reformation, it is difficult to speak accurately. The subject, excepting in its general outlines, was one to which Mr. Neele was confessedly a stranger; and as he had to search for his materials through the obscure chronicles of dry antiquity, and actually to “read up” for the illustration of each succeeding narrative, his exertions must have been equally toilsome and oppressive; and the instances of haste and inaccuracy, which, it is to be regretted, are of such frequent occurrence, are thus but too readily accounted for. On the other hand, the Tales are, in general, deeply interesting and effective; the leading historical personages all characteristically distinguished; and the dialogue, though seldom sufficiently antique for the perfect *vraisemblance* of history, is lively and animated. The illustrations of each reign are preceded by a brief chronological summary of its principal events; and amusement and information are thus most happily and inseparably united.

The "Romance of History" was very speedily reprinted in a second edition, and one Tale, "Blanche of Bourbon," was written for its continuation; as Mr. Neele would most probably have prepared another series; though it was the publisher's original intention that each country should be illustrated by a different author.

With the mention of a new edition of Shakspeare's Plays, under the superintendence of Mr. Neele as editor, for which his enthusiastic reverence for the poet of "all time" peculiarly fitted him, but which, from the want of patronage, terminated after the publication of a very few numbers, closes the record of his literary labours, and hastens the narration of that "last scene of all" which laid him in an untimely grave. All the fearful details of that sad event it were too painful to dwell upon; and if the curtain of oblivion even for a moment be removed, it is to weep over them in silence, and close it again for ever. Henry Neele fell by his own hand; the victim of an overwrought imagination: —

" Like a tree,  
That, with the weight of its own golden fruitage,  
Is bent down to the dust."

On the morning of Thursday, February 7th, 1828, when he had scarcely passed his thirtieth birth-day, he was found dead in his bed, with but too positive evidences of self-destruction. The unhesitating verdict of the Coroner's Inquest was Insanity, as he had exhibited unquestionable symptoms of derangement on the day preceding. And thus, in the very spring of life, with fame and fortune opening their brightest views before him, he perished under the attacks of a disease, from which no genius is a defence, and no talent a protection; which has numbered amongst its victims some of the loftiest spirits of humanity, and blighted the proudest hopes that ever waked the aspirings of ambition. —

" Breasts, to whom all the strength of feeling given,  
Bear hearts electric, charged with fire from Heaven,

Black with the rude collision, inly torn,  
By clouds surrounded, and on whirlwinds borne,  
Driven o'er the lowering atmosphere that nurst  
Thoughts which have turn'd to thunder, scorch and burst !”

In person, Mr. Neele was considerably below the middle stature ; but his features were singularly expressive, and his brilliant eyes betokened ardent feeling and vivid imagination. Happily, as it has now proved, though his disposition was in the highest degree kind, sociable, and affectionate, he was not married. His short life passed, indeed, almost without events ; it was one of those obscure and humble streams which have scarcely a name in the map of existence, and which the traveller passes by without enquiring either its source or its direction. His retiring manners kept him comparatively unnoticed and unknown, excepting by those with whom he was most intimate ; and from their grateful recollection his memory will never be effaced. He was an excellent son, a tender brother, and a sincere friend : he was beloved most by those who knew him best ; and at his death left not one enemy in the world.

Of his varied talents, the posthumous volume which has been published of his works will afford the best possible estimate ; since it includes specimens of nearly every kind of composition which Mr. Neele ever attempted. The Lectures will amply evidence the nervous eloquence of his prose ; and the grace and tenderness of his poetry are instanced in almost every stanza of his verse. Still, with a mind and manners so peculiarly amiable, and with a gaiety of heart, and playfulness of wit, which never failed to rouse the spirit of mirth in whatever society he found himself, it is, indeed, difficult to account for the morbid sensibility and bitter discontent which characterise so many of his Poems ; and which were so strongly expressed in a contribution to the “ Forget Me Not ” for 1826, that the able Editor, his friend, Mr. Shoberl, considered it his duty to counteract its influence by a “ Remonstrance,” which was inserted immediately after it.

The posthumous work to which we have alluded contains all the unpublished manuscripts left with Mr. Neele's family, as well as most of those Miscellaneous Pieces which were scattered, very many of them anonymously, through various periodicals, several of which are now discontinued; though the tales and poems adverted to were never printed in any former collection of his writings. From the facility with which Mr. Neele wrote, the ready kindness with which he complied with almost every entreaty, and his carelessness in keeping copies, it is, however, highly probable, that numerous minor poems may yet remain in obscurity. It would have been easy to have extended the volume, even very far beyond its designed limits; but the failure of more than one similar attempt was a caution to warn from the quicksand on which they were wrecked; and to contract, rather than to extend, the boundaries previously prescribed. The satire of the reverend author of "Walks in a Forest" has, unluckily for its objects, been but too frequently deserved:—

“ When genius dies,  
 I speak what Albion knows, surviving friends,  
 Eager his bright perfections to display  
 To the last atom, echo through the land  
 All that he ever did, or ever said,  
 Or ever thought:—  
 Then for his writings, search each desk and drawer,  
 Sweep his portfolio, publish every scrap  
 And demi-scrap he penn'd; beg, borrow, steal,  
 Each line he scribbled, letter, note, or card,  
 To order shoes, to countermand a hat,  
 To make enquiries of a neighbour's cold,  
 Or ask his company to supper. Thus,  
 Fools! with such vile and crumbling trash they build  
 The pedestal, on which at length they rear  
 Their huge Colossus, that, beneath his weight,  
 'Tis crush'd and ground; and leaves him dropt aslant,  
 Scarce raised above the height of common men!”

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As specimens of Mr. Neele's talents, we subjoin two pieces, the one in prose, the other poetical, from his "Literary Remains :"

" SHAKSPEARE'S SUPERNATURAL CHARACTERS.

' He was the soul of genius,  
And all our praises of him are like waters  
Drawn from a spring, that still rise full, and leave  
The part remaining greatest.' JONSON.

" It is one of the most striking peculiarities in the genius of Shakspeare, that, although he is eminently the Poet of Nature, and exhibits her with singular felicity in her ordinary and every-day attire, yet that, when he gets 'beyond this visible diurnal sphere,' he surpasses all other writers, in the extraordinary power and invention which he displays in the delineation of supernatural beings. It has been justly remarked, that, in his most imaginary characters, he cannot be so properly said to go beyond nature, as to carry nature along with him, into regions which were before unknown to her. There is such an extraordinary propriety and consistency in his supernatural beings, and every thing which they say or do is in such strict accordance with the character with which he has invested them, that we at once become, as it were, denizens of the imaginary world which the potent art of the poet has conjured around us; the marvellous merges into the probable; and astonishment and surprise are changed into intense interest and powerful sympathy. Shakspeare is the only poet who effects this; at least, to the same extent: the magic of other writers pleases and surprises us; but in that of Shakspeare we are thoroughly wrapt up. We are as much under the influence of the wand of Prospero as are Ariel and Caliban: the presence of the Weird Sisters on the blasted heath arrests our attention as strongly as it did that of Macbeth and Banquo; and the predictions of the prophetic spirits on the eve of the battle of Bosworth ring as fearfully and as solemnly in our ears, as they did in those of the conscious usurper.

The great secret of all this is, the wonderful art with which the character of these visitants from another world is sustained; and in which they are not surpassed by any of our author's representations of mere humanity. Ariel is as perfect and harmonious a picture as Miranda or Ferdinand; and, above all, the Witches in 'Macbeth' are creations on which the poet has lavished all his skill, and exhausted all his invention.

"The supernatural machinery of which he makes the most frequent use is founded upon the popular belief in ghosts. This is a superstition which has existed in all ages and countries, and amongst all classes and conditions of men. There are many who affect to despise it; but it is scarcely too much to say that there never existed an individual who was not, at some period or other, under the influence of the feelings which such a belief excites.

"The 'saint, the savage, and the sage;' the man of letters, and the uninformed peasant; the child of science, who can explain the structure of the universe; and even the sceptic — Hobbes, for instance, among many others — who refuses to give credence to any written revelation of the will of the Creator, have all confessed that

' There are more things in heaven and earth  
Than are dream'd of in our philosophy.'

Hence this belief has become an engine of most potent influence in the hands of the poet; since by it he could work upon the feelings of all mankind. The great authors of antiquity, and those of Spain and Italy, and, above all, those of the north of Europe, the countries of cloud and mist, the

' Lands of brown heath and shaggy wood,  
Lands of the mountain and the flood,'

where the phenomena of nature are such powerful auxiliaries to a lively imagination and a credulous understanding, all these have delighted in breaking down the barrier between the

corporeal and the spiritual world, and in shaking our dispositions

‘ With thoughts beyond the reaches of our souls.’

“ The most distinguished writers of our own age have not neglected to avail themselves of this popular superstition, if such it must be called. Coleridge’s ‘ Ancient Mariner,’ Lord Byron’s ‘ Manfred,’ and ‘ Siege of Corinth,’ and that masterpiece of the mighty wizard of the north, the ‘ Bride of Lammermoor,’ are proofs, amongst innumerable others, of the ability which our contemporaries have evinced, when they have ventured to lift up the veil which shrouds the secrets of the spiritual world.

“ It is, therefore, not surprising that Shakspeare should have enrolled these shadowy beings among his *dramatis personæ*; or that, in his management of them, he should have displayed consummate genius. The introduction to the entrance of the Ghost in ‘ Hamlet’ shows infinite taste and judgment. Just as our feelings are powerfully excited by the narration of its appearance on the foregoing evening, the speaker is interrupted by the ‘ majesty of buried Denmark’ once more standing before him : —

‘ The bell then beating one, —  
But soft, break off! — Look where it comes again!’

then the solemn adjurations to it to speak; the awful silence which it maintains; the impotent attempts to strike it; and the exclamation of Horatio, when it glides away, —

‘ We do it wrong, being so majestic,  
To offer it the show of violence,’

present to us that shadowy and indistinct, but at the same time, appalling and fearfully interesting, picture, which constitutes one of the highest efforts of the sublime. The interview with Hamlet is a masterpiece. The language of this awful visitant is admirably characteristic. It is not of this world : it

savours of the last long resting-place of mortality; 'of worms, and graves, and epitaphs.' It evinces little of human feeling and frailty. Vengeance is the only passion which has survived the wreck of the body; and it is this passion which has burst the cerements of the grave, and sent its occupant to revisit the 'glimpses of the moon.' Its discourse is of murder, incest, suffering, and revenge, and gives us awful glimpses of that prison-house, the details of which are not permitted to 'ears of flesh and blood.' Whether present or absent, we are continually reminded of this perturbed Spirit. When on the stage, 'it harrows us with fear and wonder;' and, when absent, we see it in its influence on the persons of the drama, especially Hamlet. The sensations of horror and revenge which at first possess the mind of this prince; then his tardiness and irresolution, which are chided by the reappearance of the spectre; and his fears, notwithstanding all the evidence to the contrary, that it may be an evil spirit, which, —

' Out of his weakness and his melancholy,  
Abuses him to damn him,'

form one of the most affecting and interesting pictures in the whole range of Shakspeare's dramas.

"The spirits of the murdered victims of the usurper Richard are also admirably introduced; but they do not occupy so prominent a station in the drama as the Ghost in 'Hamlet.' The apparition of Julius Cæsar in the tent of Brutus is a brief but awful visitation; and the mind of the spectator is finely prepared for it by the unnatural drowsiness which possesses all the attendants.

"The Ghost of Banquo exists only in the disordered mind of Macbeth; and we think that the effect would be prodigiously increased, if the managers would listen to the opinions of the best critics, and forbear to present it before our visual organs. But what shall we say of the Weird Sisters, and of their unutterable occupation?"

‘ How now, ye secret, black, and midnight hags,  
What is ’t ye do?’

‘ A deed without a name!’

“ This is the true sublime: it is composed of the essential elements of sublimity; and the most highly-wrought description of their employment would produce an effect infinitely inferior to the simple brevity of this reply. The mind wanders into the pathless field of horrible imaginings. From the moment that Macbeth encounters them on the blasted heath, he is impelled along his inevitable path by their spells. His mind is troubled with ‘thick-coming fancies;’ his ‘face is a book where men may read strange matters;’ ‘Things bad begun, make strong themselves by ill:’ until, at length, he is

‘ in blood

Stept in so far, that, should he wade no more,  
Returning were as tedious as go o’er!’

and his unearthly tempters complete their horrid task, and gain their prey.

“ The Fairies in ‘A Midsummer Night’s Dream’ are of a nature as essentially and distinctly different as celestial from infernal; or light from darkness. Even ‘that shrewd and knavish sprite’ Puck, is but mischievous only, not wicked; and Oberon, and Titania, and all their elfish troop, are untainted with any fiendish attributes, and almost without any touches of mortality. The ‘delicate Ariel’ is another still-varying creation of the same gifted pencil; made still more effective by its contrast with the monster Caliban, ‘that thing of darkness’ — ‘as disproportioned in his manners as in his shape:’ —

‘ Whose mother was a witch: and one so strong,  
That could control the moon, make ebbs and flows,  
And deal in her command without her power.’

“ But to do ample justice to all the supernatural characters of Shakspeare would demand a volume, not an essay; and, how-

ever frequently we may have perused the magic page which 'gives these airy nothings a local habitation and a name,' it is still untiring, and still new; and, though the all-potent art which gave it life, and breath, and being, is extinct; though the charm be broken, and the power lost, yet still, —

‘ Our mighty bard’s victorious lays  
Fill the loud voice of universal praise;  
And baffled Spite, with hopeless anguish dumb,  
Yields to Renown the centuries to come!’ ”

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“ LOVE AND BEAUTY.

“ *A Fragment.*

\* \* \* \* \*

“ Oh Love! triumphant Love! thy throne is built  
Where tempests cannot shake it, or rude force  
Tear up its strong foundations. In the heart  
Thy dwelling is, and there thy potent spell  
Turns its dark chambers into palaces.  
Thy power is boundless; and o'er all creation  
Works its miracles. So Pygmalion once  
Woke the cold statue on its pedestal  
To life and rapture. So the rugged soul,  
Hard as the rifted rock, became the slave,  
The feeblest slave of love; and, like the pearl  
In Cleopatra's goblet, seems to melt  
On beauty's lips. So, when Apelles gazed  
Upon Campaspe's eyes, her peerless image,  
Instead of glowing on his canvass, bright  
In all its beauty, stole into his heart,  
And mock'd his feeble pencil.

\* \* \* \* \*

Love in the soul, not bold and confident,  
But, like Aurora, trembles into being;  
And with faint flickering, and uncertain beams,  
Gives notice to th' awakening world within us,  
Of the full blazing orb that soon shall rise,  
And kindle all its passions. Then begin  
Sorrow and joy: unutterable joy,

And rapturous sorrow. Then the world is nothing ;  
 Pleasure is nothing ; suffering is nothing ;  
 Ambition, riches, praise, power, all are nothing ;  
 Love rules and reigns despotic and alone.  
 Then, oh ! the shape of magic loveliness  
 He conjures up before us. In her form  
 Is perfect symmetry. Her swan-like gait  
 As she glides by us, like a lovely dream,  
 Seems not of earth. From her bright eye the soul  
 Looks out ; and, like the topmost gem o' the heap,  
 Shows the mine's wealth within. Upon her face,  
 As on a lovely landscape, shade and sunlight  
 Play as strong feeling sways : now her eye flashes  
 A beam of rapture ; now, lets drop a tear ;  
 And now, upon her brow — as when the rainbow  
 Rears its fair arch in heaven — Peace sits, and gilds  
 The sweet drops as they fall. The soul of mind  
 Dwells in her voice, and her soft, spiritual tones  
 Sink in the heart, soothing its cares away ;  
 As halcyons brood upon the troubled wave,  
 And charm it into calmness. When she weeps,  
 Her tears are like the waters, upon which  
 Love's mother rose to heaven. E'en her sighs,  
 Although they speak the troubles of her soul,  
 Breathe of its sweetness ; as the wind that shakes  
 The cedar's boughs, becomes impregnated  
 With its celestial odours."

\* \* \* \* \*

## No. XXVI.

HER MAJESTY CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA MATILDA,  
 PRINCESS-ROYAL OF ENGLAND, AND QUEEN DOWAGER OF  
 WURTEMBERG.

**H**ER MAJESTY was the eldest daughter of the late King George the Third and Queen Charlotte, and was born at Buckingham House, on the 29th of September, 1766. She was christened on the 27th of the following month, by Archbishop Secker; her godmothers being her aunts the Queen of Denmark, who was represented by the Countess of Effingham, and the Princess Louisa, who attended in person; and her godfather the King of Denmark (then just married to the Princess Caroline), who was represented by the Duke of Portland, Lord Chamberlain.

In her early years, the foundation was laid in her mind of the knowledge of modern languages, and of history, by which she was afterwards distinguished; in the acquisition of which she was greatly assisted by an extraordinary memory; and which, in maturer years, excited the admiration of all who had the honour of conversing with her. This love of study was chiefly encouraged by her father, whose inseparable companion the young Princess was, and whom she amused in his leisure hours, by reading to him. To her literary occupations was added a remarkable talent for the arts of design, which was cultivated under the superintendance of the celebrated Benjamin West, and which she subsequently applied, with great taste, in embroidery and other female works, as agreeable presents to her friends, on various occasions, and as ornaments for the apartments of the royal palace at Stuttgard.



On the 18th of May, 1797, she was married, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, to Frederick Charles William, Hereditary Prince, and afterwards King, of Wurtemberg, to whom she was second wife, but by whom she never had any children. When the alliance was announced to the House of Commons, it was triumphantly stated to be with "a Protestant Prince, and a descendant of the Princess Sophia." That the King of Wurtemberg was doubly descended from the mother of George the First, his pedigree sufficiently testified.

It is said, that when the proposals were first made for this marriage, the King felt anxious to be satisfied respecting certain suspicions attached to the Prince's character, in regard to his participation in, or criminal knowledge of, the death of his first wife in a Russian prison; where it had been asserted to be probable that she was confined by his express desire, for real or supposed indiscretions; but his Highness removed every suspicion in the clearest manner, by authentic documents, proving his entire innocence of any improper proceedings, if such were resorted to, which, however, is by no means probable. His Majesty inspected the papers in question, and declared his perfect satisfaction with them. It is certain, nevertheless, that he manifested considerable reluctance to the match; which, however, may be easily accounted for by his parental attachment, and by his unwillingness to have his eldest daughter separated from the family.

Notwithstanding the political agitation of the time, great public interest was excited by the departure of the royal pair for Germany, which took place on the 2d of June.

By this marriage, Wurtemberg, of course, became the second home of the royal subject of this Memoir. Her life was divided between that and her native country; thirty-one years she had passed in England, and thirty-one more she passed in Wurtemberg. From her first arrival at Stuttgart, she acquired the love of all persons by her affability and her extensive charity. She knew no greater pleasure than that of alleviating the distress of others, and in sending no one away without giving consolation and assistance.

In her private life, the greatest activity prevailed: she was dressed early in the morning, and ready for various occupations. Her time was wisely appropriated, and employed partly in reading, especially religious and historical books; partly in writing letters, particularly to her family, to which she was tenderly attached; partly in drawing; and partly in various female pursuits.

On the 30th of October, 1816, her royal husband, who had been long afflicted with a liver complaint, expired, at Stuttgart. A brief sketch of the history of this Prince may not be inapposite:—

He was born on the 6th of November, 1754. His first wife was a Princess of Wolfenbuttle, by whom he had the Prince Royal, who succeeded him on the throne. He himself succeeded his brother as Duke of Wurtemberg, on the 23d of December, 1797; and, soon after, made his peace with the French Republic. It is remarkable, that both the commencement and the close of his reign were distinguished by differences between him and his States, who complained of the infringement of their privileges. In consequence of the peace of Luneville, he was, in 1803, raised to the dignity of Elector; and, on the peace of Presburg, his States, which were then aggrandised, were converted into a Monarchy. He was proclaimed King, January 1. 1806; and a colossal crown was subsequently placed on the top of his palace at Stuttgart. This new dignity was, however, dearly purchased, by the enormous contingents of men he was compelled to furnish for the ruinous expeditions of Buonaparte. He was also obliged to give his daughter Catherine in marriage to Jerome Buonaparte, and to marry his eldest son to the Princess Charlotte of Bavaria; but they never cohabited, and the marriage was dissolved as soon as the author of that forced union was precipitated from his throne. The sister of the King of Wurtemberg was married to Paul the First, and has only recently died. On the 26th of October, 1816, only three days before his death, her brother celebrated the birth-day of this Princess, at Stuttgart. Frederick William experienced many reverses of

fortune. During the French Revolution, when the Republican army advanced on the Danube, he was obliged to fly, and abandon his capital to foreign troops. It was, perhaps, from a wish to avoid the repetition of such an occurrence, that he afterwards showed himself one of the most zealous of the Sovereigns of the Rhenish Confederacy; and that he rigorously executed Buonaparte's conscription-laws in his States. This was one of the principal grievances of which the country had to complain. It must be added, however, that he did not appear insensible to the loss of so many subjects, immolated to gratify the ambition of a foreign despot. After the retreat from Moscow, while Buonaparte was passing the winter gaily at the Tuilleries, the King of Wurtemberg prohibited all public amusements. Frederick William was of an impetuous and violent character. He loved justice, and maintained it rigorously in his States; only in some particular cases, his own will was substituted for the law. He was well informed in geography and natural history, and conversed well on the sciences. His palace was decorated with indigenous productions. He was pleased to see foreigners visit the royal edifices; and the servants were particularly instructed to show them all the works of art which had been executed in Wurtemberg. There is one monument which will perpetuate the memory of this Sovereign, namely, Frederick's Haven, a little port which he constructed on the Lake of Constance, and which greatly facilitates the commerce of the Wurtembergers with the other countries situated on the Lake. His son, who succeeded him, in addition to the reputation of a gallant soldier, has enjoyed that of a liberal statesman. He married the Duchess of Oldenburgh, whose enlightened curiosity excited so much respect for her when she visited England.

To the King her husband, her Majesty was affectionately devoted; and she most painfully felt his loss. Every year, she celebrated his birth-day by divine service; on which occasion a sermon on his memory was preached; and afterwards visited the vault (which she often did at other times), to pray by the coffin of the deceased. Her health, which was visibly impaired

after his death, never kept her from this ceremony; and often she went down to this solemn duty ill, and appeared to be strengthened when she came out. In general, sincere piety was a distinguished trait in the character of this Princess, and became a source of the noblest and most unwearied charity.

From the period of the death of the King, she resided in the Palace of Ludwigsburg. This town and its environs, and next to that, Teinach, in the Black Forest, celebrated for its mineral waters (of which residence she was very fond, and where she went every year for her health), were, in an especial degree, the scenes of her beneficence; and she considered these two places, though without excluding others, as the sphere peculiarly assigned to her by Providence. Here she practised the great art of dispensing wisely. God had placed in her hands the means, and in her heart the love, of doing good; so that she not only bestowed largely, but judiciously, and almost always contrived to multiply her benefits by the manner in which they were conferred. She did not give to poor people barren and often injurious alms, but made herself acquainted with their wants; and, in general, preferred paying their rent, in order, as she said, to help at the same time both the poor tenant and the landlord, and to preserve or restore harmony between them. Workmen who had fallen into decay, she relieved by finding them employment, for which she paid liberally; and their work was again used by her for new benefits. Above all, she extended her generosity to the private support of respectable persons who had fallen into distress, and in the education of children, either orphans, or those whose parents had not the means; apprenticed the sons of indigent parents, and gave money to those who had behaved well in their apprenticeships, to enable them to travel and improve themselves in foreign countries. She was also very liberal to public charities: and all this was done in the quietest manner, through the medium of various persons, and often through entirely secret channels. She expressly forbade any one publicly to praise, or even to speak of, her benevolent actions.

The judgment with which she practised the art of relieving the distressed, was equalled by the ingenuity with which she made presents to persons to whom she was attached, or to faithful servants. In these cases, also, she preferred bestowing what was useful, never repeating the same gift, so that the new present was something which seemed wanting to complete a former one; and what would have been superfluous of itself, was only a link in the chain of her gratifying remembrances. Christmas was, in particular, a festival for her; she wished that every body about her, and especially children, should rejoice on that festal occasion. With the industrious kindness of a good mother, she remained at her work for days together, and spared no pains to complete every thing; and when the happy eve was come, she sat in the circle which she had collected around her, and looked with silent delight at the joy of which she was herself the author.

With this liberality to others, the Queen was extremely simple and unostentatious, and in this might be a model for her sex. When those about her tempted her to incur any extraordinary expense, she would answer, "If I did not limit my own expenses, how should I have enough for others?" Her goodness of heart and condescension rendered all those who had the happiness to be near her so attached to her, that all did their utmost to anticipate her wishes. She was most affectionately attached to all the royal family of Wurtemberg, especially to the King and Queen; by whom she was beloved as if she had been their own mother.

Meantime she preserved the warmest attachment to her native country, for whose manners, constitution, and welfare, she always retained a genuine British feeling; and she was induced, in the spring of 1827, by the desire of once more seeing her beloved family, and by the hope that she might obtain relief from a complaint — dropsy — which had afflicted her for many years, and had increased her size to an extraordinary degree, to undertake a journey to England. She arrived without any accident. The persons who accompanied her Majesty on that occasion could not find terms to describe

the landing in England: the affectionate reception given her by her royal brother and all her august relations; the delightful-domestic circle into which she returned, after an absence of thirty years; and the acclamations of the people, whenever they saw, even at a distance, the favourite daughter of George the Third. One of her own most ardent desires was fulfilled. Her bodily sufferings appeared to be for a time alleviated by the joy which she felt. She seemed to live again in the remembrances of her youth; no friend, no old servant, had been forgotten. Where any persons with whom she used to deal were still in business, she sent for them and made some purchases.

Sir Astley Cooper, and other eminent surgeons, were called in to attend the Queen, and, by Sir Astley Cooper's advice, her Majesty underwent the operation of tapping, while residing in St. James's Palace, which was performed by Sir Astley with great privacy. There were at one time flattering hopes that the operation would lead ultimately to a perfect cure; but the event proved the fallacy of any such expectation.

The circumstances which attended her Majesty's return home exhibited her strength of mind and her trust in God in the brightest light. On the second day after she had embarked, when she was very ill, and much agitated by the parting with her family, a violent storm at the mouth of the Thames threatened her and all on board with the most imminent danger. In this trying moment her attendants could not sufficiently admire the unshaken courage of the Queen. When any of them went to her cabin to console her, they found her in no want of consolation: composedly lying on a sofa, she said to them, "I am here in the hand of God, as much as at home in my bed." The peril, however, passed away, and the august traveller returned to Wurtemberg in safety.

Unhappily, her bodily sufferings increased after that period, and dropsy in the chest gradually manifested itself. At the same time, pains in the head, to which she had been subject for many years, and other symptoms, gave reason to apprehend that part of the brain was affected, which, on dissection,

has been since found to be the case. Her Majesty frequently experienced great difficulty in breathing, was obliged to be carried up stairs in a chair, and when she entered a carriage, to be assisted by two domestics. So far, however, was she from exhibiting any serious idea of her approaching dissolution, that she entertained at dinner the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury at her palace of Ludwigsburg only three days previously to her death; and having withdrawn with them, in the course of the evening, to her private apartments, kept up for nearly two hours a most interesting and affable conversation, on a variety of topics.

On the 6th of October, 1800, having just entered the sixty-third year of her age, her Majesty expired without a struggle, gently and imperceptibly, in the arms of the King, her son-in-law, and surrounded by affectionate friends, and faithful servants. Her mortal remains were deposited, on the 12th of October, with due solemnity, by the side of her husband, in the vault of Ludwigsburg.

On the 4th of November, her Majesty's obsequies were celebrated in the cathedral at Stuttgart, which was suitably fitted up for the occasion, in the presence of the royal family, the court, the civil and military authorities, and a great number of persons of all ranks. After a dirge by Zumsteeg, the court chaplain delivered an impressive discourse, on the text, "The memory of the just is blessed." A sketch of her Majesty's life, composed by the King's command, which was read at the conclusion of the sermon, furnished the biographical data for the eulogium bestowed by the preacher on the deceased Queen; an eulogium which deserves to be, and which probably will be, made more extensively public. A similar religious ceremony took place on the same day at Ludwigsburg; and on the following Sunday it was repeated in all the parishes of the kingdom.

Her Majesty had no annuity from this country. Her portion on marriage was 100,000*l.* Of that sum, one half being settled on herself, it was placed in the consols, and the interest was regularly remitted to her by a London banking-house.

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Much the greater portion of the foregoing Memoir we have derived from the Literary Gazette. A few days after the arrival in this country of the intelligence of her Majesty's decease, the following interesting statement appeared in one of the daily papers : —

“ THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER OF WURTEMBERG.

“ The sudden demise of the above Royal Personage has opened a melancholy breach in the hearts of her illustrious relatives ; and in that country whose sceptre she had shared, and with whose prosperity she had identified herself for a period of more than thirty years, it has excited the most lively sentiments of grief.

“ Although her Majesty had enjoyed but indifferent health for a series of years, and was subject to certain spasmodic attacks which often brought her valuable life into apparent jeopardy, yet neither the public mind, nor even that of her immediate attendants, was prepared for the lamentable result which has just transpired. On Saturday, the 3d instant, her Majesty appeared, and passed the evening, nearly as usual ; on Sunday she became indisposed ; the symptoms gradually increased — on Monday they became alarming, and in the course of the day she had a tranquil passage from time to eternity.

“ Her Majesty's visit last year to her native country is fresh in the recollection of every one ; and it was hoped that her health had derived essential benefit from the change of air, and the revival of all those sympathies and associations, and more particularly of that personal and family intercourse, from which she had been so long debarred by continental warfare. This was the impression left upon our minds as she parted from our shores last autumn, to return to Germany ; and the present event is another and painful instance of the futility of



human hopes and the imperfection of human foresight. Her Majesty, it is well known, retired to her magnificent chateau of Louisburg upon the death of her Royal Consort in 1816, where, surrounded by select members from her court and council, and at the head of which was the venerable Count de Goerlitz, whose attachment had stood the test of many years and eventful changes, she passed her days in the uninterrupted discharge of those duties which add fresh lustre to her exalted station, and in the strict observance of those admirable principles, by which she had so often swayed the powerful minds of others, and by which she regulated every impulse of her own. It was here, in particular, that every surrounding object acknowledged the influence of her presence, and where the beneficent acts of the ' Good Queen ' were felt and admired, and though done in secret, the gratitude of those her bounty had succoured in distress, or raised above it, was reflected in silent offerings, from the peasant's hearth to the presence-chamber in her palace.\*

" It had been, for many years, her Majesty's custom to pass some portion of every summer at the Baths of Deinach, a short distance from the capital, as well for the benefit of the waters, as to vary the monotony of her retired court, to give a fresh impulse to the health and minds of those by whom it was composed, and over whose happiness she watched with parental solicitude. Her Majesty's annual visit to this romantic and secluded spot was anticipated by all ranks with impatience, and hailed with loyalty and delight, as the signal for resuming those innocent festivities, in which the entire populace took an eager part, and, in the presence of their august Patroness, revived the ancient games of the country, while the victors in these were rewarded by suitable prizes, instituted and distributed by her Majesty in person.

" Having repeatedly felt the salutary effects of a summer residence here, her Majesty had thereby acquired a strong local attachment for the spot. It is a singularly romantic

\* The writer of this brief sketch has been informed, on the spot, that not less than seventy families in the neighbourhood shared in her Majesty's daily bounty.

hamlet, situated on the border of the Black Forest, skirted by feudal and monastic ruins, and presenting an endless succession of all those picturesque beauties which arrest and fix the attention of the naturalist or the painter, and, to a refined and contemplative mind, give free scope for the indulgence of the best feelings of which the human heart is susceptible. It was here too, in an antique and extensive palace, overhung by hills of pine, traversed by a mountain stream, and commanding objects of unceasing interest, that her Majesty was in the habit of receiving annual visits from some member of her august family.

“ On the day of her Majesty’s leaving this place on her return to Louisburg, in the month of August, it was the uniform and affecting custom of the peasantry and others to assemble on the morning of her departure, to testify their strong attachment to their royal and beloved mistress, by twining the panels of her carriage and all its appendages with wreaths of evergreen, and the choicest flowers of the place and season, as the silent but expressive votive offering for her return.

“ The same ceremony was observed as the several carriages of her Majesty’s suite left in succession ; and at every halt in her progress, fair hands continued to offer symbolic flowers, till the halls of Louisburg rang once more with the royal welcome. It is hardly two months since this beautiful and affecting ceremony took place for the last time ! But now, alas ! the scene is sadly reversed ; the mournful pageant is announced at every gate — the mourners have arranged themselves in weeds — and the hands that so lately offered flowers are now twining the cypress wreath !

“ Could a well-regulated life prolong or insure its duration, the lamented object of a nation’s sorrow might still have lived to receive and to communicate happiness ; but, alas ! the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong, nor lengthened days to those whose life has been a blessing to mankind.

“ The mode of life pursued by her Majesty was invariable and systematic. During the summer she had usually concluded her morning toilet by six, often much earlier. She

appeared in public at one o'clock, when she received the homage of her Court, and that of the strangers or functionaries, who had the *entrée* to her table, and, followed by whom, she shortly after proceeded to the banquet-room. After dinner she adjourned to the drawing-room, where, after an interchange of compliments, &c. she generally retired to her private apartment, leaving her guests at their own free disposal; or, when the weather invited, she took an airing in some of the beautiful avenues in the neighbouring forests. At five o'clock tea was announced; music, vocal and instrumental, or other domestic pastimes — occasionally an opera — followed; and filled up the space between tea and supper. This latter meal was announced at nine o'clock, during which an admirable band continued to play the select and popular airs of Germany, and occasionally introducing the royal anthem of England, and other patriotic airs, with great feeling and effect. By ten o'clock, or a little after, the repast had finished; her Majesty had received the salutation of the night, and the officers and ladies of the court retired to their several apartments through the long and shadowy corridors. This daily practice of domestic order and arrangement reminded one forcibly of the excellent and similar habits of our forefathers during the reign of Queen Elizabeth — habits which have been so imprudently infringed upon, though not without their forfeit, by the less salutary discipline of modern times.

As the activity of her Majesty's mind was incessant, so were her hands seldom without some adequate subject for the display of her refined and cultivated taste, or the exercise of that laudable industry which, to her, had become delightful from long habit, and of which innumerable traces remain, to excite our admiration, and to be treasured as the finest ornaments of the royal palace. In this her Majesty sought not pastime alone; she had a higher object in view. She sought to inculcate a most important lesson, and to recommend it to those around by her own personal example, viz. that in the proper distribution of our time, and in the wise employment of our faculties, the great secret of human happiness is to be found;

and that, instead of pursuing pleasure as an occupation, we should find, on the contrary, that it is from prudent occupation alone that we can secure lasting pleasure and satisfaction.

“ The natural affability of her Majesty’s disposition, the enviable talent of relieving the restraint and enlivening the conversation which her presence might have been supposed to impose, or to check, made a presentation at the Court of Louisburg an object of the first importance to every distinguished traveller who sojourned in these parts. Few days during the summer but some illustrious family or individual were presented by the resident Ambassador, and took their place at her hospitable table. Of these the majority were the public functionaries or the fair daughters of that beloved country, the land of her birth, and the proud inheritance of her royal brother. On these, and the cherished remembrance of her early days, her mind and conversation dwelt with peculiar delight; while the sentiments she expressed were well becoming a daughter of that illustrious dynasty from which she sprung, and of that crown and kingdom of which she had become the pride and the ornament.

“ To those who have had the happiness to sojourn within the royal precincts of Louisburg, to partake of its hospitality, and mingle in its polished circle, the remembrance of such hours must long remain in vivid retrospect: they will confess, that for once they have beheld the highest dignity associated with the gentlest heart and the most generous dispositions, and that a conciliatory smile may subdue more hearts than the sword.

“ But henceforth, alas! at Louisburg or Deinach, there will be no ear to receive the homage of our respect and loyalty; no hand to beckon or welcome us to that banquet-hall where so long had presided the *Princess Royal of England*, the sister of our beloved SOVEREIGN! There we shall only find a shrine and a sepulchre, where we may drop the tear of mingled sorrow and exultation over the hallowed urn of ‘ the daughter of our people,’ the good and lamented Queen!

“ Her name, embalmed by those exalted virtues which added so much lustre to her life and her reign, will find a ready passport to the love and veneration of posterity ! The days of her life were only so many acts of beneficence. She supported the aged and patronised the young ; every hour had its allotted portion of evil to correct, or of good to communicate to those around her ; and faint, indeed, were language to convey their deep sense of the loss of her who never sought her own happiness but in advancing theirs. The gratitude of a nation, whose best interests it was her aim and happiness essentially to promote, may commemorate such exalted virtues by trophies less perishable ; but her proudest monument is in the hearts of those who had the happiness to know and to appreciate the excellence of her life, and have now the lasting misfortune to survive her.”

## No. XXVII.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR NEIL CAMPBELL, KNT.  
C.B. K.S.G. K.S.A. K.S.W.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE  
COLONY OF SIERRA LEONE.

HAVING been disappointed in an expectation which we had been led to entertain, of receiving a number of interesting particulars respecting this gallant and able officer — another lamentable sacrifice to the support of a settlement in a climate, a residence in which Providence seems to have forbidden to Europeans — we must content ourselves with the following brief notice of him, which originally appeared in the “Gentleman’s Magazine.”

Sir Neil Campbell was appointed Ensign in the 6th West India regiment in April, 1797, from which he exchanged to the 67th, October 29. 1798; and, August 23. 1799, was appointed, by purchase, Lieutenant in the 57th.

After serving three years in the West Indies, he returned to England, and joined the 95th rifle corps, on its formation in April, 1800. He was promoted, by purchase, to a company in the 95th, June 4. 1801. From February, 1802, to September, 1803, he was at the Military College, and subsequently appointed Assistant Quarter-master-general in the southern district of England; in which situation he continued until promoted to a Majority, by purchase, in the 43d foot, January 24. 1805.

He was removed from the second battalion 43d to the first battalion of the 54th foot, February 20. 1806. He accompanied that corps to Jamaica, and returned to England in January, 1808. He was appointed Deputy Adjutant-general to the

forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, with the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, August 20. following; and for a third time, proceeded immediately to the West Indies. He served in that capacity with the expedition which captured Martinique, in January, 1809.

In April following he accompanied Major-General Maitland, as senior officer of the staff, in the expedition against the Saintes, near Guadaloupe, which were captured; and from whence a French squadron, which had taken refuge there, was thereby forced to put to sea, and the French line-of-battle ship, Hautpoult, captured. Major-General Maitland remarked in his despatch, "Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Deputy Adjutant-general, has been always forward: he is an officer who must rise by his merit."

In January, 1810, he served as Deputy Adjutant-general with the expedition which terminated in the capture of Guadaloupe; and, during those operations, was detached with a column under the command of Major-General Harcourt, in whose despatch to Sir G. Beckwith the following observation occurs:—"Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Deputy Adjutant-general, merits my warmest acknowledgments, by his zealous services, which have been unremitting, and particularly for his exertions and able assistance in the affair of the 3d."

The operations in the West Indies having expelled the French from those islands, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell returned home in the end of 1810, proceeded to the Peninsula, and resigned his staff situation as Deputy Adjutant-general in the Windward and Leeward Islands. In April, 1811, he was appointed Colonel of the 16th regiment of Portuguese infantry. Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, to which this regiment belonged, was not placed in any division with British troops, but was invariably detached where the service was most active. In 1811 and 1812, this regiment, while under the command of Colonel Campbell, was employed in the blockade of Almeida, which formed the left of the position during the battle of Fuentes d'Onor; also at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Burgos, and the battle of Salamanca. Upon

two of those occasions his name was particularized by the Duke of Wellington, viz. after the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo: "The 1st Portuguese regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, and the 16th, under Colonel Campbell, being Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, were likewise distinguished in the storm, under the command of the Brigadier-General;" and, in a despatch from Burgos, "As soon as it was dark, the same troops, with the addition of the 42d regiment, attacked and carried by assault the horn-work which the enemy had occupied in strength. In this operation, Brigadier-General Pack, Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, 1st Portuguese regiment, Colonel Campbell, 16th, Major Williams, 4th Caçadores, Major Dick, 42d regiment, and the Hon. Major Cocks, 79th, distinguished themselves."

In January, 1813, the army retreated from Burgos and Madrid to the frontier of Portugal, where the troops were dispersed in winter quarters; and Colonel Campbell, in consequence of illness and the decision of a medical board, returned to England.

In February he proceeded to Sweden, and from thence to the head-quarters of the Emperor of Russia, in Poland, to join Lord Cathcart, the Ambassador at the court of Russia, who accompanied the Emperor Alexander in that capacity, but who was also a general of the staff, and as such employed Sir R. Wilson, Colonel Lowe, and Colonel Campbell, to be detached to the different corps of the Russian army, in order to report upon their force and military operations. By the Gazette it appears that Colonel Campbell served in that capacity with those armies (chiefly with the *corps d'armée* commanded by Count Wittgenstein) from that period until their entry into Paris, March 31. 1814. During August, September, and October, 1813, he was detached to the siege of Dantzic, where a corps of 30,000 men was employed, under Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg. On March 24. 1814, he was severely wounded at Fere Champenoise, in France. Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Stewart, now Marquis of Londonderry, observed in his despatch to Lord Bathurst, "Your



Lordship will, I am sure, lament to learn that that very deserving officer, Colonel Neil Campbell, was unfortunately wounded by a Cossack in the *mêlée* of the cavalry, not being known." And Lord Burghersh, in a despatch dated March 26., observes, "It is with the greatest regret I have to announce to your Lordship, that Colonel Campbell was yesterday most severely wounded by a Cossack. Colonel Campbell, continuing that gallant and distinguished course which has ever marked his military career, had charged with the first cavalry, which penetrated the French masses. The Cossacks, who came to support this cavalry, mistook him for a French officer, and struck him to the ground."

In April, 1814, Colonel Campbell was appointed, by the British government, to accompany Napoleon from Fontainebleau to the island of Elba. General Kolla, General Count Shuwalloff, and Colonel Count Truchsess were respectively appointed by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, to accompany Buonaparte from Fontainebleau, in the quality of commissioners. The two latter left him upon his embarkation at Frejus, whilst General Koller and Colonel Campbell proceeded with him to Elba, and established him in possession of that island, in conformity with the treaty which the Emperor Alexander had entered into at Paris.

Colonel Campbell obtained the rank of Colonel on the Continent of Europe, and the island of Elba, April 14. 1814, and received the brevet of Colonel in the army, June 4. following. The Gazette of the 2d of June announces his Majesty's licence to Colonel Campbell to accept and wear the insignia of the order of St. Anne, of the second class, and the Cross of St. George, of the fourth class, conferred upon him by the Emperor Alexander; and the Gazette of the 2d of October, that his Majesty had conferred upon him the honour of knighthood; also certain armorial distinctions, in consideration of his able and highly-distinguished services upon various occasions, more especially at the conquest of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and their dependencies; in the Peninsula, at the assault and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, and the brilliant action

of Salamanca ; as also in consideration of the zeal and ability manifested by him while attached to the Russian army, in the campaigns terminating in the restoration of peace to Europe ; and the signal intrepidity displayed by him in the action fought at Fere Champenoise, on the 25th of March, 1815. Colonel Campbell was subsequently appointed, by the Emperor of Russia, a Knight of the order of St. Wladimir, of the third class.

It appears from official documents, and from the debates in Parliament, that Sir Neil Campbell was directed by the British Government to remain in Elba till further orders, after establishing Buonaparte in territorial possession, if he should consider that the presence of a British Officer could be of use in protecting the island and his person against insult or attack ; that he did, therefore, continue to remain there at the request of Buonaparte, prolonging his residence until the Congress should terminate, occasionally passing to the adjoining parts of Italy, for the benefit of his health, and to communicate with other persons employed by the British Government, and our allies. It is not necessary to enter further into the details of the extraordinary circumstances connected with the mission upon which the deceased was employed, and the evasion of Buonaparte, on the 26th of February, 1815, during Sir Neil Campbell's absence from Elba, between the 17th and 28th of February, which were the days of this officer's departure from Elba, and of his return to that island. But thus much is necessary in recording his military career ; and it is but justice to him to add, that his Majesty's Ministers distinctly expressed, in 1814, in both Houses of Parliament, that they had every reason to be satisfied with the activity and intelligence manifested by Sir Neil on every occasion, and more particularly during the delicate and very difficult charge imposed upon him while residing near the person of Napoleon.

Sir Neil, after his return to England in April, 1814, had, upon the prospect of hostilities, joined his regiment, the 54th, in Flanders, and served with the Duke of Wellington's army, from the beginning of the campaign until their entry into

Paris. The following is an extract of a despatch from Lieut.-General Sir Charles Colville, commanding the 4th division of that army: — “ I feel much obliged to Colonel Sir Neil Campbell (Major of the 54th Regiment), for his conduct in closing in the town of Cambray with the light companies of Major-General Johnstone’s brigade, and in leading one of the columns of attack. The one which he commanded escalated at the angle formed at our right side, by the Valenciennes gateway and the curtain of the body of the place. The Valenciennes gate was broken open by Sir Neil Campbell, and drawbridges let down in about half an hour,” &c.

Sir Neil was soon after appointed, by the Duke of Wellington, to command the contingent of troops furnished by the Free Hanseatic cities of Hamburg, Lubec, and Bremen, which were called the Hanseatic Legion, and consisted of 3000 men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery.

Sir Neil Campbell was sent to the fatal shores of Sierra Leone, in the summer of 1826, on the death of Major-General Sir Charles Turner. It is impossible not to lament the additional sacrifice of Sir Neil Campbell to the horrible service, nor is any consolation afforded by the reflection that the British army could not boast a soldier more intrepid, or more devoted to honour and to duty; nor society a gentleman whose heart was more generous, affectionate, and true.

His death took place on the 14th of August, 1827, before the first year of his residence had been completed.

## No. XXVIII.

## SIR WILLIAM DOMETT,

ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE; KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE  
MOST HONOURABLE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH.

**S**IR WILLIAM DOMETT was descended from a respectable Devonshire family, and was born in the year 1754. In 1769, he entered the naval service, as a midshipman, under the patronage of the late Lord Bridport, on board the Quebec frigate, commanded by Lord Ducie; and served in that ship upwards of three years, on the West India station.

The Quebec being paid off, on her return to England, Mr. Domett was received by Captain Elphinstone (the late Viscount Keith) on board the Scorpion sloop, in which vessel he remained until the spring of the year 1775, when he joined the Marlborough, of 74 guns, commanded by the late Viscount Hood, and from that ship went to the Surprise frigate, Capt. (afterwards Admiral) Robert Linzee, stationed at Newfoundland.

In the spring of 1777, we find the Surprise assisting in the defence of Quebec, and annoying the American army in its retreat from before that important place, which it had besieged for about five months. Soon after this event, Mr. Domett was appointed acting Lieutenant of the Romney, a 50-gun ship, bearing the flag of Admiral John Montagu, Commander-in-Chief at Newfoundland, with whom he returned to England in the fall of the year; and, on his arrival, was commissioned to the Robust, of 74 guns, in which ship he was present in the action between Keppel and d'Orvilliers, July 27. 1778; and the battle which took place off Cape Henry, March 16. 1781. In the latter affair, the Robust sustained a greater loss in

killed and wounded than any other ship in the British squadron; and by having at one time three of the enemy's vessels to contend with, her masts, sails, rigging, and boats, were cut to pieces. The following complimentary letter, addressed by Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot to Captain Cosby, is a sufficient proof of the high estimation in which the conduct of her officers and crew was held by the Commander-in-Chief on that occasion.

*“ Royal Oak, off Cape Charles, March, 1781.*

“ DEAR SIR, — You have, since the time that we left Gardiner's Bay, conducted yourself like an experienced, diligent officer, particularly on the 16th inst., in which you have approved yourself a gallant Naval Commander, that has done honour to yourself and country; and both yourself, officers, and ship's company, have my warmest thanks for your spirited conduct. \* \* \* \* \*

(Signed)

“ M. ARBUTHNOT.

“ Captain Cosby, Robust.”

In the ensuing autumn, Lieutenant Domett was removed to the *Invincible*, of 74 guns, commanded by the late Sir Charles Saxton, Bart., and was on board that ship in Rear-Admiral Graves's action with the French fleet, off the Chesapeake, on the 5th of September, in the same year. Soon after this, he was taken into the *Barfleur*, and had the honour of serving as signal officer to Sir Samuel Hood, during the memorable and masterly manœuvres of that distinguished Admiral at St. Kitts, and the several battles which took place with the French fleet under De Grasse. He also participated in the glorious victory of April 12. 1782, when, on the *Ville de Paris* striking to the *Barfleur*, and the first Lieutenant being sent to take possession of that ship, Mr. Domett was appointed to succeed him in that situation.

Some days after this event, Sir Samuel Hood having been detached in pursuit of the fugitives, came up with and captured two 64-gun ships, one frigate, and a sloop of war, to the com-

mand of which latter vessel, the *Ceres* of 16 guns, Lieutenant Domett was promoted by Sir George Rodney, with whose despatches relative to this first success, he returned to England.

On the 9th of September, in the same year, our officer was advanced to the rank of Post-Captain, and was selected by his friend Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Hood, to command his flag-ship, the *Queen*, of 98 guns, in which vessel he accompanied the fleet under Earl Howe, to the relief of Gibraltar, and was present in the skirmish which took place off Cape Spartel, on the 20th of October. The *Queen*, on that occasion, had one man killed and four wounded.

Captain Domett's next appointment was early in 1785, to the *Champion*, of 24 guns; and from that period until the month of October, 1787, he was employed as senior officer on the Leith station. In the spring of 1788, he obtained the command of the *Pomona* frigate, and was ordered to the coast of Africa, and the West Indies, from whence he returned at the commencement of the year 1789, and was then removed to the *Salisbury*, bearing the flag of the late Admiral Milbanke, Commander-in-Chief at Newfoundland.

Our officer continued in the *Salisbury* until the month of June, 1790, when, in consequence of the dispute with Spain, relative to Nootka Sound, he was selected to command the *London*, of 98 guns. This appointment proceeded from the influence, and was made at the express desire, of Sir Alexander Hood, who had chosen that ship for the reception of his flag. The *London* proceeded to Torbay, where a fleet was assembled under the command of Earl Howe; but the misunderstanding with the Court of Madrid having been accommodated, it was dismantled at the end of the same year; and Captain Domett immediately appointed to the *Pegasus*, in which frigate he again served on the Newfoundland station; and soon after his return from thence, proceeded to the Mediterranean as Flag-Captain to the late Admiral Goodall, in the *Romney*, of 50 guns, where he continued until the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, at which period

he was again applied for by his old friend and patron, to be his Captain in the Royal George, a first-rate, attached to the Channel fleet under Earl Howe.\*

During the partial action of May 29. 1794, and the decisive battle of June 1st, in the same year, the Royal George was exposed to an incessant and fierce cannonade, by which her foremast, with the fore and main topmasts, were shot away, 20 of her men killed, and 72 wounded. On the return of the victorious fleet to port, Admiral Hood was created an Irish Peer, by the title of Lord Bridport; and, some time after, succeeded Earl Howe as Commander-in-Chief.

At the dawn of day, on the 22d of June, 1795, his Lordship's look-out frigates made the signal for an enemy's squadron, consisting of twelve ships of the line, two of 56 guns, eleven frigates, and two corvettes, attended by some smaller vessels. His Lordship soon perceived that it was not the intention of the enemy to meet him in battle; consequently, he made the signal for four of the best sailing ships, and soon afterwards for the whole of the British fleet, to chase, which continued all that day and during the night, with very little wind. Early on the morning of the 23d, six of the English ships had neared the enemy so considerably, as to be able to bring them to an engagement about six o'clock. The battle continued nearly three hours, and then ceased, in consequence of the greater part of the French squadron having worked close in with port l'Orient, leaving three of their line-of-battle ships in the hands of the British, as a substantial reward for their brave and determined perseverance. †

\* Captain Cooke, of the Bellerophon, who fell at Trafalgar, was first Lieutenant of the Royal George, under Captain Domett.

† The fleet under Lord Bridport consisted of fourteen sail of the line, six frigates, and three smaller vessels; in addition to which, three other British line-of-battle ships were in sight, and joined in the chase, but were at too great a distance to share in the action, which only ceased when under the fire of the French batteries. The total loss sustained on our side was 31 killed, and 115 wounded. The captured ships were le Tigre, le Formidable, and l'Alexandre (formerly British), which had been taken by a French squadron at the commencement of the war.

On the following day, Lord Bridport despatched Captain Domett, with his official account of the action, to the Admiralty, where he arrived on the morning of the 27th.

The following is an extract from his Lordship's public letter, which we introduce for the purpose of evincing the estimation in which that nobleman held the bearer's professional conduct:— "I beg also to be allowed to mark my approbation, in a particular manner, of Captain Domett's conduct, serving under my flag, for his manly spirit, and for the assistance I received from his active and attentive mind."

Our officer continued in the command of the Royal George for a considerable time after Lord Bridport struck his flag, amounting in the whole to a period of about seven years and a half; a greater length of time, perhaps, than ever fell to the lot of an individual successively to command a first-rate. During this period, the Royal George was considered as one of the best-disciplined and most expert ships in the British Navy.

In the month of November, 1800, in consequence of the Royal George being ordered to receive the flag of Sir Hyde Parker, Captain Domett was removed into the Belleisle, of 80 guns, one of the prizes taken off l'Orient; and on a promotion of Flag-Officers taking place, January 1. 1801, he had the honour of being nominated to one of the vacant Colonelcies of the Marine corps.

In the succeeding month, the subject of this Memoir was appointed Captain of the fleet to be employed in the Baltic, under the command of Sir Hyde Parker. He accordingly proceeded with that officer in the London, a second-rate, to the Sound; and after the battle, which took place off Copenhagen, on the 2d of April, and the departure of the Commander-in-Chief for England, he served in the same capacity under the gallant Nelson, during the short time his Lordship's health allowed him to retain the command of the force employed in that quarter. On his arrival from the Baltic, Captain Domett immediately resumed the command of his old ship, the Belle-



isle, then off Ushant; and in a short time afterwards, the late Hon. Admiral Cornwallis applied for him to be appointed Captain of the Channel fleet, in which situation he continued to serve until the truce of Amiens.

During the temporary suspension of hostilities, Captain Domett served as senior officer, with a broad pendant, on the coast of Ireland; but on the renewal of the war with France, he resumed his old station as Captain of the Channel fleet, under the gallant and persevering Cornwallis, with whom he shared the duties and fatigues of service, in an unusually long-protracted blockade, during the severest season of the year, and until April, 1804; on the 23d of which month, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. About the same time, he received the thanks of the Common Council of London, his name having been inadvertently omitted when that body voted thanks to the other Flag-Officers, for their perseverance in blocking up the enemy's fleet at Brest.

Soon after his promotion, the Rear-Admiral was offered a command in the North Sea; but ill health obliged him to decline it. About six months after he came on shore, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the revision of Naval Affairs; the purport of which commission was, to form a complete digest of regulations and instructions for the civil department of the Navy.

In the spring of 1808, our officer was called to a seat at the Board of Admiralty, where he continued until the summer of 1813, when he succeeded the late Sir Robert Calder as Commander-in-chief at Plymouth; having been, in the intermediate time (October 25. 1809), advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

Towards the conclusion of the war, we find him employed on the coast of France, with his flag in the Royal Oak, of 74 guns, under the orders of Lord Keith. At the enlargement of the Order of the Bath, January 2. 1815, the Vice-Admiral was nominated a K.C.B.; and on the 16th May, 1820, he succeeded the Hon. Sir George C. Berkeley as a G.C.B.

Sir William Domett's promotion to the rank of Admiral of the White took place August 12. 1819.

Sir William died at Hawchurch, in Dorsetshire, on the 19th of May, 1828, aged seventy-four.

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Marshall's Royal Naval Biography is our authority for this Memoir.

## No. XXIX.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

ROBERT BANKS JENKINSON,

EARL OF LIVERPOOL;

BARON HAWKESBURY, OF HAWKESBURY, IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, AND A BARONET, K.G.; F.R.S.; CONSTABLE OF DOVER CASTLE; LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS; AN ELDER MASTER OF THE TRINITY HOUSE; HIGH STEWARD OF KINGSTON, IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY; A GOVERNOR OF THE CHARTER-HOUSE; AND LATE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

“Palma non sine pulvere.”

A LIVING monument of departed talent is one of the most distressing objects of contemplation. The recovery of the noble subject of the following Memoir from the melancholy malady into which he fell nearly two years ago, having been from the first utterly hopeless, the termination of that malady in death was to be desired rather than deprecated; and by those who were personally and affectionately attached to him, it must be considered as a relief, rather than as a new affliction.

The family of Jenkinson, which had been respectably settled at Walcot, near Charlbury, in Oxfordshire, for above a century, was ennobled in the person of Charles Jenkinson, Esq., eldest son of Colonel Jenkinson, and grandson of Sir Robert Jenkinson, baronet (a dignity conferred upon Robert Jenkinson, Esq., of Walcot, on the 8th of May, 1661). Mr. Charles Jenkinson was educated at the Charter-House, and at the University of Oxford. In early life, he published “Verses on the Death of Frederick Prince of Wales,” “A Dissertation on the Establishment of a National and Constitu-

tional Force in England, independent of a Standing Army," and "A Discourse on the Conduct of Government respecting Neutral Nations." It was said that he was also a contributor to the commencing numbers of the Monthly Review. Having obtained an introduction to the Earl of Bute, in 1761, he became one of the Under-Secretaries of State, and was returned to parliament in the same year for Cockermouth. In 1763, he was appointed to the confidential office of joint Secretary to the Treasury; partook with Lord Bute of the marked and personal attachment of his late Majesty, and on that nobleman's sudden retirement, became one of the most conspicuous members of a party then commonly called "the King's friends." The accession of the Rockingham administration to power in 1765, induced him to resign his public appointments; but he was at about the same period nominated Auditor of the Accounts of the Princess Dowager of Wales. In 1766, he was appointed by the Grafton administration a Lord of the Admiralty; and in 1767, became a Lord of the Treasury. Under Lord North new honours awaited him. He was, in 1772, appointed one of the Vice-Treasurers of Ireland; and in 1775 was allowed to purchase the patent place of Clerkship of the Pells in that country. He afterwards succeeded Lord Cadogan as Master of the Mint; and in 1778 became Secretary at War. In 1783, he became a Member of the Board of Trade. In 1785 appeared his "Collection of all the Treaties of Peace, Alliance, and Commerce between Great Britain and other Powers, from the Treaty of Munster, in 1648, to the Treaties signed at Paris, in 1783." In 1786, the valuable appointment of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was conferred upon him, and he was called up to the House of Lords as Baron Hawkesbury, of Hawkesbury, in the county of Gloucester; and was made President of the Board of Trade. The commerce of the country was always a prominent object of his attention. He is said himself to have drawn up the Commercial Treaty with America; and to have first directed the attention of Government to the importance, and greatly to have facilitated the establishment of the South Sea fishery.

His personal honours were completed in 1796, by his advancement to the dignity of Earl of Liverpool. His Lordship married twice, while Mr. Jenkinson. His first wife was Amelia, daughter of William Watts, Esq., governor of Fort William, Bengal, by whom he had an only son, Robert Banks Jenkinson, the subject of the following Memoir. His second wife was Catherine, relict of Sir Charles Cope, Baronet, and daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Baronet, by whom he had a son, Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson (the present Earl of Liverpool), and a daughter, Charlotte, who married James Walter, Lord Forrester and Grimstone, afterwards Earl Verulam. After the acquisition of his earldom, Lord Liverpool rarely quitted his retirement; but whenever he spoke in the House of Peers, the extent and accuracy of his information, particularly on commercial topics, procured him marked attention. In 1805, he addressed to the King a "Letter on the Coins of the Realm," containing a concise and luminous statement of almost all the facts deserving notice in the history of the British coinage. His Lordship died on the 17th of December, 1808.

We now come to his equally gifted, and valuable, and honoured son, the late Earl of Liverpool. He was born on the 7th of June, 1770; and while he was an infant, and unconscious of his loss, his mother died. At a very early age, he was placed at a respectable academy at Parson's Green, near Fulham, in which he remained until he entered his thirteenth year. His father, having experienced the benefits of the system of education adopted at the Charter-house, then removed him to that school, where he continued between two and three years, and considerably increased his acquaintance with classical learning. There are in the possession of one of his schoolfellows several accurate and elegant translations from Greek and Latin authors, as well as many original compositions, manifesting superior taste and judgment, which were produced by him at that time.

No long interval elapsed between his leaving the Charter-house and his entering the college of Christ Church, Oxford.

During the intervening period his father availed himself of the opportunity to give a more definite direction to his studies, and to sow the seeds of that attachment to state affairs, and that acquaintance with the best models and means of political government, which afterwards sprang up into a harvest of utility to these realms, during a season of the most pressing importance. A catalogue of the best writers on the different branches of public economy was put into his hands, and a selection from their purest and ablest works was prepared for him, to blend with his other college exercises. Among other branches of political science, commerce and finance were especially attended to; and while the more abstract departments of knowledge were not neglected, chief attention was paid, by both father and son, to the more practical and popular.

At college Mr. Jenkinson was the companion and friend of Mr. Canning: a circumstance to which Mr. Moore and others have attributed, how justly we know not, the secession of the latter from the political faith in which he had been educated. The friendship thus early commenced, was of an unusually permanent character, and had more than once a very important influence on Mr. Canning's public life.

Mr. Jenkinson paid a visit to the metropolis of France about the period of the breaking out of the Revolution. He was at Paris when the Bastille was demolished by the mob, and, it is said, was an eye-witness to many of the worst excesses which the streets of the city exhibited at that time. Nor was he an idle spectator of what was then going forward. He could not but foresee the effect which the atrocities of Paris must have on the peace of his own country; nor could he be unacquainted with the industrious efforts of the revolutionists of France to excite a similar flame in England, as well as all through Europe. Intimately acquainted with Mr. Pitt, and in all probability requested by him to watch the progress of the Revolution, and communicate every fresh form which it assumed, Mr. Jenkinson's residence at Paris was at that time of essential service, in preparing the British government for the firm

and effectual stand which it made against French ascendancy in this country.

On his return to England he was introduced to parliament as one of the representatives of Rye, and under the avowed patronage of the minister. His election, it is remarkable, took place full twelve months before his age allowed him to sit in the house, and he returned to pass the intervening time in acquiring fresh continental information. In the year 1791, having reached his twenty-first year, he took his seat in the house, and on the 27th of February, 1792, he made his first speech, in opposition to the resolutions of Mr. Whitbread on the question of the Empress Catherine persisting in her claim to Ockzakow and the adjoining district. His address manifested a profound knowledge, not only of the subject in dispute between Russia and Turkey at that juncture, but also of the general affairs and prospects of Europe, and the proper duty of England in relation to the continental nations. No doubt was entertained, from this first effort, that Mr. Jenkinson would rise to be a distinguished parliamentary speaker, and an efficient member of the British cabinet.

It is painful to be obliged to admit that, in the debates which soon after took place respecting the slave trade, we find Mr. Jenkinson opposing the abolitionists. His father was one of the chief opponents of the abolition in the House of Lords, and that probably influenced the early decision of Mr. Jenkinson on the subject. The nature of his opposition, however, has been much exaggerated, for he never defended the principle of this enormous iniquity. On the 2d of April, 1792, Mr. Wilberforce moved as a resolution in a committee of the whole house, "That it is the opinion of the Committee that the trade carried on by British subjects, for the purpose of obtaining slaves on the coast of Africa, ought to be abolished." Mr. Dundas proposed to insert the word "gradually" before the word "abolished." It has been said, that never was so much splendid oratory displayed in the House of Commons, as in the debate that followed. In the course of it Mr. Jenkinson moved as an amendment, "That the chairman should

leave the chair." This amendment was rejected by a large majority; and Mr. Dundas's proposition was agreed to.

On the deposition of the King of France, to whom he had been accredited, the British Ambassador, Lord Gower, was recalled from Paris. When, on the 15th of December following (1792), Mr. Fox moved an Address to the King, praying "that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give directions that a Minister might be sent to Paris, to treat with those persons who exercised provisionally the functions of the Executive Government of France, touching such points as might be in discussion between his Majesty and his allies, and the French nation," Mr. Jenkinson, in the temporary absence of Mr. Pitt (who had vacated his seat in the House of Commons, by accepting the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports), replied to Mr. Fox, in a speech of great animation and power. "On this very day," he exclaimed, "on this very day, while we are here debating about sending an Ambassador to the French Republic — on this very day is the King of France to receive sentence; and, in all probability, it is the day of his murder. What is it, then, that gentlemen would propose to their Sovereign? To bow his neck to a band of sanguinary ruffians, and address an Ambassador to a set of murderous regicides, whose hands were still reeking with the blood of a slaughtered monarch, and who, he had previously declared, should find no refuge in this country? No, sir; the British character is too noble to run a race for infamy; nor will we be the first to compliment a set of monsters who, while we are agitating this subject, are probably bearing, through the streets of Paris — horrid spectacle! — the unhappy victim of their fury." Mr. Fox's motion was rejected without a division. The talents and efforts] of Mr. Jenkinson on this occasion were warmly complimented, especially by Mr. Burke. From that time, he rapidly rose in the consideration of all parties; and began commonly to take a prominent part in combating the arguments of the Opposition.

In April, 1793, Mr. Jenkinson was appointed one of the Commissioners of the India Board, the duties of which situa-



tion he performed with equal satisfaction to the Company and the Government.

When Mr. Grey, on the 6th of May, 1793, brought forward his memorable petition on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, Mr. Jenkinson stood foremost in the rank of its opposers; defending with great acuteness the existing state of the representation, and maintaining that the House of Commons, constituted as it was, had answered the end for which it was designed.

On the 6th of March, 1794, Mr. Grey moved an Address to the King, expressive of the concern of the House that his Majesty should have formed a union with powers whose apparent aim was to regulate a country wherein they had no right to interfere. Mr. Jenkinson, in reply, rapidly sketched the real views of the combined powers, whose object, he insisted, was both real and practicable. On the 10th of April, Major Maitland having proposed to the House of Commons to resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the causes which had led to the failure of the army commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, at Dunkirk; and having entered into an elaborate examination and condemnation of the measures of Ministers throughout the whole of the preceding year, Mr. Jenkinson contended, in opposition to the Major, that no exertions had been wanting on the part of the Ministry. It was on this occasion that Mr. Jenkinson observed, "he had no difficulty in saying, that the marching to Paris was attainable and practicable; and that he, for one, would recommend such an expedition." It will be remembered that our young statesman was long twitted in Parliament, and elsewhere \*, with this memorable suggestion; but it is even less likely to be forgotten, that he lived to see the idea realised by the measures of himself and his colleagues.

\* "The conquest of France!" said Mr. Fox, in his letter to the electors of Westminster, "Oh! calumniated crusaders, how rational and moderate were your objects! Oh! tame and feeble Cervantes, with what a timid pencil and faint colours have you painted the portrait of a disordered imagination!"

It is impossible for us closely to follow Mr. Jenkinson through all his laborious exertions in Parliament, at this, which was one of the most active periods of his life. His reply to Mr. Fox's motion, on the 30th of May, 1794, for putting an end to the war with France, was one of the most powerful of these efforts.

In the next session Mr. Jenkinson was absent from his place in Parliament, urging a debate of a more interesting character than any in which he had previously engaged; and on the 25th of March, 1795, he married the Hon. Lady Theodosia Louisa, third daughter of Frederick Augustus Hervey, fourth Earl of Bristol, and Bishop of Derry.

The Address at the opening of the session of 1795-6 was remarkable for being seconded by the late Marquis of Londonderry, then Mr. Stewart, in the first speech delivered by him in the English House of Commons. He was answered by Mr. Sheridan, who threw out many invectives against Ministers, advising them to declare themselves willing to treat with the French Republic. Mr. Jenkinson replied to Mr. Sheridan, and repeated, with great force and success, his former arguments in justification of the measures of Government.

Upon commercial subjects, Mr. Jenkinson might be expected, in the language of Mr. Sheridan, to have some claims to "hereditary knowledge." He always, at any rate, entered upon them with confidence; and, on Mr. Grey's motion in the House of Commons, 10th March, 1796, for an Inquiry into the State of the Nation, he took an able view of the effect of the war upon our commerce, from its commencement, and contended that, notwithstanding the weight of so great a war, the commercial situation of Great Britain was more prosperous than at any antecedent period.

On the 28th of May, 1796, Mr. Jenkinson participated the honours of his family so far, as to exchange that surname for the second title of his father — Lord Hawkesbury; his venerable parent being at that time, as we have already stated, created Earl of Liverpool.

When the great measure of a legislative union with Ireland was proposed, it received Lord Hawkesbury's entire concurrence. The subject was introduced on the 22d of January, 1799, by a message from the Crown; and in the discussion which ensued, his Lordship expressed his warm approbation of the intentions of Government respecting it.

We now approach the period of the introduction of the noble subject of our Memoir into the Cabinet, and of his first possession of that important share in the public councils, which, with the exception of a very short interval, he retained for above a quarter of a century. The circumstances which attended the temporary retirement of Mr. Pitt from power, early in 1801, are too well known to render it necessary for us to say any thing respecting them. In the new Ministry, the formation of which was announced on the 14th of March of that year, and at the head of which was Mr. Addington, Lord Hawkesbury was appointed to the important office of Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, and actively engaged in the debates which ensued on the changes. In one of those debates, Mr. Pitt took an opportunity of warmly eulogising him; and asked the gentlemen on the opposite side of the House, "if they knew any one among them superior to the noble Secretary—saving, indeed, one person, unnecessary to name, whose transcendent talents made him an exception to almost any rule."

The great business of the succeeding summer and autumn, however, was the adjustment of preliminaries of peace with France. Of course, Lord Hawkesbury, as Foreign Secretary, was intrusted with the interests of Great Britain in the negotiation which was opened on the subject; a statement of the particulars of which is the province of the historian, not of the biographer. Suffice it to say, that on the 28th of March, 1802, the definitive treaty of peace was at length signed at Amiens, between the French Republic, the King of Spain, and the Batavian Republic, on the one hand, and the King of Great Britain and Ireland on the other.

In the memorable debate on this peace, which occurred on the 13th of May, 1802, Lord Hawkesbury defended the treaty in a speech of great length; and which was considered, at the time, to be much the ablest that had been delivered on the subject in either House of Parliament.

While France was every month adding to her influence or actual domination over the states of the Continent, the First Consul endeavoured to divert the attention of the British Ministers from his plans, by complaints of the British press. He sent instructions to his Ambassador to remonstrate with Government upon the remarks of the public writers on his character and conduct; affecting to be totally ignorant of the little redress any ministers of this country could obtain for him in such a case. Lord Hawkesbury is admitted by all parties to have nobly vindicated the public character and liberties of his country in the correspondence that ensued. "I am sure," says the noble Lord, in his reply, through Mr. Merry, to one of M. Otto's official notes, "I am sure you must be aware that his Majesty cannot, and never will, in consequence of any representation or any menace from a foreign power, make any concession which can be in the smallest degree dangerous to the liberty of the press, as secured by the constitution of this country. This liberty is justly dear to every British subject. The constitution admits of no previous restraints upon publications of any description; but there exist judicatures, wholly independent of the executive government, capable of taking cognizance of such publications as the law deems to be criminal, and which are bound to inflict the punishment the delinquents may deserve. These judicatures may take cognizance, not only of libels against the government and the magistracy of this kingdom, but, as has been repeatedly experienced, of publications defamatory of those in whose hands the administration of foreign governments is placed. Our Government neither has nor wants any other protection than what the laws of the country afford; and though they are willing and ready to give to every foreign government all the protection against offences of this nature

which the principle of the laws and constitution will admit, they never can consent to new-model laws, or to change the constitution, to gratify the wishes of any foreign power. If the present French Government are dissatisfied with our laws on the subject of libels, or entertain the opinion that the administration of justice in our courts is too tardy and lenient, they have it in their power to redress themselves, by punishing the vendors and distributors of such publications within their own territories in any manner that they may think proper, and thereby preventing the circulation of them. If they think their present laws are not sufficient for this purpose, they may enact new ones; or, if they think it expedient, they may exercise the right which they have of prohibiting the importation of any foreign newspapers or periodical publications into the territories of the French Republic. His Majesty will not complain of such a measure, as it is not his intention to interfere in the manner in which the people or territories of France should be governed; but he expects, on the other hand, that the French Government will not interfere in the manner in which the government of his dominions is conducted, or call for a change in those laws with which his people are perfectly satisfied."

In October, Lord Hawkesbury became the equally able advocate of the liberties of Switzerland. Against every plea of moderation and justice, Buonaparte had ordered the French army, under General Ney, to march into the unresisting cantons, to enforce the reception of a new constitution for that country, prepared in his own cabinet. His Lordship addressed a note to M. Otto (still in London), wherein he expressed the sentiments of deep regret excited in his Majesty's breast by the proclamation of the French Consul to the Helvetic people, and declared that his Majesty "saw the late exertions of the Swiss cantons in no other light than as the lawful efforts of a brave and generous people to recover their ancient laws and government, and to procure the re-establishment of a system which experience had demonstrated not only to be favourable to the maintenance of their domestic happiness, but to be

perfectly consistent with the tranquillity and security of other powers."

On Lord Hawkesbury devolved, at this period, much of what is technically called the management of the House of Commons; and of course he spoke on every topic involving the character of the administration, as well as on the great political questions which were brought under the consideration of the House of Commons.

At the opening of the next session, Lord Hawkesbury, as a means of strengthening the Ministry in the House of Lords, was called up to that House, by writ, as a peer's eldest son. The only measure of importance, however, which in that session he brought forward in his new situation in the legislature was the Volunteer Consolidation Bill.

About this period a circular note was sent by Lord Hawkesbury to the Ministers of foreign courts resident in London, disclaiming, with just indignation, the atrocious and utterly unfounded calumny that the Government of his Majesty had been a party to plans of assassination; "an accusation already made with equal falsehood and calumny by the same authority against the members of his Majesty's Government during the last war; an accusation incompatible with the honour of his Majesty, and the known character of the British nation; and so completely devoid of any shadow of proof, that it may be reasonably presumed to have been brought forward at the present moment for no other purpose than that of diverting the attention of Europe from the contemplation of the sanguinary deed which has recently been perpetrated, by the direct order of the First Consul, in France, in violation of the rights of nations, and in contempt of the most simple laws of humanity and honour." This was the detestable murder of the Duke d'Enghien.

On the 12th of May it was announced that Mr. Addington had resigned. The administration was of course dissolved. Mr. Pitt returned to the head of the Ministry, and Lord Hawkesbury received the seals of the Home Department.

The first effort of the new Government was to place the military establishments of the country on a more enlarged and permanent footing; and Lord Hawkesbury successfully exerted himself in the House of Lords in the support of the Additional Force Bill. At a late period of the session, Mr. Wilberforce renewed his noble attempts to put an end to the slave trade, and a bill for that purpose passed the House of Commons; but, on its transmission to the Upper House, it was postponed, and, we regret to add, on the motion of Lord Hawkesbury, for maturer investigation in the ensuing session.

On the 10th of May, 1805, Lord Grenville moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. This motion Lord Hawkesbury opposed. He observed, "that at any time, and under any circumstances, he must oppose a motion which might lead to such alarming consequences as the abrogation of all the tests at present subsisting in the empire. Experience had shown the desolation it had occasioned, by a republic of Atheists, established in the heart of Europe. While every religion deserved to be protected, the possession of political power should be extended only with that degree of jealousy and circumspection, that would guard against the abuse of it, and prevent it from being made the instrument to destroy the government for whose support it was created. One of the fundamental principles of the British Government, as established by the Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement, was, that the King must be a Protestant, and hold communion with the Church of England; and the same limitation should, in his opinion, apply to the immediate advisers and officers of the crown. Our ancestors thought it expedient to change the succession, sooner than have a king of a religion hostile to that of the state; and was it rational that the same principles should not apply to ministers, chancellors, and judges of the day? To open the door in this instance, would be to let in all the Dissenters in the kingdom; and who would consent to intrust the patronage of the Church to persons considering her establishment as heretical? Upon the whole," he con-

cluded, "that as long as the Catholics refused to take the Oath of Supremacy, they should be deprived of political power; and there never was a moment when it was more necessary than now, when all Catholic Europe was nearly subjected to France, and the Pope placed in a state of absolute dependence on that country. The ruin of the Church and the Monarchy, in our own country, accompanied each other; and as his principle was to uphold the establishment of both, he must resist the motion."

Mr. Pitt retired to Bath in the autumn of 1805, his health being in a state of rapid decline. With difficulty he returned to his house at Putney on the 11th of January, 1806, and could take no part in the opening of Parliament on the 21st. On the morning of the 23d he died.

The death of Mr. Pitt afforded Lord Hawkesbury, who had continued, with distinguished zeal and ability, to manage the duties of his own office, and materially to assist Mr. Pitt in the general concerns of that changing time, the first opportunity that was afforded him of having supreme control in the national councils. His late Majesty, in the first instance, honoured him with his confidence and commands with respect to the formation of a new Ministry; but Lord Hawkesbury, well knowing the situation and relative strength of public parties, with that sound good sense which always distinguished him, declined the flattering offer. He received, however, a decided proof of the King's attachment, by being appointed to the vacant situation of Warden of the Cinque Ports.

On the return of Mr. Pitt's friends to power in the following year, Lord Hawkesbury resumed his station in the cabinet as Secretary of State for the Home Department; still declining any higher, and especially avoiding the highest office. In the defence of all the great measures of government, — more especially the expedition to Copenhagen, and the celebrated Orders in Council, — he, however, took a prominent and most efficient part.

In the latter end of the year 1808, Lord Hawkesbury was called to the mournful office of attending the death-bed of his



revered parent; who, after a lengthened illness, died, as we have already stated, on the 17th of December in that year. By this event the subject of our Memoir was placed at the head of his family, as second Earl of Liverpool.

Lord Liverpool, throughout his public life, evinced great practical confidence in the cause of his country. He had seen her institutions survive unimpaired the conflict with democratic fury; he now saw them assaulted by the concentrated despotism of the French empire. Yet, though the deepest darkness seemed still to rest on considerable portions of the world, he had faith in the nearer approach of day. The counsels of history and of his own experience had alike taught him to deprecate

“ Despair, whate’er our passing plight,  
In duty’s well-known path, or suffering for the right.”

With these feelings it was that in the session of Parliament which commenced on the 19th of January, 1809, he warmly advocated the cause of Spain. “ They,” observed his Lordship, “ who infer from the disasters which have happened, that that cause is desperate, reason on a most imperfect view of the relative situation of the parties engaged in the contest. I entreat those who are inclined to despond, to consult the records of history, and to review the instances of countries which have been compelled to struggle for their independence, in circumstances similar to those in which the Spaniards are now placed. There it will be found that nations, after maintaining such contests for ten or twenty years, in the course of which they have almost uniformly been worsted in battle, have eventually succeeded, in spite of the temporary triumphs of their adversaries, in securing the object for which they contended. It is difficult to conceive any situation which could better warrant hopes of ultimate success than that of Spain does at the present day.”

In a few days after, namely, on the 23d of January, the noble Earl had the gratification of being the first to move the thanks of the House of Lords for the conduct of Lord Wel-

lington in the Peninsula. This motion especially related to the battle of Vimiera.

When the quarrel and subsequent duel between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning induced them to resign their situations in the Government, and the Duke of Portland to withdraw from being its nominal head, Mr. Perceval, still finding the Earl of Liverpool averse to the premiership, united in name, as he had already done in effect, the two offices of first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Liverpool, however, consented in this new arrangement to become Secretary of State for the War Department. In this capacity he nobly exhorted Parliament and the country to an energetic perseverance in the vigorous efforts which were then making. On the 13th of June, in particular, after Lord Grey had submitted to the House of Lords a motion on the state of the nation, Lord Liverpool, in contrast to the gloomy picture which had been exhibited by the noble Earl, insisted that a favourable change was taking place in the posture of our affairs. The result, although not immediate, proved how well founded were his anticipations.

The lamented illness of his late Majesty, the introduction of a Regency Bill, the insuperable difficulties which beset the Prince Regent in his endeavours to form a new administration, and his ultimate determination to repose in Mr. Perceval the confidence which his royal father had placed in him, are all too well known to require detail. Nor, although the exertions of Lord Liverpool in the discharge of his parliamentary duties for the two succeeding sessions were unremitting, did any thing occur requiring marked notice.

At length an event as unexpected as it was calamitous, the assassination of Mr. Perceval, on the 11th of May 1812, left the ministry in so disjointed a state, that Lord Liverpool yielded to the request of the Prince Regent to place himself at its head. So reluctant, however, was he, to the last, to become the chief minister of the realm, that he did not consent until Marquis Wellesley, and Lords Grey and Grenville, had decidedly declined the offer.

No man ever rose to an exalted station by more gradual or more natural steps than those by which Lord Liverpool attained the premiership. He had now been in Parliament twenty years, taking in each house successively a leading part in every debate of national importance; and he had been, during more than half that period, in the confidential service of the crown. In the prime and vigour of his life, he had enjoyed, in the unprecedented changes, external and internal, to which the affairs of the country were, during that momentous period exposed, an unequalled opportunity for experience; had been trained in the practice of the constitution, and had fought some of its hardest battles with each variety of its foes: above all, he had imbibed that spirit of patient confidence in a righteous Providence, and in his country's good cause, which peculiarly fitted him to take the helm in her present exigency.

On the 8th of June, 1812, his Lordship rose in his place in the House of Lords, and stated to their Lordships that the Prince Regent had on that day been pleased to appoint him First Commissioner of the Treasury, and had given him authority for completing the other arrangements for the administration as soon as possible. The only additions to the ministry on the occasion were Lord Sidmouth and Mr. Vansittart, now Lord Bexley.

The first important measure of the Earl of Liverpool's government was rendered necessary by the riotous disposition which the restricted demand for our manufactures abroad, combined with the adoption of the new machinery, and the consequent want of employment felt by the manufacturers, had produced in the northern districts. A secret committee was appointed to investigate the circumstances, and a bill was introduced, in pursuance of the report of that Committee, to prevent the rioters from possessing themselves of arms, to guard against the effect of tumultuary meetings, and to give more effectual power and more extensive jurisdiction to the magistrates of the disturbed districts.

Towards the close of the session, Marquis Wellesley proposed in the House of Lords a resolution, to the effect that the House would, early in the next session of Parliament, take into consideration the state of the laws respecting the Catholics. The previous question was carried by a large majority. In stating his reasons for opposing the original motion, the Premier was very explicit. "He would never," he observed, "meet a great question with little shifts and expedients. It ought to be met upon great and general principles. But if, when taken upon great and general principles, he could not see his way to a safe conclusion, he should not be acting justly and manfully, if he did not avow that sentiment, and act accordingly. Were the religious opinions of the Catholics the only obstacle, it would be another affair. But the oath of supremacy, so far as it included an abjuration of all foreign jurisdiction, spiritual as well as temporal, he considered to be a fundamental part of the settlement of the government at the Revolution. It was at that period laid down as an essential principle, that the Protestant Government was to be firmly established in these realms. He conceived this to mean, that the power of the state was to be Protestant, and to be so maintained for the benefit of all descriptions of its subjects. If any one political principle were more firmly established than another, he took it to be this: — that the subject of a state should own no allegiance out of that state. He could see no beneficial results from the motion of his noble friend. It was a maxim of his political life, — a maxim confirmed by all he had ever heard, read, or observed, — that, with respect to a great constitutional question, if a stand were to be made, it should be made *in limine*. Therefore, as he could not clearly see any prospect of a practical conclusion from the present proposition, he thought the true way in point of principle, and the most manly way, was to resist it in the first instance. He would even go further, and say, that if he were disposed to make concession, he would still oppose the motion, because he would never pledge himself to make any

great change in the laws without knowing exactly what that change was to be."

An unsolicited concession to the Dissenters marked this era of Lord Liverpool's Government. Some difference of construction having arisen respecting the right of their teachers to qualify under the existing Acts of Parliament, a bill was introduced and passed, removing the discretion of magistrates with regard to granting certificates of qualification, and requiring no other oath to be taken than that of allegiance.

On the 20th of September, 1812, Parliament was dissolved. In the meantime, the transactions in Spain and in the north of Europe were of a very gratifying nature. In the Peninsula, the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo and of Badajoz, the victory of Salamanca, the advance of Lord Wellington on Madrid, the abandonment of the siege of Cadiz, and the evacuation of the whole of the south of Spain by the enemy, were among the brilliant events of the campaign. In the north of Europe, the French Emperor received a yet more severe check. Having rashly advanced to Moscow, on the approach of the French the city was discovered to be on fire in several places. It was the torch that lighted Europe to her deliverance. Buonaparte found it necessary to retreat; and the horrors of that retreat have been unequalled in the history of modern warfare. These events became known in England during the bustle of electing the new Parliament, and largely contributed to strengthen the public confidence in our war policy.

The first session of the new Parliament was opened on the 28th of November, 1812. The defence of Government against a charge on the part of the Marquis of Wellesley, of not having afforded sufficient force to his illustrious brother in the Peninsula; a proposition for granting relief to the suffering Russians; an explanation of the causes of our rupture with America; the alteration in the operations of the Sinking Fund; the renewal of the East India Company's Charter; the treaty between Great Britain and Sweden; these were the principal topics on which the Earl of Liverpool addressed the

House of Lords during the Parliamentary campaign, which closed on the 22d of July, 1813.

The military campaign was one of equal activity. Lord Wellington, after repulsing Suchet, gaining the victory of Vittoria, and taking Pampeluna and St. Sebastian, entered France as a conqueror, beat the French with great loss on their own ground, crossed the Nive, and fully established himself in France. The campaign in the north of Europe also opened propitiously; and the subsequent loss of the battle of Leipsic threatened Buonaparte with utter ruin.

Administration, and indeed the whole country, now felt the importance of the crisis, and of every possible aid being given to the Allies. Parliament met on the 4th of November, and sanctioned loans of large amount to various foreign powers. There was at this time but one opinion, that the hour for the most strenuous exertions was come. Before Christmas, Parliament adjourned to a period longer than usual, viz. the 1st of March; and on meeting on that day, adjourned further until the 21st. It was, in fact, to the executive rather than to the legislative body, and to the important movements of our Allies, that the eyes of the country were directed. The great events which followed were, the entrance of the Allies into Paris, the abdication, by Buonaparte, of the French throne, and his retirement to Elba, and the signature, on the 30th of May, 1814, of the definitive treaty of peace between France and the Allied Powers.

It has been stated, that there is no instance in modern English history, of the termination of a long war by a treaty so generally approved as that which restored peace at this time to Great Britain and France. In neither House was there a debate of any consequence respecting it. When the address to the King upon the subject was moved in the House of Lords (July 28.), Lord Liverpool, after explaining the general principle and stipulations of the treaty, adverted to that part of the address which declared that we had attained the great objects of the war. "What," said the noble Earl, "were those objects? In 1793, we entered into the war to defend

Holland from the invasion of the French; that ally is now restored to independence under the House of Orange. During the whole course of the war, the balance of Europe was the wished-for end of our exertions; it is now secured by the reduction of the power of France within reasonable limits. The restoration of the Bourbons has never been our object; yet I am convinced that we could have had no satisfactory peace with any other Government in France. At the conclusion of former wars, we have sometimes abandoned our allies, and consulted only our own interests: the present peace has been made in conjunction with our allies, and with their full approbation and gratitude for our services. Never did the character of Great Britain stand so high as at the present moment."

To add to the general subjects of congratulation, a treaty with America was signed at Ghent, on the 24th of December. And thus closed a year, as honourable and fortunate for Great Britain as any in her annals: establishing her independence, and her superiority to every foe; while it shed the blessings of peace on both hemispheres, and promised unequalled future happiness and civilisation to the tranquillised globe.

These agreeable anticipations were, however, soon interrupted by the astounding intelligence of the return of Buonaparte from Elba. Messages on the subject, from the Prince Regent, having been sent to Parliament, Lord Liverpool, on the 7th of April, and on the 23d of May, moved corresponding addresses, dwelling, in the speeches by which they were introduced, on the peculiar advantages of an attempt to overthrow this dangerous enterprise of the enemy, while the confederacy of the Allies was subsisting in entire unanimity, and they were prepared to act in concert. These were not mere words. Never did England make efforts so gigantic, either in a financial or in a military point of view as on this occasion; and the result was the proud day of Waterloo. This was followed by the celebrated Treaty of Paris.

In the session of 1816, the principal subjects to which the Earl of Liverpool directed his attention were, the defence of the amount of military force which Ministers thought it pru-

dent still to retain, the explanations of the recent treaty, the transactions between Government and the Bank of England, and the state of the Silver Coinage.

Towards the close of this year, distress among the manufacturers produced disturbances in the inland counties; and the machinations of factious demagogues excited a riot of a very serious character, in the Metropolis itself. The opening of Parliament, in 1817, was anticipated, therefore, with much anxiety. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was proposed by Government. In supporting this proposition, the Earl of Liverpool said, that "with respect to the Habeas Corpus Act, he regarded it with as much veneration as any one. He venerated it, not as an Act of Charles the Second, but as an anterior and integral part of the Constitution. The question was, whether there were sufficient grounds to intrust his Majesty's Ministers with the power they required for the conservation of the state? Domestic treason was worse than foreign treason. There might, indeed, be circumstances in foreign treason to take away its vital, its deadly stab. Their Lordships had proofs of the existence of a system to overthrow the Constitution of the country; and when they saw such a system, with malignant spirits ready to set it in full motion, was it too much to ask them to intrust the executive with powers that might be adequate to its suppression? He felt the importance of the crisis; he was prepared to meet it; and he would suffer no odium to frighten him from the stern path of duty."

The Catholic Question having been brought under the consideration of the House of Lords, on the 16th of May, by Lord Donoughmore, Lord Liverpool restated his opinions on it. "He would still advocate adhering to the Revolution Settlement in Church and State. If the demands of the Catholics were complied with, Parliament would cease to be a Protestant Parliament; and he was not disposed to risk an experiment whether a Government dissociated from the Established Church could long exist."



At a subsequent period of the session Ministers found it necessary to urge the continuance of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The Earl of Liverpool declared, that he called upon Parliament to do so, "because he considered the measure essential to the preservation of property and morality, and to afford protection against all the anarchy and disorder that would arise from a revolution."

The attachment of Lord Liverpool to the established church was uniform and ardent. He was the parent of the bill for erecting an additional number of churches, which came on for consideration in the House of Lords on the 15th of May, 1818, when his Lordship observed, that "if the measure did not come up to the wishes of every man, it would, at least, substantially effect what had been so long desired. It would in its results have the most beneficial effects on the religion, morality, and general instruction of the country." The Bill of Indemnity, the arrangements consequent on the intended marriages of the three Royal Dukes, the renewal of the Alien Bill, and the continuance of the Bank Restriction, were the remaining subjects of importance on which the Earl of Liverpool addressed the House of Lords during this session, at the close of which Parliament was dissolved by the Prince Regent in person. His Royal Highness, on communicating his intention of calling a new Parliament, adverted at some length, and with just exultation, "to the important changes which had occurred since he first met the two Houses."

The death of her Majesty Queen Charlotte rendered it expedient to summon the new Parliament, which assembled on the 14th of January, 1819. Lord Liverpool conducted through the House of Lords the various new arrangements which by that event were called for in the Royal Family. During the whole of this session of Parliament, and the months intervening between its earlier and later sitting, the internal peace of the country was much disturbed. Numerous portions of the lower classes were clamorous for a radical reform of Parliament, as the only remedy for their alleged

grievances. Riotous meetings of immense bodies took place in various parts of the north of England, especially at Manchester, which it was unhappily found to be impossible to disperse without the shedding of blood. This affair, and the bills commonly known by the name of the Six Acts, which Government felt it necessary to propose in consequence, became the principal topics of discussion, in which the Earl of Liverpool took a prominent part on the meeting of Parliament in November.

On the 29th of January, 1820, the venerable monarch, under whose particular favour the family of Lord Liverpool had risen to its present honours, departed this life. No man better knew, or more highly appreciated, the private virtues and public conduct of the deceased sovereign, than his Lordship. He had, as we have seen, been honoured with a remarkable share of the royal confidence: and that it was the constitutional preference of a patriotic prince cannot be better proved than from its being continued to Lord Liverpool by his successor. There were, however, remarkable features of mental and moral likeness in this case: and these, while princes are human, will account even for their attachments. The same soundness of judgment, and the same firmness of purpose, not to be beguiled out of what was once understood, and not to be induced to act without understanding, distinguished the royal master and his faithful servant: the same steadiness in their greater attachments, and, we may add, in their few decided aversions: the same contempt of intrigue, with the same noble consciousness of being superior to it: above all, that uncompromising honesty of principle, which adds dignity to any station, which, while the unthinking and unprincipled are naturally slow to admire it, all honourable men must approve, and the existence of which, in both these cases, all honourable men did at last acknowledge.

George the Fourth, at the period of his accession, had exercised the sovereign power nearly eight years. He had freely and solemnly decided on the policy he would adopt, and the administration to whom the interests of the country

should be committed. While the country had become acquainted with his disposition towards all the great political parties, he had directed its energies and witnessed its exertions through a long course of unexampled difficulties. There was now a just and universal feeling that the greater portion of those difficulties had been overcome; and the Prince, the administration, and the people, were never more happily united. The usual changes of a new reign were, therefore, not looked for; and when Lord Liverpool and the other ministers resigned their seals, *pro forma*, on the morning after the late King's demise, they were severally reinstated in their respective offices.

The Parliament, which the King's death had necessarily assembled, was dissolved on the 13th of March, 1820, and the new Parliament met on the 21st of April. The alleviation of the existing commercial distresses, and improvements in our internal polity, furnished the predominant topics of the session. The Earl of Liverpool opposed what he considered futile and dangerous expedients for the relief of the manufacturers; while we find him, during this sitting of Parliament, first developing those liberal ideas on the subject of foreign commerce, which finally distinguished his administration. This was especially evident in his speech on the Marquis of Lansdown's motion for a committee to consider the means of extending and increasing the foreign trade of the country. In the first part of his speech on that occasion Lord Liverpool endeavoured to prove that the existing distress was neither produced nor accompanied by any diminution of our internal consumption, except in the article of wine. He then proceeded to the consideration of the topics which Lord Lansdown had discussed. "He admitted most fully the advantages of a free trade; but we had grown up under, though in spite of, a system of restrictions from which it was impossible hastily to depart. In the actual condition of our affairs, with our present load of debt and taxes, an immediate recurrence to first principles would unsettle the value of all property. Our laws, with respect to agricultural produce alone,

threw an insurmountable obstacle at present in the way of complete freedom of trade." — "He allowed, at the same time, that our restrictive system might in some degree be modified, and that those parts of it in particular to which the noble Marquis had turned their Lordships' attention ought certainly to be reconsidered, and might probably be partially altered without much inconvenience."

The spring of this year was largely and painfully occupied by his Lordship in negotiations with the late Queen and her advisers. Lord Castlereagh well described them as involving "the most embarrassing questions which ever perplexed any government." With her Majesty's sudden and ill-advised appearance in this country, her conduct and that of her friends, her great momentary popularity, the various propositions made for her return to the Continent, and their abortive issue, all England rang at the time. These events were followed by the Bill of Pains and Penalties, and the examination of witnesses in support of it at the bar of the House of Lords. Lord Liverpool, being firmly and conscientiously convinced of the Queen's guilt, although he would gladly have avoided the public discussion of the question, felt that her Majesty's own conduct left to Government no alternative but to bring forward the grounds of that conviction. "Admitting, my Lords," he observed, in the debate on the second reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, "admitting that we are so situated that we are in some measure compelled to make a choice between evils, I say that in this, as in other cases, the straight-forward course is the most expedient to pursue. There may be inconveniences, my Lords, in going on with this bill; but, if you believe her Majesty guilty, you are bound by every just and moral consideration not to stop here. I say, let the consequences be what they may, if you believe her Majesty guilty, you are bound to agree to the second reading of this bill." He thus concluded his speech: "I am content to be judged by your Lordships, I am content to be judged by the public at large, as to the whole of my conduct in the course of these proceedings. I appeal to HIM who alone

knows the secret of all hearts, and who alone can unravel all the mysteries and intricacies of this great case, if the judgment which I have given is not true — if it is not at least founded on a sense of integrity, and on a most sincere wish to do justice in mercy; — not with any disposition to visit the illustrious individual accused with a harsher measure of punishment than necessity requires; but with an anxious desire, — a desire which I am sure is entertained by all your Lordships, — to do justice, in this most important cause, between the crown, the Queen, and the country.”

In the next session, the recent revolution in Naples, the Catholic Question, and the Bill for the Resumption of Cash Payments by the Bank of England, were the chief topics on which Lord Liverpool addressed the House of Lords.

On the 12th of June, 1821, Lord Liverpool was deprived by death of his amiable and excellent lady. Various official duties claimed his attention in the autumn, particularly in the King's absence; but his Lordship was a real mourner, and we do not find him bearing any prominent part, even in the coronation.

During the session of 1822, the Earl of Liverpool called the attention of Parliament, at various periods, to the state of Ireland, the depressed condition of the agricultural interest (which, however, he maintained, was attributable, not to taxation, but to the want of a sufficient market for agricultural produce), and to the rupture which had recently taken place between Russia and the Porte.

On the 24th of September, 1822, his Lordship again entered into matrimonial life, by conducting to the altar Miss E. Chester, daughter of the Reverend Charles Chester, and sister of Sir Robert Chester.

Parliament re-assembled early in February, 1823, under the cheering prospect of a progressive internal prosperity. The principal topic of consideration, in our relation to other governments at this time, was the conduct of France and the allies in regard to Spain. The Earl of Liverpool declared that “the policy of the British government rested

on the principle of the law of nations, which allowed every country to judge how it could best be governed, and what ought to be its institutions." — "He and his colleagues viewed the question of Spain as one purely Spanish, and not mixed up with any other." — "He deprecated war; but while he said this, he protested against being supposed for a moment to admit the idea, that, if unavoidable circumstances presented no alternative to England but war or dishonour, we were not in a state to go to war."

The subject was renewed on the opening of the session of Parliament in 1824. Adverting to some remarks which had fallen from the Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Liverpool observed, "that he had never hesitated to declare his opinion that France had no right to invade Spain. He had disapproved of that interference, and deprecated that attack, because France could make out no specific case which gave her any title to interfere. At the same time, he had been desirous that the evil might be averted by some concessions; not a concession from Spain to France, for France had no right to make any such demand; but a concession from Spain to herself, which might have taken away the motive for invasion. The British Cabinet had advised this, and could do no more. The advice was rejected by the Spaniards. The French army entered; and the ease with which they obtained possession of the country showed the wisdom of our having abstained from interfering in the policy of a divided nation. It was evident, not only that the great majority, but a majority so great as to be a subject of surprise, hailed the French as friends who came to overthrow the constitution."

The Catholic question was not this session brought forward in any distinct form, but some practical concessions were made to the Catholic body, in which Lord Liverpool readily concurred. The Marquis of Lansdown, indeed, lost his two bills for enabling the English Roman Catholics to exercise the elective franchise, and to act as magistrates, or in subordinate revenue offices, although those bills were supported by the Earls of Liverpool and Westmoreland, and the Bishop of

Lichfield. Subsequently, however, an act, enabling any person to hold a revenue office, on taking the oath of allegiance, and an oath for the faithful performance of his official duties, was passed without discussion; as well as one to enable the Earl Marshal and his deputy to exercise that office without taking the oath of supremacy, or signing the declaration against transubstantiation. Lord Liverpool also supported the Unitarian Marriage Bill, although it was eventually lost.

The only topic of importance on which Lord Liverpool spoke in the session of 1825 was on the new Catholic bill, which was accompanied by two auxiliary measures, not inaptly termed "wings," and which provided respectively for the dependence of the Catholic priesthood on the Government, through the agency of a state provision, and for the preservation of the Protestant interest in elections, by disfranchising the smaller freeholders in Ireland. On the 17th of May, these measures were debated in the House of Lords, and the Premier delivered his sentiments with considerable energy. It was his last speech on the subject. Rumours had been circulated (founded, probably, on his Lordship's conduct in the measures adopted in the preceding year) that he was prepared to make concessions to the Romanists. "The grounds," said Lord Liverpool, "on which the noble Lords opposite maintain it to be fitting to grant the concessions demanded are, that the Catholics of this country and of Ireland are entitled to enjoy equal civil rights and immunities with their Protestant brethren; and upon that broad principle I am at issue with them. I admit that all subjects in a free state are entitled to the enjoyment of equal rights upon equal conditions; but then the qualification of that principle in the case of the Catholics is clear—the Catholics who demand these equal rights do not afford equal conditions. The difference is this: the Protestant gives an entire allegiance to his Sovereign, the Catholic a divided one. The service of the former is complete, that of the latter incomplete; and unless it can be proved that the man who works for half a day is entitled to as much wages as the man who works the whole day, or, in other words, that

the half is equal to the whole, I cannot admit that the Roman Catholic, whose allegiance is divided between a spiritual and a temporal master, is entitled to the enjoyment of the same civil rights and privileges as the Protestant, whose allegiance is undivided, and who acknowledges but one ruler. I care not for the speculative dogmas of the Roman Catholic church, such as the doctrine of transubstantiation, or the invocation of saints; but I cannot be indifferent to the power which the Pope still holds over the great body of the Roman Catholics. It has indeed been the policy of the advocates of the Catholics to maintain that this power is extinct; but the very evidence before your Lordships proves the extraordinary influence which is even at this day exercised by the Pope of Rome. The presentation to vacant sees in the Roman Catholic church in Ireland is vested in the Pope at this moment: he exercises an absolute and uncontrolled power of appointing whom he pleases to vacant bishoprics. He may yield occasionally to the recommendation of others, but the strict right of nomination he reserves to himself. That he has occasionally yielded to the representation of others, has been fully proved by the evidence of Dr. Doyle, who has stated before your Lordships' Committee, that James the Second, his son, and grandson, did, for a succession of years, recommend to the vacant Irish bishoprics, and that the Pope did invariably attend to their recommendations. If, therefore, the King of France or the King of Spain, or any of the members of that bugbear of the noble Lords opposite, the Holy Alliance, were now to recommend to the Pope, who can say that he would not listen to their recommendation? Will any one, then, affirm that a people so circumstanced are entitled to a community of civil rights and privileges with the Protestants? I know it has been said that the progress of education and the march of civilisation have wrought wonders among the Catholics: and, looking to the present aspect of the times, it may, perhaps, appear to superficial observers, that little danger is to be apprehended. But I will remind their Lordships that the horizon is often the clearest and most serene when the



tempest is at hand. At what time did the established Church appear to be in a more flourishing condition than at the restoration of Charles the Second? And yet, within twenty years afterwards, the greatest revolution took place in the condition of that church; and it was next to a miracle that it was not overwhelmed, by the machinations of a Popish prince, in one common ruin with the state and constitution of this country. It is not to the Pope, as Pope, that I object; it is to the principle of the existence of such a power as that in the Pope, and to the temporal and practical power of the Catholic priesthood, extending over all the relations of private life, and penetrating into every domestic scene. Your Lordships hold — the bill holds — that a Protestant succession is the foundation of our constitutional system; but if this measure should pass, the Protestant succession will not be worth a farthing.”

At the close of the year, an unexampled panic of the money market was followed by extensive embarrassments of the mercantile interests, and the most numerous bank failures ever known. The whole circulation of the country became, in fact, paralysed. In the debate on the address at the opening of Parliament, February 18th, 1826, the Earl of Liverpool reminded the House that he had last year “created an opportunity” to admonish the public of the ruin which must follow the then prevailing rage for speculations. “One effect of those speculations had been to increase the circulation of country bank notes to the amount of four millions in two years, or, in point of fact, to double it. The remedy which he should propose would be to remove the limitation to six persons, imposed upon bank partnerships by the Bank of England charter, as far as it affected bankers at above sixty-five miles distance from London, and gradually to withdraw one and two pound notes from circulation.” These measures were accordingly carried into effect.

The administration of Lord Liverpool sincerely laboured at the amelioration of the condition of our West India slave population. His Lordship did not hesitate, in the latter period of his life, to speak of the final “extinction” of slavery in the

West India colonies as most desirable. He therefore, this year, warmly supported the adoption, by the House of Lords, of the resolutions of the Commons in 1823.

But the most important subject of consideration with Ministers at this period was the state of the Corn Laws. The recent commercial distresses at once precluded the possibility of a final arrangement, and yet rendered it the more needful that something practical should be done. In the spring, therefore, it was determined to liberate the bonded corn at a certain duty; and, as it was impossible to foresee the result of the harvest, to obtain from Parliament a discretionary power to admit the importation of foreign corn, if needful, on the payment of a fixed duty. This last measure was stoutly opposed in the House of Commons; and, after repeated divisions, the discretion allowed to Ministers was limited to the admission of five hundred thousand quarters. When the bill respecting it was undergoing discussion in the House of Lords, Lord Liverpool expressed his conviction that "the grounds of the proposed measure could not be resisted by any fair and reasonable mind, or by any person who was not prepared to shut his eyes to the dreadful consequences which might result from a scarcity of corn during the recess."

During the recess, an event of the kind provided for by Parliament did occur, in the failure of the crop of oats; and an order in council was issued, allowing foreign oats to be imported.

In the mean time, writs had been issued for the election of a new Parliament; which, with a view to the indemnity of Ministers, for issuing the order in council just mentioned, was called together on the 14th of November, 1826. In reply to a question by Lord King, on the 29th, the Earl of Liverpool stated that Ministers were prepared to propose a general measure in regard to the Corn Laws; but that they thought it would be unfair, both to Parliament and to the country, to bring it forward before the Christmas holidays, as it had been fully understood that Parliament was not to meet for business

till after Christmas, and that it had been convoked in November merely for a special purpose.

That purpose having been accomplished, an adjournment to the 8th of February, 1827, took place. On that day, of course, Parliament met; and Lord Liverpool, after first giving notice, in the House of Lords, that he should move on the following Monday an Address of Condolence to his Majesty, on the melancholy loss of his brother, the late Duke of York, said, "it was his intention to submit to the House, on Monday se'night, the views of Government on the Corn Laws."

The noble Earl was permitted to fulfil but one of those pledges, namely, to move the Address of Condolence to his Majesty. In performing this melancholy duty, he very ably reviewed the claims of his late Royal Highness on the public regard, and the peculiar situation in which he stood with reference to his Majesty.

The Earl of Liverpool was in his place in the House of Lords on the 15th, and brought down a message from his Majesty, recommending a further provision for the Duke and Duchess of Clarence. The next day he moved an address expressive of the willingness of the House to make a suitable provision for their Royal Highnesses. It was the last occasion on which this faithful servant of the crown and of the country was seen at his post. His Lordship retired to rest at Fife House at his usual hour, and, apparently, in good health. On the following morning, Saturday, the 17th of February, he took his breakfast alone, in his library, at ten o'clock. At about that hour, also, he received the post letters. Some time after, his servant, not having, as usual, heard his Lordship's bell, entered the apartment, and found him stretched on the floor, motionless and speechless. From his position, it was evident that he had fallen in the act of opening a letter. Dr. Drever, the family physician, happened at that moment to call, and Sir Henry Halford and Sir Astley Cooper were immediately sent for; when it appeared that his Lordship had been seized by a fit both of an apoplectic and of a paralytic nature; which affected the whole of his right

side. The history of the progress of the infirmity which thus at once prostrated his mind and body belongs to that sacred privacy, which we would be the last to invade, even if we had the power to do so. As soon as his situation would admit, he was removed to his seat at Combe Wood. After various fluctuations, although at no time with the slightest prospect of convalescence, the fatal moment at length arrived. The noble Earl had for some days been in his ordinary state, and no symptoms calculated to excite immediate apprehension had occurred. On Thursday, the 4th of December, 1828, he had breakfasted as usual, when, about half-past nine o'clock, he was attacked with convulsions and spasms. A messenger was instantly despatched to Mr. Sandford, one of his medical attendants, who resides in the neighbourhood; but, before that gentleman could arrive, his Lordship had breathed his last. The Countess of Liverpool, the Honourable Cecil Jenkinson, and Mr. Childs, his Lordship's steward, were in the apartment when the noble Earl expired.

The character of one who for so many years performed so prominent a part in conducting the affairs of this great nation, is too well known to render it necessary for us to expatiate on the subject. If the Earl of Liverpool was not a man of brilliant genius, or lively fancy, no one can for a moment deny that he was possessed of powerful talents, sound principles, and unimpeachable integrity. He seemed born to be a statesman. From his youth he abstained from mixing in the common-place business of the world; he had no relish for those amusements and occupations which other men pursue with such eagerness; he looked upon life as a gift bestowed upon him with the condition that it should be entirely devoted to the service of his country. It was so devoted; and the disorder by which he was eventually attacked, the effect of his unremitting labours, proved how thoroughly the condition had been fulfilled.

Gigantic events filled the space of time during which his Lordship was at the head of the British Government. That any man living could have been selected more equal to the

difficulties of the crisis we do not believe. He combined, in an extraordinary degree, firmness with moderation. His measures were the result of deep deliberation; he weighed them carefully; but when he once adopted them, they were pursued by him with inflexible resolution. While Lord Liverpool was at the helm, the vessel of the state was often involved in storms and tempests, and a mind of less manliness and fortitude might have sunk under the pressure of the arduous duties which he was called upon to perform. But despondency formed no feature of his character: he never despaired of his country — and he saved her. If the sun of his career as Prime Minister of England rose amidst the war of elements, amidst clouds, and lightnings, and thunder, it set in splendour and in glory.

Lord Liverpool's eloquence, if it did not reach the highest point of excellence, always impressed the hearer with a conviction of the sincerity and the patriotism of the speaker. In debate he was vehement, but never intemperate. He did not seem to entertain one angry feeling towards his parliamentary rivals, however wanton their attacks, or undeserved their insults. He never refused to others the tribute of applause which he thought they merited; and his gentlemanly deportment, unruffled by the coarsest personalities which could be vented against him, has frequently disarmed his fiercest adversary.

In private life, Lord Liverpool was most amiable, and was greatly beloved. What Horace says of laws,

“ Quid leges sine moribus  
Vanæ proficiunt ? ”

may, with a slight alteration, be applied to those who make them. Their manners give the greatest effect to their measures. Hence, a considerate statesman, a statesman who would win a full measure of success by the noblest and fairest means, will uniformly aim at the preservation of a bright and attractive character. Like the sovereign who first bestowed on him royal confidence and political ascendancy, Lord Liver-

pool afforded an admirable and striking example of domestic and social virtue to the higher ranks in this country.

Lord Liverpool never having had any children, his title devolves to his half-brother, the Hon. Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson.

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The materials for the foregoing biographical sketch we have derived from various sources; but principally from copious and interesting "Memoirs of the Public Life and Administration of the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool," published in 1827, by Messrs. Saunders and Otley.

# BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

## OF DEATHS,

FOR 1828.

COMPILED IN PART FROM ORIGINAL PAPERS, AND IN PART  
FROM CONTEMPORARY PUBLICATIONS.

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### A.

ABEL, Clarke, M.D. Fellow of the Linnæan, Geological, and Asiatic Societies, and late surgeon to the Governor General of India, December, 1826, in India.

Dr. Abel was well known as the historian of Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, which he accompanied as chief medical officer and naturalist. Although at the most interesting period of that expedition he was disabled, by a most serious attack of sickness, from following up his observations with the closeness and regularity he had anticipated, his "Narrative" sufficiently testifies his masculine understanding, his various yet sound knowledge, his high talents, and benevolent bent of mind. Indeed, had Dr. Abel never written any thing besides his Essay on the Geology of the Cape of Good Hope, contained in the work alluded to, he would have sufficiently proved his claim to the title of a deep and philosophical thinker, and of an acute observer of the mysteries of nature.

As a Member of the Asiatic Society, and of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, Dr. Abel was held in high and just estimation by his colleagues. He took great interest in the prosperity of these institutions; and his valuable acquirements rendered him eminently qualified to promote the objects for which they were founded. Previously to his final departure from the Presidency

of Calcutta he was heard to express a hope, that his journey to the upper provinces would have enabled him to add considerably to the researches of both institutions, and much more so than his limited opportunities in Calcutta could admit of.

The conversation of Dr. Abel was instructive and entertaining, his manners were urbane, and his attainments were not confined to the department of knowledge alluded to, but comprised that general range of mental cultivation which adorns the character of the scholar and the gentleman. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

ABERCROMBY, General Sir Robert, G.C.B., Nov. 3. 1827, at his seat Airthrey, near Stirling. He was the oldest general in the British service, was for forty years Colonel of the 75th foot, and for thirty years Governor of Edinburgh Castle; he was younger brother to the immortal Sir Ralph Abercromby, and uncle to the present Lord.

Sir Robert was the third son of George Abercrombie, of Tullibody, in Clackmannanshire, Esq. by Mary, daughter of Ralph Dundas, of Manour. He entered the army in July, 1758, as an Ensign in the 44th foot; and his first services were in North America. He was present as a volunteer at the battle of Ticonderoga, July 8th, 1758; at the siege of Niagara, and in the action in which a corps of the enemy, that attempted to raise the siege, was defeated; at the re-

duction of Port Levi, and at Montreal when the French army laid down their arms and surrendered the colony. In 1759 he received a Lieutenancy, and in 1761 a company in the 44th. He remained with that corps in Canada till the peace of 1763, when, being the youngest Captain, he was reduced on half-pay with the 10th company; but he soon after succeeded to a vacant Captaincy, and served in Ireland till 1765. In 1772 he received a Majority in the 62d, and in 1773 a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 37th foot.

He served in North America from the commencement of 1776 till the peace of 1783; and was present at the battles of Brooklyne, Brandywine, and Germantown; also at the siege of Charlestown, and at Yorktown when it was attacked by the French and American armies, and surrendered to them. He received the rank of Colonel Feb. 15. 1781; and was appointed Aid-de-Camp to his Majesty; and obtained the Colonelcy of the 75th foot, Oct. 12. 1787.

From September, 1788, till the middle of April, 1797, he served in India; and, in January, 1790, he succeeded Gen. Sir Wm. Meadows in the government of Bombay, and in the chief command of the army on that establishment. He received the rank of Major-General April 28. following. He was present at the reduction of Caracron, the surrender of Tippoo's army in that quarter, and the fall of the province of Malabar. In 1792, he joined Lord Cornwallis before Seringapatam, where soon after peace was concluded with Tippoo; and, in the same year, he was made a Knight of the Bath. In 1793 he succeeded Lord Cornwallis in the chief command of the army in India; and was present at the action at Batina, in Rohilcund, where the Rohillas were totally defeated.

Sir Robert received the brevet of Lieutenant-General January 26. 1797; and in December was appointed on the staff in North Britain; but was compelled to resign that situation from a severe complaint in his eyes, contracted in India, from the effects of which he suffered ever after. He was appointed Governor of Edinburgh Castle, on the death of Lord Adam Gordon, Aug. 25. 1801, and was raised to the rank of General, April 29. 1802. — *Royal Military Calendar*.

ALLAN, George, Esq. of Blockwell Grange, in the county of Durham,

M. A. F. S. A., a Justice of the Peace, and Deputy for the County, and formerly M. P. for the City of Durham, July 21., at St. Omer, in France, aged sixty.

This gentleman was the only surviving son of George Allan, Esq. F. S. A. the colleague of Mr. Hutchinson in his History of Durham. With the estate of his father Mr. Allan inherited also his taste for polite literature, and his communicative spirit. Of the father an interesting memoir, written by his son now deceased, is printed in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. viii. pp. 351—368. To the same volume also Mr. Allan communicated Memoirs, with correspondence, of his schoolmaster Dr. John Carr, Mr. John Cade, Mr. Robert Harrison, Rev. Daniel Watson, the Rev. John Noble, the Rev. Tobias Heyrick, and Joseph Ritson, Esq.; and numerous Letters of Mr. Grose, Mr. Gough, Mr. Bigland, Mr. Penant, Mr. Tunstall, and Mr. Wallis, addressed to his father, with his father's replies.

Mr. Allan was educated at Hertford; under John Carr, LL. D., the translator of Lucian; entered a Fellow Commoner of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1784; and of the Middle Temple in 1785. He took the degree of B. A. in 1788; in Hilary Term, 1790, was called to the bar, and at the commencement at Cambridge, in 1792, took the degree of M. A. At the death of the father in 1800, his large collection of books and prints, and a valuable museum, once the property of his friend, Mr. Tunstall, were sold under his will, and were purchased by his eldest son, the subject of this article. In 1818 the collections continued at the Grange, Mr. Allan's seat near Darlington; but the whole, we believe, have since been sold. The books were dispersed by Mr. Sotheby in 1822.

In 1813 Mr. Allan was a candidate for the City of Durham, on the resignation of R. J. Lambton, Esq., and, after a severe, lengthened, and expensive struggle, he was returned by a considerable majority. During the short period that he sat in Parliament, his votes were consistent, and marked with a strict sense of independence. Indeed, on one or two occasions he differed from a large portion of his constituents; but he was always ready to explain his motives, and he would rather refrain from voting at all than give a vote contrary to his con-



science. On the dissolution of 1818 he was again a candidate, and it was confidently asserted, that if he had persevered in his intentions he would have been again returned; but the heavy pecuniary sacrifices of the first election did not warrant his perseverance in a second contest, and he manfully declared his "inability to command such pecuniary resources as would be necessary to secure his election." When this determination was communicated to the freemen, it was received with sentiments of universal regret, highly honourable to all parties. Since that period he continued to reside at St. Omer, with limited means, yet without repining, and devoting his leisure to the pursuits of literature. Mr. Allan was a gentleman not more distinguished for his literary talents than for an elegant, accomplished, and generous mind, and the most bland and conciliatory manners and demeanour. His hearse was followed out of St. Omer by the principal English gentlemen resident there, and the corpse brought to England for interment in the family vault. He died childless, and his estates have consequently devolved on William Allan, Esq. eldest son of the late Robert Allan, Esq. of Newbottle. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## B.

BACKHOUSE, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Joseph; May 22, in Wimpole Street. This officer entered the army as ensign in the 13th foot in March 1780, and commenced his military career in the West Indies under Major-General (afterwards Sir John) Vaughan, with whom he served at the capture of St. Eustatius and some other islands. He was promoted in 1784 to a Lieutenancy and Adjutancy in the 64th foot, and in 1788 to a company in the 47th. He obtained the brevet of Major in 1796; and the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 47th foot in 1798. His services throughout these years were mostly in the West Indies; and being on his way thither, in command of the 47th, in August, 1806, he was detained by Sir David Baird at the Cape of Good Hope, and immediately sent, with the regiment under his command, as part of the reinforcement intended to assist Major-Gen. Beresford in South America. On his arrival in the Rio de la Plata, he had the mortification to find

that officer, together with the troops he commanded, had been overpowered by the superiority of the enemy's numbers, and made prisoners of war to the Spaniards. By this unlooked-for event, he became the senior officer at the head of a small force (consisting of three squadrons of dismounted dragoons, with the 38th, 47th, and a company of the 54th regiments, not in the whole exceeding 1,900 men), without artillery and without any specific instructions, in a trying situation. In co-operation with Sir Hope Popham, who commanded the squadron in the river Plata, a project was formed of assaulting and endeavouring to carry the town of Monte Video, on the side bounded by the river; but the ships were not able to approach sufficiently near to silence the batteries, so as to permit the troops to enter. For the troops to remain much longer in transports, when many had been several months at sea, and without the opportunity of procuring refreshments, might have been attended with unhealthy, and perhaps serious consequences. He therefore formed the resolution of immediately making himself master of some position in the enemy's country, where he might keep a communication open with the shipping, command supplies for his men, endeavour to mount his cavalry, and, if possible, to retain it until he could receive instructions from the Cape, or a reinforcement might chance to arrive from Europe. Maldonado appearing the most eligible position for these purposes, he directly proceeded with Sir Hope Popham in the Diadem, and with such of the troops (a part of the 38th regiment, the 54th Light Company, and a few of the dismounted dragoons) as could be conveyed in that ship and a frigate, landed without loss of time, on the evening of the 29th of October, crossed the sand-hills, and after a fruitless opposition from the enemy, in which they lost numbers of their men, together with their guns, he made good his position, which he had the fortune to maintain amid many difficulties, in the face of the enemy, with whom he had mostly to fight for his supplies, until the arrival of Sir Samuel Auchmuty with the troops from England, in January following. By this means, in consequence of Major-Gen. Backhouse not having evacuated the country, Sir Samuel's force became strong enough immediately to proceed to the attack

and conquest of Monte Video. After the arrival of Sir Samuel, Major-Gen. Backhouse could only act in his capacity as commanding the 47th; but the measures he had pursued were not only approved by Sir Samuel Auchmuty, whose thanks he received in public orders, but were also honoured with the express approbation of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief.

After the evacuation of South America, the deceased went to the East Indies, where he was Commandant of the garrison of Bombay, &c. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1808, of Major-General in 1811, and Lieut.-General in 1821. — *Royal Military Calendar.*

BARWIS, the Rev. John, M. A. of Langugg Hall, Cumberland, Rector of Niton in the Isle of Wight, and Justice of the Peace for the Counties of Cumberland and Hants; January 15; at Wandsworth, in the house of his early and highly-respected friend William Borradaile, Esq., aged 83.

Mr. Barwis was second son of John Barwis, Esq. on whose death in 1800, his elder brother Thomas having previously lost his life by an accident, he inherited the small estate at Langugg, belonging to his family. He was educated at the school of St. Bees, and at the usual period removed to Queen's College, Oxford, where he was elected scholar and afterwards fellow on the old foundation, and attained the degree of M. A. in the year 1800. On the death of his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Cuthbert Barwis, he succeeded to the school in Soho Square, originally established by Mr. Martin Clare. This he soon afterwards relinquished to the care of the Rev. Dr. Barrow, now Prebendary of Southwell; and retired for some time to Moulsey in Surrey. In 1786 he was presented by the Provost and Fellows of his college to the living of Niton. When his present Majesty was Prince of Wales, he was appointed one of his chaplains, but was advanced to no higher distinction in the church. At length finding age advancing, about four years ago, with the permission of his diocesan, he retired to his paternal property; but being obliged by the want of a curate to return to the Isle of Wight at the latter end of last autumn, he resumed his clerical duties; and in administering the sacrament at Christmas, in a damp church, to a large number of communicants, after having per-

formed the morning and evening services, caught a cold, attended with fever, and died on his way home to Cumberland, as before stated; thus surviving less than a year, one of his oldest and most valued contemporaries, the Rev. Dr. Collinson, the late Provost of his college.

To the last he was *mindful* of his *flock*, and a short time ago he invested a sum of money in the hands of trustees to add to the endowment of the parish school of Niton, which, thus assisted, he conceived would be fully adequate to the instruction of all the poor children in the neighbourhood.

Strongly imbued with a taste for learning and polite literature, he devoted a large portion of his leisure to their cultivation. Within a very few years of his death, after again reading through most of the Greek and Latin classics, he added to his knowledge of other languages, a complete acquaintance with the best *Italian* authors. Although too much engaged by the active duties of his station to become a professed writer, he was author of several minor compositions in prose and verse, which evinced both fancy and judgment, and his epistolary style was remarkable for ease and felicity of expression.

In politics Mr. Barwis, like his family before him, was a Whig, and having become acquainted with Mr. Fox, during his contests for Westminster, whom he greatly admired as a scholar, as well as a statesman, he ever afterwards supported the Whig interest, both in Cumberland and Hampshire, and at the last general election seconded the nomination of Mr. Curwen for the former county. In religion he was a temperate but firm supporter of the Church of England. For many years he favoured what he considered the just claims of the Catholics; and while on their part securities were offered to the Establishment, he was their strenuous advocate; on that principle he took an active part in the election of Lord Grenville as Chancellor of Oxford; but when unconditional emancipation was demanded, he became decidedly averse to any further concessions.

He passed through a long and useful life, conspicuous for beneficence, integrity, and independence; and although he attained the advanced age of more than fourscore years, his friends have to regret that it was not extended to a still later period; as few men at any age

more completely possessed the "mens sana in corpore sano." — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

BATHURST, Captain Walter, of the Genoa; killed on the quarter deck of his vessel shortly after the commencement of the battle of Navarino, Oct. 21. 1827. He was a nephew of the Bishop of Norwich; and was made a Lieutenant in 1790; and confirmed as a Post Captain, Oct. 24. 1799. Previous to the latter promotion, he had taken the Ville de Paris, a first rate, to the Mediterranean, when he received the flag of Earl St. Vincent, and from whence he brought her home as a private ship, about August in the same year. The Earl re-hoisted his flag in the Ville de Paris, as Commander-in-Chief of the Channel fleet, April 25. 1800, and Captain Bathurst soon after joined the Eurydice, of 24 guns; in which ship, being on his return from conveying the outward-bound Quebec trade, he captured le Bougainville, French privateer of 14 guns and 67 men, and a Danish East Indiaman, about April 1807. On the 20th Oct. following, he sailed for the East Indies with despatches relative to the peace of Amiens. Whilst on that station, Captain Bathurst removed successively into the Terpsichore and Pitt frigates; the former of which captured a Dutch East Indiaman early in 1805; the latter was employed in blockading Port Louis, and took several prizes in June, 1806. On the 20th of that month she had one man killed, and her hull much damaged by the fire from Fort Cannonnier, to which she was exposed during twenty minutes, without being able to return a single gun. The Pitt subsequently resumed her original name, Salsette, and was employed in the Baltic, under the orders of Sir James Saumarez. In January 1808, Capt. Bathurst captured the Russian cutter Apith, of 14 guns and 61 men, 4 of whom were killed, and 8, including her commander, a lieutenant in the Imperial navy, wounded before she could be induced to surrender. The Salsette, on this occasion, had a marine killed by the cutter's fire. In July 1809, Captain Bathurst conducted a division of Earl Chatham's army to Walcheren. Towards the latter end of 1810, he removed into the Fame, 74; in which ship he was actively employed on the Mediterranean station during the remainder of the war. Captain Bathurst was appointed to the Genoa, 71, about

three years ago, and, though in bad health, declined to leave her, on being ordered to the Mediterranean. He married, in 1808, Miss Marianne Wood, of Manchester Street, Manchester Square. To this lady, who with five children survives him, the Lord High Admiral addressed with his own hand a letter of condolence, immediately on the receipt of the news of the battle. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

BELFOUR, the Rev. Hugo John, in Jamaica, Sept. 1827; aged 25.

This gentleman, who was a nephew of the late Rev. Okey Belfour, minister of St. John's Wood chapel, entered into holy orders in May, 1826; and, under the auspices of the Bishop of London, was appointed to a curacy on the island of Jamaica, with the best prospects of preferment. During the short period of his clerical career, his conduct procured him the approbation of the district; and from the zeal and ability he displayed in his sacred function, he would doubtless, had his life been prolonged, have become an ornament to the Church. Possessing, with much facility of composition, poetical talents of no common order, his reputation as a scholar and a man of genius rendered him well known, while in England, in the literary circles. He was the author of the "Vampire" and "Montezuma," two dramatic pieces of merit, which he published, with other poems, under the assumed name of St. John Dorset. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

BELSHAM, William, Esq. Nov. 17, 1827; in Portland-Place, Hammer-smith; aged 75.

This gentleman was brother to the Rev. Thomas Belsham, the Unitarian minister. As a Whig historian, and a political writer enthusiastically devoted to his party, he has long been known. His literary career was commenced in 1789, by "Essays, Historical, Political, and Literary," in 2 vols. 8vo. These went through several editions, and were followed by a long series of similar labours on the Test Laws, the French Revolution, the distinctions between the old and new Whigs, Parliamentary Reform, the Poor Laws, &c. &c. In 1793 he published, in 2 vols. 8vo. "Memoirs of the Kings of Great Britain of the House of Brunswick Lunenburg." This led to his larger history. In 1795 there appeared with his name four volumes of "Memoirs of the Reign of George III. to the Session of Parliament

ending 1793;" and a fifth and sixth volume followed in 1801. In 1798, he published in 2 vols. 8vo. a "History of Great Britain from the Revolution to the Accession of the House of Hanover;" and finally, in 1806, all these parts were brought into one body in his "History of Great Britain to the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens in 1802," in twelve octavo volumes.

Mr. Belsham lived in great intimacy with the late Mr. Whitbread, and with other gentlemen of the Whig party. He formerly resided at Bedford. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

BERINGTON, the Rev. Joseph; Priest of the Roman Catholic Church; Dec. 1st, 1827; at Buckland, in Berkshire; aged 84.

This gentleman was eminent as a writer of the "liberal" party, among his own communion; and especially as an antagonist of the late Bishop Milner; his controversies with whom were, about thirty years since, in some measure carried on in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Mr. Berington's first publication was a "Letter on Materialism, and Hartley's Theory of the Human Mind, 1776." 8vo. His next was "Immaterialism delineated, or a View of the first Principles of Things, 1779." 8vo. In the same year he also published "A Letter to Dr. Fordyce, in Answer to his Sermon on the delusive and persecuting Spirit of Popery." To this succeeded, "The State and Behaviour of English Catholics, from the Reformation till 1780, with a View of their present Wealth, Number, Character, &c." "Address to the Protestant Dissenters who have lately petitioned for a Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, 1786." 8vo. "History of the Lives of Abelard and Heloisa, comprising a period of Eighty-four Years, from 1079 to 1163, with their genuine Letters, from the Collection of Amboise, 1787." 4to. second edition, 1789. 8vo. "Reflections, with an Exposition of Roman Catholic Principles, in reference to God and the Country, 1787." 8vo. "Account of the present State of Roman Catholics in Great Britain, 1787." 8vo. "On the Depravity of the Nation; with a View to the Promotion of Sunday Schools, 1788." 8vo. "The Rights of Dissenters from the Established Church; in relation, principally, to English Catholics, 1789." 8vo.

The first letter of Mr. Berington in "The Gentleman's Magazine," which

the present writer is able to trace, appeared in the number for November, 1787. It is in answer to the reflections of a correspondent on the Abbé Mann's account of Lord Montagu's death-bed conversion to Popery at Brussels. In the following month is a letter of his, recommending that no communication should be anonymous; but this proposition he is induced, in a great measure, to modify in the following February, some other writers having very properly shown the advantages of which the privilege of publishing under an assumed signature is sometimes productive. A controversial letter on the principles of the Roman Catholics appears in the number for August following; and shortly after (p. 1156), Mr. Milner (subsequently the Bishop) takes an opportunity of paying him the following compliment: — "Mr. J. Berington possesses an enlivening pen, which will not suffer any subject that it touches to languish, or grow insipid. Amongst all the periods that have been objected to in his numerous compositions, no one ever objected to a dull period. Such a correspondent, therefore, was a treasure to your Miscellany; but from his silence under a late violent attack in your Magazine for September, I fear he pays more regard to the merits of his antagonist, than to the gratification of the public. It seems that in one of his late controversial works, he brought forward a 'Profession of the Catholic Faith,' which differs in nothing from the famous exposition of Bossuet, or the decisions of the Council of Trent, except in being more copious and explicit in those points, on which Catholics wish to give satisfaction to their fellow-subjects. This Profession either he, or some of his friends, under the signature of Candidus, communicated to your Miscellany." Mr. Milner then takes a review of the subsequent correspondence, which probably would now interest but very few.

In 1790, Mr. Berington published at Birmingham, in a 4to. volume, a "History of the Reigns of Henry II. and of Richard and John, his Sons; with the Events of this Period, from 1154 to 1216; in which the Character of Thomas à Becket is vindicated from the Attacks of George Lord Lyttelton."

In 1792, among upwards of fifty controversial pamphlets published about that time by the Catholics, respecting their ecclesiastical government in this

country, there was one in which Mr. Berington was directly recommended to the episcopal function.\* This was in "Reflections on the Appointment of a Catholic Bishop to the London District, in a Letter to the Catholic Laity of the said District. By Henry Clifford, Esq." The Pope had named Mr. Douglas to the London district. Mr. Clifford (a lawyer) said, "Reject the nomination of Mr. D.; refuse to acknowledge him as your bishop. Name Mr. Berington for your pastor; claim him as your own; deny obedience to the mandates of any other, and protest against his proceedings." Mr. Berington's admirers were, however, only a party; and, it appears, not the superior one. His taste for innovation was, at the same time, censured in "Remarks on the Writings of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Berington; addressed to the Catholic Clergy of England, by the Rev. Charles Plowden."

In 1793, appeared from the pen of the deceased, in an 8vo. volume, "Memoirs of Gregorio Panzani; giving an Account of his Agency in England, in the Years 1634, 5, and 6; translated from the Italian original, and now first published. To which are added, an Introduction and a Supplement, exhibiting the State of the English Catholic Church, and the Conduct of the Parties before and after that Period, to the Present Times." This occasioned some further "Remarks" from his former animadverter, Mr. Plowden, who was pleased to doubt the authenticity of the MS. Mr. Berington vindicated its genuineness in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1795; and was answered by Mr. Milner in that for September. The latter then stated, that "the well-known Mr. Joseph Berington, so far from being a Roman Catholic bishop, has not even the ordinary commission of a Roman Catholic clergyman, in the ecclesiastical district in which he resides." Mr. Milner also deprecates the idea that Mr. Berington's publication contained the genuine doctrines and sentiments of his community.

In 1796, he evinced unequivocal marks of the difference of his sentiments from the majority of the Catholics, on

the subject of modern miracles. "An Examination of Events termed Miraculous, as reported in Letters from Italy," was directed to the futile attempts to raise a superstitious enthusiasm among the inhabitants of Italy, in resistance to the French invaders; and was accompanied by an announcement of the first of five quarto volumes of the "History of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Papal Power." Of the production of this intended extensive work we find no mention.

In 1813, Mr. Berington composed, in conjunction with Doctor Kirk, "The Faith of Catholics confirmed by Scripture, and attested by the Fathers of the first Five Centuries of the Church," 8vo.; and in 1814, appeared in quarto, his largest, and we believe his last work, a "Literary History of the Middle Ages; comprehending an Account of the State of Learning, from the Close of the Reign of Augustus, to its Revival in the Fifteenth Century." — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

BEWICK, Mr. Thomas, the celebrated engraver on wood, at his house in Gateshead, county of Durham, on the 8th of November, in the 76th year of his age.

For some time previous, his constitution, naturally strong, was visibly breaking up; and though he worked at his profession in his own house till within four or five days of his death, he seldom, during the last twelve months, ventured out to attend his business at Newcastle. Thus has a genius passed away from us who has honoured and benefited his country — who revived the long-neglected art of wood-engraving, and upheld it, in spite of the defects which are said to have caused its decline, and brought the art again to a state of perfection. But Mr. Bewick's merits have so long been before the public, and have so frequently engaged the pen of the critic, that little now can be said which would be new on the subject. His talents were of the first order; and if originality be the chief attribute of genius, and if the combination of various qualities be the test of excellence, Mr. Bewick possessed that attribute and those qualities in an eminent degree. He was a naturalist, a draughtsman, and an engraver; and no man, therefore, was ever better qualified for works on natural history. And although he was generally viewed in the character of an engraver, that was certainly not his

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\* There was a Doctor Charles Berington, perhaps a relation, who was actually a Bishop, and died Vicar-Apostolic of the Midland District in 1798.

chief merit. His design, as being more indicative of original genius, is entitled to our first praise, and would alone render his name immortal. There is so much of simple nature and character in his pieces; so minutely perfect are they in every part; the scenes are so common, and the incidents so unaffected and true to life, that it is self-evident nature was always his guide. She, indeed, may be said to have been a mistress for whom he had too much love ever to depart from. His history figures were chiefly drawn from the life, and his landscapes (beautiful they are!) for the most part, views. It seems to have been a maxim with him never to suffer his imagination to act when nature could furnish the model; and his eye was most faithful. He knew well the just proportions of a figure, and his lines, consequently, are as true as the lines of Euclid. Combining, with accuracy of outline, the meaner talent of an engraver, his pictures possess the utmost spirit and freedom, and his knowledge in natural history perfected the conception of, and gave character to, his designs. His genius was strongly inclined to the humorous, and he frequently vented his satire, and sometimes his resentment, on particular persons in his tail-pieces. Once a man cheated the artist out of a cart of coals, and, to punish the fellow, Mr. Bewick sketched his likeness, and made the devil drive him to the gallows in his own coal-cart. This cut is in page 45 of his "British Birds." In other engravers the management of lines constitutes the greatest share of their merit; for engraving of itself is but a mechanical art, which, in truth, requires not so much elevation of genius as great industry and patience, assisted, of course, by a portion of talent. But it was the *rare and happy union of talents of a high and opposite quality* which gave pre-eminence to the works of Bewick. So much for his merits as an artist. As a writer it is difficult to determine what share of merit is due to him. His abilities in this capacity have been questioned, and, perhaps, unfairly. What was said to be written by others, it is known, received only their corrections. Mr. Bewick would have been a singularly fortunate man if, during his long life, he had escaped the blighting breath of calumny. Good man, he was not "pure as snow," but his reputation was not much in danger; and as the attempts to detract from his honestly-gotten fame

were dictated by the malice of his enemies, whom no explanation would satisfy, his friends never thought it worth the trouble to defend him from their dastardly attacks. Like most of those who write on a subject where the investigation of ages has left little room for discovery, he added his mite to the common fund of information, and did his duty. But his fame will not rest on his writings. He was little skilled in the elegance of composition or grammatical refinement; but his language is always sensible, clear, and nervous. Mr. Bewick was born at Cherryburn, a small village near Ovingham, about fourteen miles west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1753. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Ralph Beilby, an engraver in Newcastle, who was a man of considerable talent.

Mr. Bewick was first brought into public notice by his wood-cut of the Old Hound, which gained the premium offered for the best specimen of wood-engraving by the Society of Arts in 1775. That circumstance was the foundation-stone of his fortune, and from that time his fame gradually increased. In 1790, conjointly with Mr. Beilby, who was then his partner, he published his Book of Quadrupeds. In 1795, he, with his brother John (who was also eminent as an engraver), embellished an edition of Goldsmith's "Traveller," and "Deserted Village," and "Parnell's Hermit;" and the following year made some beautiful designs for "Somerville's Chase." In 1797, he published the first volume of "British Birds;" in 1804, the second volume; and in 1818, appeared the last of his published works, "The Fables." He was engaged on a History of Fishes when he died; and left in the hands of his family a MS. memoir of his family, which is said to be written with great *naïveté*, and full of anecdote. Mr. Bewick's personal appearance was rustic; he was tall, and powerfully formed. His manners, too, were somewhat rustic; but he was shrewd, and never wished to ape the gentleman. His countenance was open and expressive, with a capacious forehead, strongly indicating intellect; his eyes beamed with the fire of genius. He was a man of strong passions, strong in his affections, and equally strong in his dislikes: the latter sometimes exposed him to the charge of illiberality; but the former and kinder feeling greatly predominated. True, he

was (what most men are) jealous of his fame, and had not much affection for rival artists; but they seldom crossed his path, or caused him much uneasiness. His resentment, when once excited, was not easily allayed, and he seldom spared those who ill-treated him; but there was much warmth in his friendship. Strictly honourable in his dealings, to his friends there never was a more sincere or kinder-hearted man than Thomas Bewick. Many of his pupils arrived at excellence, though unfortunately some are dead, and others incapacitated by affliction. Johnson and Ransom died. Luke Clennell lies in a cureless state of insanity. White and Harvey, both now in London, the one as an engraver on wood, the other as a designer, are doing well.—*Morning Chronicle*.

BIGG, William Redmore, Esq. R. A.; Feb. 6; in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.

The works of this artist are well known to many of our readers, and duly registered from the earliest annals of the British School of painting, founded by his late Majesty. The subjects of his pencil were mostly of a domestic nature. In these, benevolence, or the tender feelings, either of parental or of rustic society, were forcibly portrayed. His "Shipwrecked Sailor Boy," "Youths relieving a Blind Man," "Black Monday," with many others equally interesting, have been engraved: some have been copied by foreign artists, and are frequently to be seen in travelling through the Continent. He was an intimate friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and the amenity of his manners endeared him to a numerous acquaintance, by whom, and his family, his loss is sincerely regretted.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

BINGHAM, George, Aug. 8. in his 72d year. George was well known for his harmless eccentricities in the neighbourhood of Sherborne.

He prided himself on the antiquity of his family, and claimed no less than a ducal rank. He was a frequent attendant on the fox-hounds, his hat bound with laurel and ribbons; and, notwithstanding his great age, contrived to enjoy much of the pleasures of the chase, clearing, by means of a leaping-pole, the most formidable fences, and making the "welkin ring" with vociferous acclamations at the death. In his calmer moments George's speculations

ran chiefly on the increase of his imaginary estates, and the improvement of his visionary flocks; all lands and farming-stock, advertised for sale, finding in him a promised purchaser. George boasted a confidential intercourse with the neighbouring nobility and gentry, at whose houses he was received with kindness and compassion. The wandering chronicler of the district, he detailed his melancholy and important intelligence with a solemnity of aspect, and an ominous shake of the head, not to be forgotten by those who have witnessed it; and related the sly scandal, or the merry jest, with "the loud laugh," that indeed "spoke the vacant mind." Known and pitied by all, this record of poor George will not be read without interest, especially by those who, accustomed to his innocent fancies, "could have better spared a wiser man."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

BISHOPP, Mr. John, Dec. 4. 1827, at Penn's Rocks, near Tunbridge Wells; aged 42.

Though taken from the world in middle life, this man had acquired the most singular habits. Penurious to the last degree, although living in the possession of property estimated at least worth 60,000*l.*, his garb was that of the commonest labourer, and generally that which had been thrown off by others. His mansion, a capacious and rather handsome building (which is remarkable for having been built by the celebrated William Penn, whose residence it was, and from whom the estate takes its name), he has suffered to go into a most ruinous state of dilapidation; even in the apartment in which he died, old rags supplied, in some parts of the window, the place of glass; and every thing else was in the same style of wretchedness. He was in the habit of attending auctions, and particularly those of inferior goods, where he generally purchased the refuse lots. Such was his notoriety in this, that when any very inferior lot was offered, it was often remarked, "Oh, that's a lot for Bishopp." Such an accumulation of the veriest rubbish had he obtained, that the once spacious rooms of his house were filled with it: the very poor were the only customers he had to purchase, so that his stock greatly increased. His manners were mild, his wit ready, and his temper remarkably good, which was often put to the test by rude jests and remarks on his peculiarities, which he always turned

on his assailants with temper and adroitness. A meddler in other men's matters once said to him, as he was passing with a waggon-load of what he called goods, "Why, Bishopp, you will buy up all the rubbish in the country." Without stopping, he replied, "Not all, my friend; I shall never bid for you." He died intestate; which will produce a distribution of property, from which the gentlemen of the law, probably, will not be excluded. He was never married; but had an illegitimate son, for whom he made no provision. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

**BROUGHTON**, Major-General Edward Swift, of the Bengal establishment, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of St. Helena; December, 1827; at Edinburgh.

This officer was appointed a Cadet in 1777: he arrived in Calcutta, and was promoted to Ensign in July, 1778; in October following to Lieutenant, and appointed to the 1st European regiment in the field. In 1780 he was removed to the 3d battalion of Native Infantry, which corps formed part of the detachment of battalions under Lieutenant-Colonel Cockerell, which marched to Madras, joined the grand army, and served with it during the whole war in Mysore.

In 1796, Lieutenant Broughton was promoted to Captain, and, in 1798, his battalion formed part of Sir James Craig's army assembled at Anopsheher, to oppose Zemaun Shaw, who threatened the invasion of Hindostan, but a rebellion in his own country obliged him to return. In 1800 Captain Broughton was promoted to Major, and posted to the 2d European regiment. In October Lord Wellesley appointed him to the command of a volunteer battalion of Sepoys, 1100 strong, which embarked on a secret expedition, rendezvoused at Trincomalee, was joined by several corps under General Baird, and sailed in February for the Red Sea. Six companies reached their destination; but the transports, with the other four companies and staff, and part of his Majesty's 80th regiment, under Colonel Champagné, the second in command, were obliged to bear up for Bombay, being in want of water and provisions, having been seventeen weeks at sea.

In January, 1802, Major Broughton embarked, with the four companies, for a Portuguese settlement in the Gulf of Cambray, and was afterwards employed

in the Guzerat, under Governor Duncan, who expressed, in general orders, his approbation of the good conduct of the corps. In July he embarked and returned to Calcutta, where, on his arrival in August, Lord Wellesley appointed him to the command of the Ramghur battalion. In July, 1805, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; and, war breaking out with the Maharrattas, he was appointed to command a detachment consisting of about 3,000 men. Lieutenant-Colonel Broughton entered Sumbhulpoor, belonging to the Nagpore Rajah, and reduced the whole province, which was ceded to the Honourable Company at the peace; and for this service he received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council, "for the zeal, activity, judgment, fortitude, and ability, which had distinguished his conduct, both during the continuance of the war, and since the conclusion of peace." In 1806 he obtained permission to return to England on furlough, and, in 1808, the Court of Directors appointed him Lieutenant-Governor of their Island of St. Helena. He was promoted by brevet to Colonel Jan. 1. 1812; and, in 1813, solicited and obtained the Court of Directors' permission to resign, and return to England on furlough, having been five years Lieutenant-Governor. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General, June 4. 1814. — *East India Military Calendar*.

**BROWNE**, the Right Hon. Denis; Aug. 14., after a few days' illness, at his residence at Claremorris, in the county of Mayo, in the 69th year of his age. He was one of the representatives of the county of Mayo in Parliament for upwards of five-and-thirty years; during which time he held paramount sway over its internal discipline and local interests. In the long voyage of his political life, he had to encounter many severe storms, in which he proved himself a skilful and successful pilot. During the trying season of foreign invasion, domestic rebellion, and more private and local disturbance, his active and vigilant mind was eminently and usefully engaged, in the punishment as well as the prevention of crime, and in the preservation of the public peace. As a ruler and a magistrate, he did not bear the sword in vain: he was, in times of danger and commotion, a terror to all who proved themselves inimical to public safety, or



to private tranquillity — an avenger to execute wrath on those who did evil — and conduced, as much as any man of his rank in life, to suppress that spirit of insubordination, so dangerous to the public weal, and so prevalent in an often-distracted country. In the more private, though not less useful, situation of a resident country gentleman and landlord, Mr. Browne was, by example and precept, an encourager of industry and agriculture. For some years previous to his decease he had, in a great measure, retired from public life; notwithstanding which, he acted as one of the Grand Jurors of the county of Mayo at the late assizes; and, whilst in the execution of his duty, he was seized with the illness which terminated so fatally. Mr. Browne was brother to the late, and uncle to the present, Marquess of Sligo, Governor of Mayo, and a Member of his Majesty's Privy Council. — *Mayo Constitution.*

**BRUCE**, Sir William, sixth Baronet, of Stonehouse, county of Stirling; Nov. 17. 1827; aged 85.

Sir William was the third but eldest surviving son of Sir Michael, the fifth Baronet, by Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew, of Lochnaw, county of Wigton, Baronet, Heritable Sheriff of Galloway. He succeeded to the title Nov. 1. 1795, having married, in the same year, Anne, third daughter of Sir William Cunningham, fifth Baronet of Robertland, county of Ayr, and sister to the present Baronet of that place. By this lady he had issue three sons, and two daughters. 1. Michael, his successor, who married, in 1822, the only daughter of Alexander Moir, Esq. of Scotstown; 2. William Cunningham; 3. Alexander Fairlie; 4. Anne Colquhoun; 5. Mary Agnew. — *Gentleman's Magazine.*

**BUCCLEUGH** and **QUEENSBERRY**, the most noble Elizabeth Scott, Duchess Dowager of; Nov. 21. 1827; at Richmond; aged 84.

This highly descended and allied noblewoman was born June 9. 1743, the only child of George Brudenel, Duke of Montagu, K. G., by Mary only child of John Duke of Montagu, K. G. by Mary youngest daughter and co-heir of John, the great Duke of Marlborough, K. G. At the age of 24, "Lady Betty Montagu" was married to Henry Duke of Buccleugh, then a minor, but afterwards also Duke of Queensberry, K. T. and K. G. He died in 1812, having

had by her Grace, three sons and four daughters, viz. 1. George Earl of Dalkeith, who died young; 2. Lady Mary, now Countess of Courtown; 3. Lady Elizabeth, now Countess of Horne; 4. Charles-William, late Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry; 5. Lady Caroline, now Marchioness of Queensberry; 6. Lord Henry-James, now Lord Montagu of Boughton; 7. Lady Harriet, now Marchioness Dowager of Lothian. Through these connections her Grace has had forty-three grandchildren, of which thirty-five survive.

No female in this kingdom, out of the Royal Family, concentrated such claims of rank as the late Duchess of Buccleugh; none possessed equal patronage, wealth, and power. These circumstances have a decided tendency to divide the possessors from their lowlier fellow-creatures, as much by deficient sympathies as situation; and hence it often happens that when the rich give liberally, they do not therefore give considerably; for they cannot comprehend, in many cases, the distress they may be willing to relieve. This lady, on the contrary, entered into every one's feelings, understood every one's wants; for it was the great business of her life to examine and relieve. She was called, emphatically, "the good Duchess," and understood to be always easy of access, always willing to help, yet solicitous to discriminate the character of all cases, and at once noble and prudent in her donations. Was there a respectable tradesman in the middle ranks of life borne down by a large family and adverse circumstances? — she was aware that no petty boon would meet the exigencies of the case, and by large sums has she, many a time, averted the horrors of bankruptcy, and so supported the family in their appearance, that suspicion of poverty has never glanced towards them. As it was always her injunction to keep her gifts secret, many have been thus helped who have never spoken; but there have also been many hearts that could not contain the swelling gratitude which compelled them to thank the hand which helped them, to bless "the good Duchess" who had rescued them from ruin.

To every description of the poor, she was so constant a refuge, that it was well known numbers came to dwell in the vicinity of her seats, for the sake of partaking her bounty. Had a poor man an accident? — the Duchess paid the surgeon for attending him, and sent

to his family every Saturday his usual wages. Was the mother of a family or her children sick? every day the father had restorative food given for them till the last was well. The widow's children were educated and apprenticed, industry was encouraged and rewarded, disease and infirmity were provided for. Her hand, though aged and tremulous, could always write orders for relieving the distant object not less than that which pressed upon her sight; and never did a severe season set in for which she did not provide coals and blankets, bread and meat, for the great families at her various estates, which God had committed to her charge, and which were always present to her memory, with all their ailments and necessities, their infants, and their aged. "Give all of them help, ask for rent from none of them," were words I once read myself, in a hurried note written to her man of business, when he was sent by her on an errand of mercy. Macneil, in his Skaithe of Scotland, in relating the affecting story of a deserted wife and her babes restored to happiness and virtue by charitable aid, said, almost fifty years ago,

"Wha's the angel but Buccleugh?"

from whom we learn, that her youth was employed in the same manner as her age has been; that the sympathy of her disposition, the affability of her manners, and the nobility of her heart were equally apparent. It is said, that during the lifetime of the Duke her husband, they jointly gave away no less than thirty thousand a year in charities, and since her widowhood it has been but little less which she has devoted to the same purpose, although frequently to her own serious inconvenience. For a year or two, latterly, it has been apprehended that personal weakness, accompanied by partial loss of memory, has rendered her liable to imposition; but, as the habit of giving had become a pleasure, as much as it was formerly a principle, her family most amiably forbore all interference on the subject, and thus spared her the pain of conscious inability; which, to a person long blessed with wonderful health and activity, must have been a source of mortification, notwithstanding her truly Christian submission and resignation.

She sunk at a patriarchal age, surrounded by the descendants who lived and honoured her, and by old and vene-

rating servants; for whom she has provided in three distinct classes, according to the length of their servitude. The day of her funeral will be remembered by the young, as one in which the old wept, and the manly were bowed down with sorrow; every inhabitant of Richmond, who could by any means procure a horse and black cloak, followed the mournful procession, as the only means he now possessed of proving his gratitude or evincing his admiration. All the shops were shut up, business and pleasure alike suspended, and the whole of the remaining population, long after the funeral had gone by, stood in groups, talking of "the good Duchess," and in many cases weeping for their benefactress.

Nor amongst the praises of the poor let the warm esteem and admiration of all the higher ranks be forgotten; for it has rarely happened, that one whose virtues had won such universal praise, could have been so entirely beloved. To this may be added, that the Duchess united to a strong and cultivated mind a fine taste in works of art; especially music and painting, and that she was in every respect as great an ornament to the high station in which she moved, as a blessing to those below her. Her example had a happy influence during her life; for it was well known that her daughter-in-law (the young Duchess, as she was called formerly) was in every respect like-minded; and it can hardly be doubted, that even generations unborn will be influenced by the treasured memorials of her good deeds, noble qualities, and endearing virtues. The remains of the Duchess Dowager were deposited in the vault of the Montagu family, at Warktonchurch, near Kettering. During Sunday the body lay in state in one of the principal apartments of Boughton-house, and on Monday was conveyed to the church with the solemnity and decorum becoming the mournful occasion. After the usual attendants, at the head of the melancholy procession, were thirty of the tenants of the deceased Duchess on horseback. The hearse, upon which the armorial insignia of her Grace were displayed, was preceded by a carriage, in which were the clergymen of the neighbouring parishes, and followed by three mourning coaches, the carriage of the late Duchess, and those of Lord Montagu, the Duke of Buccleugh, the Hon. Captain Cust, and Henry Oddie, Esq. The body was

followed to the grave by Lord Montagu, the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Dunglass, the Hon. Robert Stopford, the Hon. Sir Edward Stopford, the Hon. and Rev. R. B. Stopford, the Hon. Captain Cust, Mr. Oddie, her Grace's solicitor, and Mr. Edwards, steward of the Boughton estates. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

BURR, Lieutenant-General Daniel, of the Madras establishment; Feb. 19. in Portland-Place, aged 79.

This officer was appointed a cadet on the Madras establishment in 1767. He arrived at Fort St. George, July 6. 1768, and joined the army then lying at Ooscottah, in the Mysore country, on the 23d of August. On the 3d of Nov. following, he received an Ensign's commission. He shortly after accompanied a detachment to the relief of Oosoor, and was present at the cannonade of Arlier. He was also employed in active and continual service with the army in the field; and engaged in almost every action till the peace, in 1769, when the 1st European regiment, to which he was attached, was stationed at Trichinopoly.

In 1770, this officer was promoted to a Lieutenantcy, and in 1771, detached with a company of sepoy, to garrison Aylore, a small fortress 45 miles west of Trichinopoly, on the frontier of Hyder Ally's country. In the command of this station, where he effectually exerted his vigilance and activity, he remained until the troops had assembled on the plain of Trichinopoly, for the siege of Tanjore. He was then recalled to join his battalion, which greatly distinguished itself in a hard-fought contest with the enemy's cavalry, who with undaunted courage rode up to the muzzles of our artillery. The troops obtained a well-earned share of praise from the Commander-in-Chief, General Joseph Smith, for their exertions on this occasion, and Lieutenant Burr received the personal thanks of Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan for the steadiness and gallantry displayed by that part of the Carnatic battalion which was under his command. After several weeks of extreme fatigue and privation, during which the rainy season had commenced and the troops were much reduced by sickness, a practicable breach was effected, when the Rajah of Tanjore offered terms of peace, which being accepted, the army went into cantonments.

In May 1772, an expedition was formed, under the command of General

Joseph Smith, for the reduction of the Ramanadporum and Shevagunga Polams. On the march to the former, Lieutenant Burr became afflicted with a liver complaint, accompanied with such serious appearances, that he was recommended to quit the field. This he declined; but he was compelled, from the prevalence of the disease, to submit to a temporary resignation of his company of grenadiers. He obtained permission, however, to volunteer with the storming party against Ramanad; and, joining the 1st division of European grenadiers, commanded by Captain Robert Godfrey, was the fourth man who effected a footing on the breach of the fort. The army then marched into the Little Marawa country, and encamped before the barrier, which was defended by 5000 Poligars, and led to the Rajah's strong-hold of Callacoil. The army having made itself master of this place, and subdued the whole of these countries to the Nabob's authority, which was the object of the campaign, returned to Trichinopoly, and separated. The grenadier corps being disbanded, Lieutenant Burr was appointed to the 5th battalion of Native Infantry, which was at this time in the field, but ordered to Amboor. In April 1773, an army, under the command of General Smith, was assembled on the plains of Trichinopoly, for the final reduction of the Tanjore country. Lieutenant Burr's battalion was ordered to march to Carangooly, to escort the battering train and stores from that dépôt, for the siege of Tanjore; and the whole of those immense stores were conducted in perfect safety, and joined the army in June before that place. He also rendered eminent service during the siege.

Shortly after the reduction of the Tanjore country, Lieutenant Burr accompanied the army to Negapatam; which place, however, surrendered soon after the arrival of the British troops before it. The 5th battalion was afterwards stationed at Madura, and, owing to the absence of senior officers, Lieutenant Burr assumed and continued in command of it until Oct. 1774, when he was appointed to the Adjutancy of the 4th Sircar battalion, stationed at Aska.

In Jan. 1778, a detachment was formed at Aska, to take possession of the Gumsoor country; on which service Adjutant Burr received a wound through both his legs, by a musket-ball. In December following, whilst in the com-

mand of the garrison of Ganjam, he was directed to escort 400 bullocks, laden with provisions and stores, for the relief of the garrison of Gumsoor, at that time surrounded by the Peons of the Rajah Vicherum Bunjee; and to take upon him the command of the troops in that zemindary. This service he accomplished, although under the greatest disadvantages; for, from the dawn of the morning of the 25th of December, when he entered the Gumsoor country, he was attacked by upwards of 3000 of the enemy; to oppose whom his detachment consisted of no more than 84 Sepoys and 3 European serjeants. He lost in this march 12 veterans in killed and wounded; and his small force would have suffered a still greater diminution, had he not received a reinforcement when within two miles of the garrison. The following evening, Adjutant Burr, with a detachment of 200 men, made a night attack upon the enemy encamped about five miles from the garrison; took 137 prisoners, destroyed many, and dispersed the rest. This service was honoured with the thanks of the commanding officer, and the full approbation of the Chief and Council in the Ganjam district.

On the 18th of July 1779, Adjutant Burr was promoted to a Captaincy, and in March 1780, was appointed to the command of the Sibbendies, in the Ganjam district, from whence he was removed in April 1782, and joined the army in the Carnatic. In May of that year, the troops moved forward for the siege of Cudalore; and on the 13th of June, Captain Burr was engaged with Colonel, now Lord Cathcart (who commanded the whole of the grenadier corps of the army) in storming the French outworks; on which service one half of his company was killed or wounded. The total loss of that day amounted to 1030 men. During the night of the 25th of the same month, Captain Burr was on duty with his grenadiers, when the enemy made the memorable sortie, with their whole force, on our trenches, and on which occasion we made nearly 150 prisoners, including an individual at that time a serjeant in the French army, and who now so ably sways the sceptre of Sweden.

On Captain Burr's return to Madras, he was appointed, September 10. 1783, to the command of Ganjam. In 1787, he was removed to the European regi-

ment doing duty at Velore; in 1789, he received the rank of Major, and, for a short period, he commanded the garrison and troops at Velore. In 1791, he was appointed to the command of the troops in the Guntoor Sircar, which he retained to February 1794. On the 1st of March that year, he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; in January, 1797, he was appointed to the command of Condapilly; in July, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel; and being soon after appointed to the 10th Native Infantry, he resigned the command of Condapilly.

Colonel Burr embarked for England on furlough in January 1798, but again arrived at Madras in August 1799. In April 1800, he was appointed to the command of the troops in Molucca islands; on which service he sailed on the 12th of August following, and arrived with the relief at Amboyna on the 21st of November. In December 1800, Colonel Burr, in concert with the resident Mr. Farquhar, projected the enterprise of subjugating Ternate, the principal of the Molucca islands, to the British dominion.

The first expedition in February 1801, was unsuccessful; but at the beginning of April the second sailed from Amboyna, and on the 23d reached Fidore: here Colonel Burr had an interview with the Suldaun and his chieftains, who engaged to assist him with a considerable force, which accordingly joined him in a few days. On the 3d of May, Colonel Burr landed at Ternate to reconnoitre: a detachment of troops, under the command of Captain Walker, disembarked on the 4th; and on the 8th, the whole were landed. On the following morning Kiameera was given up; and on the 21st of June, the island, with its dependencies, surrendered to the British arms.

In July, Colonel Burr returned to Amboyna; and in January 1802, he resigned the command to Colonel Oliver. On the 18th of April he embarked for India, in command of the relieved troops from Amboyna; and, on the 11th of June, arrived at Madras. The state of his health now compelled him to return to England, after thirty-five years' service; and, on the 20th Feb. 1803, he accordingly sailed from Madras roads.

Colonel Burr was promoted to the rank of Major-General, Jan. 1. 1805,

and to that of Lieutenant-General, April 22. 1815. — *East India Military Calendar*.

BURTON, Walter Henry, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law; Aug. 25.; at the house of his friend, Mr. Lewis, surgeon, at Sudbury, in Suffolk, of a rapid decline; in his 33d year.

He was the only son of the late Michael Burton, Esq. of Mildenhamp, in that county; and received his academical education at Exeter College, Oxford; where he obtained, in 1816, the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, the subject of which was "Druidæ;" and the composition deserves very high regard. After having acquitted himself with the greatest credit in the public schools, and obtained the distinguished honour of being ranked in the first class, both in *Literis Humanioribus*, and in *Disciplinis Math. et Phys.*, he took the degree of B.A. in 1818, having been previously elected a Fellow of his Society. On the 16th of Oct. in that year he was elected a Vinerian Scholar; and, on the 1st of Dec. 1825, a Fellow. On the 7th July, 1821, he proceeded to the degree of M.A. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

### C.

CAMERON, Lieutenant-General Sir Alan, K. C. B., Colonel of the 79th or Cameron Highlanders; March 9. at Fulham; at a very advanced age.

By birth a Highlander, in heart and soul a true one, in form and frame the bold and manly mountaineer, he early acquired considerable influence in his native glens. Ardent and persevering in whatever he undertook, when the American war began, he devoted himself enthusiastically in his country's cause. Unfortunately, however, when on detached service, he was taken prisoner of war, and immured, vindictively, for nearly two years, in the common goal of Philadelphia, under the plea that he had been engaged in exciting the native tribes in favour of Great Britain. In attempting to escape from a confinement so much at variance with the usages of war, Sir Alan had both his ankles broken and shattered; and he never perfectly recovered from the painful effects of those injuries.

Sir Alan was subsequently placed upon half-pay as a provincial officer; but, aroused by the alarms and dangers of

1793, he, principally by his personal influence over the minds of the Highlanders, in little more than three months, patriotically raised the 79th, or Cameron Highlanders. In accomplishing this, no burden was thrown upon the public. Sir Alan Cameron defrayed the whole expense out of his own private funds, no bounty-money whatever having been drawn from government; his officers, also, were taken from the half-pay list, nor was any promotion upon that occasion allowed. In August that year, Sir Alan was appointed Major-Commandant of this his clan regiment; and in January 1794, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the same. At the head of his regiment, during the latter year, he joined the army in the Netherlands, under the late Duke of York.

In 1795, Sir Alan proceeded to the West Indies, then powerfully menaced. Very severe losses were there sustained by his regiment, and the brave soldier had the mortification of seeing the remnant of his corps draughted chiefly into the 42d regiment. Sir Alan, therefore, returned home. So sensible, however, was his late Royal Highness of the value of his services, that he was immediately commissioned to raise the Cameron Highlanders anew; which, by unceasing exertion, and considerable pecuniary sacrifices, he proudly accomplished in little more than six months, notwithstanding the advanced period of the war.

In 1799, Sir Alan again served with his regiment on the Continent, under his Royal Highness the late Duke of York, whom he ever considered as his best benefactor. In the battle of Bergen-op-Zoom, Sir Alan was twice severely wounded.

In 1800, Sir Alan Cameron served in the expeditions to Ferrol, Cadiz, &c., and, in 1801, at the head of his brave men, he shared the dangers and glories of Alexandria, and endured the hardships and perils of the Egyptian campaign.

In 1804, Sir Alan and the officers of his regiment, in the course of only a few months, and solely by recruiting, raised a strong 2d battalion of 800 rank and file for general service. He was rewarded, in consequence, with the rank of Colonel, on the 1st of January 1805. In the descent upon Zealand, Sir Alan, by the order of Lord Cathcart, took military possession of Copenhagen, at the

head of the flank companies of the army. In 1808, Sir Alan accompanied his gallant countryman, Sir John Moore, as Brigadier-General, on the expedition to Sweden; and, in 1808, to the Peninsula. Advancing from Portugal with reinforcements, he was placed in a most critical situation by the sudden and unexpected retreat to Corunna; nevertheless, he succeeded, undergoing great fatigue and enduring great privation, in marching his force, which had been considerably augmented on its route by convalescents and stragglers, in safety to Lisbon. This force is generally considered very materially to have assisted the Duke of Wellington, in the successful attack which his Grace soon afterwards made upon Soult, at Oporto.

At the battle of Talavera, Sir Alan had two horses shot under him, when he took post by the colours of one of the regiments of his brigade; and, throughout that arduous and eventful day, never, indeed, were energy and gallantry more conspicuously and effectively displayed. He wore a medal for his services on that occasion.

The action at Busaco was the last in which Sir Alan Cameron was engaged. He commanded a brigade in which his own regiment, present with him, bore also a part; extreme ill health then compelled him to retire from the active service of his country for ever.

On the 25th of July 1810, Sir Alan was appointed a Major-General; after the peace a K. C. B.; and on the 12th of August, 1819, he was made a Lieutenant-General.

A great sufferer in body from severe infirmities contracted by continued exposures and fatigues on service, Sir Alan, nevertheless, lived to an advanced age. But he was doomed to see his family drop around him—his youngest son, when his aide-de-camp, early in the Peninsular campaign, from privations and fatigues—his eldest, when leading on the immediate advance of the British army at Fuentes d'Onor—his nephew and his orphan grandson, both of whom perished from the baneful effects of West India service; the former was he who, holding only the rank of Lieutenant, bravely led on the Cameron Highlanders at the battle of Waterloo, when all his superior officers had been either killed or wounded. Of his own immediate male kindred, Sir Alan has left only one son, Lieutenant-Colonel

Cameron, who, until the close of the war, when the corps was disbanded, commanded the 2d battalion of the Cameron Highlanders; and who followed to the grave the remains of his veteran parent. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

CAMERON, the Right Rev. Alexander, D. D. Bishop of Maximianopolis, and Vicar Apostolic of the Lowland District of Scotland; March 7.; at his house in Catholic Chapel Lane, Edinburgh.

The venerable deceased was born in August 1747. He went to the Scotch College in Rome in 1760, where he remained eight years, and carried away the first prizes awarded during that period. He returned to Scotland in 1772, and acted as Missionary Apostolic in Strathearn till 1780, when he was appointed Rector of the Scotch College in Valladolid in Spain, where he remained eighteen years. In 1798, he was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Hay, then Vicar Apostolic of the Lowland District of Scotland; and was consecrated a Bishop in Madrid the following year. In 1802, he returned to Scotland, and, Bishop Hay having resigned in 1806, he then succeeded that prelate. From the period of his last return to Scotland, he uniformly resided in Edinburgh. The late Bishop Cameron's character was an ornament to his church, and, we may add, to the age he lived in. He was pious without bigotry, profoundly learned without the least pedantry; and his benevolence was truly Catholic, embracing all denominations of Christians. His appearance was at once venerable and gentlemanly, and was the faithful index to his highly-cultivated and amiable mind. His discourses were distinguished for nervous common sense, and also for uncommon eloquence—eloquence truly simple, always affecting, sometimes overpowering. In general, when he preached, he shunned all controverted or debateable points of faith; and was content to enforce the grand truths as to which all sects of Christians are agreed, and the sublime precepts of morality with which the Scriptures abound; and this he did by addressing the understanding, and appealing to the best affections of the human heart. It is not too much to say, that no man of his day was more respected and esteemed than he was by all classes, not

only of his flock, or of his own peculiar faith, but of the people at large. — *New Monthly Magazine*.

CANNING, the Hon. William Pitt, Capt. R. N. of His Majesty's ship *Alligator*; Oct. 25.; at Funchal, Isle of Madeira. Captain Canning was the eldest son of the late Minister, by Joan, now Viscountess Canning. He was appointed a Lieutenant in Feb. 1823, a Commander, April 1825, and a Post Captain, Dec. 1826; — thus, being raised from a Midshipman to Post Captain in less than four years. Captain Canning had been engaged to dine with Mr. Gordon. He passed the morning in the exercise of rackets, with which he became excessively heated. He walked out for the purpose of bathing in a large reservoir near to the house of his host. It is supposed, that on plunging into the water he was seized either with the cramp or an apoplectic fit, as he rose no more alive. — Captain Canning was a young officer of the greatest promise. His ship, the *Alligator*, had arrived at Madeira at the very crisis of the late disturbances at that island; and the discretion, firmness, and ability, with which Captain Canning acted in the difficult circumstances in which he was placed, showed a judgment beyond his years, and an acquaintance with international law hardly to be expected from his profession. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

CARYSFORT, the Right Hon. John Joshua Proby, first Earl of; and second Lord Carysfort, of Carysfort, county of Wicklow, in the Peerage of Ireland; first Lord Carysfort of Norman's Cross in Huntingdonshire, K. P., a Privy-Councillor, and Joint Guardian of the Rolls in Ireland, LL. D. F. R. S. F. S. A. M. R. I. A. &c.; 7th of April, at his residence in Upper Grosvenor Street; in the 77th year of his age.

The Earl of Carysfort was the descendant of a family long seated at Elton, in Huntingdonshire. The bulk of their fortune was obtained in the East Indies, where one of their ancestors, William Proby, Esq., was Governor of Fort St. George, Madras. Sir Thomas Proby was created a baronet in 1662; but, dying without male issue, the title became extinct. His great nephew, Sir John Proby, K. B., born in 1720, a Lord of the Admiralty, a Privy-Councillor, &c., was created Baron Carysfort, in 1752. His only son, by the Hon. Elizabeth Allen, sister, and co-heiress with her sister, Baroness

Newhaven, of John third Viscount Allen, was the noble subject of the present sketch.

His Lordship was born Aug. 12. 1751. He received his education at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1770, and proceeded LL. D. in 1811.

Succeeding to the Irish Peerage by the death of his father in 1772, he, for several years, took an active and distinguished part in the debates of that Parliament.

On the 19th of March 1774, his Lordship was married to his first lady, Elizabeth, only daughter of the Right Hon. Sir William Osborn, of Newtown, county Tipperary, Bart., by whom he was father of the present Earl, and other children hereafter mentioned.

In 1779, Lord Carysfort was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1780, he appeared as an Author and a Reformer, in a pamphlet entitled "A Letter to the Huntingdonshire Committee, to show the legality as well as necessity of extending the Right of Election to the whole body of the People, and of abridging the duration of Parliament." His Lordship did not himself become a member of the British Legislature until ten years after, although he had been nominated a candidate for the University of Cambridge in 1779. He pursued his enquiries in "Thoughts on the Constitution, with a view to the proposed Reform in the representation of the people, and the duration of Parliaments," 1783, 8vo.

His Lordship was invested a Knight of the order of St. Patrick, March 5. 1784; and he was installed in the Cathedral of St. Patrick, on the 17th of March, in the following year.

Having lost his first wife in 1783, Lord Carysfort, by a second alliance, became connected with some powerful members of the Administration. On the 12th of April, 1787, he was married to Elizabeth, second daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, sister to Lord Grenville, then Secretary for the Foreign Department, and aunt to the present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. In 1789 he was appointed Guardian and Keeper of the Rolls in Ireland; and on the 18th of August, in the same year, he was created Earl of Carysfort.

He was first elected to the English House of Commons in January 1790,

on a vacancy in the Borough of East Looe. At the general election in that year, he was returned for Stamford, of which place he continued one of the representatives, in that and the following parliament, until called to the British House of Lords by the title of Baron Carysfort, of the Hundred of Norman's Cross, in the county of Huntingdon, Jan. 13. 1801. On the 24th of May, 1800, he was appointed His Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, and in 1801, he filled the same high situation at the Russian metropolis. In 1806, he was appointed Joint Postmaster-general in England; which office he retained until the change of ministry, in the following year.

At Cambridge, Lord C. acquired that love of poetry and classical learning, which he continued, with unabated ardour, to cultivate to the end of his life. His reading, however, was not confined to these objects, but comprehended a large extent of science, and of ancient and modern literature.

He was the author of two volumes of "Dramatic and Miscellaneous Poems," 1810, of considerable merit, and of "An Essay on the Improvement of the Mind," addressed to his children, and printed privately.

His taste in painting was generally acknowledged to be eminently correct; and he was a munificent patron of British Artists, of whose works he had collected several valuable specimens.

Of the duties of religion, he was a zealous observer, both in family prayer and in public worship. His conduct in public life was manly, consistent, and honourable; and the attachment of his friends bore the strongest testimony to his uprightness and integrity.

His death was sudden, though preceded by many years of complicated malady, and occurred, almost unconsciously to himself, when he had scarcely finished reading the Morning Service of the day in his private devotions.

The Earl had children by both his marriages. By the first he was father of three sons and two daughters: 1. William-Allen, Lord Proby, Capt. R. N. and M. P. for Buckingham, who died at Surinam, Aug. 6. 1804; 2. John, now Earl of Carysfort, a Major-General in the army, and M. P. for the county of Huntingdon in the Parliaments of 1806 and 1812; 3. the Hon. Granville-Leveson, a Captain R. N., and M. P. for the county of Wicklow: he married,

in 1818, Miss Isabella Howard, first cousin to the present Earl of Wicklow; 4. Lady Emma-Elizabeth, who died in 1791; and 5. Lady Gertrude. By his second marriage the Earl of Carysfort was father of, 6. Lady Charlotte; 7. Lady Frances; 8. the Hon. George, who died an infant; and 9. Lady Elizabeth, who is now the widow of Capt. William Wells, R. N., of Holme-house, county of Huntingdon. — *Monthly and Gentleman's Magazines.*

CLINTON, the Rev. Charles Fynes, D. C. L., Senior Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of St. Margaret's in that city, and of Cromwell; Nov. 13. 1827; at Cromwell Rectory, Nottinghamshire.

Dr. Fynes was descended from a younger son of Henry, second Earl of Lincoln (who died in 1616), viz. Sir Henry Clinton, who was generally known by the name of Fynes. The same was the paternal name of the deceased dignitary, who added that of Clinton within the last few years. He was of Oriel College, Oxford, B. C. L. 1776, D. C. L. 1788, was elected a Prebendary of Westminster in the latter year, and was presented to the living of Cromwell in 1789, by his kinsman the Duke of Newcastle, the chief of the Clintons. He succeeded to the living of St. Margaret's, Westminster, which is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, in 1798. Dr. Clinton had three sons: 1. Henry, who married first a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wylde of Newark, and secondly, Catharine, third daughter of Dr. Majendie, Bishop of Bangor; 2. Clinton-James, M. P. for Aldborough; 3. The Rev. Charles-James. — This venerable person has carried with him to the grave the sincere regret of his parishioners.

The evil that men do lives after them :  
The good is oft interred with their bones.

The most useful characters, in the sphere of ordinary life, are not those which form the usual subjects of panegyric. The continued and gentle operation of a well-spent life is unobserved and unostentatious. Such was the tenour of the life of the departed. In it, however, the charity and goodwill of that religion, of which he was a minister, were not to be mistaken. The poor of Westminster will remember the hand that liberally ministered to their wants; and the love of peace and har-



mony, which guided his actions and threw their grace upon his demeanour, will not soon be forgotten. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

COLLYER, Joseph, Esq., Senior Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy; Dec. 24. 1827, in his 80th year; and retaining his faculties to the last.

He was born in London, Sept. 14. 1748, and was the son of parents who made a considerable figure in the literary world, as translators from the German of Gesner and Bodmer, at a time when the German language was little cultivated in this country. Mrs. Collyer, whose maiden name was Mitchell, was principally known as the translator of Gesner's "Death of Abel," published in 1762. This work was received with so much favour, as immediately to become a work of great popularity; it went through numerous editions in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and still remains on the list of books intended as presents for young persons. She had, however, before this, published, in 1750, in two volumes, "Letters from Felicia to Charlotte," which appear to have recommended her to the notice of Mrs. Montague, Miss Talbot, and Mrs. Carter. Mrs. Carter, in a letter dated 1761, speaks of her to Mrs. Montague as "writing for the support of her family; which," she adds, "is a laudable employment." Mrs. Collyer afterwards translated part of Klopstock's Messiah; but dying in 1763, before it was completed, the remainder was translated and published by her husband, about the end of that year, in two volumes. The third did not appear until 1772, when a taste for this species of poetry, or mixture of poetry and prose, was beginning to decline. Mr. Collyer afterwards translated the "Noah" of Bodmer, in 1767; and compiled some other works, held in estimation in his day, particularly "A Geographical Dictionary, or History of the World," in two volumes, folio; a "History of England," in 14 volumes, 12mo. 1774; and "The History of Sophia Sternheim," from the German, published some time after his death, which took place Feb. 20. 1776. It may here be noticed, that there was a Joseph Collyer, a bookseller, who died in 1724, and had been for twenty-two years Treasurer of the Worshipful Company of Stationers. It is not improbable that he was father of the author whose memoirs we have just given, and

who was a freeman of that Company; and grandfather of the artist whose death we now record, and who was both freeman and liveryman, and served the office of Master of the Company of Stationers in 1815.

This gentleman, who had early displayed a taste for his art, was apprenticed to Mr. Anthony Walker, an engraver of considerable eminence in his day, who executed some of the large plates in the Houghton collection; but this instructor he lost when only in his sixteenth year. Mr. Collyer might then have served the rest of his apprenticeship with Mr. Walker's brother, likewise an engraver of eminence, who died in 1793. This is the more probable, as the Flemish Wake, in the Houghton collection, said by Strutt to be William Walker's, has been attributed to Mr. Collyer.

In early life, Mr. Collyer was admitted a student at the Royal Academy, and, with a laudable ambition, applied for permission to make engravings from the portraits in the Council Chamber, of the late Dr. William Hunter, painted by Mason Chamberlain, R. A., and of Sir Joshua Reynolds, President, and Sir William Chambers, Architect, both painted by Sir Joshua. The taste and accuracy he displayed in these portraits introduced him to the favourable notice of Sir Joshua; and, about the same time, he formed a very close and friendly intimacy with the late J. Russell, R. A. many of whose beautiful crayon pictures were engraved by Mr. Collyer. Sir Joshua likewise conceived such an opinion of Mr. Collyer's skill, as to permit him to make an engraving from his highly-esteemed picture of Venus; and it appears to have been in consequence of the ability he displayed on this piece, that in Nov. 1786, he was elected an Associate Engraver of the Academy. He died the senior of that rank of members, having next to him that very eminent artist, James Heath, Esq., who had been his apprentice.

The specimens Mr. Collyer afforded of superior talents in the stipled style of engraving, are very numerous, and much admired for delicacy, high finishing, and accuracy. His numerous portraits in that style, unquestionably stand unrivalled; and among them are particularly distinguished the portraits of his present Majesty, of the late Queen Charlotte, and of the Rev. Daniel Wilson, Vicar of Milington, which last was

engraved by Mr. Collyer when in his seventy-third year. But probably the most exquisite specimen of his skill is a private plate, a circular engraving of the late Sir William Young, Bart. F.R.S. and M.P. from a pencil drawing by J. Brown, in the year 1788. Of the line engraving he has left sufficient proofs of excellence, in the Flemish Wake of Teniers, the Review of the Irish Volunteers, after Wheatley, and the portrait of the Rev. William Tooke, F.R.S.

Mr. Collyer was a man of great regularity of habits, and punctual in all his dealings, even to the last, as, a few hours before he died, he sent for a person to adjust an account which might have been misunderstood after his death. He was, indeed, conscientious in all his dealings, and proved that this conduct had its solid foundation in uniform piety. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

COLQUHOUN, the Rev. John, D.D., Nov. 27. 1827; at his house in Constitution Street, Leith; in the 80th year of his age, and the 46th of his ministry; the whole of which he most conscientiously, ably, acceptably, and usefully discharged in the Chapel of Ease there. His whole life was blameless, and exemplary as a Christian. He was sincere, pious, and devout, with much modesty and simplicity of character. As a theologian, he stood high in the opinions of Evangelical Divines; as an author, he has been, and will be, read, with much pleasure and profit, by those who have a taste for accurate statements of religious truth. — *Blackwood's Magazine*.

CONGREVE, Sir William, second Baronet of Walton, in Staffordshire, Knight of St. Anne, of Russia, M.P. for Plymouth, senior Equerry to the King, Comptroller of the Royal Laboratory, and Superintendent of the Military Repository at Woolwich, and F.R.S.; in May, at Toulouse; aged 56.

This celebrated member of the world of science was of a junior branch of the Congreves, of Congreve, in Staffordshire. William has been a favourite name of the family, ever since the celebrated poet (who was descended from a common ancestor in the time of Charles I.) acquired his literary fame. The deceased was born May 20. 1772, the eldest son of Lieutenant-General Sir William Congreve, the first baronet, by his first wife, Rebecca Elmston. The General died in 1814, in possession of

the same offices at Woolwich as his son has ever since filled. The latter entered early into the same branch of military service as his father had pursued. He had, in 1816, attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Artillery; and was then Equerry to the Prince Regent. Retaining the latter honourable appointment, he had retired in 1820 from his military rank.

It was in 1808 that he first invented that formidable engine of warfare, the Congreve rocket, which he succeeded in establishing as a permanent instrument of the military and naval tactics of the country, and which foreign nations have found it imperatively necessary to adopt. Having been tried and approved, it was used by Lord Cochrane in Basque Roads, in the expedition against Walcheren, in attacks on several places in Spain, at Waterloo, and, with most serviceable effect, in the attack on Algiers. For the effect of the Congreve rockets at the battle of Leipsic, in 1813, the order of St. Anne of the second class was conferred on Sir William by the Emperor of Russia; and when the Emperor visited England, in 1814, he was particularly interested by an exhibition of their powers at Woolwich. Sir William had a private factory at West Ham in Essex. The rockets have also been employed in a modified form, in the whale fishery.

But the Congreve rocket, though the most important, was only one of very many scientific inventions by which Sir William benefited himself and the world. On several of these he published treatises. In 1812, he issued an "Elementary Treatise on the Mounting of Naval Ordnance; showing the true principles of construction for the carriages of every species of Ordnance." 4to.

In 1811, Sir William Congreve was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1812, he was returned to parliament for Gatton, and in 1820 and 1826, for Plymouth. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy, April 30. 1814.

In 1815, appeared "A Description of the construction, properties, and varieties of the Hydro-Pneumatic Lock," for which he obtained a patent in that year, and which is now so generally adopted on canals. This invention formed a due propitiation to the genius of Peace after the assistance his other important discovery had given to the sanguinary means of War; and elicited many a deserved compliment to those talents which had before enabled him to

add to the military power of his country, and now to multiply the resources of its internal prosperity.

In the same year, Sir William obtained a patent for a new mode of manufacturing gunpowder. This invention consisted, first, in a machine for producing as perfect a mixture as possible of the ingredients; and, secondly, in an improved mode of passing the mill-cake under the press, and a new granulating machine.

In 1819, a patent was granted to him for an improved mode of inlaying or combining different metals; and another for certain improvements in the manufacture of bank-note paper for the prevention of forgery. In 1823, Sir William published, by order of government, a very interesting report on the Gas-light Establishments of the Metropolis.

After recounting these, his important benefits to society, it is melancholy to have to class him with those individuals of previous respectability, the influence of whose example decoyed so many weaker minds to ruin, during that mania for speculation which, two years ago, desolated with such cruelty the commercial community. On the ebbing of the tide, Sir William, like his brother senator, the late Mr. Peter Moore, was washed by the current from his native shore, destined to a perpetual, although at the same time a short-lived, exile. It was on the third of May, 1828 (not many days before Sir William's death), that judgment was pronounced in the Court of Chancery, on an appeal from that of the Vice-Chancellor, in the case of the Arigna Mining Company. The Lord Chancellor then stated, that "the bill charged a transaction which was clearly fraudulent. Sir William Congreve entered into a treaty with one Flattery, for the sale of certain mines for 10,000*l.* on behalf of a company of which he was to be the director. The two Clarkes afterwards associated themselves with him, and it appeared that they were desirous of securing a larger profit than they could receive as shareholders. They therefore settled, that a conveyance should first be made to persons nominated by them for 10,000*l.*, and that those nominees should afterwards convey to the company for 25,000*l.*, in order that the difference might go into the pockets of Congreve, the Clarkes, and other persons." Such is the history of the transaction as related by the Lord Chancellor, on the third of

May; but his Lordship concluded, by repeating what he had before expressed, that he wished it to be understood that he had refrained from giving any opinion as to the conduct of persons who had always been characters of great respectability, until they had, by their answers to the bill, explained the charges. His Lordship affirmed, however, what the Vice-Chancellor had previously ordered in the business, and overruled the demurrer, giving the parties six weeks' time to answer. Whether any thing further has been settled in the business we are not at present informed.

In announcing the death of Sir William Congreve, the *Moniteur* French newspaper mentions a report, "that, having foreseen for some time that war would break out in the East, he had submitted two projects to his Government: one for the defence of Constantinople, and the other for its destruction, according as England might be favourably or inimically disposed towards the Turks. Towards the latter part of his life," continues the same writer, "having lost the use of his legs, he had invented a chair or sofa, which enabled him to move himself about his apartment without any assistance; this machine occasionally served him for a bed. He latterly also discovered means of propelling ships at sea, without the aid of oars, sails, or steam. The details of this plan were printed; it appeared, however, to be more ingenious than practicable."

The remains of Sir William were interred, on the 16th of May, in the Protestant cemetery at Toulouse. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

CONOLLY, Charles, Esq., of Mitford Castle, Somersetshire, a near relation of the late Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, of Castletown, near Dublin; April 7.; aged 67.

Mr. Conolly was one of those who belong to and adorn what is, perhaps, the most useful, and undoubtedly the most independent class of British society. The Prince and the Peer stand constantly in the glare of observation; the eyes of the community are ever on them, and they are, in some measure, constrained to act up to the character expected from their station; the condition of the professional man is much the same as that of the noble; while the duties of the labouring ranks are few, and comparatively easy: being called upon simply for the practice of honest industry, and, as it were, forced to pre-

serve the paths of virtue by the dread of want and its attendant ills. But the opulent and untitled country gentleman is more of a free agent than any individual in the state. Responsible to no chieftain nor body of men, his acres are at once his security and his pride; to them and to the laws all his feelings refer themselves; and as he is the least under control, so he may be the best and most enviable of the human kind, or otherwise, as he pleases. Mr. Conolly chose the goodly part; his career of life was marked by a rigid compliance with every moral obligation. He accordingly merited and enjoyed, as his earthly recompence, love and honour in the bosom of his family, confidence and attachment from his equals, and gratitude and veneration from the poor of his neighbourhood.

His religious persuasion was that of the Church of Rome. He was charitable, humble, liberal, and enlightened; and he encountered the infliction of bodily pain, and the stroke of death, with that composure to which the indifferent and the fanatical alike are strangers. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

CRAWFORD, James Coutts, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, at Liverpool, on his way to London, after a few days' illness.

Captain Crawford was born at Dundee, July 20. 1760, and was the son of the late James Crawford, Esq. by Helen Coutts, first cousin of the late wealthy London banker of that name.

After making several voyages in the Carolina and Virginia trade, he entered the Naval service, in April, 1777, as a Midshipman, under the present venerable Admiral John Henry, who at that period commanded the *Vigilant*, a ship on the establishment of a sloop of war, but armed with heavy cannon for the purpose of battering forts, and covering the operations of the King's troops serving against the rebels in North America. Towards the latter end of the same year, Mr. Crawford removed, with his patron, into the *Fowey* of 20 guns; and on the 24th of October 1778, he was appointed to act as lieutenant on board the same ship. Among the many services in which Mr. Crawford participated whilst on the American station, the defence of Savannah and reduction of Charlestown appear the most conspicuous. On the former occasion, he was entrusted with the command of the *Fowey's* guns, mounted in a battery on

shore; and his meritorious conduct was particularly mentioned in the public despatches. After the surrender of Charlestown, Mr. Crawford, who still continued to act as lieutenant, accompanied Captain Henry into the *Providence*, a prize frigate of 32 guns; which ship was shortly after ordered home with despatches, and, on her arrival, put out of commission.

He subsequently served about two months as a Midshipman on board the *Britannia*, of 100 guns, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Darby, by whom he was, in April 1781, appointed to the command of the *Repulse*, a vessel mounting five Spanish 26-pounders, stationed at Gibraltar.

It was about this period that the memorable siege of that fortress began to wear a most serious aspect, the enemy having brought no less than fifty 13-inch mortars, and sixty-four heavy guns to bear upon the garrison from the land side, whilst their vast superiority by sea enabled them to annoy the southern part of the rock with impunity, and rendered it extremely difficult for any supplies to reach the garrison, unless thrown in under cover of a powerful fleet. The zeal, gallantry, and indefatigable exertions of the few British officers on the spot, however, were such, as induced the Governor to repose the utmost confidence in their abilities — a confidence which, as the result proved, was not misplaced.

After commanding the *Repulse* about thirteen months, during which he was often warmly engaged with the Spanish gun and mortar-boats, Mr. Crawford was ordered to act as first lieutenant of the *Brilliant*; and on that ship being scuttled in the New Mole previous to the enemy's grand attack, he joined the naval battalion encamped at Europa, under the command of Captain Curtis, to whom he served as Brigade Major during the awful conflict of September 13. 1782.

The *Brilliant* being raised again a few days after the enemy's defeat, Mr. Crawford re-embarked with her crew, and continued in that frigate until removed in October 1782, into the *San Miguel* of 72 guns, a Spanish ship that had been driven on shore near the garrison, and compelled to surrender. On the 12th of November, the enemy's flotilla made an attack upon this vessel, but did not succeed in doing her any material damage. Again, on the 18th

of the following month, twenty-nine gun and mortar-boats made a second attempt to destroy her and other ships lying at anchor off Buena Vista, and were supported by the Spanish land batteries with a very animated cannonade. The mortar-boats composed the centre division, and the whole flotilla were drawn up in a line of battle extending about two miles. They got their distance the first round, and retained it with such precision, that almost every shell fell within fifty yards of the San Miguel, which was the principal object of their attack. The seventy-fourth shell fell on board, burst on the lower deck, killed four, and wounded eleven men, three of whom died soon after. Fortunately, however, she received no further injury, although the enemy did not retire until they had expended the whole of their ammunition. Three days after this event, the San Miguel was driven from her anchors more than half-bay over; and every effort to recover her station proved ineffectual, till an eddy wind brought her about, and enabled her to be run aground within the New Mole, where she was repeatedly fired upon by the enemy during the continuance of the siege.

In March 1783, Mr. Crawford was re-appointed to the Brilliant. His commission as a lieutenant was at length confirmed by the Admiralty, Aug. 10, in the same year; from which period he does not appear to have served afloat till the Spanish armament in 1790. He then joined the Queen Charlotte, a first rate, bearing the flag of Earl Howe, to whose notice he had been introduced by his former commander, Sir Roger Curtis, then serving as Captain of the fleet under that nobleman.

We next find Lieutenant Crawford proceeding to the East Indies, where he remained, attending to his private concerns, for several years. Returning from thence in a country ship, he had the misfortune to be captured by a French republican cruiser; but being included in an exchange of prisoners about March 1797, he was immediately after appointed to the Prince, of 98 guns, bearing the flag of Sir Roger Curtis, in the Channel fleet; where he continued to serve till his promotion to the rank of Commander, Feb. 14. 1779. During the remainder of the war he commanded the Childers Brig, employed principally on the home station.

His post commission bears date April 29. 1802.

Captain Crawford's next appointment was to the Champion of 24 guns, in which ship he co-operated with the Spanish patriots at the commencement of their struggle with the legions of Napoleon. From her he removed into the Venus, a 32-gun frigate, employed on the same species of service.

During the ensuing siege of Vigo by the French army under Marshal Ney, Captain Crawford commanded a party of seamen and marines, landed from the Lively and the Venus, to assist in the defence of the castle; where he continued till the defeat of the enemy at the bridge of San Payo, and his consequent retreat towards Lugo.

Captain Crawford was subsequently appointed in succession to the Hussar and Modeste frigates: in the former of which he assisted at the reduction of Java, by the forces under Sir Samuel Auchmuty and Rear-Admiral Stopford, in Sept. 1811.

In the latter ship, he captured Le Furet, a remarkably fine French privateer, of fourteen guns, and ninety-eight men, near Scilly, at the commencement of Feb. 1813. He was put out of commission at the close of the war.

Captain Crawford was twice married: by his first wife, Anne, eldest daughter of Alexander Duncan, Esq. of Edinburgh, he had one child, married in 1823 to the Hon. Henry Duncan, Captain R. N. and C. B.; by his second lady, Jane, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral John Inglis, he has left a son. — *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography.*

#### D.

DASHWOOD, Sir Henry Watkin, D. C. L., third Baronet of Northbrook, in Oxfordshire, a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to His Majesty, and for thirty-six years M. P. for Woodstock; maternal uncle to the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Galloway, and the Duchess of Marlborough; and through his own maternal aunt, Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, first cousin once removed to the Duke of Hamilton, the late Duchess of Somerset, and the Countess of Dunmore; June 10; at Kirtlington Park, Oxfordshire, aged 83.

Sir Henry was the second, but eldest surviving, son of Sir James Dashwood,

the second Baronet, M. P. for Oxfordshire, and High Steward of Oxford University, by Elizabeth, younger daughter and co-heiress of Edward Spencer, of Rendlesham in Suffolk, Esq. Sir Henry was of Brazenose College, Oxford, and was created M. A. April 29. 1766; and D. C. L. July 8. 1773. He succeeded his father Nov. 10. 1779; and married at Gatton Park on the 17th of the following July, Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of a gentleman who had been a Member of the Council in Bengal, and niece of Lord Newhaven. Sir Henry was appointed a Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber about 1784; and was first elected M. P. for Woodstock in that year. He continued to represent that Borough until the dissolution in 1820.

Sir Henry Dashwood was a man of great kindness of disposition, and mild and gentlemanly manners. He had issue by the lady above mentioned, five sons and three daughters: 1. Henry-George-Mayne (which last name was given him after Lord Newhaven), who died in 1803; 2. Anna-Maria, married in 1810, to John the present Marquess of Ely, K. P.; 3. Sir George, C. B., who has succeeded his father, married in 1816, Marianne, eldest daughter of Sir William Rowley, Bart., M. P. for Suffolk, and has children; 4. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles, who married in 1822, a sister of Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. G. C. B.; 5. Carolina, and 6. Montagu, both deceased; 7. Augustus, a Captain in the Guards; and 8. Georgiana Caroline, married in 1819 to Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. and the subject of the late unfortunate proceedings in the Civil Court. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

DAVIDSON, the Rev. Dr.; at Muirhouse, Oct. 27. 1827; in his 81st year.

Dr. Davidson had been, for more than twenty years, the senior minister of Edinburgh. He had been about fifty years a minister of Edinburgh, during forty-one of which he was one of the faithful and beloved pastors of the Tolbooth Church. With talents less fitted for the arena of debate, and with a meek and peaceful spirit, which recoiled alike from political and polemical disputes, he was, during his whole course, an eminent example of ministerial fidelity, consistency of character, and Christian benevolence. His discourses were plain but neat expositions, richly studded with

various illustrations of the scriptures. He delighted in leading his hearers to the gospel as the manifestation of the love of God, and as necessarily requiring in all who received it, holiness in heart, and purity in life. His own life was a true portraiture of the holy truths which he taught to others; and many will mourn the departure of an affectionate and tried friend, and a generous benefactor. — *Blackwood's Magazine*.

DAVIES, the Rev. David; Head Master of Macclesfield Grammar School; Jan. 20. at Macclesfield; aged 72.

He was a native of Machynlleth in Montgomeryshire, and graduated at Jesus College, Oxford, M. A. 1785, B. and D. D. 1810. Soon after his first arrival at Macclesfield in 1778, as an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Ingles, then Head Master, he was unanimously chosen by the Governors of the School (fourteen gentlemen who are all resident in the parish of Prestbury), to be the Second Master in the place of the Rev. Thomas Jennings, who had resigned that situation. And in the year 1790, on the resignation of Dr. Ingles, (who was afterwards elected Head Master of Rugby) Dr. Davies was, without competition, unanimously appointed to the vacant Head Mastership; to his success in which honourable station the Universities and learned professions, and his pupils in other useful and respectable walks of life, bear ample testimony. An excellent portrait of Dr. Davies, engraved by Scriven, from a picture by Allen, has been recently published by subscription. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

DE MONTMORENCY, Lieutenant-Colonel Reymond Hervey, Major on the half-pay of the 18th Royal York Hussars, at Naples.

This officer was appointed Cornet in the 14th light dragoons, March 6. 1795, Lieutenant in the 13th light dragoons two days after, and from that year to 1798, served in the campaigns of St. Domingo and the West Indies, and afterwards in North America. He was promoted to a Captaincy, Sept. 24. 1799, and in 1802, 1803, and 1804, he served at the senior department of the Royal Military College, under the special superintendence and command of General Jarry, and received a certificate as eligible to serve on the Etat Major, or General Staff of the army. In 1810, he embarked with his regiment for the Peninsula. Landing at Lisbon,

he joined the Duke of Wellington; and afterwards re-embarking for Cadiz, commanded a detached squadron at the siege of that town, while the regiment remained in Portugal; but he had rejoined it before the battle of Busaco. He commanded the cavalry of the rear guard of the division of Lord Hill, in the retreat to the British lines at Torres Vedras; served in the advance of the army upon the first retreat of Massena, from Santarem; and afterwards in the Alentejo, at the siege and evacuation of Campo Mayor, at the passage of the Guadiana, and on the confines of Spain. After having been promoted to a majority of the 9th dragoons, Jan. 24. 1811, that regiment not being then on foreign service, he marched from Badajos through Spain, and across the Pyrenees to Bayonne, with the division of the French army under Mortier. After being a prisoner at Verdun, at St. Germain en Laye three years, he was liberated 30th of March 1814, after the battle of Paris, on the entry of the allies into St. Germain. This officer introduced the exercise and manœuvres of the lance into the British service, in 1816. He published a valuable treatise on that subject. — *The Royal Military Calendar*.

DENHAM, Lieutenant - Colonel Dixon; in June; at Sierra Leone; of which colony he was the Governor.

Of this active, intelligent, amiable, and celebrated man, we were exceedingly desirous to obtain some account that would at once do him justice, and be gratifying to the public; but we regret to say, that our earnest application for materials to his nearest friends and connections was wholly unavailing. Under these circumstances, all that it is in our power to do is to transcribe a brief notice of him which appeared in *The Literary Gazette*, and an extract of a letter which was published in *The Sheffield Iris*.

The notice in the *Literary Gazette* was as follows:—

“A more painful duty has seldom fallen to our lot as journalists than that, which we have now to perform, in announcing the death of the above-distinguished officer, which took place at the Government House, Sierra Leone, in June last, after a very short illness.

“All past experience of the fatal effect of climate in this colony should certainly have taught us to receive, without

surprise, the intelligence of such an event; but having, on the other hand, the knowledge of the singular success with which Colonel Denham had encountered all the rigours of a life in Africa, when on his travels to and from the city of Bornou, in the interior, during a period of more than three years; considering the experience and confidence in himself which he had thereby attained; and, above all, that, during a residence of eighteen months at Sierra Leone, in the exercise of very arduous duties, he had felt scarcely any ill effects;—we had indulged a sanguine hope that he would have been spared to fulfil the wishes of the government and the country for the improvement of this ill-fated place;—an object which he had deeply at heart, and which, for the reasons we have stated, there was room to believe he was destined to accomplish.

“His appointment to the government had given great satisfaction to all ranks of persons, and the highest hopes were entertained that a new era was about to commence in the colony;—for, although so very short a period had elapsed since his entering upon his duties as governor, he had, among other sound and judicious regulations, taken measures for inviting the native chiefs of the surrounding kingdoms to come down to the seat of government to trade—to promote the interchange of good offices between them and the people—and for the establishment of savings'-banks amongst the inhabitants of Free Town.

“We shall be anxious to return to this interesting yet most painful subject, and trust we shall be enabled to lay before our readers the fullest and most authentic particulars respecting this much, and justly-lamented officer.

“Colonel Denham was a native of London, and only in his forty-third year; and if to promote the cultivation of the human understanding—to extend the benefits of civilisation—to rescue our fellow creatures from the depths of human suffering, and restore the slave to freedom,—be more glorious than the mere strife of conquest, and the acquisition or overthrow of human power,—then will his death shed a brighter lustre on his name than if he had fallen on the plains of Waterloo.”

The following is the extract of a letter from Sierra Leone, which was published in the *Sheffield Iris*, in the month of August last:—

" You will, no doubt, have heard of the death of Colonel Denham. Exactly four years ago this day, I had the honour of being presented to him on his assuming the command of Sierra Leone. His levee was most numerously attended by all the military and civil officers of this station, and by its magistrates and merchants. This gallant officer and celebrated traveller was surrounded by his staff and his friends; all eyes were turned upon him with looks of admiration and regard; he had escaped the dangers of battle and travel; the field of Waterloo, and the deserts of Africa. He returned here to rest, after his many perils and enterprises — he now rests in his silent grave. This day the same hands bore the pall of his coffin, which, a little month ago, grasped his in congratulation and joy. In the freshness of his fame, and in the vigour of his manhood, even he succumbs to the destiny which awaits all who have the temerity to intrude on this awful spot, where death sits high enthroned. He was interred with all the military honours of a soldier, and with the still more precious honours of tears and of sorrow poured over his grave."

DIXIE, Sir William Willoughby Wolstan; eighth Baronet of Fulstone-Hall, in the county of Leicester; Nov. 23. 1827; at his seat, Bosworth-Hall, Leicestershire.

He was the second son of Sir Beaumont Joseph, the sixth Baronet, by Margaret, daughter of Joseph Shewen, of Stradey, in Carmarthenshire, Esq. He succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, Sir Joseph Beaumont Dixie, July 20. 1814; and, having married, Nov. 21. 1815, Bella-Anna, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Adnutt, Rector of Croft, in Leicestershire, had issue: 1. Willoughby Dixie, his successor, born in 1816; 2. Beaumont; 3. Eleanor-Frances-Anna.

The deceased Baronet was subject to a degree of insanity, with which the family has been long afflicted; and in 1825, made himself unfortunately conspicuous by shooting from his windows at two clergymen who were passing. He was confined in Leicester goal to wait the issue of a trial; but the Reverend gentlemen declined to prosecute, and no bill was presented to the grand jury. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

DONALD, James, Esq., Advocate of Edinburgh; after months of pro-

tracted suffering, borne with an equanimity and resignation almost stoical.

The primary as well as proximate cause of his death was a disease in the left knee, which he ascribed to an injury he had received, in that part of the limb, many years ago. By the advice of Drs. Thomson and Sanders, recourse was had to amputation. The operation was performed by Mr. Liston, in the presence of a number of medical gentlemen, with his accustomed skill; but the exertion Mr. Donald had made in submitting, without a murmur or complaint, to the excision of the diseased limb was too much for his frame. Exhausted and debilitated by suffering, he gradually sunk into a state of low fever, and expired. Thus has been cut off, in the prime of his life, when "the world was all before him," a young man of the most excellent dispositions, the most unblemished worth, the greatest purity and singleness of heart, and of no ordinary promise in the profession to which he belonged. The chief attributes of his character were extraordinary, never-failing kindness of disposition, perfect equanimity of temper, sterling integrity of heart and conduct, and the most unbounded, nay passionate, and almost romantic, attachment to his friends — an attachment with which they felt honoured, and which, to a man, they have been zealous and anxious to return. His manners, like his character, were open, unreserved, and, to those who love sincerity and frankness mixed with a guileless and almost infantile simplicity, in the highest degree fascinating. He thought no evil himself, he believed no evil in others. The generosity of his nature sometimes obstructed the perspicacity of his judgment, and rendered him blind to faults which were but too evident to other men; and he was one of those who could never discover any imperfection or short-coming in his friends. His powers, though not of the highest class, were of a most serviceable kind; and his acquirements, both in law and in literature, highly respectable. — *New Monthly Magazine*.

DOUGLAS, the Right Hon. Archibald, Lord; of Douglas, in Lanarkshire; Lord Lieutenant and Hereditary Sheriff of the County of Forfar; Dec. 26. 1827; at Bothwell Castle, Lanarkshire; in his 80th year.

He was born at Paris, July 10. 1748, a twin, but only surviving son by his



second marriage, of Sir John Stewart, third Baronet of Grandtully, in Perthshire, and grandfather of Sir George, the present and fifth Baronet. His Lordship's descent from the family of Douglas was maternal; his mother having been Jane, only daughter of James, second Marquis of Douglas \*, by his second wife, Lady Mary Ker, daughter of Robert, first Earl of Lothian. On the death of his uncle, the third Marquis, and only Duke of Douglas, Mr. Stewart was served nearest and lawful heir of entail and provision in general to his Grace, and consequently succeeded to the real and personal property, and took the name of Douglas. In the following March a petition was presented in his name to his Majesty, claiming the title and dignity of Earl of Angus, in virtue of a charter of Queen Anne, which was alleged to have regranted the dignity to the heirs of tailzie in the estate of Douglas and Angus. The claim was, however, met (or rather anticipated) by a counter-petition in the names of the then Duke of Hamilton (a minor like his competitor), who, on the death of the Duke of Douglas, had by male descent become chief of that princely house. Both petitions were referred to the House of Peers, where no decision appears to have been made on their merits; but the Earldom of Angus, as well as the Marquisate of Douglas, have ever since been attributed to the Dukes of Hamilton. The family of Hamilton, however, carried their opposition to Mr. Douglas to a more serious extent, and at the latter end of 1762, raised a reduction of the service of Mr. Hamilton, on the allegation of his not being the child of Lady Jane Douglas; but a most voluminous proof was taken both in Britain and France, and the important "Douglas Cause" was finally determined in favour of the subject of the

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\* He was born in 1646; — a most extraordinary case that the grandfather of an individual, dying in 1827, should have been living before the death of Charles the First; — that the lives of three generations should occupy so nearly two centuries! The mother of Lord Douglas, when she gave birth to him, had completed her fiftieth year; her father at her birth was in his fifty-second.

present memoir, by the House of Lords, Feb. 27. 1771.

In February 1782, Mr. Douglas was elected M. P. for the County of Forfar, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Earl of Penmore; an objection was taken to his election, on the ground of his being a Peer, and evidence was laid before a committee of the House of Commons of his right to the Earldom of Angus, but the objection was overruled. He was re-chosen at the general election in 1784; but, on the dissolution of that parliament in 1790, was created a British Peer, by the title of Baron Douglas, of Douglas Castle. His Lordship was constituted Colonel of the Forfarshire militia in 1798.

Lord Douglas was twice married; first in London, June 13. 1771, to Lady Lucy Graham, only daughter of William, second Duke of Montrose, and sister to the present Duke; by whom he had three sons and one daughter, viz. 1. Archibald, now Lord Douglas, born in 1773, and yet unmarried; 2. the Hon. Charles, also unmarried; 3. William, who died young; and 4. the Right Hon. Jane-Margaret, married in 1804 to Lord Montagu of Boughton. † Having lost his first wife in 1779, Lord Douglas married, secondly, May 13. 1783, Lady Frances Scott, daughter of Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, and sister to Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, K. G. By this lady he had five sons, and three daughters; 5. the Hon. Caroline-Lucy, married in 1810, to Captain, now Vice-Admiral George Scott, R. N.; 6. the Hon. Sholto, who was in the army, and died unmarried in 1821; 7. the Hon. and Rev. James, who married in 1813 Miss Wilhelmina Murray, cousin to Lord Elibank, but we believe has no children; 8. the Hon. George, a Captain R. N. unmarried; 9. the Hon. Frances Elizabeth, married, in 1826, to William Moray-Stirling, Esq.; 10 and 11. the Hons. Henry and John, who died young; and 12. the Hon. Mary-Sydney, married, in 1821, to Robert Douglas, Esq.

Throughout his long life, Lord Dou-

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† Nephew to her then stepmother, immediately after mentioned. In Lord Douglas and the Duchess of Buccleuch Lord and Lady Montagu have each lost, nearly at the same time, a parent who had lived to a very advanced age.

glas manifested himself a sound constitutional statesman, always avoiding those that were given to change. In private life he set an example of rational piety and virtuous conduct, every way worthy of a good man. His Lordship resided mostly in Scotland, and kept up an establishment suitable to his rank and opulence, without embarrassing himself, displaying true dignity and splendour, void of ostentation. To such of his tenants and servants as acted with propriety, he was kind and indulgent, but always turned off such as acted incorrectly; and his Lordship and family seemed as if they vied with each other in acts of charity and benevolence. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

**DRUMMOND**, Sir William, of Logie Almond, North Britain; Knight of the Crescent, a Privy Councillor, and Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh; formerly his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Two Sicilies; at Rome; March 29.

Sir William was well known as an author, and a profound and elegant scholar. His first work in 1794 was "A Review of the Governments of Sparta and Athens," large 8vo. At the close of 1795, he was returned to Parliament on a vacancy in the representation of the borough of St. Mawes; and in the two following Parliaments, which met in 1796 and 1801, he sat for Lostwithiel. At the time of his second election he was Envoy-extraordinary at the Court of Naples.

In 1798 he published in 8vo. "The Satires of Persius, translated;" which happened to appear about the same time as the translation of the same poet by Mr. Gifford, the late Editor of the Quarterly Review.

In 1801, being Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, Mr. Drummond was honoured with the order of the Crescent, which was confirmed by licence in the London Gazette, Sept. 8. 1803.

In 1805, Sir William published in 4to. "Academical Questions;" in 1810, in association with Robert Walpole, Esq. "Herculanensia; or Archæological and Philological Dissertations; containing a MS. found among the ruins of Herculaneum," 4to.; in 1811, an "Essay on a Punic Inscription found in the Isle of Malta," royal 4to.; in 1818 "Odin, a poem," 4to.; and in 1824 "Origines; or, Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities," 2 vols. 8vo.

Sir William also printed, but not for sale, a work entitled "Œdipus Judæicus." In this an attempt was made to consider certain of the histories and other parts of the Old Testament as allegories, — some of them as astronomical allegories. It elicited an answer from Dr. D'Oyley, under the title of "Letters to the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond, in Defence of particular Passages of the Old Testament against his late work entitled 'Œdipus Judæicus.'" We believe some reply was returned in a pamphlet by Sir William or one of his friends. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

**DUNCAN**, Dr. Andrew, senior, June 5; aged 83.

Dr. Duncan was a native of Edinburgh, and first physician to his Majesty for Scotland. He was a native of Edinburgh, and an alumnus of the University of St. Andrew's, where he was a contemporary of several eminent persons, who afterwards made a distinguished figure in society, and whose friendship formed one of the chief pleasures of his life. Both there, and in the course of his subsequent medical studies in Edinburgh, he displayed a degree of energy and zeal which afforded a promise of future eminence; and he joined to an ardour in his professional pursuits a sincere love of classical literature, which he retained unimpaired to the latest period of his life. On the death of Dr. John Gregory, Professor of the Theory of Medicine, in 1773, a gentleman having been appointed to succeed him, who was absent from the country, Dr. Duncan was chosen to supply the temporary vacancy; and he accordingly taught the class, and delivered at the same time the usual course of Clinical Lectures, till the end of the summer session, 1776; when, Dr. James Gregory having been finally appointed to the chair formerly held by his father, Dr. Duncan's connection with the University was for the time suspended. After his temporary connection with the University, Dr. Duncan continued for fourteen years to deliver private courses of lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, with increasing reputation and success; and in 1790, on the accession of Dr. James Gregory to the chair of the Practice, he was appointed joint Professor of the Theory or Institutions of Medicine, along with Dr. Cullen, who had resigned the Practice. In 1801, he brought

forward a scheme for the erection and endowment of an hospital for lunatics in Edinburgh. After many delays, an establishment was commenced at Morningside, under the sanction of a royal charter, which, although not perhaps equal to some others, instituted under more favourable circumstances, is, at least, infinitely superior to any institution of the kind previously existing in Edinburgh or its neighbourhood. In 1809, Dr. Duncan projected, and, by his indefatigable exertions, soon succeeded in establishing, the Horticultural Society of Edinburgh. To his latest days he retained all the desire of promoting every useful object, together with an energy and a firmness of purpose not exceeded by that of many in the meridian of life. There is hardly an institution projected for the benefit of his native city and country to which his name will not be found as a contributor. — *New Monthly Magazine*.

## E.

ERNE, the Right Hon. John Creighton, Earl of, Viscount and Baron Erne, of Crum Castle, county Fermanagh, a Representative Peer for Ireland, a Privy-Councillor in that kingdom, Governor of the county of Fermanagh, a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture, &c.; Sept. 15; in Great Denmark Street, Dublin; aged 96.

This venerable peer was born in 1732, the second, but eldest surviving son of Abraham, first Lord Erne, by his first wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. John Rogerson, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. He succeeded his father in the barony; in June, 1772, and on the 12th of October, 1773, first took his seat in the Irish House of Peers. He was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Erne, of Crum Castle, by patent, dated Jan. 6. 1781; to the Earldom of Erne, August 18. 1789; and he was elected a Representative Peer for Ireland in 1800, at the memorable epoch of the Union.

The Earl was twice married: first, in February, 1761, to Catherine, second daughter of Robert Howard, D.D. Bishop of Elphin, and great-aunt to the present Earl of Wicklow. By this lady, who died June 15. 1775, his Lordship had issue: — 1. Lady Elizabeth, who married James King, Esq.,

and died in 1794; 2. the Right Hon. Abraham, now Earl of Erne, but still unmarried; 3. the Hon. John, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Governor of Hurst Castle, who married in 1797, Jane, daughter of Walter Weldon, Esq., by Anne, only daughter and heiress of Sir Samuel Cooke, Baronet, of St. Catherine's near Dublin, and has issue; 4. Patience, who died young; 5. Lady Catherine; and 6. the Hon. Meliora, who died in 1784. The Earl married, secondly, July 22. 1776, Lady Mary Hervey, eldest daughter of Frederick-Augustus, fourth Earl of Bristol, and Bishop of Derry, sister to the present Marquess of Bristol, to the late Duchess of Devonshire, and the Countess of Liverpool. By the Countess, who survives him, he had an only child: 7. Lady Elizabeth-Caroline-Mary, married March 30. 1799, to James-Archibald Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, Esq., now Lord Wharnclyffe. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

EVANS, the Rev. David, for many years the Minister of the Unitarian congregation at Plymouth Dock, or Devonport; Feb. 14; at Plymouth; aged 69.

Mr. Evans was a native of Glamorganshire, and received the first part of his classical education under the truly learned and estimable Mr. Solomon Harries, of Swansea. From hence he removed to Carmarthen, and in 1778, was admitted a student at the academy in that town, then under the care of Dr. Jenkins. After the death of Dr. Jenkins, and on the settlement of the academy at Rhyd-y-gorse House, near Carmarthen, under the Rev. Robert Gentleman, who was assisted by the Rev. Benjamin Davis, afterwards of Evesham, Mr. Evans removed thither. In 1781, with the permission of the Presbyterian Board, he quitted the academy to undertake the office of Classical and Mathematical Assistant to the late Rev. Josiah Rees, of Gellyion, of whose congregation his family were members. After remaining a year in this situation, he was again admitted to the academy to finish his course of studies, which he completed in 1783. Early in 1785, he settled in Derbyshire as the minister of Worksworth, to which were joined, under the same pastoral care, Stoney Middleton, Great Hucklow, and Bradall. Here he officiated with great usefulness for about five years, when he accepted an invitation to

settle as the minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Preston, in Lancashire. From Preston he removed to Broomsgrove, and thence, in 1798, on the recommendation of the late venerable Theophilus Lindsey, to Plymouth Dock, to succeed, in the charge of the Unitarian congregation at that place, the late Dr. John Jones. Here he continued to officiate till within a few years of his death. On his first settlement as a minister, he was an Arian of the school of Ben Mordecai: but soon after his establishment in Derbyshire, he became an Unitarian. Mr. Evans was a man of strong natural powers of mind, and of considerable literary acquirements; he possessed great energy of character and inflexibility of moral principle. His pulpit discourses were distinguished by the excellence of their matter. He was what may be called a *useful* preacher; a little more attention to the graces and ornaments of composition and delivery, which he thought it beneath him to cultivate, might have made him more acceptable and popular. — *Monthly Repository*.

EVANS, Mr. John; Feb. 28., in his 55th year. He was one of the sufferers by the fall of the roof of the New Brunswick Theatre.

Mr. Evans was the author of the "Chronological Outline of the History of Bristol." He was well known to a great portion of the inhabitants of that city; and there are not a few who can testify to the active kindness which he constantly manifested, whenever any efforts of his could help to mitigate the calamities of others. Mr. E. had, at different periods of his life, been concerned in editing more than one newspaper in Bristol; and had recently left it for the purpose of entering into some engagement in the printing business in London, with Mr. Maurice, another of the unfortunate sufferers in the late calamity, in which it is understood he had every prospect of success. The "Chronological Outline," although a book of no pretensions, and very unostentatiously published, is by no means an unimportant work; it contains the substance of many of those Chronicles of Bristol, which were preserved in private families; and has brought us acquainted with a great number of curious facts. For the purpose of reference it is also a work of great convenience, being exceedingly copious and always interesting.

Mr. Evans became a widower only a few weeks before his death, and has left behind him three orphan children (two daughters and a son), of whom the two younger, one from a sickly constitution, and the other from extreme youth, are at present unable to contribute to their own support. A subscription has been set on foot at Bristol for their relief. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

EVELYN, John, Esq.; Nov. 27. 1827; at Wotton, Surrey; aged 84.

This gentleman was the youngest, but only surviving son and heir, of Dr. William Evelyn, Dean of Emly, in Ireland. The circumstances of his succeeding, in 1817, to the long-celebrated seat at Wotton, are particularly worthy of observation. Its last possessor, to whose generosity he was indebted for it, was no more nearly related to him than as the widow of his fifth cousin of half-blood, — the legatee and her deceased husband having descended from different marriages of a common ancestor who died more than two centuries before. That common ancestor was George Evelyn, Esq., the founder of this once numerous family, who, having acquired an ample fortune in the manufacture of gunpowder, left on his death, in 1603, three sons who became heads of families in Surrey, *viz.* Thomas, at Long Ditton, John, at Godstone, and Richard at Wotton. The male line of Thomas expired with Sir Edward Evelyn, Bart., in 1696; from John, the gentleman now deceased was fifth in descent and heir male (but descended from a younger son of George Evelyn, Esq., who died in 1699, the heiress of the elder branch of whose family took the estates to the late Sir George Shuckburgh, Bart. who assumed the name of Evelyn, and left an heiress, the late wife of the Hon. C. C. C. Jenkinson); and Richard, the third brother, was father of the delightful author of *Sylva*, and ancestor of the family of Baronets at Wotton. Sir Frederick Evelyn, the third and late Baronet of that place, had no children, and his cousin and only heir in the remainder of the Baronetcy had been declared insane in 1795. Under these circumstances, Sir Frederick, on his decease in 1812, left his estates to the disposal of his widow; but that excellent lady (to whose liberality the world is indebted for the publication of the universally interesting *Diary* of the author of *Sylva*), being unwilling to take the estate from that family with whose

name it had so long been connected, most handsomely bequeathed it to the gentleman now deceased, as the eldest male representative of the family.

Mr. Evelyn was married to a lady of the name of Shee, and had issue William, who was lost in a transport in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1805 or 1806; George, who has, we presume, succeeded to the estates; and Frances.

The late Earl of Rothes, who was paternally an Evelyn, but died without male issue in 1817; the late Right Hon. George Evelyn Boscawen, Earl of Falmouth; and the wife of Colonel Alexander Hume, who took the name and arms of Evelyn only in 1797; being each first cousins one to another, were all second cousins to the deceased. Their grandfather, William Evelyn, of St. Clare in Kent, Esq. who took the name of Glanville, was a younger brother of the Dean of Emly's father. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

EYTON, the Rev. Robert, at Cannington, near Bridgwater; aged 84. Although he died possessed of nearly 10,000*l.* his life was marked by nothing more than his frugality, or rather stinginess. He resided in a house of his own at Cannington, and kept no servant, but performed all the menial duties himself! His horse was turned out at night, to graze on the hedges by the road side, and every market-day carried him to town: on that day, his general practice was (if not invited any where to dinner), to buy a penny loaf, and then go to the butter-market, and taste the contents of several baskets; and this constituted his meal for the day; sometimes, however, he made his visits to the cheese-market for the same purpose. He used to repair all his wardrobe, and would receive the most trifling cast-off garment from any individual who would bestow it on him. His death was the consequence of a broken thigh; and during his illness he employed no less than ten surgeons, discharging them immediately after their first visit. He has been frequently known, after medicines had been sent to him by his medical men, to return them with a request that he might have credit given him for them in his account. When taken to his room, after breaking his thigh, it presented a scene which baffles description: his bedding consisted of a bed and sheet, the colour of which was scarcely distinguishable from that of the ground, and in a corner of the room was a collection

of filth, the proceeds of the sweepings of his room, which took place once a week. He has never been known to buy any other joint of meat than a breast of mutton, which was hung up in his chimney corner to dry, and a slice cut off each day as it was wanted. He bequeathed the bulk of his property amongst his relations, some of whom visited him during his illness. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## F.

FINLAY, Mr.; Jan. 29; at Scio, during the siege, in resisting a sortie of the Turks from the fortress. Mr. Finlay was well known for his long attachment to the Greek cause; and was shot through the head at the first attack, as he was attempting to rally a body of men under his command. He was the nephew of a wealthy merchant of Glasgow, and himself possessed of a handsome independence; he repaired to the Morea at an early period of the Greek struggle. In Feb. 1824, he became acquainted with Lord Byron, to whom, and to Prince Maurocordato, both then at Missolonghi, he acted as a conciliatory envoy from Ulysses and other refractory chiefs. At the request of Lord Byron, Mr. Finlay, with two other gentlemen, took charge of powder and other military stores forwarded from Missolonghi to Ulysses, for his war in Negropont. On crossing the stream of the Phidari, which had been much swollen by the rains, he missed the ford, lost his baggage, and very nearly his life. He continued one of the few Philhellenes unsubdued by disappointment and disgust, steady to the cause he had voluntarily embraced; for that cause he employed all his energies and all his fortune, and he has sealed his devotion to it with his blood. He fell dead on the spot where he received the wound; and a moment of suffering concluded a bold and adventurous life! — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

FITZROY, the Rev. and Right Hon. Lord Henry; Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of Barnham and Little Fakenham, Suffolk, and of Toppsfield, Essex; half-brother to the Duke of Grafton; June 7; in Hertford Street, May Fair; aged 58.

His Lordship was the third son of Augustus-Henry, the third and late Duke of Grafton, K. G. and the eldest

child by his Grace's second marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of the Very Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart. Dean of Windsor. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was admitted to the degree of M. A. in 1789, his father then being Chancellor of the University. In 1794, he was presented by his father to the Rectories of Barnham St. Gregory and St. Martin, with Euston annexed; and to that of Fakenham Parva; and in 1798 to that of Toppfield, by the Crown. He acquired his prebendal stall at Westminster in 1807. Lord Henry married, Oct. 2. 1800, his cousin Caroline, youngest daughter of Admiral Pigot, by Frances, third daughter of the Rev. Sir R. Wrottesley above mentioned. By that lady, who survives him, his Lordship has left issue a daughter and five sons, Caroline, Henry, Hugh, Augustus, Francis, and George. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

FORESTER, the Right Hon. Cecil Weld, Lord Forester, of Willey Park, Shropshire; brother-in-law to the Duke of Rutland; May 22; in Belgrave Square; aged 60.

His Lordship was great-grandson of Sir William Forrester of Dothill, in Shropshire, Knt. who married Lady Mary Cecil, daughter of James third Earl of Salisbury, by Lady Margaret Manners, daughter of John eighth Earl of Rutland. From hence the family derive the name of Cecil. William, M. P. for Wenlock, the offspring of this alliance, married Catharine, daughter of William Brook, esq. and had two sons; Brook, also M. P. for Wenlock, who married the heiress of Weld of Willey Park; and Cecil, father of the peer now deceased.

His Lordship sat for many years in the House of Commons. He was first elected for the old family borough of Wenlock at the general election in 1790; and was returned at all the subsequent elections till called to the House of Peers.

In early life, he resided at Ross Hall near Shrewsbury. On the 16th of June, 1800, he married Lady Katharine Mary Manners, sister to the present Duke of Rutland, K. G., and in 1811, on the death of his uncle Brook, unmarried, he succeeded to the Weld property. He was created a Baron of Great Britain, on occasion of the coronation of his present Majesty, July 17. 1821.

Lord Forester was a nobleman highly

esteemed for his pleasing manners and amiability of disposition; and enjoyed from early life in an especial manner the favour and friendship of his present Majesty, with whom he had frequent interviews, and who visited him, when Prince of Wales, during his residence at Ross Hall.

To the poor and distressed, his Lordship held out, on all occasions, a liberal and bounteous hand; and in every situation of public and private life, his conduct was characteristic of the real gentleman and true Christian, which latter character, severe suffering from gout, and consequent ill health for several years, borne with astonishing firmness of temper, fully demonstrated.

The distinguished respect in which his Lordship was held, was evinced by the number of carriages of the nobility and gentry which followed his remains from his late residence through London. Among the carriages (of which there were upwards of forty), were those of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Grafton, the Duke of Portland, the Marquesses of Salisbury, Winchester, Worcester, Cleveland, Earls Powis, Shaftesbury, the Speaker of the House of Commons, &c. &c.

On the arrival of the body at the family mansion, it was placed in state in the great gallery, and on the 4th of June removed for interment in a vault in the parish church of Willey. The procession was preceded by a hundred and eighty tenants on horseback, and the pall supported by ten gentlemen of the county, followed by fourteen mourners, and twenty-eight of the neighbouring clergy and gentry.

The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Wm. Bates, M. A., his Lordship's domestic chaplain, and it is considered that there were no less than 10,000 spectators assembled to witness the solemn ceremony of consigning to his kindred dust the remains of one who was justly honoured through life, and in death equally lamented.

His Lordship left issue, 1. John-George-Weld, born in 1801, late M. P. for Wenlock, and now Lord Forester; 2. Anne-Elizabeth; 3. Elizabeth-Katharine, married in 1822 to the Hon. Robert-John Smith, eldest son of Lord Carrington, and Knight in Parliament for Buckinghamshire; 4. Isabella-Eli-

zabeth-Annabella; 5. George-Cecil-Weld; 6. Henrietta-Maria; 7. Charles-Robert-Weld; 8. Orlando-Watkin-Weld; 9. Emilius-John; 10. Selina-Louisa; and 11. Henry-Townshend. All these, the youngest of whom was born in 1821, survive their father. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

FRAZER, Rear-Admiral Percy, formerly a Commissioner of the Navy-Board, and brother-in-law to Lord Viscount Torrington; Dec. 9. 1827; in Albemarle Street.

This officer was a Lieutenant in 1789; he commanded the Savage sloop of war in 1791; the Moselle in 1794; and obtained post rank March 27. 1795. In the following year we find him commanding the *Narcissus* of 20 guns on the coast of America, from whence he proceeded to the West Indies, where his ship was wrecked, but fortunately his crew escaped. His next appointment was to *La Nympe*, in which frigate he captured *La Modeste*, a French letter of marque laden with East India produce, and several other vessels. After commanding *La Nympe* about four years, he removed into the *Narcissus* of 36 guns, and continued in that ship during the remainder of the war. We subsequently find him in the *Vanguard* 74.

In 1808, Captain Frazer was appointed resident Commissioner of the Dock-yard at Malta; from whence he removed to Gibraltar, about the summer of 1811. Towards the latter end of 1813, he obtained a seat at the Navy Board, from which he retired with the superannuation of a Rear-Admiral, June 12. 1823. He married the Hon. Elizabeth-Lucy Byng, eldest daughter of John 5th and late Viscount Torrington, Sept. 26. 1797. — *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*.

## G.

GAYFERE, Thomas, Esq.; at Burton-upon-Trent; Oct. 20.

This indefatigable gentleman was son of Mr. Thomas Gayfere, who was employed as mason in the building of Westminster Bridge. In his capacity of Abbey Mason, it was his duty, as it was his delight and pride, to superintend the repairs of that luxuriant edifice, the chapel of Henry the Seventh at Westminster. In the month of June, 1807, with the approbation of his late Majesty, Parliament voted the sum of 2000*l*.

towards proceeding in the repairs; and in December following, the "Committee for the Inspection of Monuments" (generally called the "Committee of Taste") met, and agreed that the work should be executed in Bath stone, except the sill of the windows, for which Hopton-Wood stone should be used. That they might be certain, however, that this was best for the purpose, Mr. Gayfere had directions to proceed to St. Alban's Abbey Church and Woburn Abbey, to enquire into the nature and durability of the Tottenhoe stone; then to go forward to Bath, to inspect the quarries in its neighbourhood; and, on his return, to report on the qualities of the stone which he had examined, &c. The result was, that a preference was given to the quarry of Messrs. Pierce, Coombe Down, S. E. of Bath. The history of Mr. Gayfere's subsequent life is the history of this interesting edifice. The general restoration was not commenced till July, 1809. Mr. Gayfere began this great undertaking by examining every part of the mouldering structure for the best specimens of its mouldings and tracery, of which he took plaster casts; he then measured and made workmen's drawings of the architectural parts, flying buttresses, and soffits to each niche, which were all different in their details; of elaborate workmanship; and, being executed on a concave surface, exceedingly difficult to lay down on paper. Much of this laborious part of his task he executed, on the first floor of his house in Abingdon Street, with the assistance of his foreman, Mr. Richard Lane, who died soon after the retirement of his master into the country. Mr. Gayfere had, as mason, to collect workmen and carvers, all of whom he had to instruct in this, to them, novel architecture. From this time to the completion of the undertaking, he might be said to live in the workshop, and the faithfulness of his workmanship will be a lasting testimony of his abilities; and it is by no means too great praise to aver, that to no other individual could the interests of that edifice have been better intrusted. At its completion, the antiquary rejoiced, and the fears which he had long entertained gave way to feelings of gratification.

To the same gentleman are we indebted for the restoration of the north front of Westminster Hall; and the same good taste, accurate knowledge of

his art, and intimate acquaintance with the details of the previous façade, which marked the progress of his larger work, is displayed throughout the whole of the proceedings. Is it too much to hope, that no degrading notions of economy will interfere to prevent its ill-shapen and tasteless environs giving place to works of merit and of beauty? — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

GILPIN, the Rev. Joshua, M. A. April 21; aged 73; at Wrockardine, county Salop; where he had for forty-five years exercised the ministerial functions with credit to himself and profit to his parishioners, revered alike for his polished manners and high attainments as a scholar and a divine, and for his benevolence, humility, and zeal.

Mr. Gilpin, in early life, was an intimate friend of the celebrated John Fletcher, who presided over the adjacent parish of Madely, and was presented to the pastoral charge, from which the hand of death has now separated him, by the late Earl of Shrewsbury, in consequence of a petition sent to that nobleman by the Society of Friends; so greatly was the excellence of his character estimated by that discerning body of Christians, who form no mean portion of the population of his vicinity.

As a preacher, he was admired for the soundness of his doctrine, which was imparted with much fidelity and animation.

To the character of an author he has established his claim in "A Monument of Parental Affection to a dear and only Son;" two volumes of Sermons; a translation from the French of "Fletcher's Portrait of St. Paul, or Model for Christian Pastors;" an edition of "Aline's Alarm;" and a reprint of "Buayan's Pilgrim's Progress," in more correct language than the original. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

GOODDEN, Robert, Esq., a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the counties of Dorset and Somerset; at Over Compton House, Dorsetshire; aged 77.

He was the second son of Robert Goodden, of Over Compton, Esq., by Abigail, daughter of Wyndham Harbin, Esq. of Newton Surmaville, in Somersetshire. His father died as early as 1764, and his elder brother surviving only two years, Mr. Goodden entered on his estate immediately on attaining his majority. He served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Dorset,

1779. He was a very wealthy landowner, and possessed, among other considerable property, nearly the whole village in which he resided.

Mr. Goodden's habits were extremely eccentric; one of the exhibitions of which was displayed in the erection of a large marble monument in his parish church, in which he is represented as the chief subject of it, attired in his accustomed homely dress, and with every peculiarity of incident which the infirmity of the gout conferred on his appearance. Insisting on being thus elaborated from the sculptor's chisel, the task was declined by a celebrated artist; but another respectable hand undertook the performance. On the monument is an inscription penned by the deceased, and a blank was left in it to be inserted with the date of his death when it should happen. The whole erection was kept closely boarded up; and a particular injunction in his will restrains his executors from revealing the monument to the public eye until a year after his decease. The monumental aisle, with a family vault below, in which a stone coffin was prepared for his own remains, Mr. Goodden erected in 1776. In the following year he placed there a magnificent monument to his parents. In 1801 he presented to the church a handsome chandelier, and a deep silver dish bears the following inscription: — "The gift of Robert Goodden, Esq. for the use of the baptismal font, 1809."

Mr. Goodden was never married; and his estates descend to the family of his brother, Wyndham Goodden, Esq. of Bath, a barrister of the Inner Temple, and Recorder of Axbridge. A pedigree, with an excellent plate of the family mansion, will be found in the History of Dorsetshire, new edition, vol. iv. p. 48. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

GREY, the Honourable Sir George, Bart. K. C. B., Captain in the Royal Navy, Resident Commissioner of Portsmouth Dock-yard, Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Barbadoes, an Alderman of Portsmouth, Vice-President of the Naval and Military Bible Society, and younger brother to Earl Grey; Oct. 3; at his residence in Portsmouth Dock-yard, after a long and painful illness; aged nearly 61.

He was born October 10. 1767, the fourth, but third surviving son of General Charles the first Earl Grey, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Grey, Esq.



of Southwick in the county of Durham. He was a Lieutenant of the Resolution in Rodney's action in 1782; and at the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, we find him serving on board the Quebec of 32 guns; from which he was promoted to the command of the Vesuvius bomb; and on the 1st of November in the same year, he obtained post rank in the Boyne, a second-rate, bearing the flag of Sir John Jervis, with whom he served during the memorable West India campaign. At the siege of Guadaloupe he commanded a detachment of 500 seamen and marines, landed to co-operate with the army.

On the 1st of May 1795, soon after Captain Grey's return to England, and whilst he was attending a court-martial at Portsmouth, a fire broke out on board the Boyne, then at Spithead, and she was totally destroyed. The flames burst through the poop-deck before the fire was discovered, and spread so rapidly, that in less than half an hour the ship was in a blaze fore and aft; every exertion on the part of the officers and crew to save her proved abortive. All her guns, being loaded, went off as they became heated, the shot falling among the shipping; and some even reached the shore in Stokes Bay. Two men on board the Queen Charlotte were killed, and one wounded.

About 1° 30' P. M. she burnt from her cables, and drifted slowly to the eastward, till she struck on the Spit opposite Southsea castle, where she continued to burn until near six o'clock, when she blew up with a dreadful explosion. Fortunately, on the fire being first observed by the rest of the fleet, all the boats were sent to the assistance of her crew; the whole of whom, eleven only excepted, were happily rescued from the impending destruction. All the other ships were promptly removed to St. Helen's out of the reach of danger.

This unfortunate accident has, by some, been attributed to the funnel of the ward-room stove being overheated, and setting fire to some combustible matter in the Admiral's cabin; but the evidence given by Lieutenant, now Rear-Admiral, Winthrop, who was the commanding officer at the time, completely contradicts this assertion, as he proved that the funnel, instead of passing through the Admiral's cabin towards the poop, led upwards through the lobby on the outside of the bulk-

head, and, consequently, could not have occasioned the disaster. It seems much more probable that the bottoms of the cartridges fired by a party of the 86th regiment, then doing duty on board as marines, and who were exercising on the poop at the moment when the ship was tending to the tide, had entered the ports of the cabin, into which Sir John Jervis's stock had recently been removed, preparatory to its being landed, and thereby set fire to the hampers, &c. The rapidity with which the flames extended throughout may be attributed to the state of her planks and timbers, which had become perfectly dry through long exposure to a West India sun. It should be observed also, that she was riding with her stern to the wind, which, no doubt, greatly accelerated the progress of the fire towards her fore-castle.\*

Captain Grey subsequently commanded the Glory, another ship of 98 guns, forming part of the Channel fleet. In the following year we find him in the Victory, a first-rate, bearing the flag of Sir John Jervis, with whom he continued during the whole period that officer held the command on the Mediterranean station. He consequently assisted at the defeat of the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14. 1797, on which occasion the Victory had only 1 man killed and 5 wounded.

Previously to his return to England, his friend the Commander-in-Chief gave him the dormant appointment of Adjutant-General of the Fleet; under which he acted, in a certain degree, so as not to give offence to the senior Captains. The Admiral, in a letter to Earl Spencer, announcing his intention of resigning the command to Lord Keith, mentions this circumstance, and adds: "In the state I am in, Captain Grey is essentially necessary to my comfort, and I hope your Lordship will approve of his accompanying me."

In the spring of 1800, Earl St. Vincent hoisted his flag on board the Ville de Paris of 110 guns, as Commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet; and at the same time our officer assumed the com-

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\* A man who had lived some years upon a comfortable annuity, at a small village in Staffordshire, died in 1806. On his death-bed he declared that he had been hired to set fire to the Boyne.

mand of that ship, which he held until the month of March, 1801. He was soon after appointed to one of the yachts in attendance on the Royal Family at Weymouth, and continued to be employed on that sort of service till about April, 1804, when he succeeded Sir Isaac Coffin as Commissioner of Sheerness Dock-yard, from whence he afterwards removed to Portsmouth. In June, 1814, his present Majesty, when on a visit to the fleet at Spithead, in company with the Allied Sovereigns, was received by Commissioner Grey; and, in consequence, presented him with the patent of a Baronetcy, which is dated July 29, that year. On the 20th May, 1820, he was nominated an extra K. C. B.

Sir George Grey married, in July, 1795, Mary, daughter of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. by Lady Mary Cornwallis, and sister to the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P. for Bedford, who had, in 1788, married Sir George's elder sister, Lady Elizabeth Grey. By this lady, who survives him, Sir George had issue six daughters and three sons: 1. Mary, married in 1828 to Thomas Monck Mason, Esq. Captain R. N.; 2. Sir George, born in 1799, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; 3. Elizabeth, who became in 1817 the second wife of the Honourable Charles Noel Noel, now Lord Barham, but died in the following year, shortly after giving birth to a son, now heir-apparent to that title; 4. Harriet; 5. Hannah-Jean; 6. Charlotte, who died at the age of eight in 1814; 7. Jane, married in 1826 to Francis Baring, Esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart.; 8. Charles; and 9. a son, who died an infant in January, 1814. — *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography.*

## H.

**HADDINGTON**, Charles Hamilton, eighth Earl of: Baron of Binning and Byres, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Haddington, in North Britain; March 17th, at Tynninghame, N. B.; aged 74.

The Earl of Haddington was a descendant from the Hamiltons of Innerwich, a branch of the ancient family of Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton. One of his ancestors, Thomas Hamilton, a Senator in the College of Justice, Secretary of State, and Lord Advocate and Register, in the reign of James VI.;

was, in 1613, created Baron Binning and Earl of Melross, which he afterwards changed to the title of Haddington. His eldest son, and successor, was governor of the castle of Dunglas, where he was, in 1640, unfortunately blown up, with one of his brothers, a natural brother, several other relations, &c. "A report prevailed, that Dunglas was treacherously blown up by Edward Paris, an English boy, page to the Earl of Haddington, on account of his master's jestingly telling him, that his countrymen were a pack of cowards, to suffer themselves to be beaten, and to run away at Newburn; which so much enraged him, that he took a hot iron, and thrust it into one of the powder barrels, perishing himself with the rest."

On account of his lady (a woman celebrated for her beauty, her wit, and her romantic adventures), it may be worth while to mention, that Thomas, the third Earl of Haddington, married Henrietta de Coligny, eldest daughter of Gaspard, Comte de Coligny, Marshal of France (by Anne de Polignac, daughter of Gabriel, Sieur de St. Germain), sister of the Duke de Chatillon, and great grand-daughter of the celebrated Admiral de Coligny. The lady, surviving her husband, married Gaspard de Champagne, Comte de la Suze, a Hugonot nobleman; from whom she was divorced, and turned Catholic; "in order," said Christina, Queen of Sweden, "that she might never more see him either in this world or the next." Charles, Earl of Haddington, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest son of Thomas, the preceding Earl, by his first Countess, Mary, daughter of Rowland Holt, of Redgrave, in the county of Suffolk, Esq. His Lordship was born in 1753, and he succeeded his father on the 19th of May, 1794; having married in April, 1779, Sophia Hope, daughter of John, second Earl of Hopetoun. By that lady, who died in 1813, he had a son, his successor, Thomas, Lord Binning, late M. P. for the city of Rochester, and one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; who was born in 1780, and married in 1802, Lady Maria Parker, only daughter of George, present Earl of Macclesfield. — *Monthly Magazine.*

**HADDOCK**, Major R., of his Majesty's 97th regiment; June 26., at Ceylon. Major Haddock was Agent of Government for the Kandyan provinces of the three Korles, and was

killed by an elephant, which he was engaged in shooting in a jungle. He was not less esteemed for his gentlemanlike deportment in society than as being a gallant officer and a good soldier. He had seen a great deal of service abroad, and, in the course of the Peninsular war, received three medals, as honourable testimonials of his distinguished services in the field. His loss will be deeply felt by his brother officers, but above all, by a widow with three infant children. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

HANBURY, Samuel, August 7.; in King Street, Westminster; in his 79th year. Mr. Hanbury was a native of Kidderminster, and grandson of the late Mr. Joseph Williams, a carpet manufacturer of that place, and formerly well known in the religious world, who died Dec. 1. 1775, aged 63.

Mr. Hanbury was, when a young man, an Assistant-Surgeon in the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards. He was for nearly forty years the medical officer of Tothill Fields Bridewell; and had, for upwards of fifty years, conducted, with great reputation, in the house in which he died, the profession of apothecary and accoucheur. He was for above thirty years a member of the Select Vestry of Saint Margaret, Westminster, and one of the Commissioners of Taxes, and for many years a Director of the Amicable Society, Serjeants' Inn.

About eight years since he underwent the operation of couching in both eyes, which partially succeeded, but, after four years, he was seized with rheumatic inflammation, which nearly deprived him of sight; as a last resource he had the operation performed for an artificial pupil, which did not succeed, and he ultimately became quite blind.

In March, 1827, he had a paralytic attack that obliged him to keep his room, and at last his bed; in this state he lingered for a period of seventeen months.

He possessed great spirits, with an exceedingly ingenious mind; and in the midst of his many afflictions and privations, he was never without amusement or employment, and during the last illness he was constantly inventing something to engage him. His fortitude and equanimity of mind never forsook him; he conversed with his friends with cheerfulness, and spoke of his own dissolution with the utmost calmness and resignation. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

HANSARD, Luke, Esq., on Wednesday the 29th of October; at the house of one of his sons, in Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square; in his 79th year. Beyond the circle of the literary characters directly or mediately connected with his press (comprising, however, almost all the leading statesmen, civilians, and divines, his contemporaries in the late and present reign, members of the House of Commons, and the gentlemen officially employed there), Mr. Hansard was not, we believe, very publicly known; though, for a really praiseworthy, active, and useful life, few men have higher pretensions to a distinguishing record.

Mr. Hansard succeeded Mr. Hughs as printer to the House of Commons, about thirty years ago; but, for nearly fifty years, the printing of that department has had the benefit of Mr. Hansard's direction, aided by a professional skill and judgment that will rank his name among the chief in the annals of typography. Without derogating from the praise of others, it may, with truth, be said, that to Mr. Hansard belongs the merit of the luminous and admirably digested plan under which the voluminous papers, relating to the various branches of the public service, have, for some years past, been laid before Parliament and the nation; an arrangement and classification tending to diffuse information of vital import, at the same time that it gives facility to every description of research connected with the polity of the country.

As a man of business, Mr. Hansard possessed the main qualifications pertaining to excellence — a fixed habit of industry, a scrupulous regard to punctuality and despatch, and an inflexible integrity. As a citizen, his duties were performed with a vigour and alacrity the most commendable. As a master, such excellent rules guided his conduct, as to render servitude under him both beneficial and pleasant. As a parent, his example was of the kind to be influential beyond the range of his own immediate household.

In justice to Mr. Hansard it should be stated, that he came to the metropolis a journeyman; and, like the late Mr. Strahan, the late Mr. Cadell, and others whom we could name, had slender prospect of success beyond that to which his own personal application, perseverance, and merit, might entitle him. Also, like the persons with whom

we rank him, Mr. Hansard accumulated a liberal competency; which, as it was honourably and sedulously earned, was the more richly deserved.

The natal place of the subject of this imperfect sketch has escaped the recollection of the writer, but is believed to have been Norwich, or some village in the neighbourhood of that city. He received the rudiments of education at a school in Lincolnshire; and was afterwards apprenticed to the then only printer in Norwich, Mr. White, in Cockey Lane. The hard fare of his early probation, at school and during his apprenticeship, recurred frequently to his recollection in after-life, and served as a theme for useful monition to the young people about him. In his person Mr. Hansard was of middling stature, and spare; but, to a remarkably strong constitution, there was united a spirit adapted for enterprise, for exertion, for subduing every thing arduous, and, by its extraordinary and never-failing energy, overcoming obstacles, hindrances, and difficulties, that, to ordinary powers, appear wholly insurmountable. No one about him could ever keep pace with his undeviating course of labour, the time allotted by him for rest never exceeding, at any season of the year, more than a sixth part of the twenty-four hours of each working day. This practice he pursued to within a very short period preceding his decease. The divine denunciation consequent on the fall, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," &c. was conspicuously illustrated in the experience of Mr. Hansard. But with him every returning day brought a cheerful disposition for labour, and, from the sheer love of it, a perseverance that never relaxed, because it knew not to tire. To the remark of our great moralist, that "it seldom happens to a man that his business is his pleasure," Mr. Hansard was a striking exception: no one ever took greater delight in any pursuit than he did in his particular avocation; to that he devoted all his powers, bodily and mental, the force of which he multiplied at will, by the rare tact of infusing into others a portion of his own extraordinary zeal. Thus to accomplish the circle of so many evolving years may, indeed, be accounted a long career, and claiming not the merely negative merit of protracted animal existence, but the real *bonâ fide* praise due to a life, which, while it was

deservedly profitable to the individual, proved extensively beneficial to others.

In religion, Mr. Hansard was perfectly orthodox, and a regular attendant at his parish church. With politics he never intermeddled, farther than by strenuously acting from principle with those and for those whose purposes and views were loyal, and of a kind to uphold and cherish the establishment in Church and State. To the Society for Educating the Lower Classes, to that for Building Churches, to the recently-projected institution of a Metropolitan College, and to other public foundations, he was a liberal contributor; while his munificent gifts, vested in the Stationers' Company for poor Printers, will convey a grateful memory of him to the latest posterity.

Previous to his death, Mr. Hansard had become a great grandfather; and he leaves to possess his large property, and the reflected credit of his justly-acquired fame, a widow, a sister, three sons, two daughters, and nearly forty grandchildren. An excellent likeness of him, by Lane, made a part of the late exhibition at Somerset House. — *Literary Gazette.*

HAMOND, Sir Andrew Snape, Bart., at his seat in Terrington, near Lynn; in the 91st year of his age. Sir Andrew Snape Hamond was a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Nova Scotia, and, subsequently, Commodore and Commander-in-Chief in the river Medway, many years Comptroller of the Navy, twice a Member of Parliament for the borough of Ipswich, and one of the eleven Brethren of the Trinity House. His honours were the reward of his spirit and intelligence, and they were excited by a love of glory and of his country, in which he was excelled by none. The precision and order with which he conducted public business, multiplied his friends; liberality and a sweetness of manner preserved them. At an age rarely attained by man, his memory was as clear as his hand-writing was strong and beautiful. He was the aged and faithful narrator of events and causes, to those whose object was either history or instructive conversation; and his memory will be cherished by many to whom he was long and deservedly dear. In the year 1809 he purchased an estate at Terrington, where he has since resided in dignified retirement, an object of veneration to his family, the delight of his

friends, and an ornament to his country. Sir Andrew Hamond married Anne, the daughter of Henry Græme, Esq. of Hanwell Heath, in the county of Middlesex, who was shot through the body at the battle of Minden, and died at St. Helena, in 1786, of which island he was Lieutenant-Governor; by whom he has left two children, Admiral Græme Eden Hamond, now Sir G. E. Hamond, and Caroline, the relict of the Hon. Colonel Hood, eldest son of Henry Viscount Hood. In a recent publication he is thus mentioned: "He was born at Blackheath, in the same year with his late revered Majesty George III., and is now in his 89th year. He was descended from highly honourable and respectable parents; his father, a merchant and considerable ship-holder in London, and his mother, Susannah, a lady of remarkable strength of mind, sole heiress of Robert Snape, Esq. of Limekilns, near Blackheath, brother of Dr. Andrew Snape, one of the Queen's Chaplains, and Provost of King's College, Cambridge. Though thus respectably connected, the laurels with which he is crowned are of his own gathering. Mild, ardent, brave, humane, quick in observation, and of tenacious memory, graceful in person, and of insinuating address, he possessed the *materiel* of a gentleman, a hero, and a statesman. His natural endowments were improved by cultivation, and he has shone through life in all the offices and appointments which his merit acquired, and the notice of a gracious and discerning Sovereign conferred. He was a Lieutenant on board His Majesty's ship *Magnanime*, in the action of *Hawke* and *Confans*, 20th of November, 1759; and was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain 7th December, 1770. During the greater part of the American war, he commanded the *Roe-buck*, of 44 guns, and was constantly employed in the most arduous services against the enemy. In 1778, His Majesty honoured him with knighthood; in 1780, at a very critical moment, he arrived in England with despatches from Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, detailing the capture of Charleston, with the shipping and stores in that harbour. His character, as shortly described by the Vice-Admiral almost fifty years ago, has suffered no tarnish from the hand of time: 'The conduct of Sir Andrew Hamond, of the *Roe-buck*, deserves particular mention, whe-

ther in the great line of service, or in the detail of duty, he has been ever ready, forward, and animated.' Soon afterwards he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Nova Scotia, and a Commissioner of the Navy at Halifax; situations which exhibited his integrity as a man, and his humanity as a governor. At the peace, in 1783, fresh honours awaited him; the King created him a baronet. From 1785 to 1788 he held the appointments of Commodore and Commander-in-Chief in the river Medway; in 1793 he became Deputy-Comptroller of the Navy; and, in 1794, on the death of Sir Henry Martin, he succeeded to the responsibilities of that office as principal, and presided over it with equal honour to himself, and benefit to his country, for twelve years; a period of history rendered frightful by audacity, spoliation, and crime, the ravages of which, under God, were stopped only at that time by the wise counsels, the stupendous machinery, nautical skill, and undaunted bravery of Britons on their native element, the sea. During the time he held this office, he was twice elected Member for Ipswich; he resigned on the death of Mr. Pitt; and, in 1809, purchased, in this parish, an estate, on which he now resides, with faculties unimpaired, an object of veneration to his family, the delight of his friends, and an ornament to his country." — *New Monthly Magazine*.

HARRIS, William, Esq., lately Keeper of the Library to the Royal Institution, Feb. 1, in Brompton Crescent; aged 76.

Mr. Harris was a native of Oxford, which he left at an early period of life; and came to London on the recommendation of Mr. Alderman Fletcher. Mr. Harris was first engaged for many years with Mr. White, of Fleet Street, and afterwards with Mr. Egerton at Whitehall, both of whom are well known as booksellers of eminence and respectability. With the latter he had a view to a future establishment in business; but before any arrangement was finally concluded another prospect was presented to him. He had so far availed himself of the advantages afforded him in the great metropolitan school of bibliography, and by unwearied industry and diligence had acquired so complete a knowledge of books, such as probably falls to the lot of few in the subordinate ranks of that useful and respectable de-

partment of literature, that, upon the formation of a library at the Royal Institution in the year 1803, Mr. Harris was appointed to the office of Keeper; a situation for which he was eminently qualified, and which he continued to hold for upwards of twenty years, with equal advantage to the Institution, and credit to himself. To the truth of this assertion, the *Catalogue* of that library, compiled by Mr. Harris, under the superintendence of Dr. Burney and Mr. Dutens, bears ample testimony.

Mr. Harris's knowledge of books was neither superficial nor merely technical; it was not confined to editions, dates, and sizes, their rarity or pecuniary value; he likewise possessed a very general acquaintance with the intrinsic merit of works of established reputation and celebrity, both ancient and modern. He had read much, and with attention; was endowed with a strong understanding, and a retentive memory; and, by turning these advantages to good account, had acquired a considerable store of general and useful information upon many important subjects.

It reflects no little credit on his literary character, that he revised and corrected for the press the variorum edition of Shakspeare, published in 1813, in 21 vols. 8vo. designated by Dr. Dibdin the *Editio Optima*, a work founded on the joint labours of Dr. Johnson, and George Steevens, Esq., who spared no pains in exploring the rich mines of erudition which were opened to their view, as the reward of their indefatigable zeal and elaborate investigation. These eminent critics and distinguished commentators have acquired a well-earned fame for judicious and lucid interpretation; and in the opinion of all competent judges they are entitled to the highest praise for the penetration, taste, and talent which they have displayed in correcting the text, and illustrating the sentiments of our great national dramatist; while they led the way to further elucidations and improvements achieved by subsequent and successful labourers in this fertile field of philological enquiry and research. To Mr. Harris was intrusted by the proprietors, the task of putting a finishing stroke to this important undertaking. And it must be observed, that it was executed by him *con amore*, with his habitual accuracy and precision, with a correct and discriminating eye, with a steady and a skillful hand. And, it is but justice to

him to mention, that although he did not aspire to class himself with those great names which have already been specified, to which may be added those of Reed, Malone, and Boswell, who have since appeared; yet he modestly contributed his mite to this treasury of literature, by inserting many just remarks and pertinent illustrations; several of which are interspersed through various parts of the work, under his own name, and others are appended under the general title of "ADDENDA;" see this edition, of 1813, vol. 21. pp. 421—423.

In his intercourse with the world, Mr. Harris was conscientious, just, upright and candid; his mind was well-directed, and well-regulated, by natural good sense, an inflexible integrity, and a straight forward undeviating principle of rectitude and benevolence. His moral worth was justly valued by those who were most nearly acquainted with his plain, manly, unobtrusive character. In the higher concerns of religion, he was intelligent, rational, consistent, and sincere; a strenuous advocate for unqualified liberty of conscience, and the right of every man to worship God according to his own interpretation of the Sacred Scriptures. He was educated in the doctrines of the Church of England, but in after life, separated himself from her communion, and joined the Unitarian Dissenters; but, although himself a seceder, he never censured or impugned the sentiments or conduct of those who differed from him on theological subjects.

Mr. Harris bore the external indications of a hale and robust constitution, whose stamina were not likely soon to fail; yet towards the latter part of life it became gradually impaired by repeated and severe attacks of indisposition. These symptoms were perhaps more apparent after the close of his services, as Keeper of the Library at the Royal Institution. Having by that means lost his long-accustomed stimulus to exercise and exertion, he gave way to the habits of a sedentary life, which had an unfavourable effect upon his health, and the circumstances by which it was accompanied, sensibly affected his spirits.\* By medical skill, and do-

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\* At the close of the year 1823, Mr. Harris received notice from the Managers of the Royal Institution, for which he was wholly unprepared, that his ser-

mestic kindness and attention, however, he rallied again and again, so far as, at times, to flatter himself with the hope of ultimate recovery. But he was at length compelled to yield to the undermining influence of complicated maladies. For a fortnight previous to his decease, he was confined to a sick bed, from which he never rose. In the awful prospect of approaching dissolution, he sustained the depressing effects of increasing debility and pain, with Christian patience, and resignation to the will of Providence, in whose appointed time he was released from a state of suffering; and finished the course of a useful and unostentatious life in peace, in the exercise of trust and holy reliance, of Christian consolation and hope. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

HATCH, Oliver, Esq., Treasurer to the City of London National Schools, Chairman to the Houseless Poor, and a Captain of the Hon. Artillery Company, Feb. 23., in Ely Place; after only two days' illness; aged 50.

Mr. Hatch was well known to his fellow-citizens, as a main support of many charitable societies, both in pecuniary aid and personal attendance. At the National Schools, a special meeting was convened on the 3d of March, for expressing the sentiments of the subscribers on the occasion. The Bishop of London took the chair, and in the presence of Alderman Thompson, M.P. Vice-Patron, John Capell, Esq., M.P. President, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of Chester, Bishop of Llandaff, and a very numerous assemblage of the Vice-Presidents and Committee, it was "Resolved unanimously, That having witnessed the zeal and energy manifested by the late treasurer, Oliver Hatch, Esq., in the establishment and extension of these schools, and knowing how much his judicious and unremitting exertions have contributed to their usefulness and prosperity, this meeting feel it to be a sacred and melancholy duty to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, by

recording their grateful appreciation of his long and valuable services, together with their deep sense of the loss which this institution has suffered by his sudden and lamented death." — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

HELLINS, the Rev. John, B. D. F. R. S. Vicar of Pottersbury, in Northamptonshire; March 1827.

This distinguished member of the scientific world was, to use the words lately addressed to the Royal Society, by their President, Mr. Davies Gilbert, "one of those extraordinary men, who, deprived of early advantages, have elevated themselves, by the force of genius and of industry, to a level above most persons blessed with a regular education." In 1787, he edited "The Young Algebraist's Companion." The first paper from his pen in the Philosophical Transactions, appears in 1788; being a "Theorem for computing Logarithms." In 1788, he published a quarto volume of "Mathematical Essays, on several subjects;" and in 1802, in two vols. 4to., "Analytical Institutions, originally written in Italian, by Donna Maria Gaetana Agnesi." [Translated from the Italian by Mr. Colson.]

Having adopted the clerical profession, Mr. Hellins was for some time curate of Constantine, in Cornwall, and afterwards of Greens Norton, Northamptonshire; but in 1790 he was presented by Earl Bathurst to the vicarage of Pottersbury, in Northamptonshire. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1796, and, in 1800, took the degree of B. D. at Trinity College, Cambridge.

"Mr. Hellins," continues the eulogium before quoted, "at one time computed for the Nautical Almanac; he afterwards assisted at Greenwich; and, what is now perhaps almost unknown, he furnished the late Mr. Windham with all the calculations and tables on which that gentleman brought forward his new military system, as Minister of War, in 1806. Mr. Hellins applied himself with great industry to some of the most useful branches of pure mathematics. No less than nine communications from him appear in our 'Transactions;' 'On the summation of Series;' 'On the conversion of slowly-converging Series into others of swifter convergency;' 'On their application to computing of Logarithms, and to the rectifying of circular Areas;' 'On the Roots of Equations;' and in 1798, 'On a Method of computing with increased facility the pla-

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would no longer be required; and accordingly in the ensuing year, 1824, those official duties which he had faithfully discharged during a period of more than twenty years, were brought to a termination, and he retired without further notice.

netary Perturbations;’ for the last he was honoured with your Copley medal.

“Retired to a small living in Northamptonshire, Mr. Hellins became a pattern of philosophical calmness and content.

‘Far from the madding crowd’s ignoble strife,  
His sober wishes never learn’d to stray.’

“He seems to have said —

‘Curtatis decimis, modicoque beatus agello,  
Vitam secretè in rure quietus agam.’

“I have known Mr. Hellins for above forty years, and I can testify to his virtues. It once happened that, through the late Dr. Maskelyne, I had nearly obtained for him the Observatory at Dublin. The failure cannot, however, be lamented; since Brinkley was appointed in his stead.” Mr. Hellins also occasionally furnished mathematical articles to the ‘British Critic,’ from the year 1795 to 1814. The most remarkable of them are those ‘On Mr. Wales’s Method of finding the Longitude,’ vol. vi. p. 413.; ‘On Bishop Horsley’s Mathematical Treatises,’ vol. xxi. p. 272.; ‘On Donna Agnesi’s Analytical Institutions, of which he superintended the publication,’ vol. xxiii. p. 143. vol. xxiv. p. 653. and vol. xxv. p. 141.; ‘On Keith’s Trigonometry,’ vol. xxxi. p. 489.; ‘On F. Baily’s Work on the Doctrine of Interest and Annuities,’ vol. xxxviii. p. 622. and vol. xliii. p. 502. When the first series of ‘The British Critic’ closed, the connection of Mr. Hellins with the work is supposed to have ceased. Several minor articles, on scientific subjects, were written by him, which are not here specified.

He married Miss Brock, a Devonshire lady, who survived him but a short time, and by whom he has left an only son. — *Gentleman’s Magazine*.

HOWLETT, Mr. Bartholomew, antiquarian, draughtsman, and engraver, Dec. 18. 1827; in Newington, Surrey, aged 60.

This pleasing artist was a pupil of Mr. Heath, and for many years devoted his talents to the embellishment of works on topography and antiquities. His principal publication, and which will carry his name down to posterity with respect as an artist, was “A Selection of Views in the County of Lincoln; comprising the principal Towns and Churches, the Remains of Castles and Religious Houses, and Seats of the Nobility and Gentry; with Topo-

graphical and Historical Accounts of each View.” This handsome work was completed in quarto in 1805. The drawings are chiefly by T. Girtin, Nattes, Nash, Corbould, &c. and the engravings are highly creditable to the burin of Mr. Howlett.

Mr. Howlett was much employed by the late Mr. Wilkinson on his “*Londina Illustrata*,” by Mr. Stephenson in his second edition of *Bentham’s Ely*; by Mr. Frost in his recent *Notices of Hull*; and in numerous other topographical works. He executed six plans and views for Major Anderson’s account of the Abbey of St. Denis; and he was an occasional contributor to the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, and engraved several plates for it.

In 1817, Mr. Howlett issued proposals for “*A Topographical Account of Clapham, in the County of Surrey, illustrated by Engravings*.” These were to have been executed from drawings by himself, of which he made several, and also formed considerable collections; but we believe he published only one number, consisting of three plates and no letter-press.

We hope the manuscripts he has left, may form a groundwork for a future topographer. They form part of the large collections for Surrey in the hands of Mr. Tyton.

In 1826, whilst the Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower, were suffering under the hands of the destroyers, he made a series of drawings on the spot, which it was his intention to engrave and publish. They are now in the possession of Mr. Nichols. But the greatest effort of his pencil was in the service of his kind patron and friend, John Caley, Esq. F. R. S. F. S. A. Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation Office. For this gentleman Mr. Howlett made finished drawings from upwards of one thousand original seals of the monastic and religious houses of this kingdom. Sorry are we to add that the latter days of this worthy and industrious man were embittered by pecuniary distress. He has left a widow in a very destitute state, who will form, we trust, a fit object for the kind consideration of the Committees of the Literary and Artists’ Funds. — *Gentleman’s Magazine*.

HUTTON, Lieutenant-General Henry, LL. D. of Aberdeen, F. S. A. London; only surviving son of the celebrated Charles Hutton (of whom an



ample Memoir was given in the eighth volume of "The Annual Biography"; June 28. 1827; at Moate, near Athlone, county Westmeath.

This officer was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, Feb. 21. 1777, First Lieutenant July 7. 1779, and Captain May 21. 1790. His early service was chiefly in the West Indies, and he served also at Gibraltar. In 1794, he was with the forces under the command of the late General Sir Charles Grey, at the capture of the islands of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucie; after which he was appointed to the command of the artillery at Grenada; from whence, some months afterwards, when the enemy had recovered possession of a great part of Guadaloupe, he returned to that island, with the permission of the Commander of the Forces, upon urgent private affairs. Having, upon his arrival in the island, repaired to Brigadier-General Graham's post at Berville, and finding the detachment of artillery reduced by sickness, without an officer capable of service, and an attack on the post being immediately expected, he felt it his duty, under such circumstances, to offer his services to Brigadier-General Graham. This the General accepted, and afterwards noticed in a letter to the Commander of the Forces, in very flattering terms towards him. The enemy having, on the 30th of September, made the expected attack, he was wounded by a musket-ball, which deprived him of the sight of his right eye; and he afterwards became a prisoner of war, with the small remnant of the troops, whose numbers were hourly diminished by the enemy's fire on the post, and the severe sickness which continued to prevail. A little before this time Captain and Mrs. Vignoles (the latter being Captain Hutton's sister) died while prisoners of war at Guadaloupe, of the yellow fever; leaving an infant son, whom, with his nurse-maid, Captain Hutton discovered in an extraordinary manner, in one of the prisons, rescued, and conveyed safely to England. After his return, having been exchanged in 1796, he served with his company in various situations on the coast, &c. during the remaining years of the war. He was raised to the rank of Major in 1802; and upon the renewal of hostilities in 1803, being then promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was appointed to the command of the artillery of an extensive district in Ireland; which situa-

tion he held until 1811, when he was advanced to the rank of Major-General. He received that of Lieutenant-General in 1821.

General Hutton was twice married. His first wife died at or near Canterbury, in 1802, leaving one son, Charles, who died while he was a Cadet in the Royal Military Academy. The General was again united in Ireland, about twenty years ago, to a sister of Dr. Barlow of Bath. By that lady, who survives him, he has left an only child, Henry, now at the University of Oxford.

General Hutton was a scholar and a man of research, and devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. For many years he most sedulously devoted himself to enquiries relative to architectural and other antiquities. We believe that he has prepared a most valuable collection of drawings in illustration of the ecclesiastical antiquities of Scotland; and has with great labour examined and quoted from the most curious old manuscripts in the libraries of the Scotch Universities, with a view to a complete elucidation of the history of most of those edifices. Whether or not the result of his valuable and long-continued researches is left in a state fit to be laid before the public, we have not been able to ascertain. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## K.

KNIGHT, Thomas Andrew, jun. Esq. at Downton Castle, Herefordshire; Nov. 29. 1827; in his 32d year.

The event which has suddenly cut off in the prime of life an only son, and one who was even less the object of the admiration of his family for his talents than he was of their affection for his amiable qualities, is the consequence of a particularly lamentable accident. Mr. Knight was shooting in the company of two gentlemen in his father's woods, when a casual shot struck him in the eye and passed into the brain. He met the blow with fortitude and resignation; not a reproach escaped him. He was immediately carried into an adjoining cottage, where he soon fell into a state of insensibility, having exerted himself as long as his faculties remained to him in endeavouring to assuage the misery of his unfortunate companion who had inflicted the blow. Medical aid was soon at hand; but it was a case that no human

art could reach. He lingered till about ten o'clock on the following morning, when he expired, apparently without pain; the only circumstance which could shed a gleam of consolation over the agony of those hours during which his afflicted relations watched over him.

All can picture to themselves the misery into which this melancholy event has plunged his family; and to which a firm belief in the wisdom and goodness of God, however inscrutable may be the ways of his providence, can alone reconcile them. We hasten to the more consoling task of recording his worth.

It may be indeed that to very many of our readers the name of this lamented young man may not have been known; for though he already occupied a conspicuous station in his own county, he had not yet become a public character; but there are none who have any pretensions to literature or science, either in England or on the continent of Europe, who have not long been familiar with the names of his late uncle, Richard-Payne Knight, Esq., and of his father Thomas-Andrew Knight, Esq. the distinguished President of the Horticultural Society; the former one of the most celebrated scholars, the latter one of the first physiologists of his age. To the former, indeed, of these gentlemen the country owes a debt of gratitude for his splendid bequest to the British Museum; such as few individuals before him have earned: a circumstance, which, though known to every one, we could not overlook in this Memoir of one who, in the same spirit of liberality which dictated the gift, willingly saw intrusted to his country so rich a portion of his fair inheritance.

The subject of the present Memoir seemed to combine, in a remarkable manner, the talents of his uncle and his father. The reputation of the former, and his own education at Eton, had led him to become intimately acquainted with the classics; and one of the highest gratifications which his friends derived from his society arose from that keen relish and perception of their beauties which led him so happily to apply them to passing scenes, whilst a memory, which never lost what once it acquired, equally surprised and delighted his friends, with the facility it gave him of reciting these.

From Eton he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge; and here the inductive reasoning of the Newtonian Philosophy led him to carry into those pur-

suits of science to which his father's example had given him a bias, a patient investigation of truth, and that jealousy in its admission, which, whilst it has always been the mark of a superior mind, is the ground of that firm confidence we place in its decisions. If, indeed, there was one quality of his mind more conspicuous than another, it was this jealousy in admitting what was presented to it, until it had paved the way for it by strict and logical deduction; and there are few qualities more rare, or (where united, as they were in him, with a love of truth, an openness to conviction, and a candour in acknowledging it,) more truly valuable; that which without these latter qualities might rest in scepticism or paradox, must, when united to them, eventually lead to truth. The play of a powerful mind may delight itself in youth in the ingenious but delusive subtleties which support the former; but the matured judgment of the man will, in a candid and ingenuous breast, lead assuredly to the triumph of the latter, and this was the case with the subject of this Memoir. Possessed of an acute and penetrating intellect, which could follow our deepest metaphysicians through the mazes of their ingenious disquisitions, often had he delighted himself in accompanying them into a tract above the reach of common ideas, whilst many were the sober and serious hours in which he would patiently investigate the truth with his more intimate friends.

There were few branches of knowledge into which the acute understanding of this gifted individual had not led him; but those in which he seemed to take most delight were the different parts of natural history, particularly Zoology, Ornithology, and Botany. Few indeed have, even in a longer life, acquired so large a fund of deep and varied information; for with a quickness of perception, carrying him at once through all the ordinary paths of knowledge, he seemed to start from the point in which others have rested as their goal. The energies of a powerful genius led him at once to cope with difficulties which others need the discipline of long habit to enable them to encounter with success. Hence arose that originality of character which carried him always into the least-beaten tracks, and which displayed itself in the choice of his travels; his first researches being devoted to the comparatively little known countries of Norway and Lapland; where, in penetrating the most

northern shores of the European continent, he encountered and overcame difficulties which the less-hardy frame of the enterprising Clarke prevented him from attempting.

As an impartial and enlightened magistrate, as a zealous and liberal patron of public improvements, as the friend and protector of the poor, as one who from his talents was destined to take a lead in that station in which his large property would have placed him; his country, and the county of Hereford in particular, will long lament him. A refined and highly-principled mind and a natural modesty of demeanour had already gained for him the esteem of a large circle of acquaintance; whilst his amiable disposition and goodness of heart, and that affection to his relations, which was indeed one of the most striking features in his character, had secured to him, in an eminent degree, the attachment of his family and his friends.

His remains were interred at Wolmsley in the county of Hereford, near those of his late uncle R. P. Knight, Esq.; and although, in compliance with the wishes of his family, his funeral was strictly private, the regrets of a whole county have followed him to the grave.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

LISTER, Thomas, Esq. L. L. D.; Feb. 24; at Armitage Park, his seat in Staffordshire, after a short illness; aged 55. He was son of the late Nathaniel Lister, Esq. who was many years member for the borough of Clitheroe, and uncle of the late Lord Ribblesdale. He appears, by the testimony of Miss Seward (expressed in several of her published letters), to have been distinguished at an early age by the precocity of his talents, and to have formed a strong youthful friendship, and been intimately associated in literary pursuits, with Mr. Cary, the well-known author of an admirable translation of Dante. Some of the productions of the youthful poets, which have appeared in print, fully justify the praises which they received. The first of Mr. Lister's prose compositions, which appeared in a separate form, was "The Mirror for Princes," published about the year 1796. It was addressed to his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, and contains an earnest, eloquent, and forcible appeal. It seems to have been duly admired, and to have attracted much attention at the time of its appearance. The occasion which produced it has passed away;

and the public interest, as in the case of all works whose object is temporary, must be expected proportionably to subside. It is now to be perused, like the writings of Junius, less as a record of past events, than as a polished specimen of nervous and elegant composition. As the sentence of contemporary writers carries with it a peculiar weight with reference to the merits of those works which were adapted to the exigencies of the time, we will quote the expressions contained in a Memoir of Mr. Lister, which appeared in the Monthly Mirror for November 1797. The "Mirror for Princes" is there characterised as a work, "which for manly eloquence, elegance, and vigour, is almost unequalled by the political productions of the present day." And let it be remembered that this was a period remarkably distinguished by the ability of its political writings—a period lately illumined by the genius of Burke, and which was then witnessing the brilliant dawn of the "Anti-Jacobin." The reputation for talent which had been gained for its author by the preceding work, was supported by another political production, "Opposition Dangerous," which was published in 1798. It was the object of this essay to enforce the necessity of internal union at the period of our terrible conflict with France; and it animadverted with considerable eloquence upon that morbid spirit of self-styled patriotism, which, in disapprobation of the principle of the war, seemed anxious for its ill success. Mr. Lister wrote upon other subjects, but such as were of less general interest. His style was always eminently good, clear, forcible, elegant, and pointed. His letters were characterised by a neatness, playfulness, and graceful simplicity which render them models in this species of composition; and it is much to be desired that the world at large may be presented with an opportunity of estimating their merits. During the lifetime of his elder brother, who died in 1805, Mr. Lister applied himself to the study of civil law, and in 1802 was admitted to the degree of doctor. Ill-health, and a severe domestic affliction, obliged him shortly afterwards to suspend the exercise of his profession, which, when necessity had ceased, he ultimately laid aside.

In 1803, during the peace of Amiens, he went, for the benefit of his health, to Lisbon, from whence he returned soon after the renewal of the war. During

his voyage homeward he had a narrow and providential escape from capture, being chased by a French ship of superior force and speed, and saved only by sudden envelopement in a thick fog. From the period of his return till that of his decease, Mr. Lister resided principally at his seat in Staffordshire; to the adornment of which he directed, with much success, the attention of his tasteful and elegant mind. He exhibited in himself a happy union of those qualities which tend most to exalt the character of the resident country gentlemen of England. To the poor he was a generous and charitable protector; a liberal landlord to his tenants; an able magistrate; a courteous and hospitable neighbour; a firm and zealous friend. In his social capacity, he was deservedly admired by all who had the gratification of knowing him. The fruit of his varied acquirements, and the felicitous elegance of his conversation, formed but a part of the pleasure which his presence communicated. To these must be added, a mildness and benignity resulting from a truly Christian benevolence of mind; a charity of disposition ever ready to excuse those imperfections which his acuteness rendered him quick in observing; a never-failing modesty and candour, and that best, most lasting, and most endearing cheerfulness, which sprang at once from conscious rectitude and good-will to all around him. We have exhibited him only as he appeared to the circle of his numerous acquaintance. What he was to his nearest relatives in the bosom of his own family, none but themselves can truly tell. Mr. Lister married, first, Harriet, second daughter of the late John Seale, Esq. of Mount Boone, in the county of Devon. By her, who died in 1803, he had one son. He married, secondly, Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Grove, Esq. of Honileigh, in the county of Warwick, by whom he had one son and three daughters. Of the latter only two survived; of whom the elder was married, in February, 1826, to her cousin, the present Lord Ribblesdale. — *New Monthly Magazine*,

## M.

MACDONELL, of Glengarry; January 18. The death of this chieftain happened under circumstances truly

melancholy and distressing. On the 16th January, accompanied by his two daughters, he embarked at Invergarry, the seat of the chieftain, on board the Ben Nevis steam-boat, for the south, where it was intended the young ladies should spend the remainder of the winter. They arrived, the same night, at Corpach, near Fort William. Next morning they got through the rocks, and encountered a severe storm; in consequence of which, when about six miles from Fort William, the vessel's engines no longer performed their office, and about three o'clock she drove on shore nearly three miles below Inverscaddell. The ladies, the crew, and passengers, got all on shore, except one individual, Glengarry's butler, who was drowned. Unfortunately, Glengarry himself, in leaping from the boat to a rock, slipped his foot, and fell headlong on the rock; he, however, recovered himself, and swam ashore, walked up to the house of Inverscaddell, which is about a mile distant from the shore, and went to bed; but, in three short hours, the chieftain was a corpse. — *Blackwood's Magazine*.

MACGREGOR, Sir Patrick, Baronet, Serjeant-Surgeon to the King, Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to the General commanding in Chief, and, for twenty years, personal Surgeon to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, July —, in Saville Row; aged 51.

Sir Patrick was the fourth but eldest surviving son of James Macgregor, of Bellimore, county of Inverness, Esq. by Margaret, daughter of Alexander Grant, of Tullochgorum in the same county. His father died in India in 1794, and his four brothers were all military men. Charles, the eldest, died also in India in 1782; George, who was Major in the East India Company's service, and Governor of Cuddalore, died in 1810; James died at Bastia in 1795. Sir Patrick's younger brother, Lieutenant-Colonel William Gordon Macgregor, formerly of the 9th foot, is still living.

Sir Patrick was created a Baronet only in 1828, by patent dated the 17th of March. It is remarkable that he was the very last on the roll of Baronets.

He married, Nov. 12. 1806, Bridget, daughter and heiress of James Glenny, of Quebec, Esq., and has left issue: 1. William, who has suc-

ceeded to the title, born in 1817; 2. Charles; 3. Anne-Grant; 4. Georgiana; 5. Bridget; and 6. another daughter.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

MARLOW, the Rev. Michael, D.D. President of St. John's College, Oxford; Rector of Handborough, Oxfordshire; and Prebendary of Canterbury, February 16., at the President's Lodge; in the 70th year of his age.

He was the only son of the Rev. Michael Marlow, M.A\*, and the last male descendant, in a direct line, of a very ancient family of the same name, which has been established in this country for some centuries. By his mother, whose maiden name was Kent, he was nearly related to Sir Charles Eagleton Kent, Baronet; his father, having been presented to the Rectories of Freston, and also Lackford, in Suffolk, by the first Baronet of that name. He was also distantly related, on his mother's side, to the most honourable family of Hertford, and likewise to that of Cholmondeley, whose maternal ancestor, the celebrated minister Sir Robert Walpole (Earl of Orford), procured for his father the Vicarage of Nazing, Essex, on the presentation of the Crown, which he afterwards resigned.

Dr. Marlow was born near London, in Nov. 1758. He was educated at Merchant-Tailors' School; from which he was elected to a scholarship at St. John's College, in the eighteenth year of his age. He was admitted actual Fellow in 1779; he took the degree of B.A. April 5. 1780, that of M.A. Feb. 11. 1784, and became B.D. April 1789, being the Vicar of St. Giles's, in the suburbs of Oxford, and public tutor of the College. In March, 1795, he was unanimously elected President of St. John's, and presented by the Society to the Rectory of Handborough, near Woodstock. He took the degree of D.D. March 24. 1795; he served the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University during four years, namely, from Michaelmas term, 1798, to the same term 1802, having been nominated by the late Chancellor, the Duke of Portland, by whose recommendation he was preferred to a Prebendal stall in Canterbury, in 1808.

He was nominated one of the select preachers of the University in 1805, and again in 1817; he was likewise a Delegate of Accounts, one of the Commissioners of Sewers, and, in conjunction with the present Dean of Exeter, Curator of the Sheldonian Theatre.

Few persons will be more sincerely regretted than Dr. Marlow. In private life he was one of the most amiable, kind-hearted, and benevolent of men, gentlemanly in his manners, liberal in his ideas, and generous and hospitable to the last degree. He was an accomplished scholar, and not less popular than efficient as a College tutor; and in his public capacity, both as the President of a large Society, and for a time the head of the University, he was distinguished by the urbanity of his manners, his readiness of access, and the anxious desire he always evinced of performing the duties that devolved upon him in the mildest and most acceptable manner. As a preacher he was held in high esteem by the best judges, and deservedly so; for his delivery, although plain and unaffected, was pleasing and impressive, his style elegant but perspicuous, and his doctrine such as became a scholar and a Christian divine, learned without affectation, pious but devoid of enthusiasm.

It is impossible to do justice to the character of the late President, since his talents and his virtues were of that unobtrusive kind which are ill calculated for display, and could be known and estimated only by his friends; but by all these he will be long and sincerely lamented.

A portrait of Dr. Marlow, engraved by J. W. Reynolds, Esq. from a painting by T. Phillips, Esq. R.A., has been published; its size is 20 inches by 14.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

MELBOURNE, the Right Honourable Penyston Lamb, Viscount; Baron of Kilmore in the county of Cavan, in the Peerage of Ireland; and Baron Melbourne of Melbourne in Derbyshire, in that of the United Kingdom; second Baronet of Bocket Hall, in Hertfordshire, and a Lord of the King's Bedchamber; July 22.; at Melbourne-house, Whitehall; aged 88.

This venerable Peer was born in 1740, the only son of Sir Matthew Lamb, the first Baronet (brother to Dr. Robert Lamb, Bishop of Peterborough), by Charlotte, daughter of the Right Hon.

\* This very amiable and benevolent clergyman died Feb. 1795.

Thomas Coke, Teller of the Exchequer and Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Anne, and sister and co-heiress of George Lewis Coke, of Melbourne, in Derbyshire, Esq. The first particular of his history with which we are acquainted is, that he was elected M. P. for Ludgershall, at the general election in 1768. On the 6th of November that year, he lost his father, and succeeded to the Baronetcy. On the 13th of April, 1769, he married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke, fifth Baronet of Halnaby in Yorkshire (aunt to the present dowager Lady Byron). By this lady, who, after a union of nearly fifty years, died in 1818, his Lordship had several children, who shall be noticed hereafter.

On the 8th of June, 1770, Sir Penyston Lamb was created Lord Melbourne of Kilmore, in the county of Cavan. His Lordship was re-elected for Ludgershall in 1774 and 1780; and on the 11th of January, 1781, was advanced to the title of Viscount Melbourne, in the Kingdom of Ireland. On the 30th of November, 1783, he was appointed a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. At the general election of 1784, he was returned M. P. for Malmesbury; at that of 1790 for Newport in the Isle of Wight; but in 1793, accepted the Stewardship of the Hundred of East Hendred, and his eldest son, the Hon. Penyston Lamb, was elected in his room. From that time he appears to have had no other seat in the House of Commons. His Lordship's principal sphere was then in the circles of fashion.

In 1812, his Lordship was appointed a Lord of the King's Bedchamber; and on the 18th of July, 1815, he was summoned to the British House of Peers, by the title of Baron Melbourne, of Melbourne in the county of Derby.

Lord Melbourne's children were as follow: 1. the Hon. Penyston, who, as before noticed, was elected M. P. for Newport in 1793, and was afterwards, from 1802 to his death in 1805, Knight in Parliament for the county of Hertford; 2. the Right Honourable William Lamb, late Secretary of State for Ireland, and now Viscount Melbourne, who married, in 1805, Lady Caroline Ponsonby, and by that lady (recently

deceased)\* has a son and heir apparent. 3. the Right Hon. Sir Frederick-James Lamb, now Envoy-extraordinary and Minister-plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid; 4. the Hon. George Lamb, late M. P. for Westminster, and now for Dungarvon; 5. the Right Hon. Emily-Mary, Countess Cowper, married to the present Earl Cowper in 1805; 6. the Hon. Harriet-Anne, who died unmarried in 1803.

The remains of the late Viscount were interred at Hatfield in Hertfordshire. They were conveyed from Whitehall in a hearse and six, followed by three mourning coaches and four, in which were his Lordship's principal domestics; the carriage of the deceased, those of Sir George Wombwell (who married his niece Lady Anne Belaysse), his great-nephew Mr. Wombwell, Sir Matthew Tierney, Mr. Tupper, &c. &c. The procession was met at Bell-bar by his three sons, his son-in-law Earl Cowper, and other relations. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

MOORE, Daniel, Esq. F. R. S. Fellow of the Antiquarian, Linnæan, Horticultural, and other learned and scientific Societies; Jan. 6.; at his lodgings in Kentish Town; aged 68.

Mr. Moore was for many years a highly-respectable solicitor in Lincoln's Inn, and had for his partners the late Messrs. Beardsworth and Burley. Being a bachelor, he had always resided in his chambers. His chief amusement was among the learned societies, where his good-humour and love of science always insured a hearty welcome. Mr. Moore was for some years treasurer of the Royal Society's club; and the height of his ambition, we believe, was to have been elected treasurer of that learned society. Of the Royal Institution, Mr. Moore was a most valuable supporter; and at a time of need promptly lent the institution the sum of 1000*l.* without interest; and which he bequeathed to the institution by his will. To the officers of the same establishment he has also left valuable memorials of his regard. In the first lecture for the season, Mr. Brande paid a handsome tribute to the memory of his friend Mr. Moore, which may be seen in the Morning

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\* See a memoir of Lady Caroline Lamb in the present volume.

Chronicle, 28th of January. Of Mr. Moore a good bust is now executing by Mr. Sievier, for the Royal Institution. Mr. Moore divided his fortune among his friends, of whom the Rev. Dr. Maddy, W. H. Booth, Esq., and T. Tompkins, Esq. (who were his executors) had the largest share. Mr. Moore was a useful member of several charitable institutions. He acted as treasurer to the Public Dispensary, Carey Street, and to the Law Association, for relief of decayed members of that profession. To many of these institutions he acted as Solicitor, giving his professional assistance gratuitously. He was a Governor of Christ's, Bridewell, Bethelam, Middlesex, and the French Hospital.

It may be noticed that in compliment to Mr. Moore, Captain Parry, in his Polar expedition, had one of the bays he discovered, called *Moore's Bay*. Mr. Moore was gratified with the compliment, and had a view of it engraved by his old friend, Mr. Audinet, which is a private plate. The remains of Mr. Moore were buried in a vault adjoining Piccadilly, on the north side of St. James's church, which vault Mr. Moore purchased about twelve years prior, to deposit there the body of his venerable father. Mr. Moore's funeral took place on Monday, the 14th of January, attended by his three executors, Captain Franklin, his partner, Mr. Lake, and eight other gentlemen. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

MUNRO, Major-General Sir Thomas, Baronet, and K. C. B., Governor of Madras; July 6. 1827; at Puttercoodah, near Gootz; of cholera morbus, after only two hours' illness.

This distinguished and meritorious public servant proceeded to India in the year 1778, as an infantry cadet, in the service of the East India Company. After attracting by his services the notice of Government during Lord Cornwallis's Mysore war, he was nominated by that nobleman to be one of the assistants to Colonel Read in settling and governing the provinces conquered from Tippoo. After the fall of Seringapatam, he was appointed, jointly with Captain, now Sir John Malcolm, Secretary to the Commissioners to whom was confided the adjustment of the affairs, and division of the territories of Mysore, and the investment of the young Rajah with the government of that country.

He was present at the fall of Seringapatam, in the month of May 1799, and

after that event was selected by Lord Wellesley, to whom he was personally unknown, to administer the government of Canara, to which the province of Malabar was afterwards annexed. After rendering important services in this situation, he was appointed by the same illustrious statesman to a similar office in the extensive and valuable provinces ceded by the Nizam in 1801, in commutation of his subsidy; and his conduct in that situation not only gained general applause, but was equally beneficial to the inhabitants and to the Company. He obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1804. In 1808, he returned to England, and, on the renewal of the Company's charter, was for many days consecutively examined for several hours before the House of Commons, where his evidence excited the surprise and even the admiration of all parties. He was next sent to Madras by the Court of Directors, on an important duty connected with the permanent settlement of the revenues of that presidency. For the performance of this duty he was singularly qualified by his habits of laborious research, and the clearness with which he stated, and the success with which he applied to practical purposes, the information he had elicited. His official writings are consulted, and in the highest esteem all over India. They are described by a high authority in the following terms: — "Every writing of Colonel Munro is entitled to attention. His vigorous and comprehensive understanding, the range which his mind takes through the whole range of political economy, the simplicity and clearness with which all his ideas are unfolded, his long and extensive experience, and his uniform success, rank him high as an authority in all matters relating to the revenues of India." In 1813, he attained the rank of Colonel. In 1817, Colonel Munro, being in the neighbourhood of Soondoor, where he had been sent as commissioner to take charge of the districts ceded to the East India Company by the Peishwa, he was appointed by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, to undertake the reduction of the rebellious feudatory of Soondoor; and he was shortly after vested with a separate command of the reserve, and the rank of Brigadier-General, under orders from the Marquis of Hastings. The place was surrendered on this officer's approach, towards the end of October. That

illustrious and eloquent statesman, Mr. Canning, on the 4th of March, 1819, in moving the thanks of the House of Commons to the noble Marquis of Hastings and the army in India for their splendid services in the Pindarry and Malratta war, thus describes the conduct of this officer: "To give some notion of the extent of country over which these actions were distributed, the distance between the most northern and most southern of the captured fortresses is not less than 700 miles. At the southern extremity of this long line of operations, and in a part of the campaign carried on in a district far from public gaze, and without opportunities of early and special notice, was employed a man whose name I should have been sorry to have passed over in silence. I allude to Colonel Thomas Munro, a gentleman whose rare qualifications the late House of Commons had opportunities of judging, when he was examined at their bar, on the renewal of the East India Company's charter; and than whom England never produced a more accomplished statesman, nor India, fertile as it is in heroes, a more skilful soldier. This gentleman, whose occupations for some time past have been rather of a civil and administrative than of a military nature, was called early in the war to exercise abilities which, though dormant, had not rusted from disuse. He went into the field with not more than 500 or 600 men, of whom a very small proportion were Europeans, and marched into the Malratta territories, to take possession of the country which had been ceded to us by the treaty of Poona. The population which he subdued by arms, he managed with such address, equity, and wisdom, that he established an empire over their hearts and feelings. Nine forts were surrendered to him or taken by assault on his way; and at the end of a silent and scarcely-observed progress, he emerged from a territory heretofore hostile to the British interest, with an accession instead of a diminution of force, leaving every thing secure and tranquil behind him."

In the general orders of the Governor-General in council, dated 29th of Aug. 1818, the Marquis of Hastings makes these observations:

"Brigadier-General Munro has splendidly exhibited how a force apparently insufficient may be rendered adequate by judgment and energy. His subjuga-

tion of fortress after fortress, and his securing every acquisition with numbers so unproportioned to the extent of his endeavours, is the most unquestionable evidence of his talents." And in the same general order, his Lordship further observes: "The approaching retirement from active duty of Brigadier-General Munro, is a subject of deep regret to the Governor-General in council, whose mind will retain a lasting impression of his singular merits and services through a long and distinguished career."

The retirement alluded to by his Lordship, was the nomination of this officer to the high office of Governor of Madras, and which is the first instance of a Company's military officer being so exalted. Sir Thomas Munro took his seat as Governor on the 10th of June, 1820. He wished to have retired in the year 1823, but was induced to continue in his post at the particular request of the Court of Directors.

On the extension of the Order of the Bath to the service of the East India Company, this officer was appointed a Commander; and in 1819 he received the dignity of a Knight Companion. As a further reward for his distinguished services, he was created a Baronet, June 30. 1825.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Madras, held at the Banqueting Room, pursuant to public notice on the 21st of July, 1827, the Hon. Sir Ralph Palmer, Chief Justice, in the chair, it was resolved: "That this meeting largely participates in the affliction of all classes of the community, native as well as European, at the calamity which has occurred in the death of our late revered Governor, Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K. C. B., in the province where he had long been known by the appellation of Father of the People, and at a time when he was on the eve of returning to his native country, after a public career extending to upwards of forty-seven years, and growing in success and honour up to its close. That this meeting, many of whom were members of the same profession, many fellow-labourers in the same field, and all eye-witnesses of his conduct, take pride in the fame which this most honoured servant of the East India Company first acquired in duties and scenes that are familiar to them, and which, during the last seven years, he consummated by the most eminent



and approved public services, at the head of the government of this Presidency. That his justice, benevolence, frankness, and hospitality were no less conspicuous than the extraordinary faculties of mind with which he was endowed, and the admirable purposes to which he incessantly applied them; and that he commanded, in a singular degree, the veneration of all persons by whom he was known. That to perpetuate the remembrance of his public and private virtues, a subscription be immediately opened for the purpose of erecting a statue to his memory." The subscriptions collected at Madras, at the end of August, amounted to upwards of 70,000 rupees. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## N.

NICOLL, the Rev. Alexander, D. C. L. F. R. S. Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Christ-Church; Sept. 25; at his lodgings in Christ-Church.

Dr. Nicoll was born in 1793, in or near Aberdeen, in which town he received the early part of his education. By extraordinary diligence in his studies, and a thirst for knowledge unusual at his age, he soon attracted the notice of the most eminent literary characters in his neighbourhood, and among the rest the late Bishop Skinner, by whose influence he is said to have obtained an appointment to one of Snell's Exhibitions for Natives of Scotland. In consequence of this appointment he was of course removed to Baliol College, Oxford; where he became equally remarkable for studious habits, as well as for a regular compliance with all the forms of academical discipline. He took the degree of B. A. in 1811; and if on that occasion we find his name only in the second class, it was because the variety of his pursuits would not allow him to dedicate a larger portion of time to the technicalities of a scholastic examination. In fact, he was then deeply immersed in the study of languages, both ancient and modern, the Oriental languages in particular, to which he became devotedly attached, and in which his progress was proportionably rapid. Soon after commencing M. A. he was nominated one of the Sub-librarians of the Bodleian, where the noble collection of Oriental MSS. gave him an opportunity of pursuing

his favourite study to the greatest advantage. Of these MSS. it appeared that a considerable portion had been either not described at all, or at least imperfectly so; many having been brought into the library from time to time, in addition to the original collection of which a catalogue was printed in 1787, by Dr. John Uri, a learned Hungarian. Mr. Nicoll, therefore, having made an offer to the Delegates of the University Press to continue Uri's catalogue, under the name of a second part, but in reality on a plan much more extensive and complete, published the first part of this second volume in 1821, a work so well received by all judges of Oriental literature as to secure him a high reputation not only in his own country, but also on the Continent; many of the most eminent foreigners ranking themselves among his correspondents, of whom it is sufficient to name Dr. Gesenius of Halle, and the Baron de Lacy. In 1822, he succeeded the present amiable Primate of Cashel in the Hebrew Professorship, and the Canonry of Christ-Church annexed; a preference most unexpected by him, and for which he was indebted entirely to his merits. This change in his fortunes did not produce any relaxation in the pursuit of his studies; he still went on with his catalogue, of which he had finished the Arabic department, and was preparing an index to the whole, when death put an end to his useful labours. Had he lived to a more advanced age, there is reason to believe that his name would have become as celebrated among Orientalists as those of Pocock and Hyde; and he would probably have caused that species of literature to be as much cultivated in Oxford as it is at present in foreign Universities. For it should not be omitted, that, in fulfilling the duties of his Professorship, Dr. Nicoll was scrupulously exact. He regularly gave a course of lectures each year, continuing them through the several terms, and dividing his pupils into two classes, according to their proficiency. But the exertion required in delivering these lectures was probably too much for a constitution naturally delicate, and rendered more feeble by sedentary habits and intense study. The first appearance of disease was an affection of the trachea; but it seems clear that the mischief was more deeply seated, as he was suddenly carried off by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs.

Dr. Nicoll was twice married; first, to a Danish lady, who died suddenly in 1815; and several years after to Sophia, daughter of the Rev. J. Parsons, the learned editor of the Oxford Septuagint. This lady and two children survived to lament their irreparable loss. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

NICOL, George, Esq. June 25; at his house in Pall Mall; aged 88.

Mr. Nicol was for many years bookseller to his late Majesty; one who might be justly designated, as Dr. Campbell said of Thomas Davies, "not a bookseller, but a gentleman dealing in books." He came to town to his uncle, David Wilson of the Strand, who afterwards took him into partnership; and, in 1773, they issued a catalogue, comprising, amongst other collections, the library of the famous Dr. Henry Sacheverell.

In the spring of that year, Mr. Nicol attended the sale of Mr. West's library; and was abused by Almon the bookseller, and others, for having purchased nearly the whole of the Caxtonian volumes in that collection, for his Majesty's library. It was noised abroad, that "a Scotchman had lavished away the King's money in buying old black-letter books." One anecdote of his late Majesty may here be noticed. In his directions to Mr. Nicol on the above occasion, his Majesty forbade any competition with those purchasers who wanted books of science and belles-lettres for their own professional or literary pursuits; thus using the powers of his purse in a manner at once merciful and wise. It would be amusing to observe how enormous would be the difference were these treasures now brought *sub hastâ*; but, by the munificent liberality of his present Majesty, they form part of the invaluable collection which will shortly be opened for the inspection of the public in a depository worthy of so princely a gift.

Mr. Wilson died at a very advanced age in 1777; and about the year 1787 Mr. Nicol removed his business to Pall Mall.

On the 9th of July 1787, as Miss Boydell, niece of the first Mr. Alderman Boydell, and sister of the second, accompanied by Mr. Nicol, was walking up Prince's Street, Leicester Fields, Dr. Elliot, a medical man then well known among the literati, fired a pair of pistols so closely to the lady as to set fire to her cloak, yet she received no

other hurt than a slight contusion on the shoulder. Mr. Nicol immediately seized the assailant, who was tried at the Old Bailey. Insanity was attempted to be established; yet the proof did not come up to the satisfaction of the Court. Though acquitted of the greater offence, he was ordered to remain to be tried for the assault; but the prisoner starved himself to death in Newgate, on the 22d of July.

This accomplished lady bestowed her hand on her protector on the 8th of September following the above extraordinary occurrence. Mrs. Nicol was afterwards distinguished as an admirable judge of prints and drawings, of which she formed a fine collection. In this pursuit she was materially assisted by her connection with the house of Messrs. Boydell, then the first merchants in prints in England; and who may justly be considered as the warmest patrons of the arts. Mrs. Nicol died December 21. 1820, and her collection was sold by auction by Mr. Evans.

Mr. Nicol's connection with the Messrs. Boydell was productive of one of the largest literary speculations ever embarked in, in this country. The well-known Boydell edition of our immortal Bard originated with Mr. Nicol, in a conversation that took place in the year 1787, as appears by a paper written and printed by Mr. Nicol, giving an account of what he had done for the improvement of printing in this country. In this paper, Mr. Nicol says, — "When I first proposed to Messieurs Boydell to publish a national edition of Shakspeare, ornamented with designs by the first artists of this country, it must be confessed I did not flatter myself with seeing it carried into immediate execution. The idolatry with which I have ever regarded the works of that inspired Poet, has often prompted me to make similar propositions. At so early a period of my life as the jubilee at Stratford, the proposal was made to Mr. Garrick, that great histrionic commentator on the author. Why it was then neglected it is not now easy to say; I attribute it more to the youth and inexperience of the proposer than to any want of propriety in the plan. The event has shown the proposal was neither improper nor impracticable.

"The conversation that led to the present undertaking was entirely accidental. It happened at the table of Mr. Josiah Boydell, at West End, Hamp-

stead, in November 1787. The company consisted of Mr. West, Mr. Romney, and Mr. P. Sandby; Mr. Hayley, Mr. Hoole, Mr. Brathwaite, Alderman Boydell, and our host. In such a company it is needless to say that every proposal to celebrate genius or cultivate the fine arts would be favourably received."

"This magnificent edition," observes Dr. Dibdin, "which is worthy of the unrivalled compositions of our great dramatic Bard, will remain as long as these compositions shall be admired, an honourable testimony of the taste and skill of the individuals who planned and conducted it to its completion. The text was revised by G. Steevens and Isaac Reed. Mr. Bulmer possesses the proof-sheets of the whole work, on which are many curious remarks by Steevens, not always of the most courteous description; also scraps of poetry, graphic sketches, &c."

The fate of this national undertaking was unfortunate. It cost the projectors considerably above one hundred thousand pounds. A gallery was built in Pall Mall, adjoining to Mr. Nicol's house, to receive the original paintings. The great object of the undertaking was to establish an English school of historical painting.

The projectors once flattered themselves to have been able to have left the pictures and gallery to the public, but the convulsions on the Continent during the war put it out of their power. The collection was dispersed by way of lottery; and the great prize, which comprised the original paintings, became the property of Mr. Tassie of Leicester Square. In May 1805, the pictures were sold by auction by Mr. Christie. The building is now properly appropriated as the British Gallery.

As connected with this magnificent edition of Shakspeare, should be here noticed the Shakspeare Printing-office, and its eminent typographers. "The establishment of the Shakspeare Press," says Dr. Dibdin, "was unquestionably an honour both to the founders in particular, and to the public at large. Our greatest poet, our greatest painter, and two of our most respectable publishers and printers, were all embarked in one common cause; were generally and jointly amalgamated as it were, in one common white-hot crucible; from which issued so pure and brilliant a flame or

fusion, that it gladdened all eyes and hearts, and threw a new and revivifying lustre on the threefold arts of painting, engraving, and printing. The nation appeared to be not less struck than astonished; and our late venerable Monarch felt anxious not only to give such a magnificent establishment every degree of royal support, but infected with the matrix and puncheon mania, he had even contemplated the creation of a royal printing office, within the walls of his own palace!" Dr. Dibdin has given a particular account of the books printed at the Shakspeare Press; in which establishment we suspect Mr. Nicol was originally interested as a sleeping partner; and to which his son, Mr. William Nicol, succeeded as the sole proprietor on Mr. Bulmer retiring from business, with a well-deserved fortune, at the close of the year 1819.

Mr. Nicol was in 1797 one of the executors of Mr. James Dodsley the bookseller, of Pall Mall, who left him a legacy of 1000*l*.

In 1813 Mr. Nicol republished "Sir Thomas Herbert's Memoirs of the Last Two Years of the Reign of Charles I." to which he prefixed a preface signed with his initials.

Mr. Nicol had long enjoyed the friendly confidence of the Duke of Roxburghe; and was his principal adviser in the formation of his library. After his Grace's death, he formed the Catalogue for sale, and wrote the preface; which, being previously circulated among the friends of the author, had the effect of exciting a great interest to the sale of that extraordinary collection. Mr. Nicol, with great judgment, selected for his assistant on this occasion, his friend Mr. Evans, the bookseller of Pall Mall; who had not previously appeared as an auctioneer; and the result amply repaid the confidence placed in Mr. Evans by his employers. The sale took place at the house of his Grace, in St. James's-square, and lasted forty-two days. Never did the Bibliomania rage so violently as on this occasion, and a Club was afterwards established in commemoration of it, called the Roxburghe Club. Dr. Dibdin in his Decameron, has given an ample and amusing account of the sale. Mr. Evans's success was indeed so complete as to raise him at once to the head of his profession as a book auctioneer.

In 1815, Mr. Nicol prepared the cata-

logue of the library of the Duke of Grafton, which was sold by Mr. Evans, and brought great prices.

Mr. Nicol was a most agreeable companion; and perhaps no man ever enjoyed the pleasures of convivial society more than he did. He was a member of many of the literary clubs of his day; particularly of the Unincreasable Club, held at the Queen's-head, Holborn, of which Mr. Isaac Reed was president, and whose funeral Mr. Nicol attended at Amwell, Jan. 13. 1807; of the Anons, amongst whom the names of Professor Porson, Dr. Charles Burney, Matthew Raine, and James Perry, were conspicuous; and of the Booksellers' Club, which originally met in the evening at the Devil Tavern, Temple Bar, and after a few years was changed to a monthly dinner at the Shakspeare Tavern. At this pleasant association Mr. Thomas Davies originally started the idea of writing his *Life of Garrick*; and no doubt many other literary speculations originated in the same society. Of many of the members of this society, Mr. John Nichols has recorded interesting notices in the 6th volume of his "*Literary Anecdotes*;" and we believe Mr. Nicol to have been the last survivor.

A portrait of Mr. Nicol was painted by Northcote about 1793, and is in possession of the family; and another very excellent likeness by a young artist named Ross, and engraved by Holt, was published in 1817, by Dr. Dibdin, in the "*Bibliographical Decameron*." — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

NOLAN, the hon. Michael, King's Counsel, and Chief Justice of the Brecon Circuit.

Mr. Nolan was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and was author of the following professional works: "*Reports of Cases relating to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace*," from Michaelmas Term, 1791, to Trinity Term, 1792, 2 parts, royal 8vo. 1793. "*Strange's Reports of Adjudged Cases in the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer*," 3d edit. with notes and references, 3 vols. royal 8vo. 1795. "*Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on the Laws of England*," intended to be delivered in pursuance of an order of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, in their Hall, 1796, 8vo. "*A Treatise on the Laws of England for the settlement and relief of the Poor*," 2 vols. 8vo. 1805,

2d edit. with considerable additions, 1808. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## O.

OAKES, Sir Henry, Bart., Lieutenant-General in the army of the East Indies; and brother to the late Lieutenant-General Sir Hildebrand Oakes, Bart., and G. C. B. Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance; Nov. 1. 1827; at Mitcham, Surrey; aged 71.

Sir Henry was the younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel Hildebrand Oakes, who died in 1797, (having through his mother inherited the representation of the Suffolk family of Jacob, who enjoyed a baronetcy), by Sarah, daughter of Henry Cornelissen, of Braxted Lodge, in Essex. He was appointed a Cadet by the East India Company, Feb. 8. 1775; Ensign, May 18. following, and in that year, and 1776, served two campaigns in Guzerat, being present at the battles of Sabbermaltee, Arras, and Kaira. In 1778, and 1779, in the former of which years he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant, Nov. 6. he served on the expedition to Poonah, and was engaged at the battle of Teen Tallou. In 1780 and 1781, he served at the siege of Tellicherry; and during 1782 and 1783, at those of Onore, Mangalore, and Bednore. At the siege of Onore, he was entrusted with a separate command of three companies of European and Native grenadiers with two field-pieces. He was also appointed Adjutant-general to the army in the field, which situation he held when the army capitulated at Bednore, and the troops were made prisoners by Tippoo Suldaun. On their release, in 1784, he was appointed, by the Madras Government, to the command of a battalion of Sepoys; at the reduction of which corps, soon after, he obtained on his return to Bombay, the command of a grenadier company in the second regiment of European infantry. He held the latter situation until Sept. 1788, when he was transferred to the 12th battalion N.I., with which he took the field at the end of 1790, having at the same time acted, *pro tempore*, as Quarter-master-general, and, subsequently, as Commissary of provisions to the army in the field. He served with his battalion at the sieges of Cannanore and Seringapatam in 1791 and 1792; and was sent,

with a separate command, against the fort of Cotapore, in Malabar, which surrendered to his force. In Oct. 1791, he was detached with his battalion to Paulicaudcherry, and was engaged, under the orders of Major Cuppage, at the battle of Madhaghurry. In Oct. 1792, he was appointed deputy Adjutant-general to the Bombay army, at the head of which department he remained until July, 1796, when he received the designation of Adjutant-general. He continued in office until Feb. 1798, when, having been promoted to the rank of Major, May 6. 1795, Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 8. 1796, ill health compelled him to relinquish the situation, and embark for England.

In April, 1802, Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes, being then in a convalescent state of health, left England for the purpose of renewing his professional duties in India; and, on his arrival in Bombay, in August following, took the command of the 7th regiment of Native Infantry. He was raised to the rank of Colonel, Jan. 1. 1803; but shortly after he became so ill as to be again under the necessity of visiting his native country, where he landed in May, 1804. On again recovering his health, he was in April, 1807, appointed by the Hon. Court of Directors, Military Auditor-General at Bombay. This last attempt to prosecute his services in India proved equally unpropitious as the former; for he was taken so extremely ill at Bombay, in September, 1807, as to be again compelled to embark for England, which he did with warm expressions of regret from the government for the loss of his services. He attained the rank of Major-General, July 25. 1810, and Lieutenant-General, June 4. 1814. His constitution having been, as before stated, seriously undermined by the Eastern climate, Sir Henry had for the latter years of his life laboured under occasional aberrations of intellect, and unfortunately, having retired unperceived to his stable, terminated his existence by a horse-pistol.

Sir Henry succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his brother Sir Hildebrand, in 1822. The latter was first raised to the dignity in 1813, and obtained a second patent with remainder to his brother Henry and his issue male, in 1815. Sir Henry was married in 1792, to Dorothea, daughter of George Bowles, of Mount Prospect, county of Cork, Esq., and by that lady, who

survives him, had issue: 1. Henry, who has succeeded to the title, born in 1793; 2. Henry-Thomas, in the army; 3. Hildebrand-Gordon; 4. George-William; 5. Charles-Henry; 6. Sarah-Lydia; 7. Dorothea-Maria; 8. Sophia-Harriet. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

O'CONNOR, Dr. Charles.

Although the materials which we have been able to collect for a biographical sketch of the late Dr. O'Conor, who has been, for many years, well known to the literary world as librarian to the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe, are extremely slight; we are nevertheless induced to lay them before our readers, to mark our respect for the memory of an able scholar and an upright and amiable man. Dr. O'Conor was an Irishman, and brother to O'Conor Don, a title or distinction still preserved by the head of that clan or family. Like other young men of the time intended for the Roman Catholic priesthood, he was sent abroad to qualify himself for "the vocation," as it is termed; and passed a large portion of the early part of his life at Rome, of which place he always spoke with enthusiasm. It is a custom in Italy, on the admission of any individual into the Roman Catholic church, to forbid him the perusal of some particular work. O'Conor's obedience was tried on Macchiavelli's Principle. He returned to Ireland at the time of the French Revolution, and was in Paris just after the downfall of Robespierre. His first introduction to the late Marquis of Buckingham was for the purpose of arranging and translating the valuable collection of Irish manuscripts in his Lordship's possession. He afterwards became domestic chaplain to Lady Buckingham; and on her death, in 1813, remained at Stowe as librarian. Doctor O'Conor was a man of mild and almost timid disposition, liked by every one who knew him, and of extensive information, which, however, it was always necessary to draw out. His manners were a curious compound of Italian and Irish. Although a strict Roman Catholic, he was extremely tolerant in all religious questions. In person Doctor O'Conor was short and slight, of sallow complexion and prominent features, but of a venerable appearance; and a stranger would readily have guessed him to be of the superior class of Catholic priests. He was for many years daily to be seen between Stowe and Buckingham with his book

and gold-headed cane, reading as he walked. Latterly, although by no means of a very advanced age, he became extremely infirm, lost his memory and nearly his sight, was paralytic, and imagined constantly that people came by night into his room. His apartments at Stowe were the most delightful in that magnificent mansion, where he was always treated with the utmost kindness and consideration. It was necessary, at last, to have a person continually with him; and when Stowe was shut up, during the absence on the Continent of the Duke of Buckingham, he removed to Balanagar, his brother's seat in Ireland, where he died on the 29th of July last. He was of a convivial disposition, fond of good living and his bottle of port wine, but never entered into an excess. Claret and fish he abhorred, and a fast-day to him was a day of real penance. Doctor O'Connor's publications are, "Columbanus's Letters, with an Historical Address on the Calamities occasioned by Foreign Influence in the Nomination of Bishops to Irish Sees," 2 vols. 8vo. 1810, 1813; "Narrative of the most interesting Events in modern Irish History," 8vo. 1812; "Bibliotheca MS. Stowensis," 2 vols. 4to. Buckingham, 1818, 1819; which work possesses an excellent index, and is a respectable monument of Doctor O'Connor's extensive reading. His last and most important publication is entitled "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres," in four thick vols. 4to. which were privately printed in Buckingham at the expense of the Duke. The first volume appeared in 1814; the second, ten years after, in 1824, is partly printed in some of the most beautiful Irish type ever cast; which was followed, in 1825 and 1826, by the third and fourth volumes. The whole of this extensive work is (except the Irish originals) in Latin. It contains an account of the MSS. written in Irish characters prior to the Danish settlements in Ireland, with fac-similes; of the antiquity of letters in Ireland, and of the Irish pagan year and rathas; of ancient Irish poems quoted by Tigernach in the eleventh century; of eclipses recorded in the Irish chronicles, by which the years and successions of the Irish kings of Scotia and Albania are ascertained; Gildas Colman's Irish metrical list of Irish kings, down to the year 1072; an Irish metrical list of the Irish kings of Scotland, written about

the year 1053, from the Maguire collection at Stowe, &c. The second volume is chiefly occupied with the Annals of Innisfallen; the third with those of the four Marters; and the fourth with the Ulster Annals. — *Literary Gazette.*

ORIEL, the Right Honourable John Foster; Lord; of Ferrard, in the county of Louth, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; a Privy Councillor in England and in Ireland; a Governor of the County of Louth; one of the Corporators of the Port of Dublin; a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture in Ireland; and M. R. I. A.; August 23; at his seat, Calton, in the county of Louth; aged nearly 88.

This eminent senator and statesman, born September 28. 1740, was son of Anthony, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, by Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William Burgh, of Dublin, Esq. His younger and only brother William died Bishop of Clogher in 1796; and was father of the present John Leslie Foster, formerly M. P. for the University of Dublin, and lately for the county of Louth.

John Foster, having received an excellent education at Trinity College, Dublin, determined to pursue his father's profession; and, after having resided some time in London, for the purpose of study and attendance on the English Courts, he was called to the Irish bar in 1766. He accordingly began to practise while his father still presided in the Exchequer. In 1784, he became a Bencher of the Honourable Society of the King's Inns.

Having been returned to Parliament for the county of Louth, at a period when a seat in the Irish legislature might be nearly considered as a tenure for life, he paid an immediate and incessant attention to the situation of his native country, at that time deplorable in the extreme, after the conclusion of a civil war, and the critical event of a foreign invasion.

The first thing achieved by the Knight of the Shire of Louth, was the introduction of a new system of Corn Laws, which he accomplished after a hard and protracted struggle. He next turned his attention towards that great staple of Irish commerce, the linen manufacture; and his zeal, his knowledge, and his talents, in this direction also, soon obtained celebrity for him.

In 1785, during the Viceroyalty of the Duke of Rutland, Mr. Foster was

first appointed to the important office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, an office for which, from his comprehensive and methodical talents, added to his extensive knowledge of the resources of the country, he was admirably adapted. In the following year, however, he resigned the Chancellorship, on being chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, which post he retained to the Union; whilst his services were in 1790 rewarded by a Barony, and in 1797 with a Viscounty, both conferred upon his lady. The duties of his high station were discharged with great ability. Deeply read in the law and privileges of Parliament, no incident occurred in which he was not able to guide the conduct of the House; while his punctuality, love of order, and good taste, gave facility to business, and a decorous elegance to the legislative arrangements. In 1793, was published in 8vo. his "Speech on the Bill for allowing Roman Catholics of Ireland to vote at the election of Members of Parliament, proving that this Bill has a direct tendency to subvert the Protestant establishment, and to separate that kingdom for ever from Great Britain."

Mr. Foster also strenuously opposed the Union: and published "A Speech on the proposed Union between Great Britain and Ireland, April 11. 1799." By taking this side of the question, he considerably retrieved himself from a violent degree of unpopularity to which his opinions on the subject of the Corn Laws had formerly exposed him.

After that important change had been consummated, Mr. Foster was still re-elected for the county of Louth. In 1802 he spoke with great ability in the Imperial Parliament, on the subject of the Corn laws. He also delivered his sentiments at large, relative to the finances of Ireland. His name appeared soon after in the list of those who supported the pretensions of the heir-apparent to the revenues of the duchy of Cornwall, during his minority. In 1803 he spoke at length on various legislative provisions relative to Ireland; particularly on the "Bank restriction Bill." In Feb. 1804 he moved "that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of Ireland, as to its circulating paper and specie, its current coin, and the exchange between it and Great Britain; to which accordingly the House consented. In March he objected to the additional duty of three

per cent. proposed to be laid on Irish linens by Mr. Corry, the then Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer: and on that occasion he was complimented by Mr. Pitt, for the knowledge which he had displayed relative to that interesting subject. Soon after, in consequence of his efforts, a bill was brought in for exempting the linen of England and Ireland from the export duties recently laid upon them; and when the Irish budget was produced (June 20.), Mr. Foster, as it were in the character, though not in the official garb, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, made a long and able speech. This occasioned enquiries to the necessity of responsibility; but it was not till towards the close of the session that a new writ was moved for the county of Louth, Mr. Foster having accepted the office, of his capabilities for which he had recently given such certain proof. He retained the Chancellorship, with a short intermission, during Mr. Fox's administration, till 1812, and he continued the representative of the county of Louth, till created a British peer by the title of Baron Oriel of Ferrard, by patent dated July 9. 1821, on occasion of the Coronation of George the Fourth. For some time he was a Commissioner of the Irish Treasury.

Lord Oriel has been justly characterised as possessed of a strong and correct understanding, much general knowledge, and a profound acquaintance with the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of his native country. As a politician he seems to have acted steadily upon one principle, that of promoting, to the utmost of his power, the interests of Ireland. In private Lord Oriel was every thing amiable and respectable—a kind friend, an indulgent landlord, and a most estimable man. His style of living was magnificent; and his relish for *improving* insatiable. This for some time embarrassed his fortunes.

Chief Baron Foster twice married a lady of the name of Burgh; and his son Lord Oriel followed his father's double example. Lady Oriel (or Lady Ferrard, as the Viscounty caused her to be styled), was Margareta-Emilia, eldest daughter of Thomas Burgh, of Bert, county Kildare, esq. (grandson of Ulysses Burgh, Bishop of Ardagh,) by Anne, only daughter of Dive Downes, Bishop of Cork and Ross. Lady Ferrard was consequently cousin to the late Lord

Downes, Chief Justice of the Irish Bench, and aunt to the present Colonel Lord Downes, formerly known as Sir Ulysses Burgh. Her sister Anne married a namesake, Chief Baron Burgh. Her Ladyship died Jan. 20. 1824; and was succeeded by her only surviving son.

The children of Lord Oriel and Viscountess Ferrard were as follows: 1. Anthony, 2. William, 3. Anthony, 4. John, who all died infants; 5. the Right Hon. Thomas-Henry, who succeeded his mother as Viscount Ferrard, and Lord Oriel in Ireland, in 1824, and who has now succeeded his father in the British barony of Oriel; 6. Anne-Dorothea, married in 1801 to the present Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, but has had no children. Lord Ferrard married in 1810 Harriet Viscountess Massareene, and in 1817 took her Ladyship's name of Skeffington. The Viscounty of Massareene was conferred with remainder to heirs general, as early as 1660: it was a remarkable circumstance in Lord Oriel's family, that a father, son, and daughter-in law, should each be possessed of peerages, the son having the precedence of his father, and the daughter in-law of the son. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

PLANTA, Joseph, Esq., principal Librarian of the British Museum (which honourable and important office he had held for twenty-eight years); Dec. 3. 1827; aged 83.

Mr. Planta was born in the Grisons in Switzerland, Feb. 21. 1744, being descended from a noble family in that country. His father, the Rev. Andrew Planta, resided in England from the year 1752, as minister of the German Reformed Church in London; and under him Mr. Planta received the first part of his education. It was completed afterwards in foreign seminaries; at Utrecht, under the learned and well-known Professor Saxius\* and others, for a short time, and at Gottingen. He also took early opportunities of visiting France and Italy, with a view to add the knowledge of those languages to that of German, which he already possessed. Being thus qualified for the diplomatic line, he gladly accepted the employment of Secretary to the British Minis-

ter at Brussels. In this line he would, probably, have proceeded with success, had not the early demise of his father, in 1773, recalled him to the care of his widowed mother and family. Mr. Planta, sen. had been honoured with the task of instructing Queen Charlotte in the Italian language; which, probably, facilitated the appointment of his son, soon after his death, to the office of assistant Librarian in the British Museum, where, in 1775, he was promoted to be one of the under Librarians. In 1774, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and soon after, by the recommendation of the President (Sir John Pringle), was appointed to conduct the foreign correspondence of the Society. In 1776, he was chosen one of the ordinary Secretaries of the Society, on the death of Dr. Maty; having already distinguished himself by a learned and curious memoir on the *Romansh* language, spoken in the Grisons. This, though a philological tract, received the peculiar honour of being inserted in the Transactions of the Society.† Strong reasons are there adduced by Mr. Planta for the opinion, that the *Romansh* was, at an early period, the general language of France, Italy, and Spain; from which the more modern dialects of those countries have been formed by gradual refinement. But the Grisons, unacquainted and unrefined, continued still to use it, after the lapse of nine centuries. After this, by the resignation of Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Horsley, Mr. Planta became the senior Secretary; in which situation it was a part of his duty to draw up abstracts of all the communications made to the Society, to be read before the members attending their public meetings. This task he performed with the utmost accuracy and perspicuity for upwards of twenty years.

In June 1778, Mr. Planta was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Atwood, a lady of no common merits and accomplishments; whose death, in 1821, proved the first interruption to his domestic happiness. In 1788, he was appointed Paymaster of Exchequer Bills, which office he held till his

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† Vol. LXVI. p. 129. It was occasioned by the present made to the Society of a Bible in that language. A few copies were separately printed in 8vo. for the use of friends.

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\* Author of the *Onomasticon*, who has affectionately mentioned him in vol. vi. of that useful work, at p. 344.



voluntary resignation of it, in the year 1811.

On the death of Dr. Morton, in 1799, Mr. Planta was appointed by his Majesty to succeed him in the honourable office of principal Librarian to the British Museum; and, certainly, a person more qualified to fill it with distinguished ability could not have been found. By his perfect knowledge of their respective languages, he was enabled to converse with all foreign visitors; and by the polished, though unaffected urbanity of his manners, could not fail to give satisfaction to every one. His very general knowledge enabled him to assist the researches of all scholars; while the excellence of his temper made his superintendence no less pleasing than it was judicious.

When the Swiss Republics appeared to be finally extinguished by the encroachments of Buonaparte, Mr. Planta was induced by a laudable feeling for his native country to draw up a complete "History of the Helvetic Confederacy," from its origin, which was published in 1800, in two volumes 4to. It was compiled from the best authorities, but principally, as the preface avows, from the masterly work of Müller. Its accuracy and fidelity obtained for it a respectable share of public approbation, and it was reprinted in a second edition, in 1807, in three volumes 8vo. After the happy restoration of liberty to that country, in 1815, Mr. Planta resumed his enquiries; and, from the best recent documents, drew up a short supplemental history, entitled "A View of the Restoration of the Helvetic Confederacy, &c." This was separately published in 8vo. in 1821.

Amidst his other occupations, however, Mr. Planta never remitted his labours for the Institution over which he presided. The former Catalogue of the Cottonian MSS., in the Museum, by Dr. Smith, being found extremely defective, Mr. Planta went through the whole collection with the utmost care; and, in 1802, gave to the public a new Catalogue, in a large volume folio, which leaves nothing further to be wished. At length, as he found himself advancing in years, Mr. Planta successively resigned his other employments, retaining only his situation in the British Museum, which he ably filled to the end of his life; his powers of mind being less impaired than his

bodily strength, even after he had passed his 80th year.

Mr. Planta left no surviving offspring, except his son; whose studies he had anxiously superintended, while he gave him every advantage of the best public education. Nor was it a small addition to his happiness, that he lived to see this son advanced, by fair and honourable exertions, to distinguished offices under the government. We may say, in short, that few men have ever been more fortunate either in their marriage, or its consequences.

Mr. Planta was a regular churchman. His piety was sincere, though unostentatious; and his latter days were duly occupied in those meditations which best employ the close of our mortal existence. Amiable in all relations of life, he was eminently formed for friendship; of which many persons have had proofs, but no one such as were more gratifying or more valued, than were received by the writer of this hasty tribute to his worth. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## R.

RIVERS, the Right Hon. George Pitt, second Lord; of Strathfield Saye, in Hampshire, and of Sudeley Castle in Gloucestershire, and a Lord of the King's Bedchamber; July 20.; in Grosvenor Place, in his 77th year.

The family of Pitt, of which one male branch has thus become extinct, was founded by John Pitt, Esq., who was Clerk of the Exchequer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. From his eldest and his third sons the titled branches of Rivers and Chatham derive their descents. Each of them was principally established by a great grandson of John; the former by George Pitt, Esq. of Strathfield Saye, who formed an advantageous alliance with the heiress of Savage Earl Rivers; and the latter by Thomas Pitt, Esq. Governor of Fort St. George, who purchased the famous Pitt diamond. This latter branch divided itself into three houses, which were all elevated to peerages. The eldest son, Thomas, married the heiress of the Ridgways Earl of Londonderry, and was consequently honoured with that title; but it expired with his younger son the third Earl. The Governor's second son, Robert,

was grandfather of Thomas Pitt, Esq. of Boconnoc, who was created Lord Camelford in 1784, but who left one only son, who was slain in a duel, unmarried, in 1804. First cousin to the first Lord Camelford is the present venerable Earl of Chatham. His father, the illustrious William Earl of Chatham, was the younger son of Robert above mentioned. He is now the only male descendant of Governor Pitt; as we believe William Morton Pitt, Esq., the late Knight in Parliament for Dorsetshire (and first cousin to the first Lord Rivers), to be the only male descendant of the elder branch, to which we must presently return. Both are advanced in years, and childless.

To revert to the eldest branch. It was elevated to the peerage only in the person of the deceased Nobleman's father, the great-grandson of Lady Jane Savage. The deceased was born at Angiers in France, Sept. 19. 1751, the only son of George Pitt, Esq. afterwards Lord Rivers, by Penelope, heiress of the family of Atkins, Barons, of Clapham in Surrey. After receiving the benefit of a public education, he repaired abroad, and resided some time on the Continent, visiting France, Italy, and Switzerland. Having spent some time at Naples, during the embassy of Sir William Hamilton, he became a member of the Neapolitan Club.

At the general election of 1774, his father made room for him to represent the county of Dorset in Parliament; for which he sat also in the two following Parliaments which met in 1780 and 1784, and the last of which was dissolved in 1790. He then resigned the post to his cousin William Morton Pitt, Esq.

On the death of his father, May 7. 1803, he succeeded to the title of Lord Rivers; and, in 1804, he was elevated to an office which also his father had enjoyed, that of a Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber. His visits to the late King, at Windsor, were, for some years, frequent.

In his early days, Lord Rivers was considered a shining member of the fashionable world. He was also much addicted to field sports, for which predilection the circumstance of his being the Lord of the vast forest of Cranborne Chase, seems to afford a reasonable apology. He was allowed to possess the best breed of greyhounds in the

kingdom; and they insured him the victory in almost every match he made. During his coursing career he was the winner of fourteen cups; and he was the only member, since the establishment of the Swaffham Coursing Meeting in 1779, who has won five cups at Swaffham, and this, during eleven years, his Lordship first entering as a member in 1813. His advanced age, and infirm state of health, having obliged him to relinquish his favourite pursuits, his greyhounds were sold by Messrs. Tattersall, May 12. 1825. They amounted to twenty-five dogs, nine brood bitches, and about forty puppies; and produced the large sum of 1029 guineas. This his Lordship generously presented to his servants. One dog, Rex, who had never been beaten, and also a bitch, as a companion to this nonpareil, were retained by Lord Rivers as a memento of this celebrated kennel, all of whose names, like his own, commenced with the letter R. This whim, it appears probable, is of as early a date as the time of the sylvan monarch King James the First; for the only two names of his Majesty's hounds, which appear to have been preserved, are Jowler and Jewell.

Lord Rivers was never married. The barony of Rivers of Strathfield Saye dies with him; but his nephew Horace-William Beckford, Esq. has succeeded to the title of Lord Rivers of Sudeley Castle, it having been granted to the first Lord in 1802, with remainder first to the Right Honourable General Sir William Augustus Pitt, K. B., his Lordship's only brother, who died without issue in 1809; and then to the male issue of his Lordship's daughter, Louisa, by Peter Beckford, of Stapleton in Dorsetshire, Esq.

A miniature of Lord Rivers by Haughton was exhibited at Somerset-house in 1808; and a whole-length portrait of him has recently been engraved and published. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## S.

SALE, John, Esq.; Nov. 11. 1827; in Marsham Street, Westminster; aged 69. — Mr. Sale was Vicar-choral of St. Paul's, Lay-Vicar of Westminster Abbey, senior Gentleman of his Majesty's Chapels-royal, Secretary to the Noblemen's Catch-club, and Conductor of the Glee-club. He was born in London

in 1758. In 1767, he was admitted a chorister of Windsor and Eton, and he so continued until 1775. Two years after he returned to those choirs as a Lay-Vicar; in 1788, he was appointed a Gentleman of the Chapels-royal; in 1794, a Vicar-choral of St. Paul's; and in 1796, a Lay-Vicar of Westminster Abbey. At the end of the last-named year he resigned Windsor and Eton. In 1799, he succeeded the senior Bellamy as Almoner of St. Paul's and Master of the Choristers, which united offices he held until 1812, when, on his resignation, they were conferred on Mr. Hawes. In 1818, he became senior Gentleman of the Chapels-royal, by which, according to an immemorial, though not very laudable custom, he was excused all duty or attendance.

For upwards of thirty years Mr. Sale was principal bass-singer at every concert of importance, whether in London or the provincial towns; and being a devoted admirer of Handel, he was patronised in a peculiar degree by George the Third, as well as by his present Majesty, and most of the royal family, many of whom were his pupils in singing. He composed many good glees, and edited those of the late Earl of Mornington.

Mr. Sale's private character was irreproachable; and the high esteem in which he was held was amply testified at his funeral, which took place at St. Paul's cathedral on the 19th of November, 1827. Green's funeral anthem was performed; and the imposing effect which it produced may be supposed from the effective union of the combined talents of the choristers, who assembled from the several chapels to pay the last tribute of regard to their long-respected brother. Mr. Attwood presided at the organ; Mr. Salmon, from Windsor, contributed his effective aid. Several eminent musicians, friends of the deceased, also lent their co-operation to augment the swelling sentiments of religious solemnity which the deep notes of the funeral anthem so irresistibly inspire.

Mr. Sale has left two sons, both members of the musical profession; Mr. J. B. Sale, organist of St. Margaret's, Westminster, who has been selected to teach the piano, &c. to the Princess Victoria; and Mr. G. C. Sale, Organist of St. George's, Hanover-square. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

SALT, Henry, Esq. F.R.S. Bri-

tish Consul-general in Egypt; Oct. 30. 1827; at a village between Cairo and Alexandria.

He was born at Lichfield, and received his education in the Grammar-school of that city. His love of travelling, and taste for drawing, procured him the friendship of Lord Valentia, whom he accompanied to the Levant, Egypt, Abyssinia, and the East Indies. The travels of that nobleman, published in 1809, 4to., derived great benefit from the graphic illustrations of Mr. Salt; who also published, about the same time, twenty-four of his views in a folio size. In consequence of the knowledge of the East which Mr. Salt had thus acquired, he was employed by Government as the bearer of presents to the Emperor of Abyssinia; the result of which mission appeared before the public in 1814, in a work of high importance to commerce and science. It is intitled, "A Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels into the Interior of that Country, executed under the Orders of the British Government, in the Years 1809 and 1810, in which are included an Account of the Portuguese Settlements on the East Coast of Africa," &c. &c.

Mr. Salt is said to have left a fortune of 200,000 talaris. His funeral was the most splendid that has been seen in Alexandria for many years. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

SCOTT, Mr. John, the celebrated engraver. He was a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was one of the many instances of genius discovering itself late in the day. He was put an apprentice to a Mr. Greenwell, tallow-chandler, in the Flesh Market in that place. Having, towards the end of his time, shown a great attachment to drawing and engraving, at his leisure hours, after the shop was shut up, he most earnestly pursued his improvement, till he arrived to such an advancement in the art, as to encourage and embolden him to show his performances to his friend, the late Mr. Fisher, who then kept a circulating library, and was also parish-clerk of St. Nicholas' Church, in that place. Mr. Fisher showed his works to the gentlemen who frequented his library, who thought highly of the untaught young man's prints. Mr. Fisher, falling ill about that time, could not write himself, but desired him, in his name, to write to his townsman, Mr. Robert Pollard, the engraver, in London, and to state to

him his desire to come to London, provided the specimens which were transmitted in the same letter appeared to that artist to hold out such encouragement as to venture on his leaving Newcastle, quitting his own business, and obtaining his living by that profession. Mr. Pollard approving of his making a journey to the metropolis, in a short time after he arrived there, and, although it was usual for pupils to advance a consideration fee for instructions in the higher department of the art, to which Mr. Scott aspired, yet, in consideration of his circumstances, and on the recommendation of Mr. Fisher and friends, and being a townsman, Mr. Pollard generously gave up his claim to a fee, allowed him a weekly payment, and advanced it in proportion to the progress made, and the use he became of to his employer. The opportunities he there enjoyed, of attending to that part of the art suiting his favourite turn, namely, animal and figure engraving, led the way to the high reputation which he afterwards attained. As a man, he was distinguished by unaffected plainness, scrupulous integrity, and general worth. He has left a widow, one son, and eight or nine daughters, all come to maturity. It is not less singular than true, that he was one of the eight artists that met together and framed and formed the plan of the artists' joint stock fund, for the benefit of decayed artists, their widows and children, in the year 1809-10; and which has so prospered, that the society have, from their own subscriptions, and gentlemen and amateurs' contributions, in government securities, from eight to ten thousand pounds! Some five or six years since, poor Scott fell out of health, after serving as steward to the institution himself, in high glee and spirits, at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen Street, London, at an annual meeting of artists, &c. From ill health he became a quarterly dependent on the very institution of which he was a principal founder; and, after this, he lost his reason, to the inexpressible grief of his family and friends, in which state it is supposed his life terminated at Chelsea, in the 55th year of his age. Mr. Scott's principal works were the various characters of dogs, and also of horses, royal quarto size, with letter-press descriptions of the qualities and properties of those animals. But his master-pieces were the Fox-chase, from

Reinagle and Marshall's paintings; and the Death of the Fox, from a picture by Gilpin, the property of the late Colonel Thornton. — *New Monthly Magazine*.

## T.

**TOMLINS**, Miss Elizabeth Sophia; August 7. ; in the 66th year of her age. Miss Tomlins was daughter of Thomas Tomlins, Esq., a solicitor of good practice in the city of London, well known in political circles at the close of the last century, and was born on the 27th of February, 1763. Her vivacity and tenderness of disposition — distinguishing features of her character — were fostered by the correct taste of an excellent mother. The poetical talent, which entitles her to notice here, manifested itself at an early age, in several "Tributes of Affection," published under that title by her brother.

Without any particular advantages of situation, she soon became acquainted with many persons of talent, of that period, who, through their intercourse with her father, professionally, were introduced to her society, and attracted by her intellectual superiority. In the warm and generous feelings of youth, she, with many others, hailed the dawn, as it was then regarded, of a better and more refined age; and, subsequently, she mourned the demolition of her hopes, by the mock champions of liberty, in numerous miscellaneous effusions, yet extant in the periodical publications of the time. Turning her attention to the composition of tales and novels, she gave successively, and in most instances successfully, several volumes to the press. The most popular of these performances was, "The Victim of Fancy," founded on the model of Goethe's "Werther." It evinced much of the pathos of the original, without the objectionable tendency of its moral. Her original productions consist, further, of "The Baroness D'Alunton;" two other novels; "Connell and Mary," a ballad, in Dr. Langhorne's selection; and many fugitive pieces, contributed to nearly every respectable periodical work, from the year 1780 to the present time. Miss Tomlins was also the translator of the first History of Napoleon Buonaparte that ever appeared in this country, part of the works of Anquetil, &c.

In the noble spirit of devotion to a

father, whose severe notions of duty led him to receive the sacrifice only as a right, Miss Tomlins resigned the advantages attendant on beauty and talent. To educate his numerous family, and to perform the labours of his desk, she overcame the fascinations of literature; and, amidst the scoffs of the vulgar, and the high regards of the noble-minded, she actually superintended his professional concerns for seven years previously to his death, in 1815. Though anxiously and almost incessantly employed, her poetical talent was occasionally exercised in the production of slight pieces, contributed to the periodical press. On her father's decease, she retired to an isolated cottage, which, for forty years, had been in the occupation of the family; and there, in the society of her revered mother and three beloved sisters, she continued to pursue "the peaceful tenor of her way." At the time of her premature death, she is understood to have had a poem, of considerable length, in preparation. On the 7th of August, Miss Tomlins had the misfortune to be thrown from a pony. By this accident she received bruises, which, though not perceptibly mortal, proved unexpectedly so on the following morning, when, in an apparent fainting fit, she expired without a struggle. — *Monthly Magazine*.

## W.

WEGUELIN, Colonel Thomas, May 23d, in Montagu Square. This brave and indefatigable officer, was appointed a cadet on the Bengal establishment in March 1781. On his arrival in Calcutta in April 1782, he was promoted to an Ensigncy; and, on the 1st of August following, having joined the third European regiment, then in quarters at Burhampoor, to the rank of Lieutenant. In November of the same year he was removed to the 1st battalion of the 22d regiment of Native Infantry, at the frontier station of Futtehgurh, in the dominions of the Ne-waub of Oude; and, in March 1783, proceeded with the battalion on the collections in the Furruckabad district; in the course of which the mud fort of Kersanna was reduced by force, after four or five days open trenches.

In this regiment, which in 1785 was incorporated into one battalion, and denominated the 28th, Lieutenant Weguelin continued to serve for thirteen

years, when it was drafted, in 1796, on the new organisation of the army, into the 2d regiment of Native Infantry, on which occasion he was promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet, and attached to the 1st battalion. In Dec. 1797, he was removed to the 1st battalion of the 13th regiment Native Infantry, then forming at Chunargur, and again to the 1st European regiment, to which he became permanently posted, on the introduction in 1799 of regimental rank into the Company's army.

Captain Weguelin partook of the various services on which the several corps, to which he was successively attached, were employed; in the course of which he proceeded, on the breaking out of the war with Tippoo Sultaun in 1790, with the 28th battalion, which formed part of Lieutenant-Colonel Cockerell's detachment, and which served with the British armies in Mysore during the campaigns of 1790, 1791, and 1792. He was present at the battle of Seringapatam, May 15. 1791; in the assault of the enemy's intrenched camp and lines before that capital, on the night of the 6th February, 1792; and at the siege of the city which followed; and also at the reduction of several forts in Mysore.

On the night of the 6th of February the 28th Bengal battalion formed part of the centre column, under the personal command of Lord Cornwallis; and on penetrating the enemy's lines Lieutenant Weguelin was placed with his company in one of the captured redoubts (the Sultaun's), which was afterwards known by the name of Sibbald, in compliment to the gallant Captain Sibbald, of his Majesty's 74th foot, who, with a company from that regiment, commanded in the redoubt, and was killed in one of the repeated attacks which it sustained and repulsed during the remainder of that night and the following day. The defence of this redoubt, against which the enemy brought up in succession his best troops, headed by Lally's regiment of Europeans, became an object of interest and solicitude to the whole army; it was left to its own means, and could not have held out but for the fortuitous circumstance of the ammunition of the 28th battalion, which had fallen in the rear, having been brought for security under its protection.

Captain Weguelin returned with the detachment, on the termination of the war, to Bengal. In the affair with the

Newaub Vizier Ally at Benares, in 1799, he commanded the 1st battalion of the 13th Native Infantry, and shortly after joined the 1st European regiment at Caunpoor, and moved with it to Dinapore at the close of that year. In Sept. 1803, having then attained the rank of Captain, regimentally, he proceeded in command of the flank companies of his regiment, to join the army under Lord Lake, then conducting the war in the north-west provinces against the Mahratta states; and in progress commanded a considerable detachment from Caunpoor with stores and supplies. Shortly after, Captain Weguelin joined a detachment proceeding for the siege of the strong hill-fort of Gualior, conducted under the command of Colonel (the late Major-Gen. Sir H.) White, and which terminated in the surrender of that celebrated fortress, after a practicable breach had been effected, and preparations made for carrying it by assault.

In Sept. 1804, Captain Weguelin was nominated to the situation of Deputy Judge-advocate-general, in the field, or provinces northward and westward of Allahabad; and in that capacity accompanied the army under the Commander-in-chief, and was present at the siege of Burtpore. He continued to hold that appointment until March, 1808, when he became ineligible on his promotion to a Majority. In June of that year he was selected, by Lord Minto, to command an expedition preparing for the defence of the Portuguese settlement of Macao, against any premeditated attack from the French. On this occasion he was graced with the local rank of Colonel, to insure him the command of the combined troops in case any officer of the Portuguese service at Macao should have been of senior rank to his regimental commission.

The expedition\* sailed from Bengal in August, and, anchoring in Macao Roads on the 20th October following, landed without delay; and occupied,

with the division from Fort St. George, which had previously arrived, the defences of the settlement, with the exception of the fort called the Monte, and two batteries, which it was deemed expedient should remain in charge of the Portuguese troops.

The alarm and jealousy of the Chinese government (which could not be made to comprehend, or at least to admit, the necessity of such a precautionary measure) at the proximity of a British force in possession of Macao, were soon found to be insurmountable. The troops had landed without the consent of the local authorities, while a general feeling of enmity on the part of the Chinese inhabitants was manifested in repeated affrays and assaults, particularly on the Sepoys, whenever opportunity presented; and it became necessary, to prevent farther acts of aggression, as well as those of retaliation, to restrict the troops to their respective quarters as much as possible. In this state affairs remained for some time, pending, it was understood, a reference to the Emperor; in the meanwhile the trade was stopped, and every endeavour at negotiation, or even at explanation, equally rejected, although personally attempted by Admiral Drury and the President of the Select Committee of Supercargoes. The reply invariably was: — "Put your troops on board, and then we will hear you." Under these untoward circumstances, the British property at Canton was claimed, and the Company's servants withdrew from the Factory; while the Chinese, on their part, placed a line of armed junks across the river, to intercept the communication, leaving space for only one boat to pass. The time at length arriving in which a reply might be expected from Peking, a rumour prevailed, and was corroborated in a letter from the President, that a numerous armed force had moved from Canton to expel the British troops; and shortly after, two small encampments were observed on the main island opposite to Macao, from which a party crossed over, and took possession of the jos-house at the Portuguese extremity of the isthmus. All supplies to the troops were at the same time prohibited on pain of death, and the Chinese inhabitants were ordered to remove from the city, and the Portuguese to keep within their houses, preparatory to the actual commencement of hostilities. These strong indications on the part of the Chinese precluding

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\* The troops forming the expedition consisted of 200 rank and file of the Company's European regiment, and a volunteer battalion of 650 firelocks from Bengal, 100 European artillery (with a train of 8 eighteen and 4 twelve-pounders, 2 eight-inch mortars, and 2 field-pieces), and two companies of his Majesty's 30th foot from Madras.

further prospect of reconciling them to the continuance of the troops at Macao, as was also declared in several despatches received from the Viceroy at Canton, it became necessary to determine on the line of conduct expedient to be adopted under these unexpected proceedings. The question was accordingly taken into consideration, and in the then state of affairs and declared opposition of the Chinese government, it was finally judged most advisable to abandon the intention of occupying Macao, and, in order to the re-establishment of our commercial relations with that nation, to re-embark the troops. That measure was accordingly adopted, and the expedition returned to India; the division from Bengal arriving at that presidency about the middle of February 1809.

While these measures were in progress, the city of Macao, being open and exposed on all sides, and filled, it might be presumed, with internal enemies, every requisite precaution was taken to guard against surprise or insurrection, as well as to repel attack; at the same time cautiously avoiding the appearance of alarm. With this view, the troops being unequal to the general protection of the whole city, the line of defence was confined principally to the Monte, and upper parts of the town in its vicinity, and the guns, camp equipage, and stores were removed to within the proposed limits. Signals, also, were concerted for assembling the troops at the several posts appointed for them, in the event of any sudden movement being necessary; while every attention was directed to the preservation of order and tranquillity in the town, which, from the irritated state of feeling of all parties, required constant care and vigilance to effect.

The sense entertained by the Supreme Government of the conduct of Major Weguelin, under such unusual circumstances, as well as in the general command of the expedition, was strongly expressed in letters and general orders issued upon the return of the detachment to Bengal.

The detachment being broken up on its return to Bengal, Major Weguelin shortly after joined the European regiment to which he was attached, at Dinapore; and remained at that station in the command of the corps until December of that year (1809), when he returned to the presidency on leave. On the establishment of the commissariat (1st February, 1810) in Bengal, Major We-

guelin was appointed Deputy-Commissary-General at that presidency; and in that capacity proceeded in September following, in charge of the department, with the expedition against the Isle of France and dependencies. On the landing of the troops, he was placed by General Abercromby, Commander-in-chief of the expedition, at the head of the commissariat, for the supply of the forces from the three presidencies of India, and from the Cape of Good Hope; and, on the surrender of the island, was finally appointed by his excellency Governor Farquhar, Commissary-General of the Isles of France Mauritius, Bourbon, and dependencies. He continued to hold that situation for twelve months, when the Isle of Mauritius and dependencies being annexed to his Majesty's Government, from the 1st of December, 1811, the Company's troops and public authorities returned to their respective presidencies in India. Major Weguelin arrived in Bengal the latter end of March, 1812; and had the honour to present to the Governor-General a letter from Governor Farquhar, addressed to his Lordship in Council, expressive of his Excellency's approbation of his "indefatigable zeal, regularity, prudence, ability, and vigilance," at the head of the commissariat in those islands.

The commissariat accounts of the expedition were completed by Major Weguelin, and submitted to audit, in the course of six months after his return to Bengal; on which occasion the approbation of the Governor-General in Council, and also of the Court of Directors, was conveyed to him.

On the 1st July, 1812, Major Weguelin was appointed Commissary-General of Bengal, with the official rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; which rank he also attained, regimentally, on the 16th of March, 1814.

His duties as Commissary-General embraced many branches of military supply, in addition to the victualling of the troops, to which, in Europe, the commissariat is generally confined, viz. the supply of, and feeding, elephants, camels, and bullocks; also of horses for the cavalry and horse-artillery. The supply of military stores, and timber for the arsenal and magazines; of half-wrought ordnance materials for the gun-carriage agencies; of infantry accoutrements, galloper harness, and cavalry saddles; of the camp equipage of the army; of

diet, clothing, and necessaries for the European and general hospitals; of boats for the transportation of troops and stores; of barrack cots and quilts for the troops; also the providing of hired camels and bullocks for the transport of grain; of draft and carriage bullocks, and carts, for the ordnance; park and hospital stores; carriers for the sick with troops actually in the field; supplies for the islands, &c.

These arduous and complicated duties Lieutenant-Colonel Weguelin continued to discharge for the period of eight years and a half, in the course of which they were nearly doubled; and in which also occurred the two extensive wars with the government of Nepal, and for the suppression of the Pindaries, involving hostilities with the whole of the Mahratta States, that of Scindia only excepted. The extra expenses of these wars in the commissariat department did not exceed 200,000*l.* in the former, and not more than double that amount in the latter, though embracing the supply of several divisions upon an extensive and distant scale of operations. The general efficiency and success of the commissariat department, while under Lieutenant-Colonel Weguelin's direction, as well as on those more momentous occasions, was warmly acknowledged by the Government.

Lieutenant-Colonel Weguelin being obliged, by private affairs, to return to Europe on furlough, obtained leave to resign his appointment at the close of the year 1820, that measure being necessary according to the rules of the service, which do not admit of a staff officer retaining his appointment, while absent on furlough. He embarked on his return to England in January, 1822, having been detained to the end of the preceding year, for the purpose of bringing up and closing the accounts of the department, which he reported completed, and to have passed audit on the 29th of December, 1821. The total expenditure in the commissariat department, during the period he was Commissary-General, exceeded six millions sterling; the whole accounts of which were brought forward in his office, under his personal superintendence and responsibility. The opinion and sentiments entertained by the supreme Government of Lieutenant-Colonel Weguelin's public conduct, not only in his late responsible situation, but generally during a service of forty years,

are expressed in the subjoined extract of a letter, addressed to him by order of the Governor-General in Council, on occasion of his departure for Europe.

"Your letter of the 29th ult., adverting to your approaching departure for Europe, has been duly submitted to the most noble the Governor-General in Council. Your zealous and indefatigable services in the Commissariat, from its first establishment until the present time, the last eight years and a half at the head of the department, embracing a series of military operations on a scale of magnitude not before that period witnessed in India, have been equally creditable to yourself and beneficial to the public interests. His Lordship in council considers it but an act of justice to record the expression of this sentiment, and to add, that the attention and careful fidelity with which you have unceasingly endeavoured to promote the efficiency of the department intrusted to your charge, and to economise the public funds of the state, under circumstances which demanded unremitting regularity and exertion in the important duties of your office, entitle you to the acknowledgments of government. The closing of your accounts will, necessarily, be brought before the Honourable the Court of Directors, when the Governor-General in council will derive considerable gratification in offering to the notice of the Court the name of an officer, who, whether in his regiment, or on the general staff of the army, has invariably merited the approbation of his superiors."

WILLIAMS, Miss Helen Maria; at Paris.

Miss Williams, who was pre-eminent amongst the violent female partisans of the French Revolution, is said to have been born about the year 1762; though, according to our apprehension, her life must have been of earlier date. She was, we believe, a native of the North of England; resided some years at Berwick, came to London at the age of eighteen, and was introduced to the world, as a writer, by the late Doctor Kippis.

An accurate, copious, and impartially-written memoir of this lady, could not fail of exhibiting much curious literary and political information. She was the avowed author of many works. Her first poem was "Edwin and Elfrida," a legendary tale, in verse, published in 1782. She next produced, in 1783,



"An Ode on Peace;" in 1784, "Peru," a poem; in 1786, in two volumes, "A Collection of Miscellaneous Poems;" and, in 1788, "Poems on the Slave Trade." About the last-mentioned year, she visited France, where she formed many literary and political connections. In 1790, in which year, the *Constitutionnel* informs us, she settled in Paris, she published "Julia, a Novel," in two volumes; also, "Letters Written in France in the Summer of 1790;" and, in 1792, a second part of that work, in two volumes, having previously, in 1791, written, "A Farewell for Two Years to England." The effects of these works were, to render the French Revolution popular amongst certain parties in England, and to recommend their author to the Brissotins at Paris. In the succeeding clash of factions, she was in great danger, and was actually confined in the Temple; but, on the fall of Robespierre, she was released. After her liberation, she resumed her literary labours; the first fruits of which were, "Letters, containing a Sketch of the Politics of France," in four volumes, in 1796. Her next publication was a "Translation of Paul and Virginia;" the exquisite simplicity of which she destroyed, by interlarding the narrative with some of her own Sonnets. In 1798, she produced "A Tour in Switzerland, with Comparative Sketches of the Present State of Paris;" in 1800, "Sketches of the State of Manners and Opinions in the French Republic;" and, in 1803, a Translation of the "Political and Confidential Correspondence of Louis XVI., with Observations," in three volumes, 8vo.

During the "hollow armed-truce of Amiens," Miss Williams is understood to have had some intercourse with the English government; and, during the subsequent war, she became an object of suspicion to the French police, by whom her papers were seized and examined. In 1814, she translated the first volume of "The Personal Travels of M. de Humboldt," which she completed in 1821. Her latest performances are "A Narrative of Events in France," in 1815; "On the late Persecution of the Protestants in the South of France," in 1816; "Letters on the Events which have passed in France since the Restoration of 1815," in 1819; and, subsequently, a slight sketch, entitled, "The Leper of the City of Aoste, from the French."

It should have been mentioned, that, for some years, Miss Williams wrote that portion of the New Annual Register, which related to the affairs of France. Lately, she has appeared only as the enemy of the Revolution, and a friend of the Bourbons. Her circle of friends and acquaintances was extensive. She lived for many years, and until the death of that gentleman, "under the protection," as the phrase is, of the quondam Reverend F. Stone, Rector of Norton, in the County of Essex.\* — *Monthly Magazine.*

WODEHOUSE, Robert, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. Plumian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge; Dec. 28. 1827; at Cambridge; after an illness of four months.

He was of Caius College, where he took his Bachelor of Arts' degree in 1795, and was the Senior Wrangler and first Smith's prizeman of that year. He proceeded M.A. in 1798, and was elected a Fellow of Caius. Several papers from his pen appear in the Philosophical Transactions, beginning from 1801; and, in 1802, he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1803, he printed, in 4to., "The Principles of Analytical Calculation;" in 1809, "A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," 8vo.; in 1811, "A Treatise on Isoperimetrical Problems, and the Calculus of Variations," 8vo.; and, in 1812, "An Elementary Treatise on Plane Astronomy," 8vo. In 1820, Mr.

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\* In consequence of the Reverend F. Stone's having preached a visitation sermon in the church of Danbury, before the Archdeacon of the diocese and the clergy, in which he denied the Doctrines of the Church concerning the Holy Trinity, the Divinity of, and Atonement by, Christ, proceedings were instituted against him in the Consistory Court, Doctors' Commons. The sermon was preached in July 1806; and, on the 20th of May, 1808, after repeated hearings, Mr. Stone having refused to renounce his heterodox opinions, and to declare his belief of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, the Bishop of London pronounced sentence of deprivation against him, according to the forms prescribed by law, depriving him of the benefice of Cold Norton, in Essex — a living said to be worth 500*l.* per annum. Mr. Stone died some years since.

Wodehouse was elected Lucasian Professor of Mathematics; and, in 1822, on the death of Professor Vince, he succeeded to the Plumian Professorship. In 1824, he was appointed by the University to conduct the Observatory, then newly erected.— *Gentleman's Magazine*.

WOODFORD, his Excellency Sir Ralph James, second Baronet of Carleby in Lincolnshire, and Governor of Trinidad; May 17; on board his Majesty's packet the Duke of York, when returning towards England; aged 44.

He was the only son of Sir Ralph, the first Baronet, formerly Minister-extraordinary at the Court of Denmark, and a character who must still be fondly remembered by the few who, like himself, adorned by their wit and graceful conversation the charming circle of the celebrated Mrs. Montagu. He died Aug. 26. 1810, and was succeeded by his son, now deceased.

Sir James had been fifteen years Governor of Trinidad; and his good

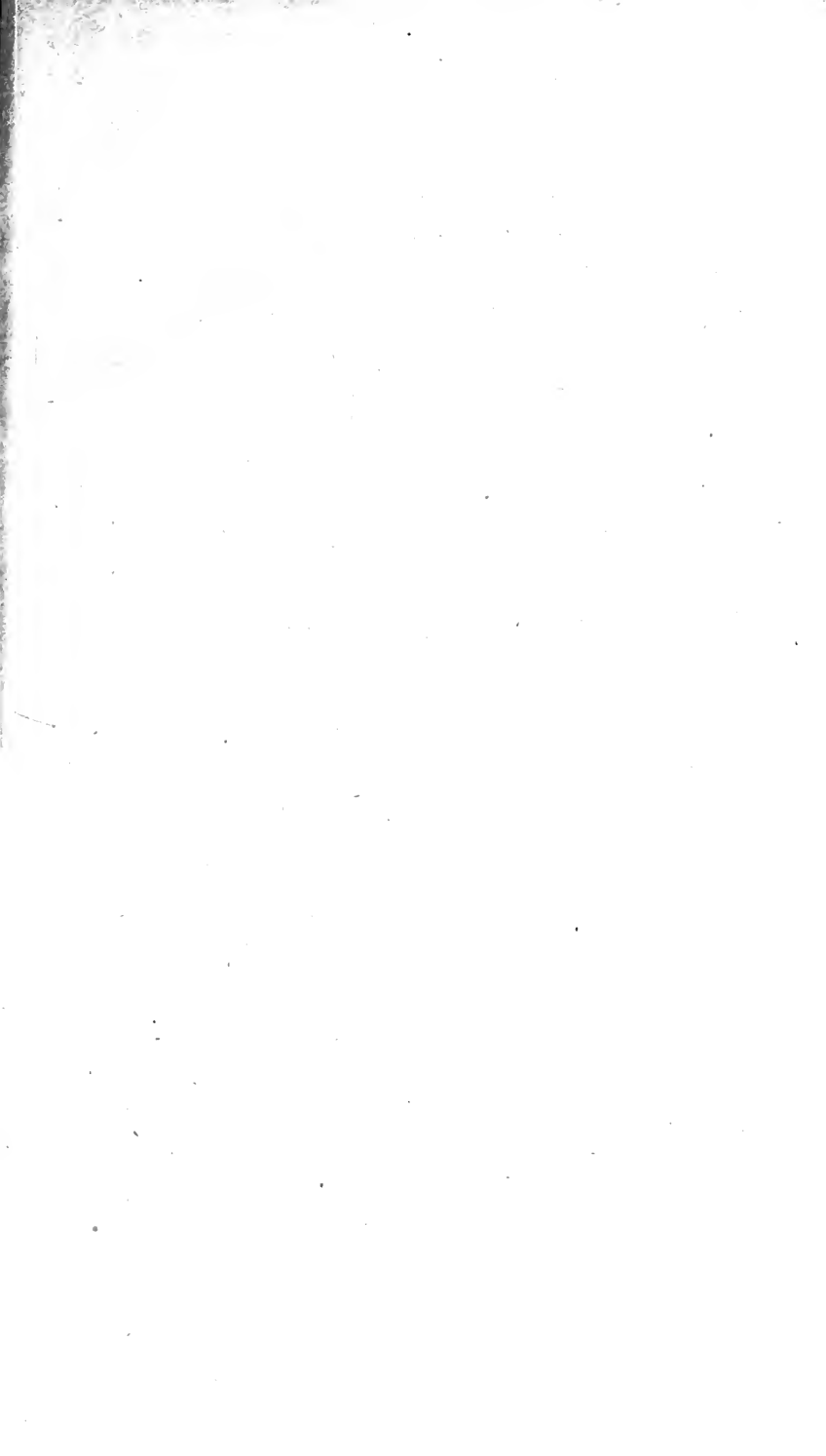
judgment, steadiness, and suavity of manners, brought that island from its turbulent, self-ruining condition, to a state of order, prosperity, and internal happiness. His health being at last affected by so long a residence in a tropical atmosphere, he made a cruise to Jamaica for change of air and scene. But the remedy was not successful; and, quitting that island, with an increase of alarming symptoms, his valuable life terminated on his voyage home to the more salubrious climate of his native country.

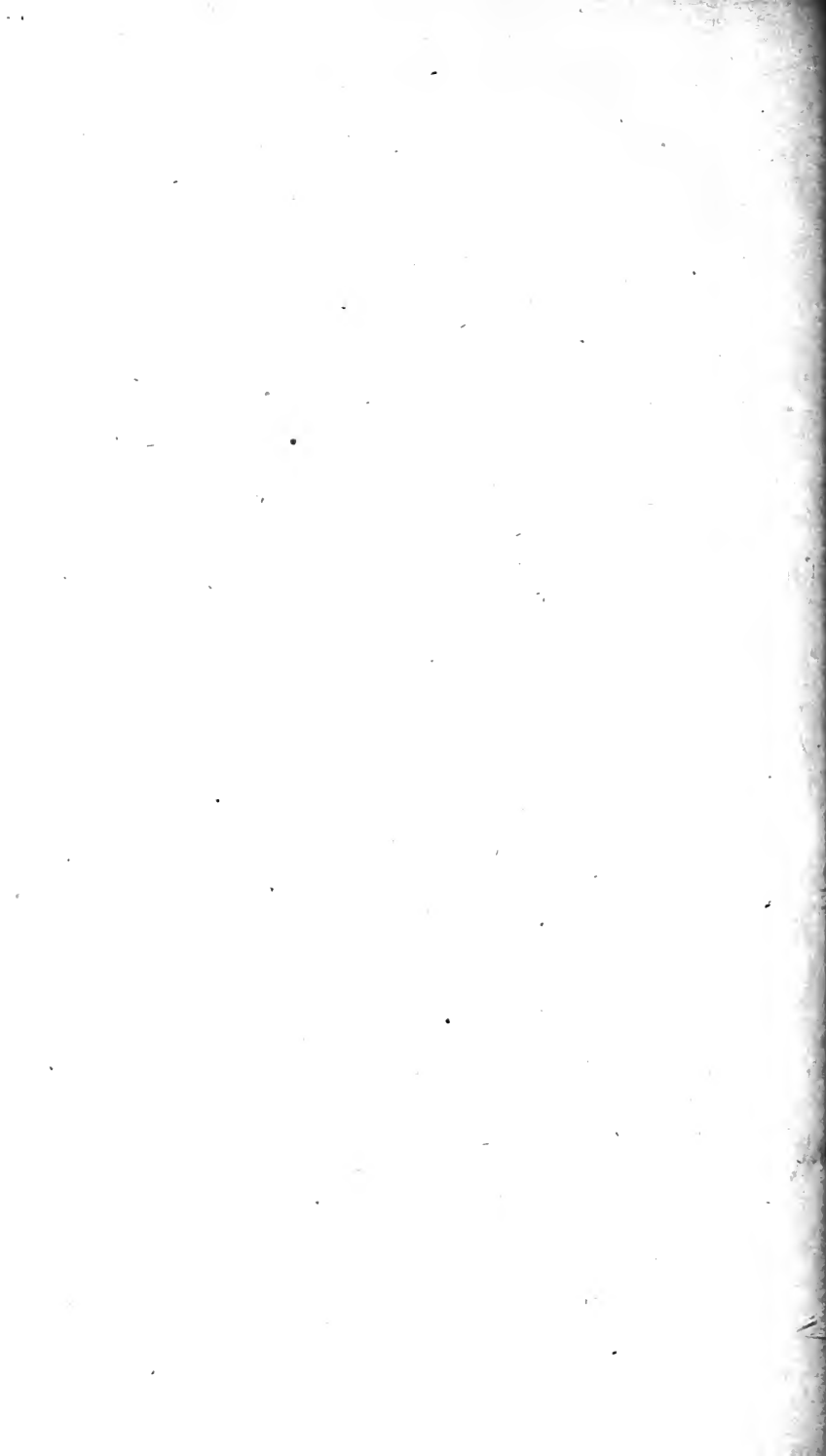
Sir James was never married; and the Baronetcy has become extinct. The next male heir of the family is his cousin, General Alexander Woodford, maternal nephew to the late Duke of Gordon, who, while commanding the foot guards at Hougoumont, behaved with distinguished gallantry on the ever-memorable day of Waterloo. He is at present in a military station at Corfu.— *Gentleman's Magazine*.

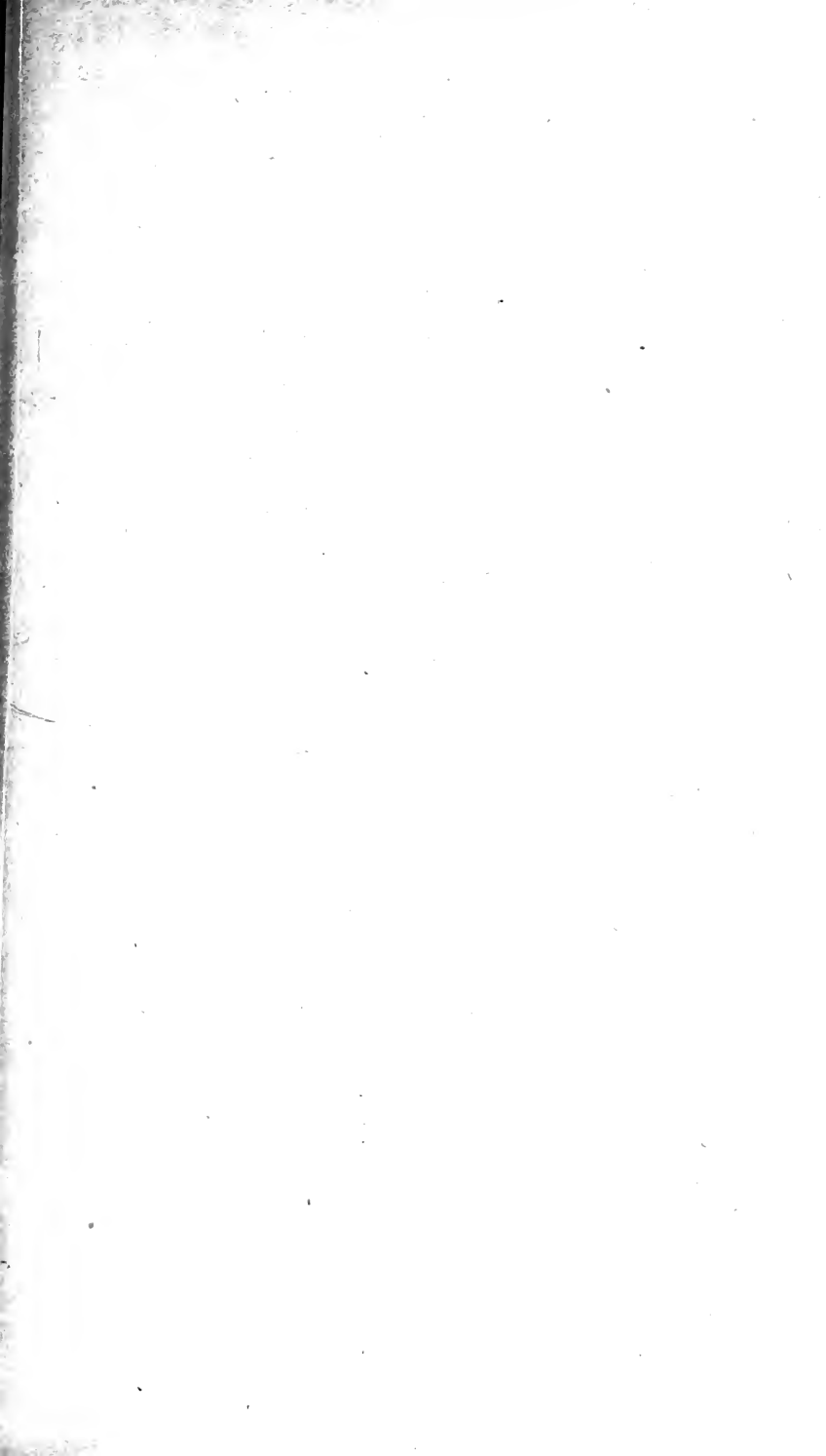
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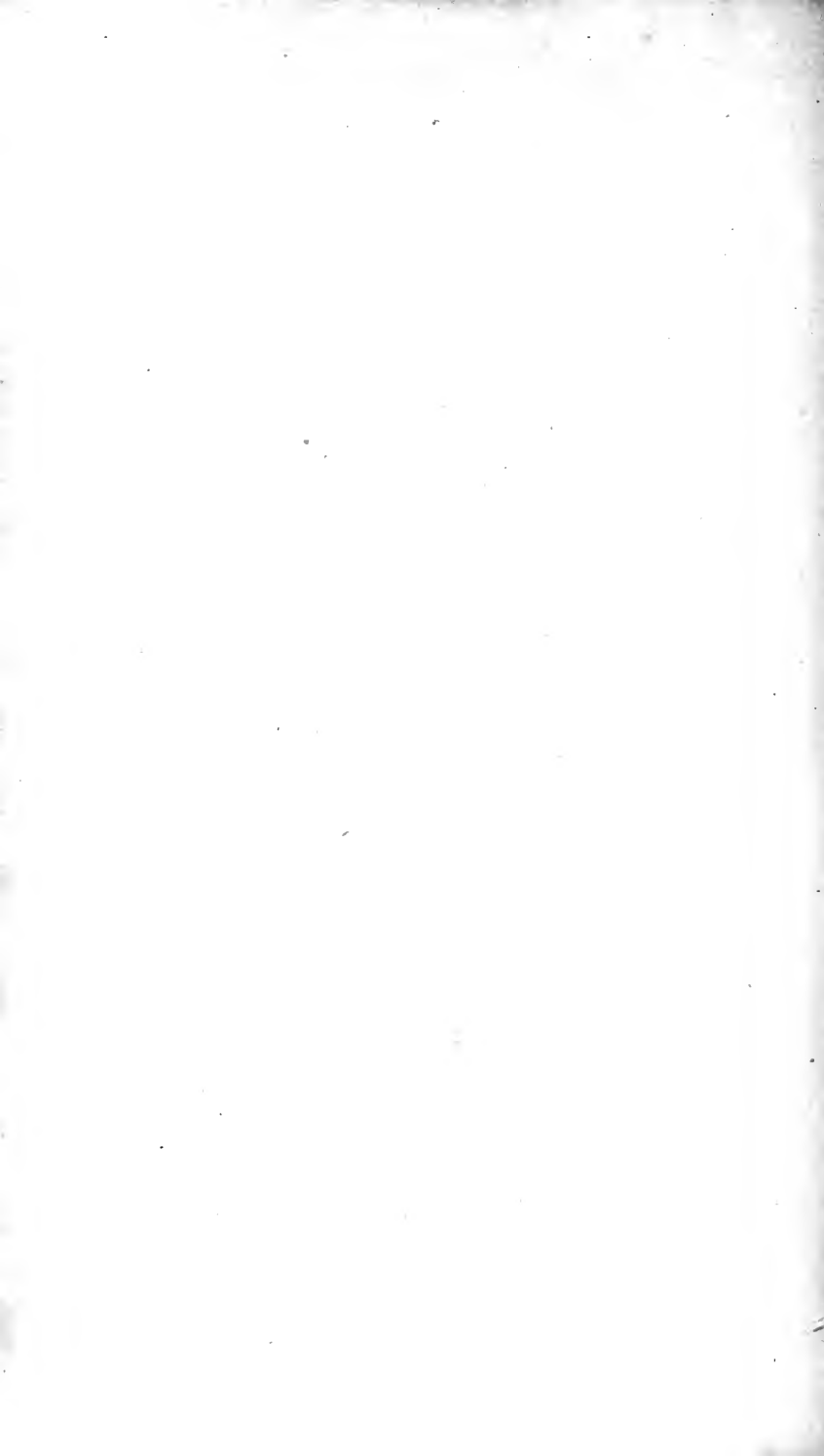
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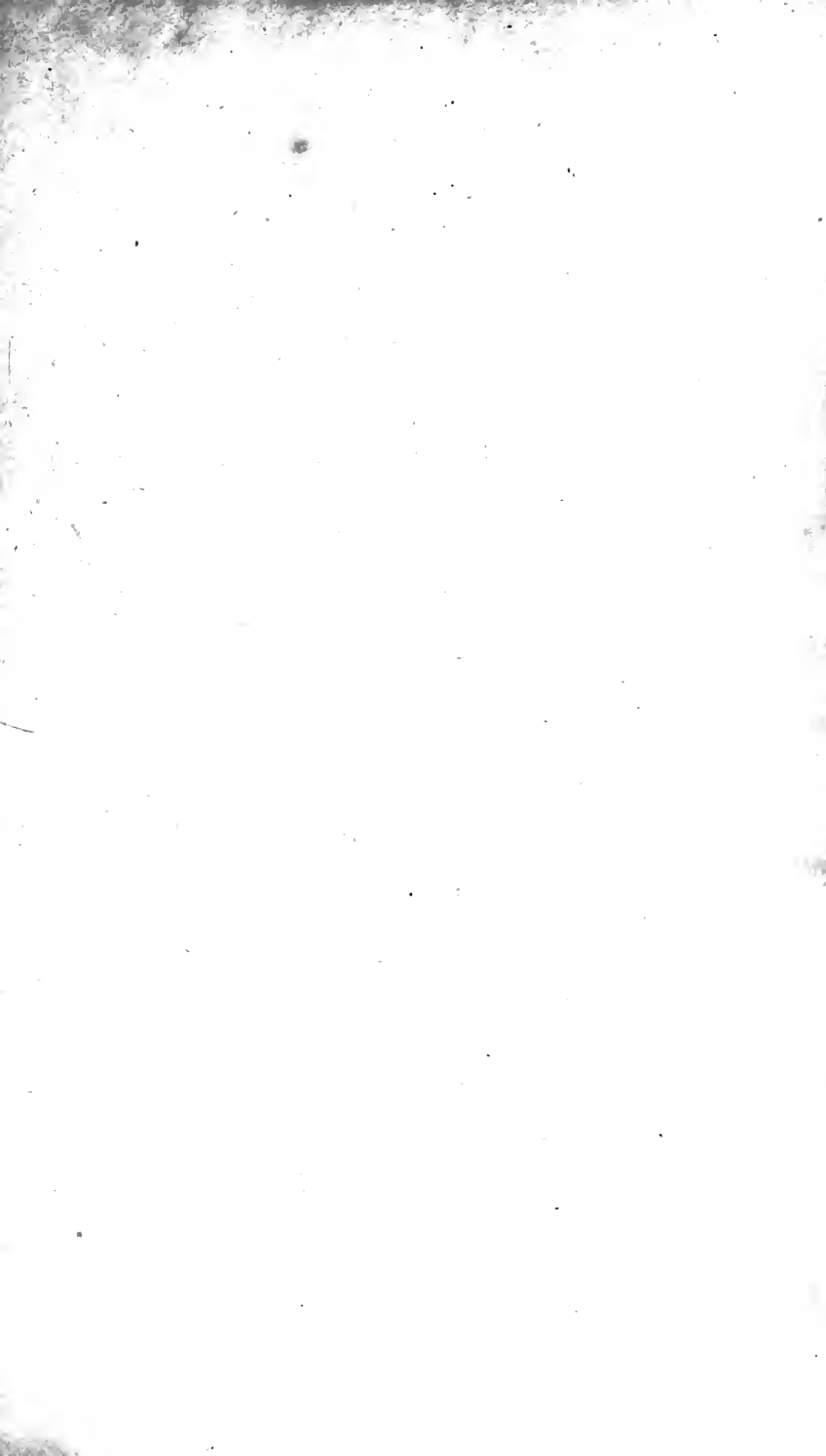
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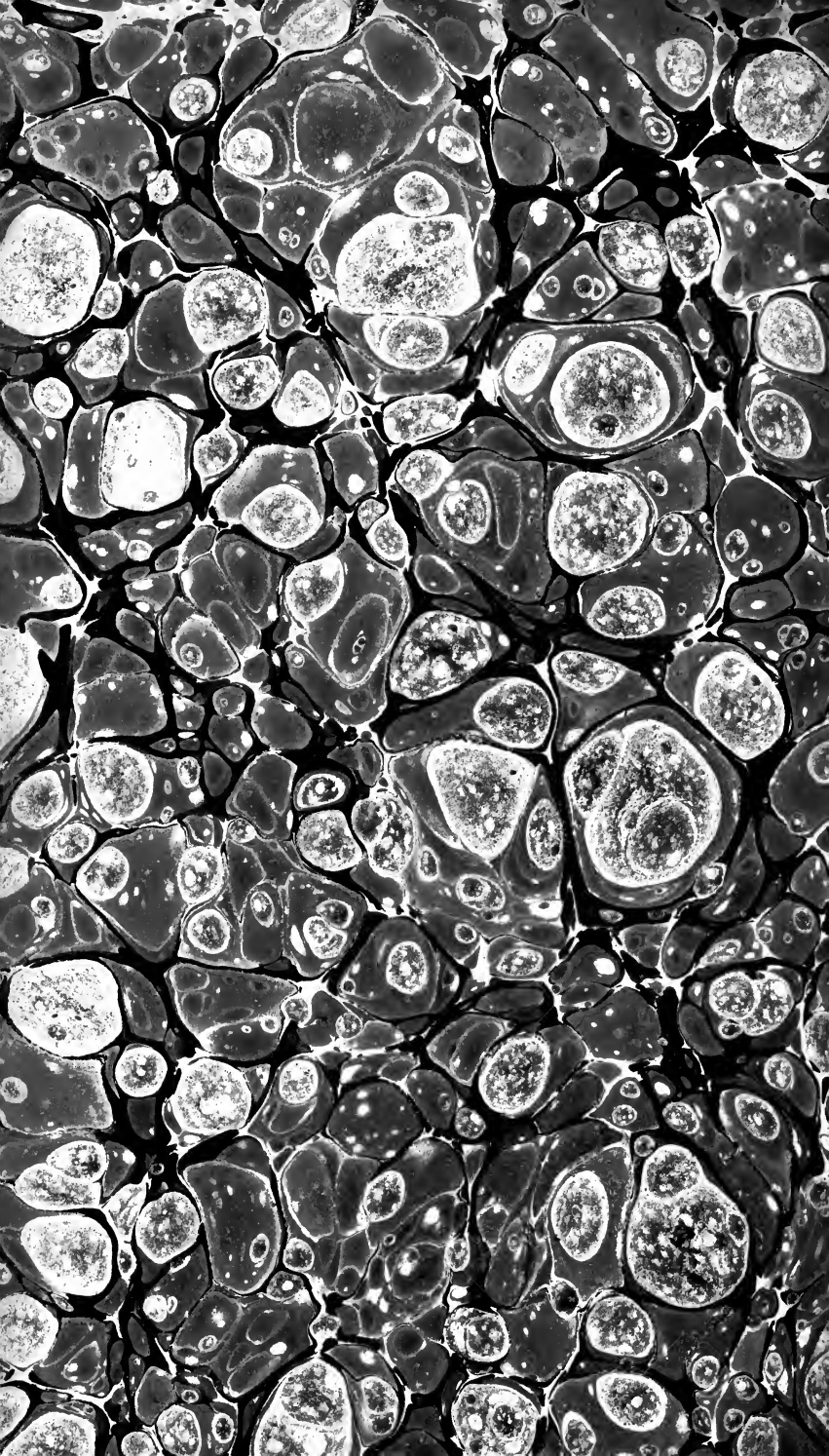














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