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THE  
ANNUAL  
BIOGRAPHY AND OBITUARY:

1831.

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VOL. XV.

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PART I.

*MEMOIRS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, WHO HAVE  
DIED WITHIN THE YEARS 1829-1830.*

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No. I.

SIR CHARLES VINICOMBE PENROSE,

VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE; KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE  
MOST HONOURABLE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH; KNIGHT  
GRAND CROSS OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED IONIAN ORDER  
OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE; AND KNIGHT GRAND  
CROSS OF THE ROYAL NEAPOLITAN ORDER OF ST. FERDINAND  
AND OF MERIT.

THE family of Penrose is of great antiquity; and has been long settled in Cornwall, where its branches are very numerous. In the 12th of Henry IV., John Penrose was elected member of parliament for Liskeard; and in the 18th of Henry VIII., Richard Penrose, of Penrose, served the office of sheriff of the county.

Charles Vinicombe Penrose was the second son of the Rev. John Penrose, who continued, for thirty-five years,

the worthy vicar of St. Gluvias, in Cornwall. He was born on the 20th of June, 1759; and, at the age of thirteen, was placed in the Naval Academy, at Portsmouth, where he was soon noticed for his application and prepossessing address.

In 1775, he commenced his honourable career by embarking on board the *Levant*, a frigate commanded by the Honourable George Murray, uncle to the late Duke of Athol. With this upright and intelligent officer, our youth contracted a friendship, which, for a period of twenty-two years, continued unshaken, and was then closed only by death. This invaluable patron not only furthered his progress in the service, but treated him as a member of his family; and there is still at the castle of Blair, in Athol, a tasteful specimen of his early skill, in the large model of a line-of-battle ship, accurately rigged during his visits thither.

The youth's noviciate was passed on the Mediterranean, Channel, and North Sea stations, where he appears to have seen much boat-service. In August, 1779, he was appointed third lieutenant of the *Cleopatra*, under the command of his friend; and was a spectator of the sanguinary, though indecisive conflict, between Vice-Admiral Parker and Zoutman, on the 5th of August, 1781. It was in this ship, also, that his spirit of observation was manifested in catching, at a glance, the advantage of adopting the numerary signals, which he saw on board a Swedish frigate, instead of our tabular system. He constructed a similar code, and Captain Murray instantly circulated it in the small squadron which he commanded: some of the officers, two of whom are now old and distinguished admirals, fancied it incomprehensible from its numerous combinations; yet it was actually the same which has since become so universally practised for its simplicity.

The general peace which followed, allowed the Lieutenant to return home, where he assiduously applied himself to the improvement of his mind; a thirst which he also communicated to a brother officer, whom he found employing his half-pay hours in knitting silken purses! In 1787 he was



united to Elizabeth, the amiable daughter of the Rev. J. Trevennen, who has survived him. Three daughters, Elizabeth, Charlotte, and Jane, were the fruits of this union ; and perhaps the perfection of our officer's character was in nothing more evident than in the admirable example he exhibited as a husband and a father.

On the call to arms, occasioned by the " Spanish Armament," Mr. Penrose joined Captain Murray in the Defence ; and was afterwards with him in the Duke, of 98 guns, when she had her main-mast shivered by lightning, while employed in engaging and destroying some French batteries at Martinique. After removing with his patron, successively into the Glory of 98, and Resolution, 74, he was presented with a Commander's commission in 1794, on the anniversary of Rodney's victory ; his patron being, at the same time, promoted to a flag.

The Captain's first command was the Lynx sloop of war, with which he assisted at the capture of l'Espérance, a French corvette, on the Halifax station. Being posted in October of the same year, he was fortunate enough to obtain the command of his old and favourite frigate the Cleopatra, and in her was despatched to examine and report upon the eligibility of the Bermudas as a naval resort. This mission was in consequence of the discovery and survey of a valuable anchorage by Lieutenant Thomas Hurd\*, who piloted the frigate amongst the rocks with such skill and precision, as to command the admiration of all who witnessed it. In commemoration of this first visit of a man-of-war, the port was called after Admiral Murray.

Continuing his course towards Cape Hatteras, a singular and inexplicable accident befell the Cleopatra, in crossing the Gulf stream. The night was densely dark, and the ship under reduced sail, when all at once, in a heavy squall, with vivid lightning and a tremendous explosion, the wind shifted, and brought her head to a high and agitated sea. At the same instant, she plunged *the whole of her fore-castle* so deeply

\* The late Hydrographer to the Admiralty.



under water, that the watch despaired of seeing her rise again: when she did recover, it was only by a violent counter-action, which equally immersed the after-part of the ship. The action of the vessel is described to have been similar to her being lifted and cast head foremost into the deep; and the first notice Captain Penrose had of it was, being thrown out of his cot, and dashed violently against the quarter-deck beams! A view of this occurrence appeared in the thirty-first volume of the Naval Chronicle, and on being asked whether it was not exaggerated in the drawing, Sir Charles replied, "It was a terrific pitch: I really think this must be a tolerable representation."

Our officer had once more the satisfaction, during Captain Pender's absence, of acting with Vice-Admiral Murray, the only commander under whom he had personally served. When he returned to the Cleopatra, in the latter end of 1796, it was his melancholy lot to take home the wreck of his distinguished friend, who had been struck by paralysis, and never recovered. On this passage he captured the *Hirondelle*, a mischievous French privateer, of 12 guns and seventy-two men.

In the spring of 1799, Captain Penrose was appointed to that beautiful ship the *Sans Pareil*, of 80 guns, which, for a short time, bore the flag of Lord Hugh Seymour; and was then sent off Rochefort, to join Sir Charles Pole's squadron in the attempt to destroy five line-of-battle ships, which had anchored under the protection of Isle d'Aix. After the unsuccessful issue of this event, he was despatched to the West Indies, to rehoist Lord Hugh's flag; and in escorting a large convoy, the sailing qualities of the *Sans Pareil* were so superior, that she had scarcely to carry any canvass during the whole passage. Here he remained until the death of his Lordship, in September, 1801: on this event he wrote a concise and affectionate notice of the excellent Admiral, which was published in the Naval Chronicle.

Having suffered severely from a *coup de soleil*, Captain Penrose returned to England in the *Carnatic*, 74, and enjoyed

domestic repose until the recommencement of hostilities in 1803. Feeling himself still unequal to more active service, he accepted the command of the Padstow district of sea-fencibles. While in this situation, he had the satisfaction of rescuing Mr. Robert Purkis, master's mate of the *Alcmene*, and the crew of a prize under his charge, from a watery grave.

Our officer's exertions were next called forth, in the summer of 1810, as commodore of the flotilla at Gibraltar, where his seasonable union of kindness and discipline alleviated the hardships of a harassing service; and a handsome present of plate from the British merchants, testified the regard he was held in by the civil community. He was doomed, however, to private mortification; his spirits were wounded by the dissolute conduct, and consequent death, of a near connection, with whom he had taken considerable trouble, and for whom he had just procured a lieutenant's commission.

In August, 1812, the Commodore was appointed to a colonelcy in the Royal Marines; and shortly afterwards was nominated a Commissioner of naval revision. But, having obtained the rank of Rear-Admiral in January, 1814, he was selected to command the squadron destined to accelerate the advance of the victorious Wellington along the shores of Biscay, the "sacred territory of France." Marshal Soult's line of defence before Bayonne being already broken up, it became desirable to construct a bridge of boats across the Adour. But the great obstacle was the bar at the mouth of the river; both zeal and skill were required to encounter it, and these being most intrepidly exerted, the daring attempt was successful, notwithstanding the loss of lives necessarily sustained. It should be mentioned that the bar is about a mile broad, with only two feet on it at low water, and fifteen at flood; it is moreover subject to such frequent and sudden changes, both from winds and from freshes, that no leading marks are available. The currents in the last three miles of its course are rendered almost irresistible, by a stout wall, confining the river on either bank.

A flotilla of seventy sail was prepared at Porto de Socca, sixteen miles from the mouth of the Adour, by the indefatigable exertions of the Admiral, and placed under the command of Captain O'Reilly. This officer, with the assistance of a pilot and some flats, vainly endeavoured to reconnoitre the bar. But Lieutenant Debenham, having thought he perceived a passage from the Porcupine's mast-head, dashed on in a six-oared gig, under a lug foresail and mizen. The roaring of the tremendous breakers was truly awful, but by dexterous steerage and arduous pulling, when the waves were setting up the beach, they safely ran her high and dry. Captain O'Reilly instantly followed, but his boat upsetting, five of his men perished. Lieutenant Debenham immediately constructed a large raft; which, together with his gig, proved extremely serviceable in carrying our troops across. Meanwhile the Admiral, hoisting his flag in the Gleaner Ketch, directed the advance of the flotilla from Porto de Socca up to the breakers, where, by his personal example, he encouraged all to exert themselves to the utmost: whilst, to facilitate the arduous service, he sent a Spanish pilot on shore, to make signals from within the breakers, since, from without, no passage could possibly be descried. It was nearly high water and the wind fair; both officers and soldiers gathered on the heights around, anxious for the fate of their coadjutors, and the passage of each vessel was eagerly watched, from the moment it was immersed amongst the foaming breakers, until it had fairly threaded the tremendous ordeal. Some few unfortunately broached to, and instantly sunk; but, on the whole, the attempt fully succeeded, and our Admiral successively received the warmest thanks from Sir John Hope, the Marquis of Wellington, and Lord Keith; the first of whom even said, that when he "saw the flotilla approach the wall of heavy surf," he regretted having requested its aid.

Twenty-five chasse-marées were now securely moored, and firmly connected together by six lines of large cables, on which a platform was transversely lashed: and the undertak-



ing was pushed with such celerity, that, by the next morning, our army obtained an easy passage. On the 27th, Bayonne was closely invested, and Soult being completely routed by the main body near Orthes, left the opulent city of Bourdeaux unprotected; upon which Sir W. Beresford advanced, and took possession of it. The Marquis now expressed a wish that the Admiral should relieve the advance of the army, by taking the naval force into the Gironde; and despite of most unfavourable weather, the movement was accomplished on the 27th of March. On this occasion, our observant officer himself piloted his squadron, consisting of the *Egmont*, 74, bearing his flag, two frigates, and six smaller vessels, up the river. No line-of-battle ship, with her guns in, had ever attempted this difficult navigation before; but with the *Petit Neptune* in his hand, he boldly ventured. Having ever paid the strictest attention to hydrographic details, he had noted the general merits of that book, and was now determined to trust in it. On approaching the *Coubre point*, he became a little anxious to know his exact position previous to standing up the river, when a shot, flying over the ship from the battery, gave the welcome announcement of his being inside the *Mauvoise shoal*. The air with which he took off his hat, and returned his acknowledgment for the favour, produced that cheerfulness on his decks which is invariably the cause of much energy on service.

In the mean time a French squadron, consisting of the *Regulus*, 74, a corvette, two brigs, and several other vessels, weighed and retreated before the Admiral, on whom the batteries played in succession: and we have been told that this chase, which continued as far as the *Talmont* shoal, both parties under every stitch of canvas, was one of the most beautiful of naval spectacles. The French, however, skulked into a narrow channel formed by the shoal, and protected by a strong fort, where they rode in momentary security. On this occasion, the enemy affected to question the fact of the *Egmont's* daring to dash up with all her guns on board;—“If

you doubted that," said an English officer, "why did the *Regulus*, fully manned and armed, run away from her?"

On the 29th, a communication was opened with our troops; and finding that they had caused the garrison of Castillon to retire, the Admiral removed into the *Porcupine*, proceeded farther up the river, and was actively employed in receiving deputations, and destroying batteries. Anxious to retake Bourdeaux, Count de Caen (of Mauritius memory) had collected a formidable flotilla in the river Dordogne, near where it falls into the Gironde. This force being discovered, was instantly pursued; part of it was driven on shore, near the citadel of Blaye, and totally destroyed; while a brig, a schooner, six gun-boats, three *chasse-marées*, and a superb imperial state-*barge*, were triumphantly brought off.

Secret preparations were now made by Admiral Penrose for crossing the Talmont shoal to attack the French squadron, when at midnight, on the 6th of April, the *Regulus*, the *corvette*, and the brigs, suddenly burst into flames; thus testifying the despair of the enemy. On this, the Admiral completed the destruction of the forts at the mouth, and along the right bank of the river; and then hoisting his flag on board the *Podargus*, anchored off *le Chapeau Rouge*, the principal street of the city of Bourdeaux. There he had the honour of receiving a visit from the Duke d'Angoulême, with the British colours proudly waving, nearly a hundred miles from the sea.

On the successful termination of this important enterprise, the Admiral returned to Passages, to superintend the embarkation of the army, stores, and ammunition destined for America; after which he came to England in the *Porcupine*, and struck his flag on the 12th of September, 1814. It was, however, rehoisted before the conclusion of that month, on board the *Queen*, 74, Captain J. Coode, on his being appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean station. He had arrived in Sicily, and was lying in the harbour of Messina, when the tidings of Napoleon's escape created an extraordinary bustle, and threatened the renewal of war.



After the overthrow of Murat, his Majesty Ferdinand IV. embarked on board the *Queen*, for conveyance to his continental dominions; and the delicate attentions of the Admiral were acknowledged by his being made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, together with the gift of a gold snuff-box bearing the royal portrait, decorated with brilliants. On the 3d of January, 1816, he became a Knight Commander of the Bath; an event perhaps of more pleasure to his friends than even to himself.

In the spring of the same year, that popular measure, the curbing of the Barbary States, being resolved upon, Lord Exmouth convened the fleet to carry it into effect; and Sir Charles, with the prompt alacrity of the old school, took his cot and trunk, hoisted his flag on board the *Bombay*, 74, and accompanied his friend. A satisfactory, but not complete negotiation having been effected at Algiers, the squadron proceeded to the regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, when the full and easy terms obtained made his Lordship resolve to get additional concessions from the Algerines. On seeing the hostile aspect of the returning squadron, the Dey despatched orders to all the out-posts and ports, to secure the Christians, and their vessels, — in other words, to lay on an embargo. Affairs, however, terminated amicably; and the Dey consented to the conditions imposed, with the single stipulation that the consent of his Sultan was to ratify the proceedings.

Sir Charles was at Malta when Lord Exmouth re-entered the Mediterranean, for the purpose of chastising the barbarians, should they refuse to make reparation for their renewed aggressions at Bona. Hearing of His Lordship's arrival, and the object of the expedition, he immediately sailed from Valette in the *Ister* frigate, Captain Thomas Forrest, but "arrived too late to take his share in the attack upon Algiers;" which Lord Exmouth particularly lamented, as "his services would have been desirable in every respect." Although Sir Charles Penrose had the mortification to find that the principal object of the expedition had been accomplished without his participation, still his services, as Lord Exmouth's representative,

during the last three days' negotiations with the Dey, were found particularly useful; and "the prudence, firmness, and ability with which he conducted himself" on that delicate occasion were highly praised by His Lordship.

In September, 1816, Sir Charles Penrose once more assumed the chief command on the Mediterranean station; and shortly afterwards he was presented by Pope Pius VII. with two superb marble vases, in consideration of the expeditious and humane manner in which the emancipated subjects of His Holiness were forwarded to the Roman States: an appropriate despatch accompanied this present.

Sir Charles Penrose afterwards accompanied his friend Sir Thomas Maitland, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, to Prevesa, in Albania, where they were for several days entertained by the celebrated Ali Pacha, during which time business of much importance was transacted. In August, 1817, being then off Leghorn, with his flag on board the *Albion*, 74, Sir Charles was honoured with a visit by a party of distinguished individuals, amongst whom were Leopoldina Carolina, the present Empress of Brazil, who had recently been married by proxy; Maria Louisa, widow of Napoleon Buonaparte; several others of the Austrian Arch-Duchesses; Leopold II. Grand Duke of Tuscany; Leopold Count of Syracuse; Prince Metternich; General Count de Neipperg; and the Portuguese Admiral Souza.

On the 27th of April, 1818, the Order of St. Michael and St. George was instituted for the Ionian Islands, and for the ancient sovereignty of Malta and its dependencies. By the rules of that Order, the naval commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean is to be the first and principal Knight Grand Cross thereof, but only for the time that he holds his professional appointment. Sir Charles Penrose, however, was specially authorised to bear the title and wear the insignia for life, in consequence of his long services on that station, and his having been there at the institution of the Order. We believe that the late Lord Guildford and himself were the only persons to whom that privilege was allowed.

Shortly afterwards, Sir Charles's second daughter, Charlotte, was married to Captain Mainwaring, of the 10th Foot, both of whom died without leaving issue: and subsequently his eldest daughter was united to Captain John Coode, C. B., who was then commanding the flag-ship.

The term of our officer's command expired in 1819, to the regret of the whole station. The feeling of the Captains of the squadron was expressed by presenting him with a splendid silver salver; and that of the merchants of Malta in a handsome present of plate. Indeed, the urbanity of his general carriage, and the judicious kindness with which he could temper the forms of discipline, had endeared him to all classes; while his lively wit and acquirements rendered his society particularly desirable. He was sometimes caustic in administering corrective sarcasm, when it was merited. For instance, on the occasion of the head of Memnon being embarked in the ship which carried the architectural relics of Leptis Magna to England, a pragmatial officer of the staff switched the Egyptian with his whip, and drawled forth, "Memnon, eh! pray who was he?"—"You cannot have forgotten the famous Turkish Aga," said the Admiral, with his peculiar look: "you must have heard of Aga-Memnon!"

Sir Charles retired to his seat of Ethy, near Lostwithiel, where he continued till his death. He there experienced the full value of the attention he had, at various times, bestowed on Natural History, Numismatics, and Antiquities, in each of which branches he had formed interesting and rare collections. Nor was he less alive to other pursuits; for he was one of the most scientific navigators of his day, and, moreover, possessed a decided literary taste. In 1824 (at which period he was a Vice-Admiral of the White, having been advanced to that rank on the 19th of July, 1821,) he published "Observations on Corporal Punishment, Impressment, and other Matters relative to the present State of His Majesty's Royal Navy." From that short, but ably-written little work, we extract the following passages, as illustrative at once of the gallant author's style, disposition, and judgment:—



“ One argument has been, that certain foreign services have gone on without corporal punishment. The fact so stated may be at once denied; for where the regular ordering of a certain number of lashes has not been in force, other still more severe punishments have been inflicted; and dark and solitary confinement, on bad bread-and-water diet, are pretty severe corporal punishments.

“ With respect to foreign naval services, I am pretty sure, from the evidence of seamen themselves, that in none is the discipline so mild and just as in our own. Those of our seamen who have been in the American navy, can give ample information as to that national practice; and when our seamen, in discontent, went into foreign services, I once received a petition from several on board a Netherland ship of war, the discipline of which they described as most severe. I replied that their voluntary entry prevented my interference; and that I trusted their example would open the eyes of their brother sailors to their true duties and interests. So little fear had I that the corporal punishment, and the other treatment of seamen in our navy, would appear harsh and severe, in comparison with others, that I was pleased to hear that some of our *then* mistaken men took this method of being convinced. And I would here ask those gentlemen who hold up other services as an example to ours, whether they will agree to be judged by effects; and will they venture to state that an equal degree of moral comfort is enjoyed in those exemplars? I believe I need not appeal to the nautical or military superiority. \* \* \* \*

“ I can truly aver that, while I was a captain, I attended with most earnest endeavours to be just without harshness, and lenient without weakness, in awarding and inflicting punishment, or pardoning offenders. The result of my best judgment was, that there are few cases for which corporal punishment should be inflicted for a first fault; for there are men who will strive long to avoid the shame as well as pain of a public exposition and flogging, who, when that shame

and pain has once been surmounted, care much less for a repetition. \* \* \* \*

“It requires considerable judgment to find whether the best effect will be produced on the individual by remitting punishment conditionally, or by a free pardon; and here that most requisite of all knowledge for a commander of men, the knowledge of human nature, is of the greatest avail. On some characters, a free pardon will operate as a security from future crime; and I heartily wish I had found them more common. When a man was brought forward for punishment for a first fault, or when a culprit appeared to plead with proper feeling, and I considered him as not one on whom a free pardon could usefully be bestowed, I then made it a clearly understood case, that if the delinquent were brought before me again for a crime for which he was to be punished, he should first receive that which had been remitted, as his subsequent conduct had shown that he did not merit forgiveness. I can safely say, that I have known the happiest effects arise from this mutual understanding; and crime, and of course punishment, prevented. \* \* \* \*

“I have known an opinion entertained by some very respectable officers, but which I have always deemed erroneous, that no reasoning communications should ever be made to seamen. My practice as a captain was different. When coming into port, under circumstances which would not admit of leave of absence, I always made it a rule to inform the ship's company, before anchoring, that such must unavoidably be the case, as the necessities of the service would not allow me to grant it. On the contrary, whenever I saw that leave could be granted (and I always granted it if possible), I never waited for that leave to be asked. I called the ship's company together, and told them I should direct the first lieutenant to give leave to a third or fourth watch; or a certain number at a time, while they continued to merit the indulgence.

“For instance, I returned to England in the *Cleopatra* from the American station, with about three years' pay due.



The day before the ship went from Spithead into the harbour, I informed the ship's company that the necessary repairs would keep us long in port, and that they would have leave to go on shore in divisions, as long as they continued to conduct themselves well, or till the ship came out of dock. We were thirteen weeks in harbour; I had not one complaint: after about three weeks there was seldom a man wished to go on shore. I left the port at last with only two men absent without leave; and I should add, that during the time the ship was in dock, many were employed in the disagreeable service of fitting out other ships. From a 74 and a frigate near me, under the same circumstances of long detention in harbour, no leave was granted; boats rowed guard every night to prevent desertion, and yet the loss by desertion was very great.

“More than one circumstance occurred in a short time to show that my indulgence had not been thrown away. My ship was the first at Portsmouth, and I believe any where, when the payment took place in the one and two-pound bank-notes, then first issued; and I learned that the greatest possible pains were taking, by some who sought political mischief, and others who sought emolument, to persuade the people that this paper-money was of little worth, and offered, by way of favour, to give the men a low value for their notes. I explained the case, and directed that if any one offered or accepted less than a full value, the offender should instantly be brought to me, that he might be treated as an enemy to his king and country. The pay was cordially received, which was at the moment of no small consequence, as there were many then ready to follow any bad example that might be set. To afford my ship's company another opportunity of showing good conduct, the payment was scarcely over, and the ship was still crowded with women, children, and slop-sellers, when a telegraphic signal announced an enemy's frigate off Portland; and never were supernumeraries more quickly disposed of, or a ship more quickly unmoored and under sail. We were baulked of our expected prize, and returned to

Spithead just before the mutiny. Here, by a little good management and minute attention, I kept my men from cheering with the others; and although I had daily communication in my barge with the Royal George, three days after the yard-ropes had been reeved, I punished two men, who had left their duty in the dock-yard. When I received orders for sea, not a moment's lapse of good order occurred; but having information that letters had been received, threatening a visit from the delegates, and punishment if my people did not join in cheering, &c. I called the ship's company together, informed them that I was ordered to proceed to sea; but that under the circumstances I was aware of, I should not do so till the night-tide, when I expected they would show their sense of the confidence I had in their good conduct by weighing with the utmost silence and despatch. The reply was by three hearty cheers (which I would then have gladly dispensed with), and careful obedience to my orders during the night; and I have reason to believe, that the good conduct of my ship's company aided the able management of \* the commander of the part of the western squadron I immediately joined, in the preservation of good order at that critical period. I had the honour of letters of approbation from the Admiralty, both on account of our long stay in harbour without desertion, and preventing my ship's company from taking part in the mutiny; and after the ship's company had also received their Lordships' thanks, they sent me a letter full of expressions of gratitude for my having, as they termed it, 'steered them clear of the troubles so many of their brethren had been involved in.'

Sir Charles was also an admirable correspondent. To show the lively vigour of his mind, even in retirement, we subjoin part of a letter which he wrote to an intimate friend only about five months before the world closed on his career:—

“As the longest day of the year has just gone by, so have I about the same time passed over that usual limit of three

\* Sir Edward Pellew.

score and ten, when the days may be said to shorten rapidly. I have, however, great cause for thankfulness, that I do not feel the weight of years, though I cannot omit their tale. You remark that your children, like the minute hand of a watch, remind you of the comminution of time; with me, I may add, the second-hand is moving, in my grandchildren. So silently, indeed, do days glide over us, that we were lately taken by surprise to find you had a son old enough for Westminster-school; but we are already thinking of sending forth the eldest of the four Coodes, though I believe not out of the country. \* \* \* \*

“ You are of course aware that my nephew-in-law, Dr. Arnold, is making great progress with Thucydides; and I hope the pressure of Rugby may not interrupt the publication. I know not whether biremes, triremes, &c. ever engaged your attention; but Arnold has entered deeply into the matter, and I think made it clear, that the ancient ships had no longer oars than one man could carry on his shoulders; and that the terms which have been applied to several banks of oars, did not originally mean tier above tier; a Liliptian crew could not have used such Brobdignagian machines. A little work, by Howell, is curious on this subject. Some cases are, however, difficult to decide upon. The Portsmouth paper states, that whilst many are contending for the honour of having invented paddle-wheels, there exists a model or plan of a Roman galley thus fitted, and worked by oxen, in a large walking wheel! If, among your coins and medals, you can find a galley with more than one tier of oars *complete*, I shall be glad to be informed; though I suppose the Doctor has addressed you on that head. In my small collection I can find none such; what I have, show like a tier of short oars along the *waist* or *waste*; and in some, as the *Felicitas* of Hadrian, one or two sweeps on the forecastle and poop. I was obliged to neglect my coins even before I had tolerably arranged them, as I thought they injured my eyes, but these are now grown young again — second childhood you will



say — and I have thoughts of awakening the dormant passion. \* \* \* \*

“Your correspondence is a great treat to me, and raises my thoughts above mere mundane cogitations. It never was my good fortune to examine the wonders of the starry sky with a powerful instrument; but many a night have I gazed for successive hours, with my old Dollond’s achromatic, on the distant Nebulæ of Orion, now rendered so superiorly important by what you relate of a new intruder into the trapezium. I have done this long before the enlarged ideas respecting similar appearances had been suggested; and I kept on gazing, in hopes that I should discover more and more; for it always seemed as if, by a clearer light, I could look through the blue expanse into more distant space, — into the heaven of heavens, — if we may apply this expression to astronomical perceptions. It is long since my old Dollond was pointed at the sky, but the first clear night its direction will be guided by your interesting information. Your pearl has not been thrown where its price is not fully appreciated; and I am banished so far from even a chance of scientific converse, that the intelligence you have from time to time afforded me came as a deed of charity as well as an act of kindness. I should certainly have the highest enjoyment in seeing the stellar prospect with you, the wonders of which appear to accumulate in a progression peculiar to, and adapted to, the boundless space in which they occupy their comparative points; and I will not despair of that pleasure, though hope is not strong, as I can hardly expect that Lady Penrose will again resume her travelling. \* \* \* \* The experiments on the connection of galvanism and electricity with magnetism, must have been beautiful and curious: you remember I long ago told you that I thought we ought to consult the *atmosphere* for many of the laws of the latter.”

Sir Charles continued to enjoy health and animation, even beyond his years, up to Christmas-day 1829, when he cheerfully joined some of the family in the good old custom of singing a carol; yet he was warned by a numbness in his

hands and arm of impending danger, and took precautionary measures. Alas! in vain: on the 26th he was suddenly attacked, shortly after midnight, by a paralytic affection, which baffled medical art. Divine mercy was, however, so far extended, that although the blow was sufficiently severe to announce the coming crisis, it yet allowed him to prepare for the awful alternative. His voice, intellect, and countenance remained unchanged; and he was able to express his entire reliance on a Saviour's mediation. His worldly affairs were all in order, so that a few calm words sufficed for directions: he afterwards named and blessed his relations and friends, sent messages where he thought they would be useful or gratifying, and then contemplated his approaching dissolution with that calm tranquillity which is the most beneficial consequence of virtue.

On the Tuesday morning following, he fell into a kind of heavy sleep, from which he never more awoke, but expired on the 1st of January 1830, without a struggle. His remains were interred by the side of his beloved daughter, in St. Winnow's church-yard, followed by the heartfelt regrets of the neighbourhood. In him his acquaintances have lost a pleasing friend; the service an experienced officer; and the king a faithful, honest, and upright subject.

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The materials for this memoir have been derived from "Marshall's Royal Naval Biography," and "The United Service Journal."



## No. II.

## THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE TIERNEY,

M. P. FOR KNARESBOROUGH.

MR. TIERNEY was the last of his school; the last remnant of the old English opposition; the last star of that memorable constellation of talent, comprehending the names of Burke, Fox, Sheridan, Windham, Whitbread, Romilly, and others, which, in days of yore, cast so dazzling a splendour over the parliamentary discussion of every question of high political and general interest.

He was of Irish descent; but was born at Gibraltar, on the 20th of March 1761. His father, whose name was Thomas, was a native of Limerick, and had been a merchant in London before he went to Gibraltar; where he became a prize agent, it being then war time. He thence, on or soon after the peace of 1763, removed to France, and lived at Paris in affluence for many years. While resident there he had a law-suit with the Earl of Shelburne, originating in money transactions between his Lordship and a Mr. M'Lean, in which Messrs. Poachaud, the Parisian bankers, were also concerned. The result was, that the Earl was compelled to pay a large sum. It is believed that Mr. Thomas Tierney continued to reside in Paris until his death, which happened above forty years ago, never having returned to live in England. For this a reason has been assigned, as arising out of the situation he held at Gibraltar; but what the true cause was, it is now difficult to discover. Mrs. Tierney generally resided in or near London, their children were also brought up and educated in England. The subject of this memoir had an uncle of the name of James, of the firm of Tierney, Lilly,

and Robarts, formerly of Barge Yard, Bucklersbury, and subsequently of Lawrence Pountney Lane. Mr. Robarts, afterwards of the banking-house of Robarts, Curtis, and Co. and now some years deceased, married the sister of the late Mr. George Tierney, about the year 1774, who, we believe, is still living; and a daughter of this marriage became the wife of Mr. Thellusson, with whom Mr. Tierney (as will by and by be seen) contested the representation for Southwark. He had another uncle of the name of George, who was for many years an eminent merchant and banker at Naples, where he died above thirty years since; and it is on record that an action was tried before Lord Kenyon, which was brought by the executor of that Mr. Tierney against the notorious John, commonly called Jew King, for money lent by Mr. Tierney to King and Lady Lanesbrough, when they were in Italy, in the utmost distress, which they refused to pay. If we mistake not, another member of this enterprising and clever family settled in Spain; with which country the house of Tierney, Lilly, and Co. had a great commercial intercourse.

The subject of this memoir was educated at Eton, and at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL. B. in 1784. He had intended to pursue the study of the law, and was actually called to the bar; but the death of three brothers afforded him the means (perhaps unfortunately for himself) of relinquishing a profession to which his talents were eminently fitted, and in which he must ultimately have obtained the highest honours.

Mr. Tierney was an author, however, before he became a statesman. His first publication, entitled "The Real Situation of the East India Company considered, with Reference to their Rights and Privileges," appeared in 1787; and it is by no means improbable that it would be found to possess considerable interest at the present moment.

Having determined to exchange the arena of the law courts for that of the senate, the death of Sir Edmund Affleck, the member for Colchester, at the close of the year 1788, formed

an opening in the House of Commons, which appeared to Mr. Tierney to be suited to his views. The step was a bold one; for Colchester was a borough famous for the length and vigour of its contests; and the expenses they engendered were presumed to have contributed to the ruin of no less than three gentlemen who had been candidates during the preceding thirteen years — Alexander Fordyce, Esq. the celebrated banker, Mr. Robert Mayne, of the same profession, and Mr. Christopher Potter; all of whom appeared as bankrupts soon after the conclusion of their contests. Not intimidated, however, Mr. Tierney stood on what was termed the popular interest, in opposition to George Jackson, Esq. who was afterwards Judge Advocate of the Fleet, and who was created a Baronet in 1791. Both candidates had an equal number of votes, and in consequence there was a double return; but on the 1st of April 1789, the Committee appointed to try the election reported that George Tierney, Esq. was duly elected. In the following year, however, the tables were reversed; Mr. Jackson was returned; and, on Mr. Tierney's petition, the Committee reported, April 4, 1791, that it "was frivolous and vexatious." The Duke of Portland, then at the head of the opposition, was said to have undertaken to defray the expenses incurred; but Mr. Albany Wallis, who acted as Mr. Tierney's agent, having endeavoured, after that nobleman had changed his politics, and obtained a high and lucrative situation, to refresh his memory by a bill in Chancery, the matter was stopped by the Lord Chancellor, who deemed it highly indecorous to make disclosures likely to bring the representation of the country into disrepute. Mr. Tierney, therefore, was saddled with the expenses; which, it is said, amounted to twelve thousand pounds.

In the year 1791 Mr. Tierney published "Two Letters, addressed to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, and the Hon. Henry Hobart, on the Conduct adopted respecting the Colchester Petition."

Having continued his researches on India affairs, in the



same year he also published, "A Letter to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, on the Situation of the East India Company." This pamphlet, which was anonymous, produced an able reply, written by Mr. George Anderson, who, from an humble line of life, had raised himself by his talents to the situation of Accomptant in the Commissioners' Office for the Affairs of India. Mr. Tierney then published with his name, "A Letter to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, on the Statement of the Affairs of the East India Company, lately published by George Anderson, Esq."

Mr. Tierney had now become so much of a public character, that, at the general election in 1796, he was invited to stand for Southwark; and a subscription was raised to bring him in free of expense. His competitor was the late George Woodford Thellusson, Esq. a Director of the East India Company, and brother to the first Lord Rendlesham; who, as we have already stated, was connected with Mr. Tierney by marriage. Mr. Thellusson had a decisive majority on the poll; but Mr. Tierney, not discouraged by his ill success on a former occasion, prepared a petition, and after an investigation before a Committee, at which he acted as his own counsel, obtained a decision that Mr. Thellusson's election was void, in consequence of his having acted "in violation of the statute of the 7th of William III. cap. 4. [commonly called the Treating Act,] whereby he is incapacitated to serve in Parliament upon such election." On the new election which in consequence took place, Mr. Thellusson again attained a majority on the poll; but, on another petition from Mr. Tierney, it was determined that the former was not eligible, and that the latter was duly elected; and thus Mr. Tierney was at length fairly seated in the House of Commons by the mere operation of the Treating Act and perseverance.

Mr. Tierney now became a constant attendant in the House, and a frequent debater on all the great and important questions brought under consideration.

In the spring of 1797, when all payments in money at the



Bank of England were suspended by order of Council, and Mr. Pitt moved for a bill to enable that corporate body to issue twenty-shilling notes, Mr. Tierney characterised the proposition "as affording an opportunity for the most pernicious species of jobbing and speculation."

When Mr. Pitt proposed to bestow on each holder of what was called "the loyalty loan" five pounds in the hundred, in consequence of the great and unexpected depreciation of stock, Mr. Tierney contended "that the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was nothing less than ripping up an act of parliament, by an attempt to do what he thought justice, when he himself allowed that, from the lapse of time, and circumstances which had intervened, justice was rendered impossible."

In the course of the summer of 1797, when the price of butcher's meat experienced an alarming rise, Mr. Tierney was chairman of a committee on a bill to prevent "the forestalling and regrating of cattle," which was opposed by Mr. Dundas, who contended that the measure was founded upon ideas which had been exploded by the writings of Dr. Adam Smith. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Tierney observed, that "he conceived the plain facts of the case to be better than the speculative reasonings of Adam Smith; whose arguments, however substantial they might be, the public could not feed upon;" that, "if the poorer classes of the people were to rise in a mass on account of the high price of meat, he suspected the right honourable gentleman would then prefer the riot act to all the reasonings of Adam Smith;" and "that it was not consistent with humanity to get rid of the bill by telling the poor that the market would find its level, for they might as well be told at once that they were not hungry." The house, however, rejected the bill by a majority of thirty-two.

Soon after the meeting of Parliament in the same year, he moved the House, "not to acknowledge the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, in any parliamentary capacity." This proceeding originated in a supposed legal disability on the

part of Mr. Dundas, in consequence of his acting in the capacity of *third* Secretary of State. "If he spoke on that occasion in a style of asperity," Mr. Tierney observed, "it was not because he felt any personal dislike or private animosity to the right honourable gentleman; but that he thought the whole transaction of which he complained a most corrupt job—a job not avowed, but detected—a job that never would have been brought to light if it could have been kept in concealment, and which was at last disclosed by the labours of a committee." On a division, only eight members supported the motion, while one hundred and thirty-nine were against it. This extraordinary disparity of numbers proceeded from the secession of several of the principal members of opposition, who, deeming the war unjust, and perceiving themselves unable to stem the torrent in its favour, had retired in a body from the house. Mr. Tierney, on that memorable occasion, acted a different part. Thinking it his duty to remain, and to support what he believed to be the cause of his constituents and of the country, he manfully, although almost singly, opposed such measures as appeared to him to trench either on the policy, or on the rights, of the nation; and it was allowed on all hands, that he acquitted himself with no small share of ability and discretion.

Accordingly, when Mr. Pitt proposed to raise seven millions within the year, the honourable member for Southwark took the opportunity of observing, "that with the administration then in power the country could not have peace; for that they wanted the requisites for bringing it about, being destitute of the confidence and the respect, not only of France, but of Europe." In reply to Mr. Pitt, who appeared to be much hurt by this philippic, he remarked "that if the minister wished to make another attack upon any one whom he was disposed to crush, he should remember that a man might be in that house in the same situation as if he were to live in a mill—he would be a good deal frightened at first, but would soon become accustomed to the noise."

In the month of March, 1798, Mr. Tierney gave his

cordial support to a bill brought in by Mr. Dundas, "to enable His Majesty more effectually to provide for the defence and security of the realm;" and, in reply to an observation from a member on the treasury bench, he added, "that no part or action of his life could justify that honourable gentleman in insinuating, that he was not animated by as cordial a zeal for the welfare and prosperity of his country, as any man who lived in it."

During the debate on Friday, May 25. 1798; on the bill for suspending seamen's protections, Mr. Pitt was so far thrown off his guard—a rare occurrence with him—as to declare, "that he considered Mr. Tierney's opposition to the measure, as proceeding from a wish to impede the service of the country." Mr. Tierney immediately called the Chancellor of the Exchequer to order, appealed to the House, and invoked the protection of the Speaker. Mr. Addington, who then occupied the chair, observed—"That if the House should consider the words which had been used as conveying a personal reflection on the honourable gentleman, they were in that point of view to be considered as 'unparliamentary and disorderly.' It was for the House to decide on their application, and they would wait in the mean time for the explanation of the right honourable gentleman." Mr. Pitt, instead of apologising, immediately said—"If he were called on to explain away any thing which he had said, the House might wait long enough for such an explanation! He was of opinion, that the honourable gentleman was opposing a necessary measure for the defence of the country, and therefore he should neither explain nor retract any particle of what he had said on the subject."

Here, of course, the affair did not end. Mr. Tierney sent his friend, Mr. George Walpole, with a message to Mr. Pitt; and, at three o'clock, on the next Sunday afternoon, Mr. Pitt, accompanied by Mr. Ryder (now Lord Harrowby), and Mr. Tierney, accompanied by Mr. Walpole, met on Putney Heath. Of what then took place, the seconds published the following account, in the newspapers of the next day:—



“ We are authorised to state, that in consequence of what passed on Friday last, (which produced a challenge from Mr. Tierney), Mr. Pitt accompanied by Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Tierney accompanied by Mr. George Walpole, met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon on Putney Heath. After some ineffectual attempts on the part of the seconds to prevent further proceedings, the parties took their ground at the distance of twelve paces. A case of pistols was fired at the same moment without effect; a second case was also fired in the same manner, Mr. Pitt firing his pistol in the air; the seconds then jointly interfered, and insisted that the matter should go no further, it being their decided opinion that sufficient satisfaction had been given, and that the business was ended with perfect honour to both parties.”

Mr. Speaker Addington and other friends of the combatants were on the ground, in great anxiety as to the result.

In the debate on the introduction of a bill “ for preventing the printing and publishing of newspapers by persons unknown,” the new act was warmly opposed by Mr. Tierney; but he was at the same time candid enough to bear testimony against an attack which had been made on the humanity of those whom he was opposing with such indefatigable zeal. “ If cruelty of any kind,” said he, “ has been exhibited towards the French prisoners, I can safely say that the executive government of this country ought to be exonerated from such an imputation; nay more, I am persuaded that no cause for making so gross a charge against the humanity of Englishmen does exist.”

Mr. Tierney also voted for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, in consequence “ of the preamble of the bill being founded on the verdict of a grand jury.” Soon afterwards he supported Colonel Walpole in his enquiry into the conduct of the assembly of Jamaica, relative to the transportation of the Maroons; and in the summer of the same year, in consequence of the melancholy aspect of affairs in Ireland, he declared, “ that the minister ought to come down to the House clothed in sackcloth and ashes, to find public



affairs in such a critical state in the fifth year of the war, and after an expenditure of about two hundred millions of money."

On the meeting of Parliament, however, towards the close of the year, he cordially acquiesced in the motion for the thanks of the House to Lord Nelson, for the victory of Aboukir; and affirmed, "that no man was more anxious than himself for the general security of the empire; and that no man ever felt more warmth and animation than he did whenever our navy was triumphant."

On Monday, December 11. 1798, Mr. Tierney concluded a long, able, and animated speech, which left a considerable impression both on the House and on the nation, by moving, "That it is the duty of his Majesty's ministers to advise His Majesty against entering into any engagements, which may prevent or impede a negotiation for peace, whenever a disposition shall be shown on the part of the French republic to treat on terms consistent with the security and interests of the British empire."

In June, 1799, we find Mr. Tierney moving certain resolutions respecting the finances of the country, with a view of confuting and overturning the positions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to the amount of the funded debt, the public revenue, &c. It added not a little to the reputation of Mr. Tierney's financial talents, that, when Mr. Pitt moved certain counter-resolutions, he frankly confessed, "that he had but little to say against the statements propounded by the honourable member; and could object only to the melancholy deductions which he drew from his premises."

A little after this, the member for Southwark supported Mr. Sheridan in a motion for an enquiry into the failure of the expedition against Holland. He also opposed the proposition made by Mr. Pitt, to vote the sum of 500,000*l.* to enable his majesty to make such advances to the Emperor of Germany, as might be necessary for insuring his vigorous co-operation; and in the month of February, 1800, he made a motion, "That it is the opinion of this House that it is both

unjust and unnecessary to carry on the war, for the purpose of restoring monarchy in France;" a motion which was met by the previous question.

When the grand question relative to the Union with Ireland came to be debated, in the spring of 1800, Mr. Tierney declared, "that in the abstract he had no objection to that measure; but that from the information which he had received, he did not entertain the smallest doubt that the sense of the people was against it." In the course of the same year, he moved for leave to bring in a bill "to limit the duration of the tax upon income;" and throughout the whole of that and the succeeding session of parliament, he evinced an attention, an industry, and a perseverance, which have rarely been equalled, and never surpassed.

On the dissolution in 1802, a third candidate started for Southwark in addition to the late members. This was Sir Thomas Turton, a gentleman bred to the bar, and who was greatly attached to Mr. Pitt, under whose administration, in 1796, he had been created a Baronet. The government of the country had, however, recently changed hands, Mr. Addington being now Prime Minister, and it was conjectured that Mr. Tierney also was about to take office. Thus, while on the one hand the powers of Court influence ceased to be exercised against Mr. Tierney, on the other he was deserted by many of the most zealous of his former adherents. He was, however, found successful at the close of the poll, which was as follows:—

Henry Thornton, Esq.	-	-	-	1644
George Tierney, Esq.	-	-	-	1395
Sir Thos. Turton, Bart.	-	-	-	1226

On the 1st of June, 1803, Mr. Tierney was sworn a Privy Councillor, as Treasurer of the Navy; a new writ for Southwark was the same day ordered, and he was re-elected.

In consequence of his official appointment, he soon after became Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Somerset House Volunteers, consisting of the clerks and domestics belonging to the public offices. He was also elected to the

same rank in a regiment raised among his constituents, in the Borough of Southwark. With the latter corps he had some disagreement at the beginning of 1804, in consequence of the men having supposed that they had a right to elect their officers in the case of vacancies, as well as in the first instance; and, although the Lieutenant-Colonel was borne out by government in his right of patronage, he soon after thought it desirable to resign his commission.

Parliament met on the 22d of November, 1803; but, though several questions of general interest were brought under discussion, Mr. Tierney appears to have taken no active part till Mr. Fox's motion of the 2d of February, 1804, for rejecting the Middlesex election petition on the ground of informality; on which occasion Mr. Tierney had to sustain the ministerial view of the question; and his arguments, backed by the Treasury Bench, obtaining a considerable majority, it was determined that the petitioners should be heard.

The next occasion which drew him forth was the debate on the defence of the country on the 23d of April, which was conducted with more than usual personal acrimony; and which, in fact, was meant as a trial of strength between the several parties, who at that time possessed and aspired to power. Mr. Tierney asserted both the fitness and the popularity of the administration of which he formed part; but the division, though in favour of the ministry, most emphatically proclaimed its approaching fall; and, accordingly, on the 7th of May, 1804, was announced the resumption of office by Mr. Pitt, an event which restored Mr. Tierney to the opposition benches.

Mr. Tierney spoke but seldom in the ensuing Session, except on the debates which arose on the charges brought against the late Lord Melville. He took part with Mr. Giles on his motion for the continuance of the powers granted to the commissioners of naval enquiry, and joined Mr. Sheridan when he brought forward the general question of the military defence of the country. In the crimination of Lord Melville, however, he was active and incessant. From the introduction of Mr. Whitbread's motion on the 8th of April, 1805, until its



final issue in the dismissal of the noble Lord from the Cabinet, and the erasure of his name from the Privy Council on the 6th of May, his attacks were unremitting. He also vindicated his former colleague Lord St. Vincent, when his conduct was brought before the House by Mr. Jeffrey, who introduced his motion for papers on the state of the navy, by a violent attack on his administration; an attack which was renewed on several succeeding occasions, and as often repelled by Mr. Tierney in the warmest manner.

The following Session was rendered memorable by the death of Mr. Pitt, and the consequent dissolution of the ministry of which he was the chief. Mr. Tierney had, however, no post in that which now assumed the reins of government; and his exertions were limited to an endeavour to put an end to the custom of treating at elections, by a bill to correct the act of 7 & 8 W. 3. c. 4. which, after having been canvassed on several occasions, was thrown out on the third reading.

The alterations in the Cabinet, rendered necessary by the death of Mr. Fox, once more, for a brief period, placed Mr. Tierney in office. On the 30th of September, 1806, he was appointed President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India. A new writ for Southwark was ordered; but, before the election came on, the Parliament was dissolved.

At the general election Sir Thomas Turton at length took the place of Mr. Tierney, who was contented to be returned for the Borough of Athlone; as in the next Parliament, on a vacancy shortly after the general election, he was for Bandon Bridge. In the same way he entered the Parliament of 1812, as member for Appleby; and at the elections of 1818, 1820, and 1826, he was returned for Knaresborough.

When Lord Henry Petty brought forward his new plan of finance, it was supported by Mr. Tierney. With respect to subjects more immediately connected with the office which he held, few opportunities were afforded him in Parliament to manifest his opinions upon them. From the little that fell from him, however, it may be inferred that they were in



general accordance with those of his predecessors. Upon the only occasion on which he was officially called forth, he deprecated the discussions likely to arise from the production of the Carnatic papers; on which subject, particularly as respected the death of the Nabob of Arcot, Obdut ul Omrah, and the conduct of the East India Company thereon, there were reports and surmises of the most unfavourable kind.

With Lord Grenville's administration Mr. Tierney's six months of office ceased; and he again joined the opposition. In the discussions on the change in his majesty's councils, which for a considerable time engrossed both Houses of Parliament, Mr. Tierney came forward. On Mr. Lyttleton's motion upon the subject, the 15th of April, 1807, he spoke with considerable vehemence; and not satisfied merely with defending his own party, amused the House by a satirical enumeration of the persons and qualifications of their successors.

When the merits of the Copenhagen expedition were discussed, in January, 1808, Mr. Tierney argued against the vote of thanks proposed by Lord Castlereagh, and supported Mr. Whitbread's motion for papers connected with that remarkable event; although he afterwards refused his consent to Mr. Canning's motion for the same purpose, objecting to the grounds on which it was founded.

On the subsequent question of an arrangement with the Bank of England, Mr. Tierney freely criticised the plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and pointed out a way by which the public business could be managed more economically. He interested himself also in the discussion on the "Orders in Council;" on which subject he made a motion, which was negatived. He likewise joined the minister in voting a pension to the family of Lord Lake, which drew on him the animadversion of Sir F. Burdett. About this time Mr. Tierney became involved in a question of order, in which he declared that he thought the interference of the Speaker (Mr. Abbott, afterwards Lord Colchester) uncalled

for. This was met by a counter-resolution, proposed by Mr. Canning, approving the conduct of the Speaker, which was carried with only Mr. Tierney's dissenting voice.

The bill for restricting the power of granting offices in reversion, which had passed the Commons, and was afterwards rejected in the Upper House, in an earlier part of the session, being revived with such alterations as to satisfy the forms of Parliament, as well as the more solid objections of the peers, received the support of Mr. Tierney; who took occasion to arraign the conduct of the Upper House, more especially that powerful portion of it, which he represented as being a junto that dared to say to the ministers, "You know who has made you, and you know that the same power may unmake you."

In the discussions on the life annuity plan, Mr. Tierney opposed the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for converting 3 per cent. stock into life annuities: and on the several occasions on which the affairs of the East India Company were brought before the House, he advocated the cause of that body; distinguishing, however, between the directors and the minister.

In the early part of the session of 1809, Mr. Tierney opposed the address, and the militia enlistment bill; and on the enquiry into the charges brought against the Duke of York, although he most fully acquitted his Royal Highness of corruption, yet, not considering his conduct on the whole as free from censure, he divided with the minority. On the various motions arising out of the traffic in seats in the House of Commons against appointments in India, he uniformly spoke and voted against Lord Castlereagh, whom he treated as the principal criminal; and went so far as to move an amendment, distinguishing his lordship's case from those of Mr. Perceval and Mr. Wellesley; both of whom were implicated in the original motion of Mr. Maddocks. He also spoke in support of Mr. Whitbread's motion to limit the number of placemen and pensioners holding seats in the

House, excepting, however, those whose places were held for life, whom he considered as not exposed to the corrupt influence that might be supposed to act on others.

On Mr. Curwen's bringing in a bill for preventing the sale of seats, Mr. Tierney took the opportunity to retaliate on Sir F. Burdett an attack made by the latter in a recent address in Palace Yard; and designated the hon. baronet as a "political seagull, screaming, and screeching, and sputtering about foul weather, which never arrived." On other occasions, as well as on this, Mr. Tierney evinced his anxiety to keep himself distinct from the more violent reformers.

When Lord Porchester moved, in 1810, for an enquiry into the conduct of the expedition to the Scheldt, he received the assistance of Mr. Tierney. The latter also strenuously urged the propriety of relieving the consolidated fund from the pension of 7000*l.* per annum, voted to the Duke of Brunswick, by charging it on the droits of admiralty; and unsuccessfully resisted the vote of 100,000*l.* in aid of Queen Anne's bounty. Mr. Brand's motion for a reform in the House of Commons also met Mr. Tierney's approbation and support.

On the regency question Mr. Tierney argued at some length against the course recommended by ministers. He coincided in the principles advanced in the bullion report in 1811; and, as a consequence, resisted the act which rendered the bank note a legal tender; on which occasion he adverted to the inconsistency of Mr. Vansittart, who among his former resolutions had moved, that gold and paper were held by public estimation in equal value, but which he now virtually contradicted, by framing a law to compel persons to accept the one for the other at par; to prevent a premium being paid on gold, or a discount deducted from paper.

When the arrangements rendered necessary, in 1812, by the state of the king's health, and the establishment of a regency, came to be considered, the controverted points, though sufficiently multifarious, had in the main a common



tendency, and were supported and opposed by a repetition of the same arguments. The king's household, the Prince Regent's outfit, the civil list, the droits of admiralty (with a view to make that fund answerable for these purposes), the princesses' annuity bill, each afforded Mr. Tierney an opportunity of enforcing the necessity of economy, and of deprecating the system of extravagance persisted in; while the appointment of Colonel M'Mahon to the sinecure office of paymaster of widows' pensions, the debate on which caused his resignation, and the creation thereon, of the office of private secretary to the prince regent, relieved the monotony of these debates, by the introduction of topics of a more personal and more delicate nature. Neither did Mr. Tierney forego the occasion presented of calling on the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Perceval) to explain why the Princess of Wales should alone be passed by, when every one else of the royal family was made an object of public solicitude. The well-known part so recently taken, in behalf of that personage, by the individual whom he addressed, gave additional poignancy to the remark.

The bill for rendering bank notes a legal tender, a kind of corollary to Mr. Vansittart's resolutions on the bullion report, was opposed by Mr. Tierney, on the ground he had before taken. He was not however uniformly hostile to the minister. On Mr. Creevey's motion to limit the income derived by the tellers of the Exchequer from the established fees, he was for leaving them in full and undisturbed possession, as holders of a "vested right;" keeping himself on this, as well as on former occasions, aloof from the extreme party, who sat on his side of the house.

The assassination of Mr. Perceval, gave a new impulse to political feelings. In the proceedings of Parliament consequent on the melancholy event, Mr. Tierney joined in the general sympathy, and supported the grants made to the family of the deceased minister. This being done, the conflict for office commenced. When decided by the disappointment of the party with whom Mr. Tierney acted, he vindicated



their principles, and justified the course pursued by them in the conduct of their abortive negotiation. At the close of the session, he entered at length into the subject of finance; and on the motion of Sir T. Turton moved certain resolutions, which were superseded by counter-resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Vansittart's new plan of finance, in the session of 1813, was opposed by Mr. Tierney as contrary to good faith; and he not only supported Mr. Huskisson, who took the lead on this occasion, but introduced a distinct motion, in preservation of the integrity of the sinking fund, as guaranteed by the acts of 1786 and 1792. On the East India question he sided with the Company, representing the commercial advantages from opening the trade as doubtful, while he maintained that the experiment would risk the stability of our empire in the East.

The income of the Princess of Wales being brought in a distinct shape under the consideration of Parliament, Mr. Tierney, though professing not to have any confidential intercourse with her Royal Highness, entered warmly into a defence of her interests, and took a leading part in the debates that arose on this subject, till the amount was settled, by her Royal Highness accepting 35,000*l.* per annum, of the 50,000*l.* offered by the Commons. Of her expressed intention to go abroad, which she immediately thereon declared, Mr. Tierney openly disapproved.

The session now closed; and the following, which commenced so early as the 8th of November, gave immediate occasion to Mr. Tierney to commence a series of unremitting attacks on ministers.

In the discussion on the navy estimates he censured their financial arrangements; and moved for papers respecting the civil list expenditure. Mr. Canning's embassy he stigmatised as a "scandalous job;" and expatiated on the favours recently conferred on the political friends of that gentleman, whom he designated "a squad."

The renewal of a state of peace, created a natural expectation that the country would be immediately relieved

from that portion of its burthen, distinguished by the name of war taxes; of which by far the most productive was the assessment of 10 *per cent.* on annual income. Accordingly in the Committee of Ways and Means, in 1815, Mr. Tierney applied himself to this topic, and continued to introduce it, whenever a fit occasion was afforded. Lord A. Hamilton's motion to remove the restrictions on paying gold at the Bank within a limited time, was supported by him. When the corn bill was brought forward, though not directly opposed to its principle, he demanded further time to enable the House to arrive at a full understanding of a question of so much difficulty, and divided with the minority.

When the sudden return of Bonaparte threatened again to throw the affairs of Europe into confusion, Mr. Tierney forsook Mr. Ponsonby, the recognised leader of the Whig party, and sided with Mr. Whitbread on the amendment moved by that gentleman in the address, in answer to the Prince Regent's message; and on two other occasions, previously to the actual commencement of hostilities, he renewed his efforts to maintain peace, arguing that a change in the executive was no ground for war; for that it was a question of internal arrangement with which France alone was concerned; that such a war would be an avowed attack of a nation against an individual; that oppressed as England was she could not carry on the contest for two years; and that it was too much to expect that the war would be a short one. Pending these discussions, he moved for a committee on the civil list, into the history of which he went at considerable length, and exposed the constant excess in the expenditure, the extravagance of our diplomatic missions, and the lavish cost of the Windsor establishment. The effect, however, of this motion, though in part granted, was much neutralised by the amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which excluded the power of calling for persons, papers, and records; and so hampered did Mr. Tierney find himself in the committee, that soon after he had to apply to the House for permission to send for Mr. Marsh, of the Lord Chamberlain's office, which, however, it was thought proper to refuse.

The "convention with the King of the Netherlands" was altogether disapproved of by Mr. Tierney; and he especially objected to the enormous expense incurred in fortifying Belgium for the benefit of Holland. The "Budget" enabled him to go into a detail, of more than ordinary minuteness, of the finance of the country: he compared, for a series of years, the relative amount of the loans, with the sums raised by taxes; he instituted a similar comparison between the relation of the sinking fund with the debt; and lamented that the system of Mr. Pitt should have been overturned by those who claimed to follow up his principles. With reference to the war newly embarked in, he termed it rash; asserted that not even the million, or eleven hundred thousand soldiers, relied on by ministers, could put down a nation such as France; and pronounced it idle to prognosticate the expense of a contest, the end of which no one could foresee. With the debates on the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland, the grant in consequence of which he opposed, the business of the session closed.

Peace being, in 1816, to all appearance permanently restored, a general reduction of the establishments connected with a state of warfare became the universal theme. — Mr. Tierney concurring with the opposition party, that these reductions were not entered on with sufficient vigour and determination, the subject was taken up by them on every occasion, and formed the principal handle of annoyance to the government.

On the various subjects of discussion, Mr. Tierney combated the ground with ministers, inch by inch; and the alternation of sarcasm, argument, and humour, so peculiarly his own, produced its effect even on the imperturbability of Lord Castlereagh.

In the session of 1817, Mr. Tierney, who, after the death of Mr. Ponsonby, was considered as the leader of his party, pursued the same general course, and opposed the address; on which occasion he depicted the financial state of the country in gloomy colours. The question of war salaries to



the Secretaries of the Admiralty, was taken up, and treated by him with caustic pleasantry. On the several motions respecting Parliamentary Reform, he supported his early opinions in favour of that measure. He joined Mr. Bennet in censuring the appointment of Mr. Herries to a lucrative office, while holding his half pay as Commissary in Chief. He replied to Mr. Canning, when that gentleman's mission to Lisbon came into discussion in a distinct form; and he introduced a series of resolutions, expressive of his view of the state of the finances, which, however, had to give place to others moved by Mr. C. Grant, conveying the sense of the Treasury on that topic.

The alarming state of the country in the winter of 1817, 1818, led to a series of measures on the part of government; and a secret committee was moved for, which elicited a declaration of Mr. Tierney's sentiments on the question. The succeeding motions, for enquiry into the employment of spies and informers, afforded further occasions for the expression of his opinion of the mode in which ministers had met the difficulties of the times. Consistently with his previous declaration, he was opposed to the "indemnity bill," shortly afterwards introduced and carried. The state of the circulating medium was brought before the House in a motion of his own by Mr. Tierney, which motion was introduced by a speech of great research; but he failed of attaining the object proposed. On the proposition for additional allowances to the Royal Dukes on the occasion of their respective marriages, he argued that such grants were inconsistent with the admitted state of the finances.

In the next session, Mr. Tierney moved for a committee on the circulating medium, the restrictions on cash payments, &c.; which motion being modified by an amendment from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was discussed on several future occasions, when, on the motion of Mr. Peel, the 1st day of February, in the following year, was appointed for the resumption of payments in bullion, in bars of not less than sixty ounces. Mr. Tierney expressed his satisfaction that the

principles on this subject which he had so long sustained, had at length triumphed; and that he could reckon among those gained over, a proselyte so illustrious as the right honourable gentleman. The grant of 10,000*l.* per annum to the Duke of York for his attendance on the suffering king presented a fair opportunity for an opposition, which, though not successful, was not without its effect; and the Windsor establishment continued to supply Mr. Tierney with ample materials for popular appeals. He called for a committee on the state of the nation; a subject which permitted him to enter upon the whole of our policy, foreign and domestic: his speech was accordingly of great length; and the debate, which was admitted to be a trial of strength between the two parties, was the most important of the session; 178 divided with him, 357 against him. Mr. Tierney, also, opposed the resolutions brought forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer relating to the public income and expenditure; and represented the plan to be that of establishing a new sinking fund, after having abolished the former; and thus holding up the stockholder to public odium as the cause of new burdens.

On the address at the opening of the next session he moved an amendment, the chief object of which was to cause a parliamentary enquiry into the circumstances attending the alarming disturbances at Manchester. This subject, in various shapes, occupied the House till the recess; and resulted in those laws called the five acts, which did not pass, however, without the most vigorous opposition, led with considerable earnestness, and occasionally warmth, by Mr. Tierney.

The new reign could scarcely be said to have commenced when the case of the Queen, engrossing the attention of all, seemed, for a time, to supersede every other topic; on this occasion Mr. Tierney's demeanour was of a more neutral character, than probably was anticipated, either by his friends or by his opponents, considering the position he had so long held on the opposition benches. Deploring the lamentable necessity that called for public interference in a matter so peculiarly delicate, he professed his intention to keep his mind unbiassed

by party feelings, and to administer even-handed and impartial justice. He could not avoid, however, contrasting the conduct of her present accusers with the line pursued by them antecedent to the regency; alluding, in most pointed language, to one individual whom, when called on, he forbore to name, though probably none of his auditors were at a loss to know to whom to apply the allusion.

The arrangement of the civil list in 1820 brought on a discussion respecting the application of the droits of admiralty, as well as of the other extraneous sources of royal income, which Mr. Tierney maintained ought to be accounted for, and applied in aid to the purposes for which ministers were resorting to Parliament. He likewise advocated other reforms in expenditure, particularly in the collection of the revenue.

The proceedings against the Queen, though abandoned, still left a question behind. Her Majesty declined being a party to any arrangement respecting a provision for her while her name remained excluded from the Liturgy; and this determination she communicated to the Commons, on the 31st of January 1821, by a message. Mr. Tierney, in speaking on the subject, reviewed the course pursued on the late trial of her Majesty, applauded the spirit with which she rejected the proffered grant until her character should be absolved, and arraigned Lord Castlereagh for proposing to vote 50,000*l.* per annum to one of whom the noble lord had declared, that “though technically acquitted she was morally guilty.”

On the motion of Sir James Mackintosh respecting the right of interference in the internal affairs of independent states, with reference chiefly to the aggression against Naples, Mr. Tierney alluded to the support afforded to ministers by Prince Metternich, and their readiness “to give him a turn” in requital; and he affirmed the approval by ministers, of the measures of the allied sovereigns, though they themselves were precluded from actively sharing in them.

The additional allowance of 6000*l.* to the Duke of Clarence (his present Majesty), which his Royal Highness had declined



to accept when first offered in 1818, was again proposed; and the proposal was supported, along with that for the payment of the arrears from 1818, by Mr. Tierney, on the same grounds on which he had voted in favour of the larger allowance when originally discussed.

The distresses of the country, continually suggesting the obligation of endeavouring to relieve them, Lord Althorp, on the 21st of February 1822, moved for further reductions in taxation; Mr. Tierney, on the pressure of emergency, declared himself willing, for a time, to apply the sinking fund in relief, so as to permit the taking off certain taxes, an avowal which drew on him the charge of abandoning all his old and often-expressed opinions on the nature of this fund, and the propriety of upholding it. When Mr. Lennard called for a committee to report on the expenses of the third class of the civil list, Mr. Tierney contended, that diplomatic services were overpaid, that more ministers were employed at foreign courts than were necessary, and that the expenditure was not attended with any commensurate increase of diplomatic influence.

Mr. Maberley's opinions, in February 1823, on the propriety of foregoing the sinking fund, to enable a further reduction of taxation equivalent thereto, were supported by Mr. Tierney, who argued that the nation would derive more substantial benefit from a present relief from so considerable a portion of their burdens, than from a reduction of the debt; and that ministers had recognised this principle when they took off taxes to the amount of two millions.

The debate on the national debt reduction bill, in March of the same year, afforded him an occasion for stating, in a manner peculiarly lucid, the real operation of the plan of paying off the naval and military pensions by a fixed annuity for a term of forty-five years, instead of paying them as they actually stood: and he showed, that it was effectually borrowing to-day, to pay to-morrow, with all the disadvantages attending bargains of that complexion.

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 5th of

April 1824, asked for a vote of 150,000*l.* for the repairs of Windsor Castle; stating, that under the difficulty of making an estimate, he could not pretend to accuracy, but that there was every reason to suppose that another grant of equal amount would comprise the whole cost, Mr. Tierney did not suppress his incredulity; and, while unwilling to vote on such grounds for the smaller sum, declared himself perfectly willing to give 500,000*l.* on an estimate, accompanied with some sort of security, that it would not be exceeded.

On no occasion, perhaps, did he display to greater advantage those peculiar qualities of debate for which he was so remarkably distinguished, as in the debate of the 11th of February 1825, on the bill for suppressing "Unlawful Societies," levelled avowedly against the Catholic Association. He ranged over the whole field, wide as it is, of Irish politics; while the satiric touches with which he assailed the cabinet, the management of the Upper House (more particularly the bench of bishops), and the Irish attorney-general (Mr. Plunkett), imparted spirit and variety to this trite subject, so threadbare, and seemingly so exhausted. Another attempt was made this session to add 6000*l.* per annum to the income of the Duke of Cumberland, for the purpose of enabling that prince to bestow on his infant son an English education; which, as in the previous instances, was opposed by Mr. Tierney, though at this time the motion was carried.

Mr. Tierney approved of the measures taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1826, to suppress the issue of Bank notes of less value than 5*l.*, thereby bringing once more into circulation a metallic instead of a paper currency.

In the committee of supply on the 30th of March 1827, Mr. Tierney reviewed the expenses of our foreign diplomacy; the extraordinary embassies to France, Russia, &c.; and adverting to the hopeless condition of Lord Liverpool's health, insisted on the necessity of constituting another administration.

Mr. Canning having been placed at the head of affairs, and compelled by the defection of a most influential part of

the former government, to strengthen himself by a junction with the more moderate portion of the opposition party (an approximation between whom had for a considerable time, not only been marked by observers, but latterly openly avowed by themselves), Mr. Tierney was appointed Master of the Mint; but the unexpected death of Mr. Canning, and the dissensions in the cabinet over which Lord Goderich presided, as his successor, it is well known, soon broke up this ill-assorted administration. The crisis was brought on by a disagreement between Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Herries, as to the appointment of Lord Althorp as chairman of the intended Finance Committee.

In the resignation which ensued, Mr. Tierney again, in the month of January 1828, took leave of office; and during the celebrated explanations which followed, he communicated to the House the share he took in a transaction so apparently inadequate to account for the catastrophe which it brought on.

The time was now, however, rapidly approaching, when the public affairs of the country were to be deprived of the benefit resulting from the vigilance of this able man. For many years, certainly for more than ten, Mr. Tierney had laboured under an organic disease of the heart, with great tendency to dropsical effusions in the chest and in the limbs, attended with cough and difficulty in breathing, when ascending stairs or walking on uneven ground. His mind was always cheerful, and the fatal malady never produced the least depression of spirits. His complaint was greatly relieved by medicines, from time to time, so that he went out into company to the last. The day before his death, he was remarkably cheerful. A friend called upon him at his house in Saville Row, and found him reading Lord Byron's Life. They talked and laughed on various subjects for half an hour, and Mr. Tierney never appeared in higher spirits. The day on which he died, the 25th January 1830, he transacted business, and was very cheerful. Between two and three, Lieutenant Colonel Phipps called, who, before the coroner's



inquest, made the following statement : — “ I had been conversing with Mrs. Tierney in the drawing-room ; and, wishing to see Mr. Tierney, I proceeded to the library to speak to him. His servant announced me, and I entered, and saw him sitting in his chair, in the attitude of sleep. I was struck with the paleness of his countenance, but withdrew, leaving the servant to approach him. The servant almost immediately came back to me, asking me to return to the room, as he was afraid his master was dead. I immediately complied, and on looking at the deceased closely, I was convinced that such was the fact : he had ceased to breathe.”

The verdict of the inquest was, “ that the deceased died a natural death by the visitation of God, occasioned by enlargement of the heart.”

His physician was of opinion, that, feeling perhaps a little faint or drowsy, Mr. Tierney had reclined his head against the chair, and thus changed the one state of existence for the other, not only without the slightest pain, but without the least consciousness of the awful transition.

Mr. Tierney married, at Stapleton in Gloucestershire; July 10. 1789, Miss Miller of that place. By that lady, who survives him, he had a large family.

As a speaker, Mr. Tierney was exceedingly original. From the moment he opened his mouth till he sat down, the attention of his hearers never flagged for one moment. In a style which never rose above the colloquial, the most cutting sarcasms, level to the most ordinary understanding, escaped from him, as if he were himself unaware of their terrible effect. His sneer was withering. Of all the speakers, contemporaries of Mr. Tierney, no one was so much dreaded as he was. His irony was inimitable. From the simplicity of his language, the reporter never misunderstood him ; but from the rapidity of his colloquial turns, and the instant roar with which they were followed in the House, it was impossible to record all that fell from him ; and the reports, therefore, though almost always characteristic of him, were far from complete. But his manner and intonation added greatly

to the effect of what he said. It was the conversation of a shrewd sagacious man of the world, who delivered his observations on the subject under discussion with an apparent candour, which contrasted singularly with the *knowing* tone and look of the speaker. His mode of taking an argument to pieces and reconstructing it in his own way, astonished his hearers, who recognised the apparent fidelity of the copy, and yet felt at a loss how he had himself failed to perceive, during the preceding speech, what seemed now so palpably absurd. Although, as we have observed, his manner was colloquial, the correctness of his language was remarkable; and his rapidity was as remarkable as his correctness. It was some time after perceiving that he never hesitated for a word, that it was acknowledged that no word but the right one ever came at his command; he was indeed "a well of English undefiled." His reasoning and his wit were equally unostentatious, and equally perfect. It has been said, that his knowledge was limited; but we believe he differed from his contemporaries not so much in knowledge, as in an indisposition to parade any knowledge in which he was not a perfect master. He was a man, who, in the discussion of the greatest affairs of the greatest nation, was always listened to with delight, except by those whose weakness or hollowness he exposed.

Of Mr. Tierney's private character, an eminent individual, a friend of thirty years' standing, has recorded his opinion, that "it caused him to be truly beloved by his family, and endeared him to a most numerous circle of friends and associates. No one ever possessed more of those amiable qualities which equally adorn and enliven society. His wit was ready and most playful,—never sarcastic, or tinged with that degree of spleen so often conspicuous in those who, like him, had passed a long and successful career of political life, embittered with disappointments. His conversation and habits, even in early life, never partook of that degree of levity too often shown when religious or moral subjects are discussed; and, in his latter days, he afforded to such persons as were

best known to him, considerable proofs that in every thought and act his mind was influenced by careful obedience to, and the truest sense of, perfect Christian faith and exemplary piety."

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In addition to the records of parliament, the materials for this little memoir have been derived from various respectable publications, and other sources of information.



## No. III.

## SIR GEORGE MONTAGU,

ADMIRAL OF THE RED; AND A KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE  
MOST HONOURABLE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH.

THE gallant subject of this memoir was descended from Drago de Montacute, who came over to England with William the Conqueror in 1066, and was the common ancestor of the Dukes of Montagu and Manchester, and the Earls of Sandwich and Halifax.\*

The father of Sir George was the late Admiral John Montagu, who served his country with zeal and fidelity for sixty-three years; commanded the squadron employed on the coast of North America previous to the colonial war; was afterwards appointed Governor of Newfoundland; and held the chief command at Portsmouth subsequently to the peace of 1783. He married Sophia, daughter of James Wroughton, Esquire.

Sir George Montagu, their eldest son, was born December 12. 1750. In 1763, he went to the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth; and thence was received into the Preston of 50 guns, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral William Parry,

\* Edward Montagu, the first Earl of Sandwich, and a K. G., held the chief command of the English navy, and had the address as well as the honour, of bringing the whole fleet to submit to King Charles II., who, in consideration of that important service, was pleased to create him Baron Montagu, Viscount Hinchinbrooke, and Earl of Sandwich: he was Lord High Admiral of England, and was killed in the great battle with the Dutch fleet off Southwold Bay, May 28. 1672. Sir George Montagu's immediate ancestor was the Hon. James Montagu, of Lackam, in Wiltshire, third son of Henry, first Earl of Manchester.

and, commanded by Captain (afterwards Lord) Gardner; in which ship he proceeded to the Jamaica station, where he continued upwards of three years; and returned to England with the latter officer in the *Levant* frigate, in 1770.

Soon after his arrival, Mr. Montagu was made a Lieutenant, and appointed to the *Marlborough*, of 74 guns; from which ship he removed into the *Captain*, another third-rate, bearing the flag of his father, then a Rear Admiral, with whom he went to America, where he obtained the rank of Commander in the *Kingfisher* sloop of war; and from that vessel was promoted to the command of the *Fowey*, of 20 guns. His post commission bore date April 15. 1773.

At the commencement of the contest with our transatlantic colonies, Captain Montagu was employed in the arduous service of blockading the ports of Marblehead and Salem, on which station he continued during a whole winter, and had the good fortune to capture the *Washington*, a brig of 16 guns, the first vessel of war sent to sea by the American States. Her crew, 70 in number, were sent to England as rebels; but instead of being hanged, as they no doubt expected, they were there well clothed, and set at liberty.

Captain Montagu was subsequently intrusted, by Vice-Admiral Shulldham, with the difficult and important duty of covering the retreat and embarkation of the army under Sir William Howe, at the evacuation of Boston. The enemy having thrown up strong works, commanding the town and harbour, the Vice-Admiral dropped down to Nantasket Road with the line-of-battle ships, leaving the whole arrangement and execution of this service to Captain Montagu, who received the thanks of the General in a very flattering manner, through his brother, Lord Howe, when he assumed the chief command on the coast of America.

We next find our officer serving in the river Chesapeake, where he rescued Lord Dunmore and family, and also prevented Governor Eden of Maryland, from falling into the hands of the enemy. The *Fowey* was subsequently stationed by Lord Howe as the advanced ship at the siege of New

York; soon after the reduction of which place, Captain Montagu returned to England in a very ill state of health.

In 1779, the *Romney*, of 50 guns, which ship, bearing his father's flag at Newfoundland, he had commanded for a period of two years, being ordered to receive the broad pendant of Commodore Johnstone, Captain Montagu was appointed to the *Pearl* frigate, and hurried to sea, on a pressing and important service, before his crew could be either watched or quartered, with only ten men who had ever been in a ship of war before. On the 14th of September, about four weeks after his departure from port, he fell in with, and after a gallant action of two hours, which "stamped his name with a eulogy far beyond any thing that even a partial pen could say," captured the *Santa Monica*, a Spanish frigate of 32 guns, 900 tons, and 280 men, 38 of whom were slain, and 45 wounded. The *Pearl* mounted the same number of guns as her opponent, but was only 700 tons burden, and had a very small proportion of seamen among her crew, which consisted of 220, officers, men, and boys. Her loss on this occasion was 12 killed and 19 wounded.

Towards the latter end of the same year Captain Montagu sailed with Sir George B. Rodney to the relief of Gibraltar, and was consequently present at the capture of the *Caracca* convoy, with which he returned to England, in company with the *Africa*, 64. Some time after this event, he was ordered to America, with intelligence of a French squadron, with troops on board, being about to sail from France, for the purpose of making an attack upon New York. The fleet on that station, under Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, having proceeded with Sir Henry Clinton's army to besiege Charlestown, in South Carolina, Captain Montagu on his arrival found himself senior officer at New York, and the security of that place necessarily dependent on his exertions. From thence he went on a cruise off Bermuda; and, on the 30th of September, captured *l'Esperance*, a French frigate of the same tonnage as his former prize, with a valuable cargo, from St. Domingo bound to Bordeaux, mounting 32 guns, and having on board



near 200 men, including about 15 or 20 officers of the army, and privates, passengers. This ship appears to have made a most obstinate defence, maintaining a close action of two hours, in which, and in a running fight of equal duration, she had 20 of her crew killed, and 24 wounded. The Pearl's loss was only 6 slain and 10 wounded.

On the 16th of March, 1781, Captain Montagu was in company with the squadron under Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, when that officer encountered M. de Ternay, then on his way to co-operate with a detachment of the American army in an attack upon Brigadier-General Arnold, whose corps had nearly overrun the whole province of Virginia. Unfortunately a thick haze, together with the disabled condition of the three ships on which the brunt of the engagement chiefly fell, rendered it impossible for the British squadron to pursue the advantage it had gained, and the contest was consequently indecisive.

Captain Montagu's abilities and zeal were by this time so highly and generally appreciated, that when, in October following, Rear-Admiral Graves, who had succeeded to the chief command of the naval force employed on the American station, meditated an attack upon the French armament under Count de Grasse, then lying at the entrance of the York River, between the sands called the Horse Shoe and the York Spit, he appointed the Pearl to lead his fleet: unfortunately, however, Earl Cornwallis, to whose rescue he had come from New York (accompanied by the army under Sir Henry Clinton), had been obliged to capitulate before his arrival, and the enterprise was consequently abandoned.

In 1782, Captain Montagu returned to England in a shattered state of health, and paid off the Pearl.

During the Spanish armament, in 1790, Captain Montagu obtained the command of the *Hector*, 74; and at the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, he accompanied Rear-Admiral Gardiner to Barbadoes, where he arrived on the 27th of April.

In the ensuing summer, the Rear-Admiral, in conjunction

with Major-General Bruce, being encouraged by the disputes which existed between the royalists and republicans at Martinique, and invited by the former to make a descent on that island, proceeded thither, and landed a body of 3000 British troops under cover of the ships of war.

On the 15th of June, the *Hector* and *Monmouth* were ordered to cannonade a fort on Mount Cerbette, which they began to do about 11 A. M., and continued firing till half-past three in the afternoon.

The following day, Captain Montagu was sent to co-operate in an attack upon the batteries to the N. E. of St. Pierre, as a diversion in favour of the troops. The *Duke*, of 98 guns, leading, followed by the *Hector*, began to engage Forts Bime and la Preche, which were totally silenced. A violent thunder-storm coming on, the *Duke's* main-mast was shivered by lightning: next morning, Captain Montagu landed a party, who spiked the guns of the forts, and destroyed their carriages. The expedition, however, having failed of effect, in consequence of the republican party proving much stronger than was represented, the troops were re-embarked, together with as many of the royalists as could be taken on board the ships; the remainder were unavoidably left to perish by the hands of their implacable enemy. The rage and unrelenting fury of civil war were now clearly perceived by the flames that covered the island night and day.

The *Ferme*, a French ship of 74 guns, and the *Calypso* frigate, put themselves under the orders of the British commander, and saved a number of their unfortunate countrymen from destruction.

The enemy having several ships of war at St. Domingo, Rear-Admiral Gardiner despatched the *Hector*, in company with the *Hannibal*, of 74 guns, to reinforce the squadron on the Jamaica station, and returned to England with the remainder of his ships.

After a short interval, Captain Montagu was directed to convoy home a large fleet of West Indiamen; and on his arrival at Spithead, he was placed under the orders of Com-

modore Paisley, with whom, and Rear-Admiral M<sup>c</sup>Bride, he cruised in the channel till his promotion to a flag, which took place April 12. 1794; when he joined the grand fleet, at that period commanded by Earl Howe. Early in the following month he was detached with a squadron to escort the outward bound East India fleet, and other convoys, amounting in the whole to about four hundred sail, as far to the southward as Cape Finisterre. After the performance of this important service, he cruised for some days to the northward of Cape Ortegál, and previously to his return to port, captured a French corvette of 22 guns and 140 men, and retook several British and Dutch merchantmen.

Early in June, he was again ordered to sea, for the purpose of reinforcing Lord Howe, as well as to look out for a valuable convoy coming from America, and bound to the western coast of France, the capture or destruction of which, at that critical period, was deemed an object of the utmost importance. On the 8th of the same month, being off Ushant with eight 74-gun ships, one 64, and several frigates, he discovered a French squadron consisting of one 3-decker, seven 74's, and one other two-decked ship, which he pursued until they got close under the land, and some of them into Brest Water, where two other ships, supposed to be of the line, were then at anchor. At seven A. M. on the following day, the fleet under M. Villaret Joyeuse appeared in sight to the westward, standing in for the land, with the wind about north. Rear-Admiral Montagu, perceiving that the enemy had fourteen effective line-of-battle ships (one of which was a first rate), independent of five others which had been disabled in the recent battle with Lord Howe, besides frigates, &c.; aware of the ease with which those he had chased on the preceding evening might form a junction with this superior force, and fearing that his sternmost ships would not be able to weather the French line, tacked to the eastward in order of battle, and then gradually edged away to the southward, with the view of drawing M. Joyeuse off the land, and getting his own squadron in as eligible a situation as possible to act



against the enemy, if an opportunity should offer itself; but his adversary kept his ships so closely connected, and guarded with so much care those which were disabled, that the Rear-Admiral had it not in his power to take any step that was in the least degree likely to contribute to the public service. The French commander stood after the British for about five hours, and then hauled to the wind on the larboard tack, whilst Rear-Admiral Montagu stood to the N. W. in the hopes of meeting Earl Howe. His Lordship, however, was then on his way to Spithead, with the prizes taken on the 1st of that month; and our officer, understanding that it was his wish that the fleet should assemble at Plymouth, anchored with his division in Cawsand Bay on the 12th.

Having informed the Admiralty of his arrival, and requested permission to come on shore for the recovery of his health, which was considerably affected by the tidings of the death of his brother, Captain James Montagu, who had fallen in the late battle\*, he received the following letters from the Secretary of that Board, the Earl of Chatham, and the veteran nobleman under whose orders he was then serving:—

\* Another of Sir George Montagu's brothers (Edward), Colonel of the corps of Artillery on the Bengal Establishment, an officer of acknowledged merit, was mortally wounded under the walls of Seringapatam, in 1799. The following is an outline of his services:—Very shortly after his admission into the artillery, he was appointed to the field, in the command of the detachment of that corps employed in the reduction of the forts in the Dooab, in 1774—5, and subsequently in Rohilkund; and was severely wounded on two different occasions; once by the bursting of a shell, and again in the storming of fort Seekraunee, by an arrow, in the left eye. Although the nature of this wound was such as to render it advisable for him to proceed to Europe for his recovery, yet his zeal for the service induced him to solicit permission to accompany the Bengal artillery, to serve in the reduction of Pondicherry, in 1778. He subsequently served at the conquest of Cuddalore, and was present in the different battles between the British troops and Hyder Ally; and his conduct was honoured with the approbation of his General. The encomiums passed upon him by Lord Cornwallis, in the course of the war with Tippoo-Sultaun, were not less honourable than frequent. His last campaign was in 1798—9, under Major-General Harris; and at the period of his death, he had the immediate command of the batteries erected before Seringapatam. The general and united voice of the army proclaimed the share to be attributed to him in the reduction of the place.

“ Admiralty Office, June 14. 1794.

“ SIR, — Having communicated to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letters of the 8th and 12th inst. (with the enclosures), informing them of your arrival in Cawsand Bay, with the squadron under your command, and of your proceedings during your last cruise, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you that they approve thereof.

(Signed) “ PHIL. STEPHENS.”

“ *Rear-Admiral Montagu, Plymouth.*”

“ Admiralty, June 15. 1794.

“ SIR, — I received your letter this morning, and learnt, with great regret, that your state of health was such as to make it necessary, for a short time, to come on shore. I wish much it had been possible for the *Hector* to have brought you to Spithead; but as the squadron must proceed again immediately to sea, and in as much force as possible, it will not be at present practicable; but probably a little time hence it may be so arranged, that the *Hector* may come up to Spithead. The *London* is not yet commissioned; and I should be glad to know if there is any particular person you would wish to fit her out in the first instance.\* I cannot conclude without condoling with you, which I do very truly, at the shock you must have suffered in the loss of your brother, who fell so nobly in the cause of his country.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your most faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) “ CHATHAM.

“ Rear-Admiral Cornwallis is directed to proceed to Plymouth, to take upon him the command of the squadron.”

“ *Rear-Admiral G. Montagu.*”

\* The Rear-Admiral, on his return from escorting the convoys to the southward, had expressed a wish to exchange, at a convenient opportunity, the *Hector* for the *London*; and Lord Chatham had promised to direct her to be commissioned for him.

“ The Charlotte, at Spithead, June 16. 1794.

“ SIR, — I have received your letter of the 12th inst. by which I am informed of your late proceeding with, and arrival of the squadron under your command, that morning, in Plymouth Sound. And I am to signify, in consequence of your application to the same effect, that you are at liberty to strike your flag, and go on shore for the re-establishment of your health, which I sincerely hope you will be able thereby speedily and permanently to obtain. Having the honour, to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

“ HOWE.”

“ *Rear-Admiral Montagu.*”

(Private.)

“ The Charlotte, Spithead, June 16. 1794.

“ SIR, — I condole with you most sincerely, on the great loss you and your family have sustained in consequence of the late action. Your *respectable* brother was stationed too far distant from me, for my being enabled to give the personal testimony you do me the honour to be anxious for obtaining of me; and which is *totally unnecessary* for *confirming the respect you will naturally retain of him.*\*

“ The permission of striking your flag for the reasons you

\* Captain James Montagu commanded the Montagu, of 74 guns, and was the only officer of his rank who fell on the glorious 1st of June, 1794. At the moment when slain, 9<sup>h</sup> 45' A. M. he was closely engaged with a three-decker and her second a-head, which was the fifth ship from the enemy's rear. The following is a copy of the remarks made by his first lieutenant, the present Rear-Admiral Donnelly, at the end of the minutes of the battle, taken on board the Montagu, and transmitted by that excellent officer to Earl Howe: —

“ We suffered early an irreparable loss by the death of Captain Montagu, whose coolness and determined bravery while in action did honour to his king, country, and friends; and while I deplore his sad, though honourable fall, I cannot sufficiently testify the gratitude I feel for the support given me during the action, and in our preparation afterwards to renew it, by each officer respectively, and the crew of the ship which I had the honour to command, whose promptitude to do their duty left me no room to doubt of the glorious victory which followed by the judicious manner in which the fleet was conducted, together with the gallantry of its officers and men.

(Signed)

“ ROSS DONNELLY,

“ First Lieutenant.”



have communicated to the Admiralty, is signified in my official letter the earlier, as I received authority to that effect from the Board yesterday; and so much time was saved of course, as would otherwise have been necessary for obtaining such approbation of your request. And I *earnestly hope*, for PUBLIC as well as *personal* considerations, that the suspension from your professional avocations will speedily contribute to the re-establishment of your health. Having the honour to be, Sir,

“ Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

“ HOWE.”

“ *Rear-Admiral Montagu.*”

From this period, with the exception of his being promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, on the 1st of June, 1795, we find no farther mention of our officer till the month of March, 1799, when Lord Spencer, then at the head of naval affairs, offered him the command at the Nore, which he declined, thinking it beneath his rank. In the following year, the Earl of St. Vincent applied for him to be attached to the Channel fleet; but, unfortunately, before his application reached the Admiralty, the appointment was given to another officer; and although the gallant Nelson, with whom he was not then personally acquainted, proposed him as his successor in the Baltic\*, his flag was not again hoisted till the summer of 1803. During the ensuing five years and a half, a period of active war, he held the chief command at Portsmouth, and executed the arduous duties of his office to the full and entire satisfaction of six different Boards of Admiralty. Whilst there, his late Majesty (then Prince of Wales) honoured that town, a second time, with his presence. Previous to the departure of this illustrious visiter, he dined with the Admiral, who afterwards received the following highly flattering letter:

\* See Clarke and M'Arthur's *Life of Lord Nelson*, 4to edit. vol. ii. p. 286.

“Portsmouth, Sept. 14. 1803.

“SIR, — I am commanded by the Prince of Wales, to express the high satisfaction H. R. H. experienced in his visit to the fleet yesterday. The great skill and undaunted courage which has been so brilliantly displayed by the officers and men in all quarters of the world, render any remark from H. R. H. superfluous, but which alone has been produced by the state of discipline and subordination so justly the admiration of all Europe. The Prince of Wales further commands me to say how sensible H. R. H. is of your and Admiral Holloway’s attention, as well as the Captains of the fleet.

“I have the honour to be, Sir,

“Your most faithful and obedient Servant,

(Signed)

“B. BLOOMFIELD.”

“Admiral Montagu,

*&c. &c. &c.*”

In August, 1810, a large body of Captains, who had fitted out at that port, whilst he commanded there, presented Admiral Montagu with a superb piece of plate, as “A Tribute of their Respect and Esteem.”

Our officer was advanced to the rank of full Admiral, Jan. 1. 1801; and nominated a G. C. B. as a testimony of the Prince Regent’s approbation of his services, Jan. 2. 1815. He subsequently published a pamphlet, dedicated to his Majesty, and entitled, “A Refutation of the incorrect Statements and unjust Insinuations contained in Captain Brenton’s Naval History of Great Britain, as far as the same refers to the Conduct of Admiral Sir George Montagu; in a Letter addressed to the Author.”

A perusal of the foregoing Memoir, which is confined to a plain statement of well authenticated facts, will prove to the world, that no demerit, much less disgrace, is to be attached to Sir George Montagu’s professional character. To use the words of a former biographer, “it has ever been free from

stain: and his actions, like himself, ever generous, brave, and praiseworthy.”

At the time of Sir George Montagu's death, which took place at his seat, Stowell Lodge, Wiltshire, on the 24th of December, 1829, he stood second on the list of flag officers, and had been sixty-six years in the naval service.

Sir George Montagu married, Oct. 9. 1783, his cousin, Charlotte, daughter and co-heiress of George Wroughton, of Wilcot, in Wiltshire, Esq.; and by that lady, who survives him, had four sons and five daughters. 1. Georgiana, married, Aug. 15. 1808, to the present Vice-Admiral, Sir John Gore, K. C. B.; 2. Charlotte, died in 1812; 3. Lieutenant-Colonel George Wroughton, who has assumed the surname of Wroughton; 4. John-William, Captain R. N.; 5. James, Captain R. N.; 6. Sophia; 7. the Rev. Edward, died at Bishopstrow, Wilts, Dec. 22. 1820; 8. Susanna, deceased; and, 9. Anne, who died in 1807.

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We have derived the foregoing Memoir from “Marshall's Royal Naval Biography.”



## No. IV.

## HIS MAJESTY, GEORGE IV.

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, PRINCE OF WALES, DUKE OF LANCASTER AND CORNWALL, DUKE OF ROTHSAY IN SCOTLAND, KING OF HANOVER, DUKE AND PRINCE OF BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURG, ARCH-TREASURER OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, SOVEREIGN PROTECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS, VISCOUNT LAUNCESTON, EARL OF CARRICK IN IRELAND, BARON OF RENFREW, LORD OF THE ISLES, AND GREAT STEWARD OF SCOTLAND, EARL OF CHESTER, CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY, MARQUIS OF THE ISLE OF ELY, COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF THE TWO REGIMENTS OF LIFE-GUARDS, HIGH STEWARD OF PLYMOUTH, SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDERS OF THE GARTER, BATH, THISTLE, ST. PATRICK, HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC ORDER, ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE OF THE IONIAN ISLES, VISITER OF UNIVERSITY, ORIEL, AND CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGES, OXFORD, AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, KNIGHT OF THE ORDERS OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE OF SPAIN AND AUSTRIA, OF ST. STEPHEN OF HUNGARY, OF PEDRO OF THE BRAZILS, OF ST. ESPRIT OF FRANCE, OF MARIA THERESA OF AUSTRIA, OF CHARLES III. OF SPAIN, OF ST. ANNE, ALEXANDER NEWSKI, AND THE BLACK EAGLE, OF RUSSIA, OF WILLIAM OF THE NETHERLANDS, OF ST. HUBERT OF BAVARIA, OF GUSTAVUS VASA OF SWEDEN, ETC., D.C.L., F.R.S., AND F.S.A.

THE splendid achievements and important occurrences of the late reign will be the inspiring theme of the future historian; and the most brief and simple recital of them will fill many volumes. The nature of our work of course compels us to be content with exhibiting a sketch of his Majesty's personal

character, and—if a King may be said to have a private life—of his private life; accompanied by only such slight references to political events as may be necessary to render the narrative connected and intelligible. The materials for this sketch have been derived from sources too numerous to receive particular acknowledgment, even if they were not too public to require it.\*

George-Augustus-Frederick, the eldest child of George III., King of England, and of his consort, Sophia-Charlotte, Princess of Mecklenberg-Strelitz, was born in St. James's palace, at twenty-four minutes past seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, 12th of August, 1762.

Court etiquette requires numerous witnesses of the birth of an heir apparent to the British throne, but on this occasion delicacy dispensed with a strict adherence to the forms of state. The Archbishop of Canterbury was admitted into the queen's apartment; the other great officers of the crown remained in an adjoining room, the door of communication between the chambers being thrown open. The necessary duties were performed by Mrs. Draper, although Dr. William Hunter was in attendance. A discharge of the Park and Tower guns announced the Prince's birth to the inhabitants of the metropolis, and expresses were despatched to spread the joyful intelligence in all directions. The King, who was waiting in the adjoining room, gave the bearer of the intelligence a 500*l.* bank-bill. Just after the joyful event took place, a long procession passed under the palace-windows, conveying a large quantity of bullion captured in the Spanish frigate *Hermione*. This occurrence was regarded as propitious, and excited the delight of the populace to enthusiasm.

On the 17th of August, the infant heir of the throne was created by patent Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester. As first-born of the King, he was already Duke of Cornwall; and, as presumptive heir to the crown of Great Britain, he was hereditary Steward of Scotland, Duke of Rothsay, Earl of

\* We are indebted for much valuable information to Mr. Lloyd's *Memoir of his late Majesty*.

Carrick, and Baron of Renfrew. Ireland gives no title to the heir apparent.

His Royal Highness's baptism took place in the council-chamber at St. James's on the 8th of September following, when the sponsors were, his great-uncle William-Augustus Duke of Cumberland, his uncle Adolphus-Frederick Prince of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (whose proxy was William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain), and his grandmother Augusta Princess-dowager of Wales. The Queen did not assist at the ceremony.

When his Royal Highness was just one year old, their Majesties' second son, the late Duke of York, was born, August 16. 1763. Being so nearly of an age, they were able to begin their studies almost together, when the time arrived for appointing a tutor to direct their education; this circumstance was undoubtedly favourable to the excitement of a noble emulation between the two brothers, and cemented the bonds of the friendship which always subsisted between them. The royal nursery was placed by the Queen under the superintendence of Lady Charlotte Finch, widow of the Honourable William Finch, one of the most amiable and accomplished women of the age\*, who had the singular felicity of seeing all the branches of the royal stock, with the exception of two infants, reared to maturity.

In 1764, the two princes were attacked with hooping cough at Richmond Lodge, and two years afterwards they were both inoculated—an event of no slight importance, when we consider the weight of royal example against the force of prejudice, which ran so strong at that time, that a zealous preacher in the metropolis, adverting to this circumstance, is stated to have declared from the pulpit, that it would now be presumptuous to pray for the Prince of Wales, since his earthly guardians had taken him out of the hands of God, and committed him into the hands of man! The princes

\* She was daughter of the Earl of Pomfret, and mother of the late Earl of Winchelsea.



had another escape from a danger of a different kind in November, 1767, when a fire broke out in the royal nursery; which, however, was extinguished without serious consequences.

Before he was three years old, namely, on the 1st of March, 1765, the Prince of Wales received, and, having been instructed by his father, replied in a few words to an address presented by the Society of Ancient Britons.

On the 26th of December, in the same year, the Prince of Wales was invested by his royal father with the Order of the Garter, together with the Duke of Brunswick, who, in the preceding year, had married his aunt, the Princess Augusta. His Royal Highness's installation did not take place until the 25th of June, 1771, when he was joined in that ceremony by his brother, the late Duke of York, his uncles, the Dukes of Cumberland, Mecklenburg, and Brunswick, the Dukes of Marlborough and Grafton, and the Earls of Albemarle and Gower.

In 1769, a drawing-room was held in the names of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. In the following year a ball and supper were given by the Prince at the Queen's Palace; on which occasion his graceful form and amiable manners made a strong impression on all who were present.

Nothing, however, could be more simple than the royal habits at this time; and the system of rearing the children was as homely as that of any farmhouse. They rose early, generally at six, breakfasted at eight, were much in the open air, and fed sparingly on the simplest food; their breakfast being milk and oatmeal porridge.

In 1771, the Prince and the Duke of York were removed from the bosom of their family at Kew, and a separate establishment was formed for the purpose of their education. Robert Earl of Holderness was appointed their governor, Mr. Leonard Smelt their sub-governor; Dr. Markham (at the same period made Bishop of Chester), and the celebrated Dr. Cyril Jackson, both of Oxford, undertook the task of tuition.

In 1776 there was a total change. Lord Bruce (the late Earl of Ailesbury) was for one week the governor; but having, it was said, been corrected in a classical quotation by his youthful charge, he resigned; and on the 8th of June it was announced that "the King has been pleased to appoint his Grace George Duke of Montagu to be governor; Richard Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, preceptor; Lieut.-Colonel George Hotham, sub-governor; and the Rev. William Arnald, B. D. sub-preceptor, to their Royal Highnesses George-Augustus-Frederick Prince of Wales, and Prince Frederick Bishop of Osnaburg." Bishop Hurd and Mr. Arnald were both Cambridge men. Dr. Markham and Dr. Jackson, however, did not lose ground in the favour of the King; the former was soon after appointed to the see of York, and the primacy of Ireland was offered to the latter; who refused that dignity for the deanery of Christ Church. Nor had they forfeited the affection and gratitude of their pupil: their portraits were preserved amongst those of his most valued friends, and throughout the remainder of their lives he exhibited unequivocal proofs of his attachment to them.

During this period, the prince enjoyed the society of his brother, and, as we have already observed, their indissoluble affection was probably cemented by the cares and pleasures of their boyish days. An anecdote of one of their amusements is preserved as highly honourable to both. When the Prince approached his twelfth year, he and his brother dug a spot of ground at Kew, and in the intervals of their lessons prepared it for the seed; they sowed, weeded, tended it together; harvested their little crop of wheat, winnowed and ground it into flour, inspected the process of its manufacture into bread, and presented to each member of the royal family a portion, which was eaten, it is unnecessary to say with what relish.

In due time the Prince of Wales received the sacrament in St. George's chapel at Windsor, laying first his offering of gold and silver on the altar. Medals were struck to

commemorate the appointment of his brother to the episcopal principality of Osnaburg. The royal birthdays were kept in state. The month of August, auspicious to the House of Brunswick, by the accession of George the First, by the battle of Minden, and by the birth of three Princes of the royal family, was always a season of festivity. Sometimes the Prince's natal day was kept at Windsor, sometimes at Kew, and occasionally at London. On one occasion, the Prince gave three prizes, to be rowed for by young watermen just out of their time; and the celebration of these events was generally hailed as affording encouragement to the emulative industry of the nation. Such traits of character, slight as they appear, served to procure the Prince considerable popularity.

The Prince's education, conducted by the chosen of the two universities, of course, embraced the advantages of a residence at each.

It appears, however, to be generally acknowledged that the system to which he was subjected, under the direction of the King, was one of too much seclusion and severity. No sooner did its immediate operation cease, than it was found to produce effects which its royal author, and his noble and reverend agents, were the first to discern and deplore. It had too long shut out the world from the view of the Prince, and, by not graduating his advance towards the public scenes of life, rendered those scenes, when at last he was at liberty to survey them as he pleased, too novel and enchanting, too luxuriant and overpowering. His tutors and governors had scarcely loosened the rein, before they were required altogether to drop it; numbers of a perfectly opposite character were in waiting to celebrate his freedom, and administer to his gratification and delight. Among them were certain individuals, celebrated for the splendour of their talents and vices, and, in their earliest intercourse with the Prince, much more ready to corrupt his morals by the one, than to enlarge and elevate his mind by the other. Here we must look for the origin of those painful misunderstandings



which subsequently took place between the sovereign and the heir apparent. The early friends of the Prince were in avowed opposition to his Majesty's government, and soon infused their hatred of ministers and their jealousy of the King into the unsuspecting mind and susceptible heart of their illustrious *protégé*. On political grounds alone the King had reason to be incensed at their influence over his son; but when to this was added the moral injury they were inflicting on one whom the pious father wished above all things to train for God and his country, it is not surprising that, wounded by their arts in his royal, his paternal, and his Christian feelings, he should have set his face as a flint against the men, and treated with rigour the son who had made them his companions and friends.

In 1780, the connection commenced between the Prince of Wales and Mrs. Mary Robinson, which at the time made a great noise. This singular woman, whose maiden name was Darby, married a lawyer's clerk at the age of fifteen; and as neither had any fortune, distress soon followed indiscretion. While Robinson was in prison, Mary had recourse to her pen, and by that means gained an introduction to Georgiana Duchess of Devonshire, through whose interest she obtained an engagement at Drury Lane, then under the management of Sheridan. Thus supported, and possessing an attractive person, she became a popular favourite. Her best and last character on the stage was that of Perdita, and in it she won the admiration of the Prince. It is highly probable that there was a scheme in this; for there was then a party, who, to gain an ascendancy over the Prince, scrupled not to pander to his love of pleasure. In fact, it appears quite unreasonable to imagine, that a boy of eighteen, bred up under such restraint as the Prince had been, however smitten with the attractions of a beautiful female, would have ventured, without some kind friend to prompt and assist him, to make such advances to a married woman, though an actress; nor could the intrigue have been carried on, and the connection matured, without very culpable connivance and

encouragement from persons who ought to have been better employed. The lady herself, in the *Memoirs of her Life*, has given a very circumstantial account of the whole affair—modified, of course, so as to place her own conduct in the most favourable light, though she does not appear to have any notion of deserving censure; but the reader whose mind is impressed with due respect for the obligations of religion, morality, and law, grieves at finding the names of so many persons, distinguished for their talents and their rank in society, recorded as the open abettors of such a flagrant defiance of public decorum. The immediate consequence was an establishment of the most splendid description for the lady. At any time this would have been imprudent; but in the face of a court like that of George the Third, it merited more than ordinary reprehension. The King felt the stroke severely; but the harshest epithet he applied to the Prince was that of “a thoughtless boy!” Very different, however, were the sentiments of his Majesty respecting those whom he more than suspected of taking advantage of that thoughtlessness. He never afterwards looked upon them in any other light than that of seducers.

The connection with Mrs. Robinson lasted little more than two years; and when a separation took place, the Prince settled upon her 500*l.* a year for life; and 200*l.* upon her daughter by Mr. Robinson. She died a cripple, and in obscurity, in 1801; having received many valuable presents from the Prince, through the hands of Lord Moira, to the last.\*

\* The extravagant folly of this woman, during her connection with the Prince, knew no bounds; and it seemed as if she actually gloried in her shame. Under the name of Perdita, she led the fashion in every article of dress. Among the extraordinary things which distinguished her short and scandalous reign, was the following:—One night there was a large sum which had been laid upon some point at Brookes’s. As the matter could not be decided, Mr. Fox proposed that the aggregate should be laid out in an elegant carriage, and given to the Perdita. The whole party being the friends of the Prince, the proposal was agreed to. The lady followed up this act of folly by ordering a *vis-à-vis*, having in an oval a representation of the rising sun, gilding some loose and scattered clouds; round this device was a curtain, and on the top a wreath of flowers disposed in the form

On the 30th of November, 1780, an affecting scene took place in the separation of the royal brothers, in consequence of the Duke of York being sent abroad to complete his military education.

As an additional proof of the unwise and injurious restrictions to which the Prince was too frequently subjected, it may be mentioned, that about a twelvemonth before he attained his legal majority, he received the invitations of some of the most distinguished nobility, to make a tour through the country during the summer months: this proposal, it may be easily conceived, was eagerly accepted, and preparations were actually made for his journey; but when the consent of his father was asked, the King refused to permit the design to be carried into execution.

The Prince of Wales, when he attained his majority, was unquestionably the most accomplished young prince in Europe. Besides a correct and extensive knowledge of the ancient languages, he could converse with ease and fluency in French, German, and Italian. The best English writers, especially the poets, were familiar to him. He was a considerable proficient in music, both vocal and instrumental, and was considered an excellent judge of that elegant science.

With all these accomplishments, the Prince combined the advantages of an uncommonly handsome person, an expressive and intelligent countenance, the most polished and graceful address, the happiest mixture of conscious dignity and unaffected affability, a fascination of manner which nothing could resist, before which the voice of remonstrance was silent, and discontent was changed into a feeling of admiration.

Among the individuals by whom the Prince was surrounded on his entrance into life, were men of the most transcendent talents that even the annals of Britain can boast — an as-

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of a coronet, beneath which appeared the head of a lion couchant! Such emblematic representations on carriages were common at that time; but this was one of the most impudent pieces of meretricious blazonry ever displayed. Yet Mrs. Robinson was visited by most of the fashionable circle of both sexes, because she was a prince's favourite!



semblage combining every thing that fancy, genius, wit, wisdom, and eloquence could afford, to captivate, to enlighten, and to inform. Fox, Burke, Sheridan — what names are these! Their long-continued and powerful opposition to that fatal war which ended in the loss of our American empire, and an inglorious peace, had raised them to the highest degree of popularity in their own country, and fixed the eyes of Europe on their proceedings. At this important crisis, the Coalition Ministry, with the Duke of Portland at its head, though Mr. Fox was in fact the efficient minister, was at the zenith of its power. Besides the three eminent men just mentioned, the Prince of Wales honoured with his particular friendship Lord Rawdon, afterwards Earl Moira, and Marquis of Hastings, Lord Hugh Seymour, and Rear-Admiral Payne, known by the name of Jack Payne, a man of the most polished manners and lively wit, who for many years held a situation in the Prince's household. Among his intimate associates also were, of course, the principal members of both Houses of Parliament who followed the same line of politics; such as the Dukes of Norfolk, Bedford, Devonshire, Portland, and Northumberland; the Earls of Derby, Cholmondeley, and Fitzwilliam; and the Lords St. John, Ponsonby, Craven, and Southampton, in the House of Peers; and in the House of Commons, Mr. (afterwards Lord) Erskine, who, on the formation of his Royal Highness's establishment, was appointed to the post of attorney-general to the Prince, Messrs. Burgoyne, Coke, Crewe, Fitzpatrick, Francis, Grey, Honeywood, Knight, Lambton, Newnham, Plumer, Pigot, Taylor, Windham, and many more, equally respectable in their principles and in their fortune. But besides these distinguished persons, there was a motley band of base flatterers and needy sycophants; brought into connection with them partly by a participation in the same political opinions, and partly by their readiness to indulge in themselves, and to encourage in others, a taste for the vicious propensities that so fatally obscured the glory of some of their more illustrious associates. Gambling, prize-fighting, horse-racing, and all the usual

levities to which young men of fashion and fortune are liable, with all the attendant train of low company, of unbounded extravagance and profusion at one time, and at another of the most urgent pecuniary distress, and the most disgraceful shifts to remedy or to avert it—these were the drawbacks in the Prince's connection with such men as Fox and Sheridan. The cup of pleasure, presented by such hands, was, perhaps, irresistible, and the Prince drained it, alas! even to the dregs.

On the 23d of June, 1783, the following message from the King was communicated to the House of Lords by the Duke of Portland, and to the House of Commons by Lord John Cavendish, as Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

“ GEORGE R.

“ His Majesty, reflecting on the propriety of a separate establishment for his dearly beloved son the Prince of Wales, recommends the consideration thereof to this House; relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons for such aid towards making that establishment, as shall appear consistent with a due attention to the circumstances of his people, every addition to whose burthens His Majesty feels with the most sensible concern.

“ G. R.”

What his Majesty proposed was, to allow the Prince 50,000*l.* out of the civil list; and the application to Parliament was only for an outfit of 60,000*l.* The friends of the Prince, in the ministry, wished that he should have an income of 100,000*l.*, being that which had been enjoyed by several of his predecessors; but the King expressed his unwillingness, at the close of a disastrous and expensive war, when economy was loudly called for, to increase the burdens of the public, by requiring a larger establishment for his son.

Though the arguments in favour of the smaller sum were very plausible, it was urged by many, that treating the Prince with ill-judged and unmerited parsimony, and placing him in

a worse situation than former Princes of Wales, and that too when the value of every article was much enhanced, would not only excite unpleasant feelings in the mind of his Royal Highness himself, but would probably, at no very remote period, subject him to inconveniences and embarrassments from the scantiness of his income; that it would therefore be, in the end, more economical to make at once such a liberal provision as might totally supersede the necessity of his incurring debts. It was on these grounds that an allowance of 100,000*l. per annum* was recommended. The King, however, not only disapproved this proposal, but rejected it with such expressions of marked resentment, that the immediate resignation of the ministers was for a moment very probable.

In this emergency the Prince of Wales interposed, and gave the world, upon this, his first step in public life, a striking proof both of filial duty and of public spirit. He signified his desire, that the whole business should be left to his father; declared his readiness to accept of whatever provision the King in his wisdom and goodness might think most fit; and, at the same time, expressed his earnest wishes, that no misunderstanding should arise between the King and his ministers, on account of any arrangement in which only his personal interest was concerned.

At the opening of Parliament on the 11th of November, 1783, his Royal Highness was introduced into the House of Peers, supported by his uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, and the Dukes of Richmond and Portland.

On the 21st of the same month, his Royal Highness was sworn of the Privy Council.

It was unfortunate for the Prince, and proved the ruin of his party, that his first vote in the House of Lords should be in favour of Fox's India Bill, in December, 1783. The King saw, or fancied he saw, an opposition organising against him, headed by his son, and expressed his concern that the Prince should so soon interfere in measures of great political magnitude. The Whigs being personally, as well



as politically odious to His Majesty, the friendship with which they were honoured by the heir apparent could not fail to be highly offensive to him, and was undoubtedly one of the causes of that want of cordiality, which, notwithstanding the exalted domestic virtues of the Sovereign, and the truly filial respect always shown to him by his son, was but too manifest on many occasions. On the other hand, however the Whigs might be flattered with the countenance of the Prince, the political advantage which they were likely to derive from the connection was probably much overrated by them; and, on the whole, there is much truth in the following observations of a popular writer:—

“That a young prince, fond of pleasure and impatient of restraint, should have thrown himself into the arms of those who were most likely to be indulgent to his errors, is nothing surprising either in politics or in ethics. But that mature and enlightened statesmen, with the lessons of all history before their eyes, should have been equally ready to embrace such a rash alliance, or should count upon it as any more than a temporary instrument of faction, is, to say the least of it, one of those self-delusions of the wise, which show how vainly the voice of the past may speak amid the loud appeals and temptations of the present.

“In some points, the breach that now took place between the Prince and the King bore a close resemblance to that which had disturbed the preceding reign. In both cases, the royal parents were harsh and obstinate—in both cases money was the chief source of dissension—and in both cases the genius, wit, and accomplishments, of those with whom the heir apparent connected himself, threw a splendour round the political bond between them, which prevented even themselves from perceiving its looseness and fragility.”

On the formation of the Prince's establishment, the residence assigned to him was Carlton House, Pall Mall, which, however, required very great and expensive alterations and improvements before it could be considered as a suitable abode for the heir apparent of the British throne. The repairs

were commenced in 1783, under the direction of Mr. Holland, who also held, till his death, the appointment of architect to his Royal Highness. Though the general effect of the exterior of Carlton House was deficient in unity of character, and was severely criticised, the excellence of the internal arrangements, and the beauty of many parts, did great credit to the architect, particularly when we consider the difficulty of altering and modernising so extensive an edifice. On the 10th of March, 1784, the interior being finished, the Prince gave a grand ball, and on the 18th of May a public breakfast, to the principal nobility and gentry. On this latter occasion, about six hundred persons assembled in the gardens at two o'clock. The preparations were very magnificent; covers were laid under nine marquees for two hundred and fifty persons; and the refreshments consisted of the finest fruits of the season, confectionaries, ices, creams, and ornamental designs. After the company had taken refreshments, they rose to dance. A beautiful level, in the shade of a group of trees, was the spot selected for the ball, which was opened by the Prince and the Duchess of Devonshire, then the leading star of the fashionable hemisphere. The breakfast ended at six!

On the 14th of April, the Prince of Wales was admitted a member of the Beef-steak Club. His Royal Highness having signified his wish of belonging to this society, and there not being a vacancy, it was proposed to make him an honorary member; but that being declined, it was agreed to increase the number from twenty-four to twenty-five, in consequence of which his Royal Highness was unanimously elected. The Beef-steak Club had, at that time, been instituted just fifty years, and consisted of some of the most classical and sprightly wits in the kingdom.

Some time after the rupture of the Prince's intercourse with Mrs. Robinson, his Royal Highness formed an acquaintance with a lady of the name of Fitzherbert; and about the beginning of the year 1786, this new connection became sufficiently public to afford matter for general discourse. This

lady was several years older than the prince; but, though rather embonpoint, still possessed considerable personal attractions, united with dignified manners and great accomplishments. She was in the enjoyment of a handsome income, and had always borne an irreproachable character. Her family was respectable; she was the daughter of W. Smythe, Esq. of Tonge Castle, and niece to Sir Edward Smythe, Bart. of Acton Burnel, in the county of Salop, and distantly related to the noble family of Sefton, in the kingdom of Ireland. Her sister was married to Sir Carnaby Haggerstone, Bart. Before the age of twenty she married John Weld, Esq. of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, a widower. After his death she became the wife of Mr. Fitzherbert, of Swinnerton, in Staffordshire. This gentleman being in London during the riots in 1780, was among the spectators of the destruction of the house of Lord Mansfield. On this occasion he over-heated himself, and at his return home had the imprudence to go into a cold bath, which caused his death. Mrs. Fitzherbert then went to Italy; and soon after her return from that country, attracted the notice of the Prince at Brighton. The manner in which the parties behaved to each other, publicly and privately, excited great surprise, and it was at length first whispered, and then confidently asserted, that to silence the lady's scruples, the ceremony of marriage had been celebrated between them according to the ritual of the Church of Rome, to which communion she belonged. This story gained so much credit as to be noticed in the House of Commons, as will be presently seen.

A few years' experience had now rendered it but too manifest that the income allowed for the support of his Royal Highness was inadequate to the purpose. In 1786, it appeared that the Prince had contracted debts to the amount of 100,000*l.*, besides 50,000*l.* and upwards, expended on Carlton House. His Royal Highness's conduct on this occasion was such as did honour to the rectitude of his heart, and to the firmness and vigour of his mind. His first application was



to the King his father, declaring at the same time, that, if any part of his conduct were thought improper, he would alter it, and conform to the wishes of his Majesty, in every thing that became him as a gentleman. The King, on receiving this dutiful communication, desired that a schedule of the Prince's debts should be laid before him; but, whatever might be the nature of the document, some of the items were so inconsistent with the strict moral principles of George the Third, that the negotiation ended in a positive refusal of relief.

On receiving this refusal, the Prince conceived himself bound to adopt the only expedient that was now left to him. He resolved to suppress the establishment of his household, to abridge himself of every superfluous expense, and to set apart a sum of 40,000*l.* per annum for the liquidation of his debts. Nor did he stop here. His racing stud, which had been formed with great judgment and expense, and was looked upon as one of the most complete in the kingdom, his hunters, and even his coach-horses, were sold by public auction, and produced to the amount of seven thousand guineas. At the same time the buildings and interior decorations of Carlton House were stopped, and some of the most considerable rooms shut up. The number of his attendants was also diminished; but, with that thoughtfulness and kind consideration which always distinguished him, care was taken to settle pensions on those who would have otherwise been reduced to distress on quitting the Prince's service. As he was a kind, provident, and indulgent master, so no Prince was ever more cordially and zealously beloved by his servants. On this occasion many of them made him a voluntary offer of their attendance, free from every expense; and it was not without tears of reluctance, soothed with the promise of being taken into his household again, whenever his circumstances would admit of its re-establishment, that these humble but faithful retainers were prevailed on to quit the palace of their much-loved master.

This conduct, however laudable, did not escape censure.

It was represented, especially by the followers of the court, as precipitate, and disrespectful to the King; and it probably contributed to increase the distance which too long subsisted between the Prince and his father. After the attempt on the King's life, in August, 1786, by Margaret Nicholson, a remarkable proof was given of the displeasure which the Prince had incurred. No notice whatever of the affair was sent to him from the court. He learned it at Brighton from a private correspondent. He immediately hastened to Windsor, where he was received by the Queen, but the King did not see him.

While his Royal Highness was in this situation of embarrassment, the Duke of Orleans, who was then on a second visit to this country, pressed him, in the strongest manner, to accept a loan from him, till some favourable change should take place in his circumstances. The Prince appears to have accepted the offer; but his Royal Highness's political friends being informed of the plan, convinced him of the impropriety and danger of placing himself in a state of dependence on a French Prince. The negotiations in this extraordinary affair must have proceeded farther than was at the time supposed, as appears from the two following letters from the Duke of Portland to Mr. Sheridan, inserted by Mr. Moore in his *Life* of that remarkable man.

Sunday, Noon, 13th December.

“DEAR SHERIDAN,

“Since I saw you, I have received a confirmation of the intelligence which was the subject of our conversation. The particulars varied in no respect from those I related to you, except in the addition of a pension, which is to take place immediately on the event, which entitles the creditors to payment, and is to be granted for life to a nominee of the Duke of O——s. The loan was mentioned in a mixed company, by two of the Frenchwomen and a Frenchman (none of whose names I know), in *Calonne's* presence, who interrupted them, by asking how they came to know any

thing of the matter, then set them right in two or three particulars which they had misstated, and afterwards begged them, for God's sake, not to talk of it, because it might be their complete ruin.

"I am going to Bulstrode, but will return at a moment's notice, if I can be of the least use in getting rid of this odious engagement, or prevent its being entered into, if it should not be yet completed.

"Your's ever, "P."

"DEAR SHERIDAN,

"I think myself much obliged to you for what you have done. I hope I am not too sanguine in looking to a good conclusion of this bad business. I will certainly be in town by two o'clock.

"Your's ever, "P."

"*Bulstrode, Monday,*  
14th Dec. 9 A. M."

It is said that the Duke of Orleans was so affronted at the termination of the affair, that he never spoke to the Prince afterwards.

Under all these circumstances, it was at length judged expedient to appeal to the justice and generosity of Parliament. Mr. Sheridan, who stood very high in the Prince's confidence, had twice in the year 1786 alluded to his Royal Highness's embarrassments, which were in truth sufficiently notorious from the steps that he had himself so laudably adopted in the retrenchment of his expenses. The Opposition were certainly ready to avail themselves of the advantage which the natural discontent of the Prince would give them; and accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1787, Mr. Alderman Newnham brought the subject formally before the House of Commons, by asking Mr. Pitt whether he intended to propose any measure to raise the Prince from his embarrassed situation. Mr. Pitt having replied that it was not his duty to bring forward such a subject, except by his



Majesty's commands, and that therefore he need not return any answer, further than that his Majesty had not honoured him with any such commands, Mr. Newnham gave notice that he should bring it regularly before the House, by a motion, on the 4th of May.

Meantime the Prince's friends exerted themselves to obtain the support of the independent members of Parliament to the intended motion; and at several meetings held for the purpose, their numbers were so considerable that Mr. Pitt became seriously alarmed, and on the 24th of April, after requesting Mr. Newnham to inform the House more particularly of the nature of his motion, adverted to the extreme delicacy of the subject; and declared that the knowledge which he possessed of many circumstances relating to it, made him extremely anxious to prevent the discussion of it; but, that should Mr. Newnham persist, it would be necessary to lay those circumstances before the public. In the course of this debate, Mr. Rolle, member for Devonshire, a strong adherent of the minister, deprecated the agitation of the question, declaring that it involved matter *essentially affecting the Constitution both in church and state*. These words were well known to allude to the rumoured marriage between the Prince and Mrs. Fitzherbert. A considerable alarm was excited by this mention of the subject. Had any such ceremony taken place, it is certain that the Royal Marriage Act would have reduced it to a mere vain form, which could have no legal force, and could serve no other purpose than that of satisfying the scruples of one of the parties. But there was another point of view in which the question might be considered. The Bill of Rights says, "Every person who shall marry a Papist, shall be for ever incapable of inheriting the crown of this realm, and in such a case the people of these realms shall be, and are hereby absolved from their allegiance." This statute, therefore, contemplates such a marriage as a legal and binding act, the performance of which, however, incurs a forfeiture of a certain right. The Marriage Act, prohibiting the members of the royal

family from contracting any marriage without his Majesty's consent, before the age of twenty-five, undoubtedly would have nullified the marriage in question, if it had been performed; but did the illegality of the act exempt the party from the penalty attached to it by the Bill of Rights? This is a question which is not decided; and it is certain that there are cases in law from which, by analogy, it might be answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Newnham stated on the 27th of April, that what he intended was to move an address to his Majesty, praying him to take into consideration the embarrassed situation of the Prince, and to give his Royal Highness such relief as he might think fit, pledging the House to make it good.

Several members on both sides expressed their wish that the matter might be arranged in some other manner. Mr. Sheridan, referring to the former debate, declared that the Prince had no wish to conceal any part of his conduct, or to prevent its being fully discussed and explained. Mr. Rolle repeated his observations, and Mr. Pitt said that the circumstances to which he had alluded, related only to the pecuniary affairs of the Prince; and that he had no idea of insinuating any thing injurious to his Royal Highness's character.

On the 30th, Alderman Newnham announced, by the Prince's express desire, that he should pursue his design; and Mr. Fox, who was not present when the subject was before mentioned, now declared that he had the authority of the Prince to contradict the report of the marriage in the fullest and most unqualified terms:—it was, Mr. Fox said, “a miserable calumny, a low malicious falsehood, which had been propagated without doors, and made the wanton sport of the vulgar—a tale, fit only to impose on the lowest orders; a monstrous invention, the report of a fact which had not the smallest foundation, and *actually impossible to have happened.*” On Mr. Rolle's reminding the honourable gentleman of the Act which forbade such a marriage, and observing, that though it could not be legally done, there were ways in which it

might have taken place, and by which, in the minds of some persons, that law might have been satisfactorily evaded, Mr. Fox grew warmer, and said, "he did not deny the calumny merely with regard to certain existing laws, but he denied it *in toto*; it not only never could have happened legally, but it never did happen in any way whatsoever, and had from the beginning been a base and malicious falsehood."

The favourable impression which the debate, the open and manly conduct of the Prince, and the harshness with which he seemed to have been treated in his most private and personal concerns, left upon the minds of men both within and without the doors of Parliament, appears to have made the minister apprehend, that when the question came to be debated, he might be left in a minority. Overtures were made to the Prince to adjust the business by private negotiation; and by the King's desire Mr. Pitt had an interview, on the 3d of May, at Carlton House, with his Royal Highness, at which the latter was informed, that if the intended motion were withdrawn, every thing might be settled to his satisfaction. Accordingly, the next day Alderman Newnham, in a very crowded House, said that he had the happiness to acquaint the House that his intended motion was no longer necessary.

On the 21st of May, a message from the King stated his Majesty's concern at having to inform the two Houses that the Prince of Wales had incurred debts to a larger amount than could be discharged from his annual income, without rendering it impossible for him to support his rank; that his Majesty had a well-grounded expectation, that the Prince would avoid contracting any debts in future; and that his Majesty had devoted an additional sum of 10,000*l.* per annum to the Prince's income, to be paid from the civil list.

The House, on the following day, resolved on an address to his Majesty, assenting to the proposition for the augmentation of the Prince's income by 10,000*l.* yearly out of the civil list; recommending an issue from the civil list of 161,000*l.* for the discharge of his debts, and 20,000*l.* more on account of the works at Carlton House, promising to make the same



good. But neither were the debts paid, nor the works finished.

To return to the alleged marriage: The dispassionate reader cannot help seeing how equivocal the declaration of Mr. Fox was; and as a proof that he carried his zeal farther than he was warranted in doing, it is a known fact that Mrs. Fitzherbert considered herself wronged; on which account she never would, to his dying day, exchange with him one word; and when they chanced to meet, she always rose and indignantly left the room.

The Prince himself was troubled at the embarrassment in which the zeal of Mr. Fox had involved him, but how to extricate himself was the difficulty; a public explanatory retraction of what had been so peremptorily asserted, would have cast a reflection upon Mr. Fox, and have made the matter still more alarmingly serious than it was; and to ask him to disavow his own statement was out of the question. The lady, however, demanded justice, and she had a right to it. "In this exigency," says Mr. Moore, in his *Life of Sheridan*, "application was made to Mr. Grey (now Lord Grey), who was then fast rising into the eminence which he has since so nobly sustained, and whose answer to the proposal is said to have betrayed some of that unaccommodating high-mindedness, which, in more than one collision with royalty, has proved him but an unfit adjunct to a court. The reply to this refusal was, 'Then I must get Sheridan to say something;'—and hence, it seems, was the origin of those few dexterously unmeaning compliments with which the latter, when the motion of Alderman Newnham was withdrawn, endeavoured, without in the least degree weakening the declaration of Mr. Fox, to restore that equilibrium of temper and self-esteem, which such a sacrifice of gallantry to expediency had naturally disturbed. In alluding to the offer of the Prince, through Mr. Fox, to answer any questions upon the subject of his reported marriage, which it might be thought proper to put to him in the House, Mr. Sheridan said, 'That no such idea had been pursued, and no such

enquiry had been adopted, was a point which did credit to the decorum, the feelings, and the dignity of Parliament. But whilst his Royal Highness's feelings had no doubt been considered on this occasion, he must take the liberty of saying, however some might think it a subordinate consideration, that there was another person entitled, in every delicate and honourable mind, to the same attention; one whom he would not otherwise venture to describe or allude to, but by saying it was a name, which malice or ignorance alone could attempt to injure, and whose character and conduct claimed and were entitled to the truest respect."

All this only showed the perplexity in which the Prince's friends stood; and, it may be said, their total inability to dispel the doubt which rested on the public mind. Nor were the near relations of the lady in a more pleasant condition. They felt for the honour of their family in general, as well as for that of the person who stood in so ambiguous a situation. As, however, the public disclosure of what would be illegal under any circumstances, must be painfully disagreeable to all parties, it was deemed wisest to preserve silence. But though the matter died away, the independent part of the nation was not satisfied; and at a future period, when the question of the regency was agitated, Mr. (now Lord) Rolle brought the subject again upon the carpet, in some of the stormy debates occasioned by that struggle for power. Since then little has been said of the real nature of the connection. But it is worthy of notice, that the brother-in-law of Mrs. Fitzherbert, who inherits the estates of her first husband, has recently been raised to the dignity of Cardinal, if not precisely through British influence, yet not improbably in some measure out of compliment to his late Majesty.

The next occasion on which the Prince of Wales came prominently before the public was on the alarming indisposition of his royal father, towards the close of the year 1788. The first symptoms of the King's disorder appeared in the beginning of October, and soon increased so much as to render it necessary to defer the levee at St. James's on the 17th,

which was, however, held on the 24th, his Majesty being well enough to appear at it. On the 4th of November he had a relapse; and the disorder gaining strength, orders were given on the 13th to the Archbishop of Canterbury to compose a form of prayer for his Majesty's recovery; and circular letters were sent to the members of the two Houses of Parliament, earnestly requesting their attendance on the 20th of November, to which day the Parliament stood prorogued. On their assembling, formal notice of the King's illness was given to the Lords by the Chancellor, and to the Commons by Mr. Pitt; and as the session could not be opened in the regular mode, an adjournment of fourteen days was recommended, at the expiration of which, should the King's illness unhappily continue, it would be their duty immediately to enter into the consideration of public affairs. Parliament met again on the 4th of December, and received a report from the Privy Council, containing an examination of the royal physicians; with which, considering the extreme delicacy of the subject, it was resolved to rest satisfied, without any more express and direct information, especially as the examinations before the Council had been taken on oath, which the House of Commons had no power to administer.

"The situation of affairs," says an able writer, "was at this period singularly critical. The Prince of Wales, into whose hands the government of the country was soon likely to fall, retained a deep resentment against the present ministers for their recent conduct respecting him, and took no pains to conceal his decided predilection for the person and politics of Mr. Fox. This distinguished leader, on the earliest intelligence of the King's indisposition, had returned from a summer excursion to the Continent with incredible expedition; and in contemplation of an approaching change, a new arrangement of administration was already believed to be formed, consisting of the principal members of the former Coalition Ministry, Lord North only excepted; and of which the Duke of Portland was to be once more the ostensible head. The policy of Opposition seemed evidently repugnant



to every idea of unnecessary delay. Yet doubts were unaccountably started by Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and others of the same party, whether Parliament could, in this momentous case, dispense with that sort of evidence on which they had been accustomed to proceed. The validity of the objection was very faintly contested, and a committee of twenty-one persons in each House appointed, after no long debate, to examine and report the sentiments of the royal physicians. The report of the committee was laid upon the table of the House of Commons on the 10th of December: when a motion was made by Mr. Pitt, for the appointment of another committee to inspect the Journals for precedents of such proceedings as had been adopted in former instances, when the sovereign authority was suspended by sickness, infirmity, or any other cause.

“ Mr. Fox, probably sensible of the error he had committed in the first instance, now opposed with energy the present motion, as calculated only for delay. With respect to precedents, there were, he said, notoriously none which applied to the present instance; and he affirmed, that all that was requisite to their ultimate decision had been obtained by the report now lying on their table. By that report they had ascertained the incapacity of the Sovereign. And he advanced as a proposition deducible from the principles of the constitution, and the analogy of the law of hereditary succession, that whenever the Sovereign was incapable of exercising the functions of his high office, the heir apparent, if of full age and capacity, had as indisputable a claim to the exercise of the executive authority, in the name and on the behalf of the Sovereign, during his incapacity, as in the case of his natural demise.”

This imprudent assertion of right gave to Mr. Pitt an advantage which he immediately seized, and never lost during the further discussion of this memorable question. He stigmatised such an assertion as nearly equivalent to treason against the constitution, and, running into the opposite extreme, affirmed that, in a case like the present, the Prince of Wales had no more right to exercise the power of govern-

ment than any other person in the kingdom, and that it was for the other branches of the legislature to provide a substitute for the royal authority. This unqualified proposition was in fact as erroneous as that of Mr. Fox; but it gave Mr. Pitt the incalculable advantage of showing himself the advocate of popular rights, while Mr. Fox appeared incautiously to have abandoned the cause of which he had ever been the most able, zealous, and consistent advocate. Mr. Fox not choosing to take the sense of the House, Mr. Pitt's motion for precedents was carried without a division.

A similar motion was made the next day by Lord Camden in the House of Peers, and the doctrine of Mr. Fox reprobated by his Lordship with great severity. It was on the other hand defended with eloquence by Lord Loughborough and Lord Stormont; the latter concluding his speech with recommending an immediate address to the Prince of Wales, entreating him to assume the exercise of the royal authority. The discussion of the abstract question of right being perceived to afford a great and unexpected advantage to the ministry, the Duke of York, soon after this debate, speaking in the name of the Prince, expressed his wishes "that the question might be waived. No claim of right," his Royal Highness said, "had been advanced by the Prince of Wales; and he was confident that his brother too well understood the sacred principles which seated the House of Brunswick upon the throne, ever to assume or exercise any power, be his claim what it might, that was not derived from the will of the people, expressed by their representatives."

On the 16th of December, in the committee on the state of the nation, Mr. Pitt moved two declaratory resolutions, importing — 1st, The interruption of the royal authority; — 2d, That it was the duty of the two Houses of Parliament to provide the means of supplying that defect. A most stormy debate ensued on the second resolution, after which it was carried on a division by 268 against 204 voices. This great point being gained, the ministers proceeded, without hesitation or delay, to carry their plans into execution, in

which they were supported by the great majority of the nation.

The following correspondence took place between Mr. Pitt and the Prince of Wales on the subject:—

*Letter from the Right Honourable William Pitt to the Prince of Wales, December 30. 1788.*

“SIR,—The proceedings in Parliament being now brought to a point which will render it necessary to propose to the House of Commons the particular measures to be taken for supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the royal authority during the present interval, and your Royal Highness having some time since signified your pleasure, that any communication on this subject should be in writing, I take the liberty of respectfully entreating your Royal Highness's permission to submit to your consideration the outlines of the plan, which his Majesty's confidential servants humbly conceive (according to the best judgment which they are able to form) to be proper to be proposed in the present circumstances.

“It is their humble opinion, that your Royal Highness should be empowered to exercise the royal authority, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, during his Majesty's illness, and to do all acts which might legally be done by his Majesty; with provisions, nevertheless, that the care of his Majesty's royal person, and the management of his Majesty's household, and the direction and appointment of the officers and servants therein, should be in the Queen, under such regulations as may be thought necessary.—That the power to be exercised by your Royal Highness should not extend to the granting the real or personal property of the King (except as far as relates to the renewal of leases), to the granting any office in reversion, or to the granting, for any other term than during his Majesty's pleasure, any pension, or any office whatever; except such as must by law be granted for life, or during good behaviour;



nor to the granting any rank or dignity of the peerage of this realm to any person except his Majesty's issue, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

“ These are the chief points which have occurred to his Majesty's servants. I beg leave to add, that their ideas are formed on the supposition that his Majesty's illness is only temporary, and may be of no long duration. It may be difficult to fix, beforehand, the precise period for which these provisions ought to last; but if unfortunately his Majesty's recovery should be protracted to a more distant period than there is reason at present to imagine, it will be open hereafter to the wisdom of Parliament, to reconsider these provisions, whenever the circumstances appear to call for it.

“ If your Royal Highness should be pleased to require any farther explanation on the subject, and should condescend to signify your orders, that I should have the honour of attending your Royal Highness for that purpose, or to intimate any other mode in which your Royal Highness may wish to receive such explanation, I shall respectfully wait your Royal Highness's commands.

“ I have the honour to be, with the utmost deference and submission,

“ Sir,

“ Your Royal Highness's

“ Most dutiful and devoted Servant,

“ W. PITT.”

“ *Downing-street, Tuesday Night,  
December 30. 1788.*”

*Answer to the foregoing Letter, delivered by His Royal Highness to the Lord Chancellor, January 2. 1789.*

“ The Prince of Wales learns from Mr. Pitt's letter, that the proceedings in Parliament are now in a train which enables Mr. Pitt, according to the intimation in his former letter, to communicate to the Prince the outlines of the plan which his Majesty's confidential servants conceive to be proper to be proposed in the present circumstances.

“ Concerning the steps already taken by Mr. Pitt, the Prince is silent. Nothing done by the two Houses of Parliament can be a proper subject of his animadversion; but when, previously to any discussion in Parliament, the outlines of a scheme of government are sent for his consideration, in which it is proposed that he shall be personally and principally concerned, and by which the royal authority and the public welfare may be deeply affected, the Prince would be unjustifiable, were he to withhold an explicit declaration of his sentiments. His silence might be construed into a previous approbation of a plan, the accomplishment of which every motive of duty to his father and Sovereign, as well as of regard for the public interest, obliges him to consider as injurious to both.

“ In the state of deep distress, in which the Prince and the whole royal family were involved by the heavy calamity which has fallen upon the King, and at a moment when government, deprived of its chief energy and support, seemed peculiarly to need the cordial and united aid of all descriptions of good subjects, it was not expected by the Prince, that a plan should be offered to his consideration, by which government was to be rendered difficult, if not impracticable, in the hands of any person intended to represent the King's authority, much less in the hands of his eldest son — the heir apparent of his kingdoms, and the person most bound to the maintenance of his Majesty's just prerogatives and authority, as well as most interested in the happiness, the prosperity, and the glory of the people.

“ The Prince forbears to remark on the several parts of the sketch of the plan laid before him; he apprehends it must have been formed with sufficient deliberation to preclude the probability of any argument of his producing an alteration of sentiment in the projectors of it. But he trusts, with confidence, to the wisdom and justice of Parliament, when the whole of this subject, and the circumstances connected with it, shall come under their deliberation.

“ He observes, therefore, only generally on the heads

communicated by Mr. Pitt — and it is with deep regret the Prince makes the observation — that he sees, in the contents of that paper, a project for producing weakness, disorder, and insecurity, in every branch of the administration of affairs — a project for dividing the royal family from each other; for separating the court from the state; and therefore, by disjoining government from its natural and accustomed support, a scheme for disconnecting the authority to command service, from the power of animating it by reward; and for allotting to the Prince all the invidious duties of government, without the means of softening them to the public by any one act of grace, favour, or benignity.

“ The Prince’s feelings on contemplating this plan are also rendered still more painful to him, by observing, that it is not founded on any general principle, but is calculated to infuse jealousies and suspicions (wholly groundless, he trusts) in that quarter, whose confidence it will ever be the first pride of his life to merit and obtain.

“ With regard to the motive and object of the limitations and restrictions proposed, the Prince can have but little to observe. No light or information is offered him by his Majesty’s ministers on these points. They have informed him *what* the powers are which they mean to refuse him, not *why* they are withheld.

“ The Prince, however, holding, as he does, that it is an undoubted and fundamental principle of this constitution, that the powers and prerogatives of the crown are vested there, as a trust for the benefit of the people; and that they are sacred only as they are necessary to the preservation of that poise and balance of the constitution which experience has proved to be the true security of the liberty of the subject, must be allowed to observe, that the plea of public utility ought to be strong, manifest, and urgent, which calls for the extinction or suspension of any one of those essential rights in the supreme power, or its representative; or which can justify the Prince in consenting that, in his person, an experiment shall be made, to ascertain with how small a portion of the kingly



power the executive government of this country may be carried on.

“ The Prince has only to add, that if security for his Majesty’s repossessing his rightful government, whenever it shall please Providence, in bounty to the country, to remove the calamity with which he is afflicted, be any part of the object of this plan; the Prince has only to be convinced that any measure is necessary, or even conducive, to that end, to be the first to urge it as the preliminary and paramount consideration of any settlement in which he would consent to share.

“ If attention to what is presumed might be his Majesty’s feelings and wishes on the happy day of his recovery be the object, it is with the truest sincerity the Prince expresses his firm conviction, that no event would be more repugnant to the feelings of his royal father, than the knowledge that the government of his son and representative had exhibited the sovereign power of the realm in a state of degradation, of curtailed authority, and diminished energy ; a state, hurtful in practice to the prosperity and good government of his people, and injurious in its precedent to the security of the monarch, and the rights of his family.

“ Upon that part of the plan which regards the King’s real and personal property, the Prince feels himself compelled to remark, that it was not necessary for Mr. Pitt, nor proper, to suggest to the Prince the restraint he proposes against the Prince’s granting away the King’s real and personal property. The Prince does not conceive that, during the King’s life, he is, by law, entitled to make any such grant ; and he is sure that he has never shown the smallest inclination to possess any such power. But it remains with Mr. Pitt to consider the eventual interests of the royal family, and to provide a proper and natural security against the mismanagement of them by others.

“ The Prince has discharged an indispensable duty, in thus giving his free opinion on the plan submitted to his consideration.

“ His conviction of the evils which may arise to the King’s interests, to the peace and happiness of the royal family, and to the safety and welfare of the nation, from the government of the country remaining longer in its present maimed and debilitated state, outweighs, in the Prince’s mind, every other consideration, and will determine him to undertake the painful trust imposed upon him by the present melancholy necessity (which of all the King’s subjects he deploras the most), in full confidence, that the affection and loyalty to the King, the experienced attachment to the House of Brunswick, and the generosity which has always distinguished this nation, will carry him through the many difficulties inseparable from this most critical situation, with comfort to himself, with honour to the King, and with advantage to the public.

(Signed)

“ G. P.”

“ *Carlton House,*

“ *January 2. 1789.*”

A series of propositions embodying the regulations described in his letter, were brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt on the 16th of January, 1789. Long and angry debates ensued, in which the plan of limitation was attacked in its principle and all its parts with the combined powers of argument and eloquence. Burke, Sheridan, Lord North, Fox, in vain exerted all their efforts against the propositions, which passed the Commons by a large majority. In the Lords, the contest was equally obstinate; and on the 23d of January, a protest was entered on the Journals, signed by the Dukes of York and Cumberland, and fifty-five other peers, expressing their highest indignation at the restrictions thus, as they observed, arbitrarily imposed on the executive authority. A committee appointed by the two Houses then presented the resolutions in form to the Prince, who, in rather indignant, though guarded terms, declared his acceptance of them. The next day, January 31st, Lord Camden moved that the Lord Chancellor be directed, by authority of the two Houses of Parliament, to issue a commission in the name

of the Sovereign, for opening the session ; the commission to consist of the Princes of the blood and all the great officers of state. This too passed both Houses, but not without some animadversion ; and the Princes of the blood expressly refused to suffer their names to be inserted in this commission. The session was accordingly opened in form, by the Lords Commissioners, on the 3d of February. The bill founded on the propositions passed the House of Commons on the 12th of February ; and in the succeeding week, after much fruitless observation, had advanced to the stage of commitment, when the further progress of the measure was arrested by official information from the Lord Chancellor, that the King's physicians had declared his Majesty to be in a state of convalescence. All proceedings on the bill were suspended, and no parliamentary business was transacted for nearly three weeks. On the 10th of March, it was announced that his Majesty, being perfectly recovered from his indisposition, had ordered a commission to be issued for holding the Parliament in the usual manner.

His Majesty soon took occasion to show how acceptable the late conduct of the ministers had been, by dismissing those persons holding posts under government, who had concurred with the Opposition ; and by expressing his displeasure at the course which had been pursued by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. The first direct intimation that the Prince received of this was through a letter from the King to the Duke of Clarence, as is expressly stated in the following letter from the Prince to his father, written after the visit of the Sovereign to Weymouth, to which place he went with the Queen and Princesses in the autumn of 1789.

“ Your Majesty's letter to my brother, the Duke of Clarence, was the first direct intimation that my conduct, and that of my brother, the Duke of York, during your Majesty's late lamented illness, had brought on us the heavy misfortune of your Majesty's displeasure. I should be wholly unworthy the return of your Majesty's confidence and



good opinion, which will ever be the first objects of my life, if I could have read the passage referred to in that letter, without the deepest sorrow and regret for the effect produced on your Majesty's mind. I have employed myself in drawing up a full statement and account of my conduct during the period alluded to, and of the motives and circumstances which influenced me. I may be possibly found to have erred in judgment, and to have acted on mistaken principles; but I have the most assured conviction, that I shall not be found to have been deficient in that dutieous affection to your Majesty which nothing shall ever diminish."

This "full statement" alluded to by the Prince, consisted of nearly 100 folio pages, and was drawn up by Lord Minto.

It might have been mentioned before, that on the 6th of January, a check for 1000*l.* was generously sent to the Chamberlain of the City of London, enclosed in the following letter from the Prince of Wales's treasurer:—

"SIR,

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, apprehending that the poor of the city of London might sustain some hardship and inconvenience, in this inclement season, from the delay of the King's annual bounty, arising from the present unfortunate state of his Majesty's health, has commanded me to pay 1000*l.* into the Chamber of London, to be applied to the relief of the poor, in the same manner that his Majesty's bounty has usually been.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"HENRY LYTE."

His Royal Highness also sent 200*l.* to Edinburgh, to be applied to the relief of the poor of that city.

It was in the month of May, 1789, that the celebrated duel took place between his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Colonel Lenox, nephew and heir to the Duke of Richmond, in which both parties appear to have conducted

themselves with the strictest propriety, in conformity to what the fashionable world calls the laws of honour. It seems, however, that the Prince of Wales must have entertained some kind of displeasure towards Colonel Lenox, which he manifested at the ball at St. James's on the King's birthday, which was kept with extraordinary splendour, though his Majesty himself was not present, not having recovered from the shock occasioned by the duel. When country dances commenced, though it was the established etiquette that nobody should join in them who had not first danced a minuet, Colonel Lenox stood up, with Lady Catharine Barnard for his partner. The Prince, who danced with the Princess Royal, did not observe the Colonel, till he came down to his place in the dance; on which he took his sister's hand, just as she was about to be turned by the Colonel, and led her to the bottom of the set. The Duke of York and the Princess Augusta, who came next, turned the Colonel without hesitation. The Duke of Clarence, who came next with the Princess Elizabeth, followed the example of the Prince of Wales. Still, however, the dance proceeded; but when the Colonel and his partner had danced down to the Prince, his Royal Highness led his sister to the seat next her Majesty. "You seem heated, Sir, and tired," said the Queen. "I am heated and tired, Madam," replied the Prince, "not with the dance, but with dancing in such company." "Then, Sir," said the Queen, "it will be better for me to withdraw, and put an end to the ball." "It certainly will be so," rejoined the Prince, "for *I* never will countenance insults given to my family, however they may be treated by others." The ball was instantly broken up; but the Prince, the next morning, with his usual consideration and politeness, called upon Lady Barnard, and made her every requisite explanation and apology.

In the autumn of the same year, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his brother the Duke of York, made an excursion to Yorkshire. The corporation of York presented the Prince with the freedom of the city in an elegant gold

box, accompanied by an address to which his Royal Highness returned a most gracious answer. He was also entertained by Earl Fitzwilliam, at Wentworth House, with great splendour. On returning to town from Wentworth House, the Prince met with an accident which might have been attended with serious consequences. About two miles from Newark, a cart, in crossing the road, struck the axle of the coach, and overturned it. It was on the verge of a slope, and the carriage fell a considerable way, turned over twice, and was shivered to pieces. There were in the coach with his Royal Highness, Lord Clermont, Colonel St. Leger, and Colonel Lake. Two of the servants of the Prince were on the box. The Prince suffered only a slight contusion in the shoulder, and his wrist was sprained. His Royal Highness was undermost in the first fall, and by the next roll of the carriage was brought uppermost, when, with his usual activity and presence of mind, he disengaged himself, and was the first to rescue his companions. Lord Clermont was so much hurt as to be obliged to remain at Newark. The other gentlemen were fortunate enough to escape with little injury. The accident happened at ten at night, and the moon was up. The mischance was occasioned by the precipitancy of the postilions. The Prince got into Colonel Lake's chaise, which was close behind, and proceeded to Newark, where he slept, and went on next morning.

An occurrence became known about this time, which afforded one, out of many proofs, of his Royal Highness's anxiety to relieve human suffering. One day he appeared exceedingly urgent to have 800*l*. The moment the money arrived, the Prince drew on a pair of boots, pulled off his coat, slipped on a plain morning frock, without a star, and, turning his hair to the crown of his head, put on a slouched hat, and walked out. An officer of the army had just arrived from America, with a wife and six children, in such low circumstances, that, to satisfy some clamorous creditor, he was on the point of selling his commission, to the utter ruin of his family. The Prince, by accident, overheard an account



of the case. To prevent a worthy soldier's suffering, he procured the money, and, that no mistake might happen, carried it himself. On asking at an obscure lodging-house, in a court near Covent Garden, for the lodger, he was shown up to his room, and there found the family in the utmost distress. Shocked at the sight, he not only presented the money, but told the officer to apply to Colonel Lake, living in —— street, and give some account of himself in future; saying which he departed, without the family knowing to whom they were obliged.

In the year 1791, the Prince received his sister-in-law, the Duchess of York, and congratulated her in her native language on her arrival in England. He presented her at court, —handed the tea-cup to the King at his Majesty's ceremonial visit to York House—gave away the bride at the second celebration of the marriage—opened the ball at Oatlands with the Duchess of York; and in all the course of the transaction, showed himself the accomplished gentleman, the gay and joyous bridesman, and the affectionate brother. In the splendid drawing-room, given in honour of the marriage, whilst the Prince of Wales was talking to his Majesty, the crowd being very great, he felt a most violent pull at the handle of his sword. Quickly turning around, he perceived the diamond guard torn off and hanging by the wire, the elasticity of which alone had saved the jewels, which amounted in value to between three and four thousand pounds. The Prince did not expose the offender.

The passion of the Prince for horse-racing seems to have greatly increased about this period; and he had long been not only an honorary but an active member of the Jockey Club. In the autumn of the year 1791, however, an extraordinary sensation was excited by a decision of that club, in which the Prince was concerned, and which proved so offensive to him, that he resolved to retire from the turf. On the 20th of October, the Prince's horse, *Escape*, reckoned the best horse on the turf, was beaten at Newmarket by two horses of very inferior reputation. The odds, which were

before very high in favour of Escape, now changed, and large bets were laid that he would lose a match he had to run the next day; but to the great disappointment of those who had betted against him, he won the second race. In consequence of these circumstances, the Prince's jockey, Samuel Chifney, who rode Escape on the two days, was suspected of false play, and the affair was laid before the Jockey Club. The result was unfavourable to Chifney; and Sir Charles Bunbury informed the Prince, that, if he suffered Chifney to ride his horses, no gentleman would start against him. The Prince replied, that if Sir Charles or any other person could make it appear that Chifney had acted improperly, he would never speak to him again; but that otherwise he would not sacrifice him to any person. Chifney, ten or twelve years after this affair, and shortly before his death, published a curious pamphlet on the subject. Reviewing the matter at this distance of time, it seems that there was but little ground for the suspicion that Chifney had used foul play. The Prince insisted that the Jockey Club should examine him in the strictest manner, and directed him to make affidavits, which he expressed his perfect readiness to do, with respect to the transactions of the two days. From these, it appeared he had no bets at all depending on the first day's race, and only twenty guineas on the second. As for the Prince himself, he had no bets the first, and only four hundred guineas the second; and it would be quite monstrous to suppose, that he could be guilty of conspiring with his servant, in order to gain so paltry an advantage. The probability is, that some persons wished to get the Prince away, on account of the excellence of his horses; and it was reported that one individual had said, that "the Prince having the best horses and the best jockeys, it was better he should be off the turf." That the Prince chose to retire from Newmarket rather than submit to the injurious requisition of dismissing his servant, without sufficient proof of his having deserved such a punishment, was more worthy of praise than of censure. He thought that Chifney had been ill used, and allowed him an annuity of

two hundred guineas. Chifney relates in his pamphlet, that in 1802, at the time of the Brighton and Lewes races, as the Prince was walking on the Steyne with a gentleman, he approached, and told his Royal Highness that they cried out very much for him at Newmarket; to which the Prince replied, "Sam Chifney, there has never been a proper apology made; they used me and you very ill; they are bad people. I'll not set foot on the ground more."

In 1792, when the principles of the French revolution had made such alarming progress, that to withstand their influence some active demonstrations were considered necessary, one of the measures adopted by the ministry was a royal proclamation for the suppression of seditious publications and incendiary societies, which the two Houses of Parliament were to support by addresses. At this anxious period, when most men deemed it incumbent upon them to take their side, and even the indifferent were stimulated to exert themselves in defence of good order, it is not surprising that the Prince, who had so much in prospect to lose, was induced, for the first time, to vote in favour of ministers; and moreover, for the first time, to deliver his sentiments in the House of Lords. This was on the 31st of May, 1792. The following report of the speech appeared in "The Senator," a collection of parliamentary debates published at the time:—

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales came forward on this occasion, and in a manly, eloquent, and we may truly add persuasive manner, delivered his sentiments. He said, 'that on a question of such magnitude he should be deficient in his duties as a member of Parliament, unmindful of the respect he owed to the constitution, and inattentive to the welfare, the peace, and the happiness of the people, if he did not state to the world what was his opinion on the present question. He was educated in the principles, and he should ever preserve them, of a reverence for the constitutional liberties of the people; and, as on those constitutional principles the happiness of that people depended, he was determined, as far as his interest could have any force, to support them. The



matter in issue was, in fact, whether the constitution was, or was not, to be maintained; whether the wild ideas of theory were to conquer the wholesome maxims of established practice; and whether those laws, under which we had flourished for such a series of years, were to be subverted by a reform unsanctioned by the people. As a person nearly and dearly interested in the welfare, and he should emphatically add, the happiness and comfort of the people, it would be treason to the principles of his mind if he did not come forward and declare his disapprobation of those seditious publications which had occasioned the motion now before their Lordships; and his interest was connected with the interest of the people; they were so inseparable, that unless both parties concurred, happiness could not exist. On this great—on this solid basis, he grounded the vote which he meant to give; and that vote should unequivocally be for a concurrence with the Commons in the address they had resolved upon. His Royal Highness spoke in a manner that called forth, not only the attention, but the admiration of the House, and these words were patriotically energetic; ‘I exist by the love, the friendship, and the benevolence of the people, and their cause I will never forsake so long as I live.’ His Royal Highness then concluded with saying, ‘I give my most hearty assent to the motion for concurring in this wise and salutary address.’”

It can scarcely be necessary to add, that this speech produced a coolness between the Prince and the political party with which his Royal Highness had been hitherto so intimately connected.

In the mean time, although his Royal Highness's debts had been paid, and his income increased; yet, uninstructed by the past, he was so far from confining his expenditure within the limits of that income, that he became involved in fresh difficulties to an enormous amount. In this situation he made another application to his father for assistance. The King, who entertained the hope that marriage might tend to steady and reform the habits of his Royal Highness, replied

that it was only on the condition of his entering into that state, that he could expect to be again relieved from his pecuniary distresses. The Prince was very averse to the thoughts of a matrimonial life; but finding that there was no alternative, he at length reluctantly consented. This arrangement was far from being creditable either to parent or to son; and the consequences of it were full of evil to both.

The bride selected for the Prince by the King, was his own niece, the Princess Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, whose Duchess was the Princess Augusta, his Majesty's sister. It is said that her affections had been already fixed on a young German Prince, to whom she was not permitted to give her hand. In support of this assertion, there has been adduced the following translation of a letter said to have been written by the Princess in German, to a German lady resident in England, dated November 28. 1794:—"You are aware, my friend, of my destiny. I am about entering into a matrimonial alliance with my first-cousin, George Prince of Wales. His generosity I regard, and his letters bespeak a mind well cultivated and refined. My uncle is a good man, and I love him very much, but I feel that I shall never be inexpressibly happy. Estranged from my connections, my associations, my friends, all that I hold dear and valuable, I am about entering on a permanent connection. I fear for the consequences. Yet I esteem and respect my intended husband, and I hope for great kindness and attention. But, ah me! I say sometimes, I cannot now love him with ardour. I am indifferent to my marriage, but not averse to it; I think I shall be happy, but I fear my joy will not be enthusiastic. The man of my choice I am debarred from possessing, and I resign myself to my destiny. I am attentively studying the English language; I am acquainted with it, but I wish to speak it with fluency. I shall strive to render my husband happy, and to interest him in my favour, since the Fates will have it that I am to be Princess of Wales."

The first official intimation of the intended marriage was

conveyed to the public in the speech which his Majesty delivered on the 30th of December, 1794, to both Houses of Parliament, in which he expressed himself in the following manner: — “ I have the greatest satisfaction in announcing to you the happy event of the conclusion of a treaty of marriage of my son, the Prince of Wales, with the Princess Caroline, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick: the constant proofs of your affection for my person and family persuade me, that you will participate in the sentiments I feel on an occasion so interesting to my domestic happiness; and that you will enable me to make provision for such an establishment as you may think suitable to the rank and dignity of the heir apparent to the crown of these kingdoms.”

The Princess having arrived in this country, the marriage ceremony took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on the 8th of April, 1795; when all the royal family, except the Duke of York, then in Flanders, were present, and his present Majesty gave away the bride.

On this occasion, after considerable discussion in the House of Commons, the revenue of the Prince was raised to 150,000*l.*, besides the receipts of the Duchy of Cornwall, 28,000*l.* for jewels and plate, and 26,000*l.* for the furniture of Carlton House.

It could scarcely be expected that a marriage, contracted under such circumstances, and with such motives, would be happy. We have neither space nor inclination to describe the various scandalous stories, some perhaps true, others certainly false, which were current at that period. One lady of rank, in particular, a favourite of the Prince, was charged with resorting to every artifice in her power, to imbue the Prince's mind with a strong distaste for his young wife. Whatever might be the cause, it soon became but too painfully evident that an estrangement existed on the part of the newly wedded couple.

On the 7th of January, 1796, the Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a daughter; her accouchement being attended with the usual formalities. On the 11th of February



the young Princess was christened, and received the names of Charlotte-Augusta; the former being the name of her paternal, the latter that of her maternal grandmother.

This event caused universal satisfaction. The addresses of congratulation were warm and numerous. The Prince of Wales, having reduced his establishment, declined, however, receiving in person the address of the City of London; a measure which excited considerable feeling, and much animadversion.

The Prince manifested great joy at the birth of his daughter; frequently visited his royal consort, and made enquiries as to the health of herself and infant. But even during this period domestic feuds occurred, and the anticipations of friends, and the desires of the nation, were frustrated and destroyed. Mutual confidence and affection, which are so essential to happiness in the marriage state, the royal pair did not feel or possess; and it necessarily followed, that every trivial circumstance was magnified into importance by the previous bias of their minds. They were both open and ingenuous, and made no attempt to conceal their dislikes. Soon after the appearance in public of the Princess after her accouchement, a dispute originated, on a matter of comparatively little consequence, but which, in the end, tended materially to widen that breach which had so long existed. Windsor was now the residence of the Prince, and Carlton House of the Princess. Interviews but rarely occurred, and they only increased mutual unhappiness.

The propriety of a separation was suggested by his Royal Highness to the Princess, through the medium of Lady Cholmondeley. Her mind at first revolted at the idea; but at length, feeling the painfulness of her situation, she, in March, 1796, intimated to Lady Cholmondeley, that if she so separated *now*, at the request of the Prince, she would have it expressly understood, that in case of the death of the Princess Charlotte, prior to herself and her father, she would not consent again to cohabit with the Prince, merely for the purpose of preserving the succession of that branch of the royal

family to the crown. During the month of April, a further correspondence and conference took place. In reply to a communication from her Royal Highness through Lord Cholmondeley, the Prince proposed that, in future, they should form their own arrangements without reference to one another. Not content with a verbal message on a subject of such great importance, the Princess requested that she might receive the Prince's propositions from himself in writing. With that request the Prince immediately complied, and addressed to her the following letter : —

“ MADAM,

“ As Lord Cholmondeley informs me that you wish I would define, in writing, the terms upon which we are to live, I shall endeavour to explain myself upon that head with as much clearness, and with as much propriety, as the nature of the subject will admit. Our inclinations are not in our power, nor should either of us be held answerable to the other because nature has not made us suitable to each other. Tranquil and comfortable society is, however, in our power; let our intercourse, therefore, be restricted to that, and I will distinctly subscribe to the condition which you required, through Lady Cholmondeley, that even in the event of any accident happening to my daughter, which I trust Providence in its mercy will avert, I shall not infringe the terms of the restriction by proposing, at any period, a connection of a more particular nature. I shall now finally close this disagreeable correspondence, trusting that, as we have completely explained ourselves to each other, the rest of our lives will be passed in uninterrupted tranquillity.

“ I am, Madam, with great truth,

Very sincerely yours,

“ GEORGE P.

“ *Windsor Castle, April 30. 1796.*”

This letter has been called by some “ a letter of licence;” but on what grounds it is difficult to conceive. On the receipt

of it the Princess was much agitated, and consulted the King on the subject. His Majesty wrote to, and visited her. He deplored her situation, and endeavoured, by every possible method, to remedy the evils which he had been the unintentional, although not altogether the innocent, instrument of producing. His son he could not reproach for not loving a woman whom he had recommended him to marry from considerations of expediency; and his Royal Highness's attachment to other females, however improper and unjustifiable, was, under such circumstances, not to be subdued by paternal admonition. The Prince said and wrote but little on the subject. Alienated from his wife, he yet respected the dignity of the royal family, and he supremely desired that as much privacy as possible should be preserved. In this respect all parties agreed, and the terms of separation now alone remained to be discussed. Concerning those arrangements some differences of opinion occurred. The King thought it was possible for a separation to take place without an actual change of residence, whilst the Prince and Princess were each favourable to a complete alteration in that respect. The King thought that 20,000*l.* per annum should be allowed to the Princess for a separate maintenance; whilst she was advised to reject such income, and transmit periodically to the Prince her accounts for payment. To remedy the first difference it was determined that apartments should be reserved for her at Carlton House, which she might occasionally visit; and to remove any objections as to the plan of her proposed maintenance, she promised to be economical in her expenditure, and retired in her habits. For some time, however, after these arrangements were concluded, the Princess continued to reside at Carlton House, and the Prince at Windsor and Brighton; till, at length, she retired to Charlton, a small but beautiful village in the vicinity of London; where, in a comparatively humble abode, she resided for two years. She then removed to Montague House, at Blackheath. During her abode at Charlton, she necessarily contracted debts, but they amounted only to 32,000*l.*, and were paid with cheerfulness and unanimity out of the



droits of the admiralty. The Queen and Princesses did not now, however, visit her. The King pursued a different line of conduct; and all ranks in the nation were persuaded that he would not patronise his daughter-in-law, if he believed that her conduct had been marked by any flagrant act of impropriety.

On the 18th of July, 1796, the Prince was appointed Colonel of the 10th Light Dragoons, afterwards made a regiment of Hussars. After the Duke of York had been placed by his Majesty at the head of the army, a general promotion taking place, the Prince of Wales wrote a letter to his father, which he transmitted through the Duke his brother, urging his pretensions to promotion in the army; to which his Majesty replied, that before he had appointed the Prince to the command of the 10th Light Dragoons, he had caused fully to be explained to him his sentiments respecting a Prince of Wales entering the army, and the public grounds on which he could never admit of the Prince's considering it as a profession, or of his being promoted in the service.

In 1800, the Prince of Wales directed the Rev. John Hayter, M. A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to go to Italy, and exert himself on the spot, under the permission of the King of Naples, to unroll and transcribe the papyri discovered in the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii. In this undertaking his Royal Highness incurred an immense expense to little purpose. Six rolls of manuscripts were unfolded; but none of value, except a fragment of Epicurus.

In 1803, Mr. Manners Sutton (the present Lord Manners), then solicitor-general to the Prince of Wales, moved for a committee of the House of Commons, to enquire into the appropriation of the arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall, the revenues of which, although of right belonging to the heir apparent from the period of his birth, had been intercepted by the crown, until the last arrangement of the Prince's income at his marriage. The motion received considerable support, but was lost by a minority of 103 to 160. In the

following February, however, the Prince's affairs were again brought before Parliament; when the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that the amount of his Royal Highness's debts paid off since 1795 to that time, was 563,195*l.*, and that the residue was 235,754*l.*, which, under the continuance of the present plan, would be discharged in July, 1806. He further remarked, that "his Highness had passed a fifth part of his life in embarrassment and obscurity." The minister then proposed that an annuity of 60,000*l.* in addition to his income, should be granted to the Prince, for three years and a half, out of the consolidated fund. On this his Royal Highness relinquished his Cornwall claim; Mr. Sheridan remarking, that "his inducements were, the *glorious uncertainty of the law*, and a wish not to add to the burdens of the people."

Having, on different occasions, said so much of the Prince's debts and embarrassments, it is but justice to him to quote, from the "Recollections of Mr. John Nichols," the following remarks, which place the matter in a clear, and rather a new light: —

"When his Royal Highness came of age, an establishment was assigned to him, far beyond what could be supported by the very moderate income which was allowed him. This occasioned him to contract debts; and when it became necessary that those debts should be discharged, very little care was shown to protect the Prince's character from disgrace. The courtiers were every where active in contrasting the regularity of the King's life with the indiscretions of the Prince. On the establishment of the Prince's household, every man must have seen that an expense was created which his income would not be able to discharge. Parental affection, and the political solicitude which the monarch in possession ought to have for the character of his immediate successor, should both have attracted the King's attention. There was another circumstance also, which ought not to have been overlooked. The Duchy of Cornwall was the Prince's property, from the hour of his birth. When he

came of age, the Prince was put in possession of the revenues of this Duchy. But the Prince obtained no part of that revenue which had been received from the Duchy during his minority. A different treatment was shown to the Duke of York. When he came of age, the whole revenue received from the Bishopric of Osnaburg, during his minority, was paid over to him. There was another circumstance respecting the Duchy of Cornwall, by which a still greater injury was done to the Prince of Wales. The King procured an act of Parliament to be passed, authorising him to grant leases of the Prince's lands in Cornwall, for ninety-nine years, determinable upon lives. For these leases, the King received fines during the Prince's minority, to the amount, I believe, of about 250,000*l.* What a difference would it have made to the Prince, if, when he came of age, estates in possession had been delivered up to him, instead of reversions expectant on leases for ninety-nine years, with small rents reserved! Even this sum of 250,000*l.*, received by the King for the leases which he granted, though obviously an inadequate compensation, was not paid over to the Prince. It may be said, perhaps, that the King received this power from Parliament. I admit it, but the Parliament had no right to grant this power. It was a gross breach of faith by the guardians of the Prince's estates. I am justified in saying, that the Parliament is as much the guardian of the Prince's estates, as it is of the demesnes of the crown. I am justified in saying this, by the conduct of the House of Commons in the reign of Henry IV. Richard II. had granted away many of the estates of the Duchy of Cornwall. The House of Commons took notice of this, and sent up a bill to the House of Lords, requesting their concurrence in a bill for the restoration of these lands to Prince Henry, afterwards King under the name of Henry V. The House of Lords refused to concur: but though they refused to concur with the Commons in the bill, the House of Lords addressed the King, to direct the law officers of the crown to commence suits against the possessors of these lands, on behalf of the



Prince. In the suit subsequently instituted in the reign of James I., by his son Prince Henry, for lands, part of the Duchy of Cornwall, which had been improvidently granted away by Queen Elizabeth, though the proceedings were only in a court of law, the same doctrine seems to have been adopted, viz. that the estates of the Prince of Wales were as much under the protection of Parliament as the demesnes of the crown. I am aware that it will be said, the Prince of Wales afterwards received compensation for his rights. He brought a suit against the King by petition, and in 1803 received 220,000*l.* for compromising his claims, — a sum shamefully inadequate. But what would have been the different situation of the Prince, if he had received even this sum in 1783, when he came of age, instead of receiving it in 1803?”

In this same year, 1803, the military preparations of Napoleon indicating a design of invading England, the spirit of the people was roused in an extraordinary degree. Participating in the patriotic ardour of the nation, the Prince of Wales was again extremely desirous of having a more distinguished station allotted to him than that of Colonel of Dragoons, and a most interesting correspondence on the subject took place between himself, Mr. Addington (now Lord Sidmouth), the Duke of York, and his Majesty. The Prince first addressed a letter to Mr. Addington, on the 18th of July, 1803. In this he says, “I am aware I do not possess the experience of actual warfare; at the same time I cannot regard myself as totally unqualified, or deficient in military science, since I have long made the service my particular study.” Mr. Addington did not even answer this letter; and on the 26th of July, the Prince again wrote to him, saying, “A week has now elapsed since the Prince of Wales transmitted to Mr. Addington a letter on a subject of the highest importance. Though he cannot anticipate a refusal to so reasonable a demand, he must still express some surprise that a communication of such a nature should have remained so long unanswered. When the Prince of Wales

desired to be placed in a situation which might enable him to show to the people of England an example of zeal, fidelity, and devotion to his Sovereign, he naturally thought he was only fulfilling his appropriate duty, as the first subject of the realm, in which, as it has pleased Providence to cause him to be born, so he is determined to maintain himself by all those honourable exertions which the exigencies of these critical times peculiarly demand."

The next day, Mr. Addington returned a reply, appreciating the Prince's motives, and referring to answers which the King had given to similar applications made by the Prince in former years. The Prince insisted that his letter of the 26th of July should be laid before the King; and on the 1st of August Mr. Addington wrote a brief note to the Prince, saying, "that the King's opinion being fixed, his Majesty desired that no farther mention should be made to him upon the subject."

On the 6th of August, the Prince addressed a long and very beautiful letter to the King, of which the following is an extract:—

"I ask to be allowed to display the best energies of my character, to shed the last drop of my blood in support of your Majesty's person, crown, and dignity; for this is not a war for empire, glory, or dominion, but for existence. In this contest, the lowest and humblest of your Majesty's subjects have been called on: it would, therefore, little become me, who am the first, and who stand at the very footstool of the throne, to remain a tame, an idle, and a lifeless spectator of the mischiefs which threaten us, unconscious of the dangers which surround us, and indifferent to the consequences which may follow. Hanover is lost; England is menaced with invasion; Ireland is in rebellion; Europe is at the foot of France. At such a moment, the Prince of Wales, yielding to none of your servants in zeal and devotion—to none of your subjects in duty—to none of your children in tenderness and affection—presumes to approach you, and again to repeat those offers which he has

already made through your Majesty's ministers. A feeling of honest ambition, a sense of what I owe to myself and my family, and, above all, the fear of sinking in the estimation of that gallant army, which may be the support of your Majesty's crown, and my best hope hereafter, command me to persevere, and to assure your Majesty, with all humility and respect, that, conscious of the justice of my claim, no human power can ever induce me to relinquish it. Allow me to say, Sir, that I am bound to adopt this line of conduct by every motive dear to me as a man, and sacred to me as a Prince. Ought I not to come forward in a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger? Ought I not to share in the glory of victory, when I have every thing to lose by defeat? The highest places in your Majesty's service are filled by the younger branches of the royal family; to me alone no place is assigned; I am not thought worthy to be even the junior Major-General of your army. If I could submit in silence to such indignities, I should indeed deserve such treatment, and prove, to the satisfaction of your enemies and my own, that I am entirely incapable of those exertions which my birth and the circumstances of the times peculiarly call for. Standing so near the throne, when I am debased, the cause of royalty is wounded. I cannot sink in public opinion, without the participation of your Majesty in my degradation; therefore, every motive of private feeling and public duty induces me to implore your Majesty to review your decision, and to place me in that situation which my birth, the duties of my station, the example of my predecessors, and the expectations of the people of England, entitle me to claim."

The next day, the Prince received the following answer: —

"MY DEAR SON,

"Though I applaud your zeal and spirit, in which, I trust, no one can suppose any of my family wanting, yet, considering the repeated declarations I have made of my determination on your former applications to the same



purpose, I had flattered myself to have heard no farther on the subject. Should the implacable enemy succeed so far as to land, you will have an opportunity of showing your zeal at the head of your regiment. It will be the duty of every man to stand forward on such an occasion, and I shall certainly think it mine to set an example, in defence of every thing that is dear to me and to my people.

“I ever remain,

“My dear Son,

“Your most affectionate Father,

“GEORGE R.”

On the 23d of August, the Prince sent an admirable reply to this letter, which seems to have closed the correspondence with the King. On the 2d of October, he wrote to the Duke of York, complaining that he had been wholly overlooked in the very extensive military promotions which had appeared in the preceding day's Gazette. The Duke replied at great length, merely urging the King's unalterable resolution that the heir apparent should not make the army his profession, or receive any higher rank than that of Colonel. A long correspondence took place between the royal brothers. The Prince's letters were exceedingly well written; but the King had formed an opinion of his own on the subject, which nothing could remove.

It was at this period that the Prince requested of Lord Moira, that, upon the first notice of the enemy's landing, the Earl would hasten to place himself by the side of his Royal Highness, that they might face the foe together; unless, in the interval, his Lordship should be ordered upon immediate service. In consequence of this application, the Earl declined taking the command of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.

In 1804, a strong altercation took place between the King and the Prince of Wales, respecting the education of the Princess Charlotte. The Prince insisted that the mother was an improper companion for the daughter, and resolved that she should be confided to his sole management. The

King, on the contrary, maintained that the Prince of Wales was an improper person to have the charge of his own child, and insisted upon the right of the mother. The Prince remonstrated, and pronounced the line the King had taken to be an insult upon him. His Majesty was firm, and became himself the guardian of the child. The difference that had unhappily arisen, was, however, amicably adjusted, and on the 12th of November, an interview between the King and the Prince took place at Kew Palace, the Queen and the Princesses being present. The meeting, after a long interval, was extremely affecting, marked by every emotion of kindness and conciliation on the one part, and of filial respect on the other.

The following answer of his Royal Highness to a communication made to him by Mr. Alexander Davison, immediately after the death of the gallant Nelson, did great credit to his feelings: —

“ I am extremely obliged to you, my dear Sir, for your confidential letter, which I received this morning. You may be well assured, that did it depend upon me, there would not be a wish, a desire of our ever-to-be-lamented and much-loved friend, as well as adored hero, that I would not consider as a solemn obligation upon his friends and his country to fulfil; it is a duty they owe his memory and his matchless and unrivalled excellence. Such are my sentiments, and I hope that there is still in this country, sufficient honour, virtue, and gratitude, to prompt us to ratify, and to carry into effect the last dying request of our Nelson, by that means proving not only to the whole world, but to future ages, that we were worthy of having such a man belonging to us. It must be needless, my dear Sir, to discuss over with you, in particular, the irreparable loss dear Nelson ever must be, not merely to his friends, but to his country, especially at the present crisis, and during the present most awful contest; his very name was a host of itself — Nelson and Victory were one and the same to us, and it carried dismay and terror to the hearts of

our enemies. But the subject is too painful a one to dwell longer upon. As to myself, all that I can do, either publicly or privately, to testify the reverence, the respect, I entertain for his memory as a hero, and as the greatest public character that ever embellished the page of history, independent of what I can, with the greatest truth, term the enthusiastic attachment I felt for him as a friend, I consider it as my duty to fulfil; and therefore, though I may be prevented from taking that ostensible and prominent situation at his funeral, which I think my birth and high rank entitle me to claim, still nothing shall prevent me, in a private character, following his remains to their last resting place: for though the station and the character may be less ostensible, less prominent, yet the feelings of the heart will not therefore be the less poignant, or the less acute.

“ I am, my dear Sir, with the greatest truth,

“ Ever very sincerely yours,

“ GEORGE P.”

“ *Brighton December 28. 1805.*

“ *To Alexander Davison, Esq. St. James's-square, London.*”

In the course of the year 1805, the conduct of the Princess of Wales became the subject of much conversation, which finally ripened into a distinct charge against her Royal Highness, that she had become the mother of a child who was seen under her care, and who was commonly called Billy Austin. The proceedings excited great curiosity at the time, and some years after gained most extraordinary publicity, through the extreme anxiety which had been manifested to keep them for ever from the world. The story may thus briefly be told: — The Princess had formed an acquaintance with Sir John and Lady Douglas, then resident at Blackheath. Sir John was an officer in the army, and had seen much service. The lady appeared considerably younger than her husband; and, it was insinuated, that she was desirous of receiving the attentions of Sir Sidney Smith, who visited at the house; and that these being rather devoted elsewhere, generated in her



mind bitter hostility to the Princess. Be that as it may, early in November, 1806, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, influenced by the representations of Lady Douglas, acquainted the Prince of Wales that Sir John had communicated to him some circumstances relative to the conduct of his illustrious consort, which were of the utmost consequence to the honour of his Royal Highness, and to the security of the royal succession; and that Sir John and his lady were ready, if called upon, to make a full disclosure. He added, that the Duke of Kent had been made partly acquainted with the affair a year before. In consequence of this communication, the Prince requested the Duke of Kent to inform him of the nature of those circumstances, and why he had for a whole year kept from his knowledge a matter so interesting to the honour of the Royal Family. The Duke of Kent, in a written declaration, stated, that about the end of the year 1804, he had received a note from the Princess of Wales, informing him that she had got into an unpleasant altercation with Sir John and Lady Douglas, about an anonymous letter and a filthy drawing, which they imputed to her, and about which they were making a noise. She requested the Duke of Kent to interfere and prevent its going further. His Royal Highness applied to Sir Sidney Smith, and, through him, had an interview with Sir John Douglas, who was greatly enraged, and who seemed convinced that both the anonymous letters and the loose drawing were by the hand of the Princess; and that the design was to provoke Sir John Douglas to a duel with his friend Sir Sidney Smith, by the gross insinuations flung out respecting the latter and Lady Douglas. The Duke of Kent, however, succeeded in prevailing on Sir John Douglas to abstain from his purpose of commencing a prosecution, or of stirring further in the business, as he was satisfied in his mind of the falsehood of the insinuations, and could not be sure that the fabrications were not some gossiping story in which the Princess had no hand. Sir John, however, spoke with great indignation of the conduct of the Princess; and promised only that he would abstain from

further investigation, but would not give a promise of preserving silence should he be further annoyed. The Duke of Kent concluded with stating, that nothing was communicated to him beyond this fracas; and that, having succeeded in stopping it, he did not think fit to trouble his Royal Highness with a gossiping story, that might be entirely founded on the misapprehension of the offended parties.

Shortly after this, Sir John and Lady Douglas made formal declarations not only as to these anonymous letters, but also relating generally to the conduct of the Princess of Wales during their acquaintance with her. These declarations were made before the Duke of Sussex, and were dated Greenwich Park, Dec. 3. 1805. They were submitted by the Prince of Wales to the late Lord Thurlow, who said that his Royal Highness had no alternative — it was his duty to lay them before the King: as, if the allegations were true, the royal succession might be thereby affected. In the mean time, it was resolved to make further enquiry, and a Mr. Lowton, Sir John Douglas's solicitor, was directed to take steps accordingly. The consequence was, that William and Sarah Lampert (servants to Sir John Douglas), William Cole, Robert and Sarah Bidgood, and Frances Lloyd, made declarations, the whole of which, together with those of Sir John and Lady Douglas, were submitted to his Majesty. Having perused them, and advised with Lord Thurlow, he issued his warrant, dated the 29th of May, 1806, directing Lord Erskine, Lord Grenville, Earl Spencer, and Lord Ellenborough to enquire into the truth of the allegations, and to report to him thereon.

The commissioners were prompt in proceeding to execute his Majesty's commands; and, on the 14th of June, made the following report: —

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

“Your Majesty having been graciously pleased, by an instrument under your Majesty's royal sign manual, a copy of which is annexed to this report, to authorise, empower,

and direct us to enquire into the truth of certain written declarations touching the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, an abstract of which had been laid before your Majesty, and to examine upon oath such persons as we should see fit, touching and concerning the same, and to report to your Majesty the result of such examination; — we have, in dutiful obedience to your Majesty's commands, proceeded to examine the several witnesses, the copies of whose depositions we have hereunto annexed; and, in further execution of the said commands, we now most respectfully submit to your Majesty the report of these examinations as it has appeared to us. But we beg leave, at the same time, humbly to refer your Majesty, for more complete information, to the examinations themselves; in order to correct any error of judgment into which we may have unintentionally fallen with respect to any part of this business.

“On a reference to the above-mentioned declarations, as the necessary foundations of all our proceedings, we found that they consisted of certain statements which had been laid before his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, respecting the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess; that these statements not only imputed to her Royal Highness great impropriety and indecency of behaviour, but expressly asserted, partly on the ground of certain alleged declarations from the Princess's own mouth, and partly on the personal observations of the informants, the following most important facts, viz. — That her Royal Highness had been pregnant in the year 1802, in consequence of an illicit intercourse, and that she had, in the same year, been secretly delivered of a male child, which child had, ever since that period, been brought up by her Royal Highness in her own house, and under her immediate inspection. These allegations, thus made, had, as we found, been followed by declarations from other persons, who had not, indeed, spoken to the important facts of the pregnancy or delivery of her Royal Highness, but had related other particulars, in themselves extremely suspicious, and still more so when connected with the assertions



already mentioned. In the painful situation in which his Royal Highness was placed by these communications, we learnt that his Royal Highness had adopted the only course which could, in our judgment, with propriety be followed. When informations such as these had been thus confidently alleged, and particularly detailed, and had been in some degree supported by collateral evidence, applying to other points of the same nature (though going to a far less extent), one line only could be pursued. Every sentiment of duty to your Majesty, and of concern for the public welfare, required that these particulars should not be withheld from your Majesty; to whom more particularly belonged the cognizance of a matter of state so nearly touching the honour of your Majesty's royal family, and by possibility affecting the succession of your Majesty's crown. Your Majesty had been pleased, on your part, to view the subject in the same light, considering it as a matter which, on every account, demanded the most immediate investigation. Your Majesty had thought fit to commit into our hands the duty of ascertaining, in the first instance, what degree of credit was due to the informations, and thereby enabling your Majesty to decide what further conduct to adopt concerning them. On this review, therefore, of the matters thus alleged, and of the course hitherto pursued upon them, we deemed it proper, in the first place, to examine those persons, in whose declarations the occasion for this enquiry had originated; because if they, on being examined upon oath, had retracted, or varied from their assertions, all necessity of further investigation might possibly have been precluded. We accordingly first examined, on oath, the principal informants, Sir John Douglas, and Charlotte his wife, who both positively swore, the former to his having observed the fact of the pregnancy of her Royal Highness, and the latter to all the important particulars contained in her former declaration, and above referred to. Their examinations are annexed to this report, and are circumstantial and positive. The most material of those allegations, into the truth of which we have

been directed to enquire, being thus far supported by the oath of the parties from whom they had proceeded, we then felt it to be our duty to follow up the enquiry, by the examination of such other persons as we judged best able to afford us information as to the facts in question. We thought it beyond all doubt, that in this course of enquiry many particulars must be learnt which would be necessarily conclusive on the truth or falsehood of these declarations. So many persons must have been witnesses to the appearance of an actually existing pregnancy, also so many circumstances must have been attendant upon a real delivery, and difficulties so numerous and insurmountable must have been involved in any attempt to account for the infant in question as the child of another woman, if it had been in fact the child of the Princess, that we entertained a full and confident expectation of arriving at complete proof, either in the affirmative or negative, on this part of the subject.

“ This expectation was not disappointed. We are happy to declare to your Majesty our perfect conviction, that there is no foundation whatever for believing that the child now with the Princess is the child of her Royal Highness, or that she was delivered of any child in the year 1802; nor has any thing appeared to us which would warrant the belief that she was pregnant in that year, or at any period within the compass of our enquiries.

“ The identity of the child now with the Princess, its parents, age, the place and date of its birth, the time, and the circumstances of its being taken under her Royal Highness's protection, are all established by such a concurrence both of positive and circumstantial evidence, as can, in our judgment, leave no question on this part of the subject. That child was, beyond all doubt, born in the Brownlow-street Hospital, on the 11th day of July, 1802, of the body of Sophia Austin; and was first brought to the Princess's house, in the month of November following. Neither should we be more warranted in expressing any doubt respecting the alleged pregnancy of the Princess, as stated in the ori-

ginal declarations; a fact so fully contradicted, and by so many witnesses, to whom, if true, it must in various ways be known, that we cannot think it entitled to the smallest credit. The testimonies on these two points are contained in the annexed depositions and letters. We have not partially abstracted them in this report, lest by any unintentional omission we might weaken their effect; but we humbly offer to your Majesty this our clear and unanimous judgment upon them, formed upon full deliberation, and pronounced, without hesitation, on the results of the whole enquiry. We do not, however, feel ourselves at liberty, much as we should wish it, to close our report here. Besides the allegations of the pregnancy and delivery of the Princess, those declarations, on the whole of which your Majesty has been pleased to command us to enquire and report, contain, as we have already remarked, other particulars respecting her Royal Highness, such as must, especially considering her exalted rank and station, necessarily give occasion to very unfavourable interpretations. From the various depositions and proofs annexed to this report, particularly from the examinations of Robert Bidgood, William Cole, Frances Lloyd, and Mrs. Lisle, your Majesty will perceive that several strong circumstances of this description have been positively sworn to by witnesses who cannot, in our judgment, be suspected of any unfavourable bias, and whose veracity, in this respect, we have seen no ground to question.

“On the precise bearing and effects of the facts thus appearing, it is not for us to decide; these we submit to your Majesty’s wisdom: but we conceive it to be our duty to report, on this part of the enquiry, as distinctly as on the former facts, that as, on the one hand, the facts of pregnancy and delivery are to our minds satisfactorily disproved; so, on the other hand, we think that the circumstances to which we now refer, particularly those stated to have passed between her Royal Highness and Captain Manby, must be credited, until they shall receive some decisive contradiction; and, if true, are justly entitled to the most serious con-



sideration. We cannot close this report without humbly assuring your Majesty that it was on every account our anxious wish to have executed this delicate trust with as little publicity as the nature of the case would possibly allow; and we entreat your Majesty's permission to express our full persuasion that, if this wish has been disappointed, the failure is not imputable to any thing unnecessarily said or done by us; all which is most humbly submitted to your Majesty.

“ERSKINE, GRENVILLE,  
“SPENCER, ELLENBOROUGH.”

“June 14. 1806.”

After the report above given, the Princess of Wales expected to be received by the King as formerly. Not hearing from his Majesty so soon as she expected, on the 8th of December, 1806, she wrote to him complaining of the delay.

On the 28th of January, 1807, she received a note from his Majesty, informing her that the King, having referred to his confidential servants the proceedings and papers respecting her conduct, had been apprised by them, after the fullest consideration, that they agreed in the opinions contained in the report of the four lords, and that it was their opinion that the facts of the case did not warrant their advising that any further steps should be taken by his Majesty's government upon it, except such only as his Majesty's law-servants might think fit to recommend for the prosecution of Lady Douglas on those parts of her depositions which appeared justly liable thereto; that his Majesty was advised it was no longer necessary for him to decline receiving the Princess into his royal presence; that the King saw with satisfaction the decided proof of the falsehood of the accusation of pregnancy and delivery brought forward against her by Lady Douglas; but that there were other circumstances stated against her which he regarded with serious concern, and he desired and expected that such conduct might in future be observed by the Princess as might fully justify those marks of paternal regard and affection which he always wished to show to every part of the

Royal Family. His Majesty added, that he had directed that copies of the proceedings should be communicated to the Prince of Wales.

The next day the Princess wrote a note to his Majesty, requesting permission to wait upon him the Monday following at Windsor, or that he would name some other early day for that purpose. To this a reply was returned the same day from Windsor, informing her that his Majesty preferred receiving her in London, upon a day subsequent to the ensuing week, and of which he would apprise her.

On the 10th of February the Princess received a note from the King, purporting that, as the Princess of Wales might have been led to expect from the King's letter to her that he would fix an early day for seeing her, his Majesty thought it right to acquaint her that the Prince of Wales, upon receiving the several documents concerning her conduct, made a formal communication to him of his intention to put them into the hands of his lawyers; and that his Majesty would suspend any further steps in the business until the Prince of Wales should be enabled to submit to him the statement which he proposed to make. The King, therefore, deferred naming a day, until the result of the Prince's intention should be known. Her Royal Highness wrote several letters to the King complaining of this, and at length, on the 5th of March, she declared that, "not having received any command to wait upon him, she abandoned all hope," and informed the King that the publication of the proceedings alluded to would not be withheld beyond the Monday following:

Soon after this letter was sent, the Ministry, of which Lord Grenville was the head, retired from office, and were succeeded by those who were confessedly the friends of the Princess; and in less than a month the following Minute of Council was determined upon:—

*“ Minute of Council, April 22. 1807, Present — Lord Chancellor (Eldon), Lord President (Camden), Lord Privy Seal (Westmoreland), the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Chatham, the Earl Bathurst, Viscount Castlereagh, Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Secretary Canning, Lord Hawkesbury :*

“ Your Majesty’s confidential servants have, in obedience to your Majesty’s command, most attentively considered the original charges and report, the minutes of evidence, and all the other papers submitted to the consideration of your Majesty on the subject of those charges against her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

“ In the stage in which this business is brought under their consideration, they do not feel themselves called upon to give any opinion as to the proceeding itself, or to the mode of investigation in which it has been thought proper to conduct it. But, adverting to the advice which is stated by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to have directed his conduct, your Majesty’s confidential servants are anxious to impress upon your Majesty their conviction that his Royal Highness could not, under such advice, consistently with his public duty, have done otherwise than lay before your Majesty the statements and examinations which were submitted to him on this subject.

“ After the most deliberate consideration, however, of the evidence which has been brought before the Commissioners, and of the previous examinations, as well as of the answers and observations which have been submitted to your Majesty upon them, they feel it necessary to declare their decided concurrence in the clear and unanimous opinion of the Commissioners, confirmed by all your Majesty’s late confidential servants, that the two main charges alleged against her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, of pregnancy and delivery, are completely disproved; and they further submit to your Majesty their unanimous opinion, that all other particulars of conduct brought in accusation against her Royal Highness, to



which the character of criminality can be ascribed, are satisfactorily contradicted, or rest upon evidence of such a nature, and which was given under such circumstances, as render it, in the judgment of your Majesty's confidential servants, undeserving of credit.

“Your Majesty's confidential servants, therefore, concurring in that part of the opinion of your late servants, as stated in their minute of the 25th of January, that there is no longer any necessity for your Majesty being advised to decline receiving the Princess into your royal presence, humbly submit to your Majesty, that it is essentially necessary, in justice to her Royal Highness, and for the honour and interests of your Majesty's illustrious family, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales should be admitted, with as little delay as possible, into your Majesty's royal presence; and that she should be received in a manner due to her rank and station in your Majesty's court and family.

“Your Majesty's confidential servants also beg leave to submit to your Majesty, that, considering that it may be necessary that your Majesty's government should possess the means of referring to the state of this transaction, it is of the utmost importance that these documents, demonstrating the grounds on which your Majesty proceeded, should be preserved in safe custody; and that, for that purpose, the originals, or authentic copies of these papers, should be sealed up, and deposited in the office of your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.”

The Ministers did not stop here, but decided upon the following separate minute, which appeared on the same day as the preceding:—

“Your Majesty's confidential servants think it necessary to notice, in a separate minute, the request of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, that, for her more convenient attendance at your Majesty's Court, some apartment should be allotted to her in one of the royal palaces. Although it appears to your Majesty's confidential servants, that some arrangement in this respect may be supposed naturally to

arise out of the present state of this transaction, yet they humbly conceive that this is a subject so purely of a private and domestic nature, that your Majesty would not expect from them any particular advice respecting it."

In consequence of these minutes, her Royal Highness was received at Court, and apartments were assigned to her in Kensington Palace. She was not, however, on the same footing, either at Court or in the Royal Family, as she had formerly been.

In 1809, a formal deed of separation was signed between the Prince and Princess, he agreeing to pay her debts, amounting to 49,000*l.*, and to increase her allowance from 17,000*l.* to 22,000*l.* a year.

After the signing of this deed of separation, the Prince lived for some years a life of comparative retirement, and his chief amusements seem to have been the building of his palace at Brighton, and the adorning of his residence in town.

On the 2d of May, 1810, the University of Oxford conferred on the Prince of Wales, by diploma, the degree of D.C.L. This compliment was probably suggested by a present, which his Royal Highness had recently made the University, of four rolls of papyri from Portici.

The recurrence of the unhappy malady by which his august father had been before afflicted, again called the Prince into public life. In 1810, His Majesty exhibited the most distressing symptoms of mental aberration, to which were super-added loss of sight and the infirmities of age. On Thursday, the 25th of October, in that year, the gentleman whose duty it was to be near the King, thought it incumbent on him to communicate to Mr. Perceval, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that a very alarming alteration had suddenly taken place in the speech and conduct of the sovereign. On the ensuing day, the symptoms were greatly increased, and, on the next day, the physicians were examined before the Privy Council, when they gave it as their opinion, that his Majesty was in a confirmed state of lunacy, but that his speedy recovery might be expected. So rapid and unexpected had been the disorder, that the sign manual could not be obtained

for the further prorogation of Parliament. The Houses therefore met, and adjourned from time to time, in hopes of the King's recovery. At length a restricted Regency bill was passed on the principle of that of 1788, although, on Mr. Lambe's motion to invest the Prince with the powers of government without restrictions, the division was 224 to 200.

The ceremonial of the assumption of the Regency took place at Carlton House, on the 5th of February, 1811, with great pomp. On the 12th, his Royal Highness in a letter which was published at the time, apprised Mr. Perceval, that, in accepting the reins of government, he should not make any political deviation from the system of his parent; adding, "that the irresistible impulse of filial duty and affection to his beloved and afflicted father, led him to dread that any act of the Regent might, in the smallest degree, have the effect of interfering with the progress of his sovereign's recovery, and that this consideration alone dictated the decision now communicated to Mr. Perceval."

The calamity which deprived the fashionable world of the annual celebration of his Majesty's birthday at St. James's, induced the Prince Regent to substitute for it an entertainment which should exceed in brilliancy all fêtes of a similar description that had been given for many years. This grand entertainment took place on the 19th of June, 1811, and afforded a striking proof of the splendid taste and hospitality which so eminently characterised his Royal Highness.

Strong hopes were entertained of his Majesty's recovery until the latter end of 1811, when the physicians acknowledged that they no longer expected his restoration to sanity. On this occasion it was supposed that his Royal Highness would have formed an administration upon those political principles to which he had adhered, with uniform consistency, from his first entrance into public life. The Prince, however, had laid it down as a rule to himself, especially while holding the reins of government with restricted power, to act in every particular as he presumed the King would have acted, had he been at the head of affairs.



As the restrictions on the power of the Regent expired in 1812, it was expected by many that the Prince would then certainly form a new administration, in which the most distinguished of his old friends would hold the first places. His own views on this subject were, however, fully explained in the following letter to the Duke of York:—

“ MY DEAREST BROTHER,

“ As the restrictions on the exercise of the royal authority will shortly expire, when I must make my arrangements for the future administration of the powers with which I am invested, I think it right to communicate those sentiments which I was withheld from expressing at an earlier period of the session, by my warmest desire that the expected motion on the affairs of Ireland might undergo the deliberate discussion of Parliament, unmixed with any other consideration.

“ I think it hardly necessary to call your recollection to the recent circumstances under which I assumed the authority delegated to me by Parliament. At a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger, I was called upon to make a selection of persons to whom I should entrust the functions of the executive government. My sense of duty to our royal father solely decided that choice; and every private feeling gave way to considerations which admitted of no doubt or hesitation. I trust I acted in that respect as the genuine representative of the august person whose functions I was appointed to discharge; and I have the satisfaction of knowing, that such was the opinion of persons for whose judgment and honourable feelings I entertain the highest respect. In various instances, as you well know, where the law of the last session left me at full liberty, I waved any personal gratification, in order that his Majesty might resume, on his restoration to health, every power and prerogative belonging to the crown. I certainly am the last person in the kingdom to whom it can be permitted to despair of our royal father's recovery. A new era is now arrived; and I cannot but reflect with satisfaction on the events which have distinguished the short period of my

restricted Regency. Instead of suffering in the loss of her possessions, by the gigantic force which has been employed against them, Great Britain has added most important acquisitions to her empire. The national faith has been preserved inviolable towards our allies; and, if character is strength, as applied to a nation, the increased and increasing reputation of his Majesty's arms will show to the nations of the Continent how much they may achieve when animated by a glorious spirit of resistance to a foreign yoke. In the critical situation of the war in the Peninsula, I shall be most anxious to avoid any measure which can lead my allies to suppose that I mean to depart from the present system. Perseverance alone can achieve the great object in question; and I cannot withhold my approbation from those who have honourably distinguished themselves in support of it. I have no predilection to indulge—no resentments to gratify—no objects to attain but such as are common to the whole empire. If such is the leading principle of my conduct—and I can appeal to the past as evidence of what the future will be—I flatter myself I shall meet with the support of Parliament, and of a candid and enlightened nation. Having made this communication of my sentiments in this new and extraordinary crisis of our affairs, I cannot conclude without expressing the gratification I should feel, if some of those persons with whom the early habits of my public life were formed would strengthen my hands, and constitute a part of my government. With such support, and aided by a vigorous and united administration, formed on the most liberal basis, I shall look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Great Britain was ever engaged. You are authorised to communicate these sentiments to Lord Grey, who, I have no doubt, will make them known to Lord Grenville.

“ I am always, my dearest Frederick, your ever affectionate brother,  
 (Signed) “ GEORGE, P. R.

“ *Carlton House, February 13. 1812.*

“ P. S. I shall send a copy of this letter immediately to Mr. Perceval.”

The noblemen thus distinguished by the Prince's desire to enlist their acknowledged talents in the support of his government having declined to coalesce with Mr. Perceval, no change took place.

Early in April, 1812, the situation of the Princess of Wales became, on two occasions, the subject of discussion in the House of Commons; but no proceeding followed.

On the 30th of April, 1812, for the first time for nearly two years past, her Majesty held a drawing-room, which was numerously attended. The Regent went in state. The Princess of Wales was also there; but it was so arranged, as her Royal Highness was determined to be present, that she should go sooner than the Prince Regent, and retire before his appearance: of course their Royal Highnesses did not meet. The Prince Regent gave, in the evening, a splendid entertainment at Carlton House, to the Queen, his sisters the Princesses, and the nobility and gentry.

The assassination of Mr. Perceval, May 11. 1812, led Mr. Stuart Wortley to move an address, praying his Royal Highness to take such measures as might be best calculated to form an efficient administration. The address was carried against ministers, and the answer returned was, that his Royal Highness would take the address into serious and immediate consideration. Expectations of a new ministry were generally entertained, and the Prince successively gave directions to the Marquis Wellesley and Lord Moira, to negotiate with Lords Grey and Grenville. No such arrangements being found feasible, on the 8th of June the Earl of Liverpool stated, in the House of Lords, that the Prince Regent had on that day appointed him First Lord of the Treasury; and the Liverpool administration was immediately formed.

On the 30th of November, 1812, the Prince Regent, now unfettered by restrictions, made his first speech from the throne, in which he adverted with satisfaction to the improved state of affairs on the Continent.

Of the glorious succession of public events which followed, and which fully justified the wisdom of his Royal Highness



in adopting the policy of his revered father, we, of course, cannot here speak. History will render them the admiration of our latest posterity.

In March, 1814, the Duchess of Oldenburg, sister to the Emperor of Russia, arrived in England, and assisted in the honours paid to the royal family of France, on their restoration to the regal dignity; and in June, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia paid a visit of gratitude to the Prince Regent, whom they termed the Saviour of Europe in the late important struggle.

The numerous and brilliant fêtes given to the illustrious strangers would, if thoroughly described, themselves fill a volume. The illuminations in the metropolis for three successive nights, were of extraordinary splendour. On the 9th of June was one of the most brilliant courts ever held at Carlton House. Besides the two sovereigns, there were many foreign princes, and numbers of the most distinguished officers of the allied armies. On this occasion the King of Prussia was invested with the insignia of the Order of the Garter. The Emperor Alexander had been invested with the same the preceding year in Germany.

The Prince Regent and his illustrious guests visited Oxford, where the Emperor, the King, and some of their attendants, received honorary degrees. Splendid banquets were given in their honour at Merchant Tailors' Hall, by the merchants and bankers, and at Guildhall, by the Lord Mayor and corporation. Guildhall was fitted up with a degree of grandeur unparalleled on any preceding occasion, and the vast interior of that noble hall presented a scene of magnificence and taste combined, which will never be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to witness it.

On the 20th of June, there was a grand review of regular troops and volunteers, in Hyde Park, which appeared to give the sovereigns and their suite great satisfaction. But the sight most calculated to impress them with a high idea of the greatness of Britain, and to show the sovereign of the United Kingdom in his true glory, was a naval review at

Portsmouth, of a fleet of eighty men of war. Two entire days were spent by the Sovereigns in viewing the harbour, the immense naval establishments, and the stupendous machinery of that port. The Emperor Alexander, with the Duchess of Oldenburg his sister, the King of Prussia, and his two sons, embarked at Dover, on the 27th of June, to return to the Continent, highly gratified with their three weeks' excursion to this country.

After all these scenes of congratulation and triumph, it is painful to have to recur to a renewal of those domestic dissensions between the Prince Regent and the Princess of Wales, which unhappily fill so large a space in the history of his late Majesty's life.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales completed her eighteenth year on the 7th of January, 1814. On the arrival of the Allied Sovereigns a dilemma arose. It became absolutely necessary that the young Princess should be brought out; especially as it was generally reported that a marriage had been proposed between her and the Prince of Orange. Under these circumstances, the Queen gave notice that she intended to hold two drawing-rooms at Buckingham House; but intimated to the Princess of Wales that at only one of these could she be allowed to be present. Thus it was hoped to prevent a *rencontre* between the Prince and Princess in the presence of the august foreigners. But the Princess wrote to the Queen that she intended to be present at both; upon which, on the 23d of May, 1814, her Majesty informed her by letter, that her son, the Prince Regent, had communicated to her Majesty, that he "considered his own presence at the court, before the foreign Sovereigns, not to be dispensed with; and that he desired it to be understood, for reasons of which he alone could be the judge, to be his fixed and unalterable determination not to meet the Princess of Wales upon any occasion, either public or private."

The continuance of these differences between the Prince Regent and the Princess of Wales caused his Royal Highness considerable pain on account of the Princess Charlotte,

who on several occasions took part with her mother in opposition to his wishes. This led to some very remarkable transactions. Determined that she should be more immediately under his own eye, in the year 1814, on the 12th of July, the Prince Regent visited Warwick House, and informed the Princess Charlotte that he was come to dismiss all her household, and that she must immediately take up her residence in Carlton House, and from thence go to Cranbourn Lodge; and that five ladies, whom he named, amongst whom were the Countess Dowager of Rosslyn and the Countess of Ilchester, were in the next room in readiness to wait upon her. After some expostulation on the part of the Princess Charlotte, the Prince remaining firm and resolute, she appeared to acquiesce in his determination; but pleading a wish to retire for a moment, to compose herself before she was introduced to the ladies, she was permitted to do so; and whilst the Prince was engaged in close conversation with Miss Knight, a lady of the Princess Charlotte's household, the Princess, in an agony of despair, privately left Warwick House, and taking a hackney coach in Cockspur Street, drove to Connaught House, the residence of her mother. Here she found that the Princess of Wales was gone to Blackheath. She despatched a servant to meet her; and threw herself on a bed, exclaiming, "I would rather earn my bread, and live upon five shillings a week, than live the life I do." Before the Princess of Wales arrived, the Archbishop of Canterbury went to Connaught Place, to fetch the Princess Charlotte away; but Sicard, a faithful servant of the Princess, refused to admit him, and shut the door in his face.

As soon as the discovery of the flight of the Princess Charlotte was made known to the Prince Regent, he sent for the ministers, and a council was held at the Foreign Office, and also at Carlton House. The Archbishop of Canterbury not succeeding in the object of his mission to Connaught House, the Duke of York was afterwards sent with a written message from the Prince, containing her father's commands to bring her to Carlton House.



On the arrival of the Princess of Wales from Blackheath she drove immediately to the Parliament House, and eagerly enquired for Mr. Whitbread, who was absent; she then enquired for Earl Grey, who was not in town; and disappointed, she hastened to her own house in Connaught Place, and had an affecting interview with her daughter, with whom she continued till four o'clock in the morning. Soon after this time the Princess Charlotte was conveyed, by the Duke of York, to Carlton House; having been previously informed by Mr. Brougham (who had been sent for by the Princess of Wales), that, by the laws of the land, she must obey her father's commands.

This affair of the Princess Charlotte excited considerable anxiety in the public mind; and on the 19th of July, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex put several questions to the ministers in the House of Lords, relative to the liberty which her Royal Highness enjoyed in Carlton House; but they were not answered. The Duke gave notice of a motion on the subject, for a subsequent day; but on the 25th, when it was to be discussed, it having appeared that the Princess Charlotte had been seen on horseback, in Windsor Great Park, and that more lenient measures were about to be observed towards her, the Duke declined pressing his motion.

Shortly after the singular escape of the Princess Charlotte from Warwick House, a report was in general circulation; that the Princess of Wales had determined to leave this country, and to retire to the Continent, where her future abode was to be fixed. The truth of the report obtained confirmation, by a discussion which took place in the House of Commons on the 30th of July; when it appeared, that her Royal Highness had given notice to his Majesty's ministers, that she intended to visit the Continent; and Lord Castle-reagh, by whom this information was communicated, added, that he was persuaded the House, in voting the addition to the income of her Royal Highness, had no design of imprisoning her in this country, or of preventing her from residing wherever she preferred. On the 14th of August, 1814, her

Royal Highness quitted England. Happy would it have been for her, and for the country, had she never returned!

Though, during the two last months, the metropolis had presented an almost uninterrupted succession of splendid fêtes, all referring to the late great events, it was resolved that there should be another of a more general description, in which all the public might partake; and it was determined to connect the festivity with the accession of the House of Brunswick, by choosing the 1st of August, as being the anniversary of the day on which that auspicious event had taken place one hundred years before. The three Parks were judiciously chosen for the scene of this national jubilee, which, as the weather was beautiful, gave great satisfaction.

At the beginning of the year 1815, the Prince Regent, in commemoration of the auspicious termination (as it was then supposed) of the long and arduous contests in which the empire had been engaged, was pleased to make an entirely new statute for the Order of the Bath.

The extraordinary public occurrences which took place during that memorable year are well known. Even at this distance of time, the mind is almost overpowered by the contemplation of the great events which followed each other in such rapid succession in the space of a few short months — the arrival and triumphant march of Napoleon, the flight of the royal family, the prompt decision of the Allies, the concentration of the hostile armies in Belgium, the tremendous conflict of Waterloo, and its consequences.

On the 24th of July, 1815, as a mark of his high approbation of the distinguished bravery and good conduct of the 1st and 2d Life Guards at the battle of Waterloo, the Prince was pleased to declare himself Colonel-in-chief of both those regiments.

When the Allied Powers decided to strip the Louvre, that grand repository of the spoils of plundered nations, of its ill-gotten treasures, and to restore them to their rightful owners, the Prince Regent gave a remarkable and most honourable proof of disinterestedness and generosity. In consequence of

the heavy expense that must attend the removal of the celebrated statues, the Apollo Belvidere, &c. to Rome, the Pope offered them to the Prince Regent, who, in reply, said that however gratifying it would be to him to possess those inestimable productions, he could not take advantage of the necessity of their legitimate proprietors, and would, therefore, give orders for the payment of all the charges incidental to their conveyance to Italy.

After Canova, the celebrated sculptor, had been to Paris for the purpose of reclaiming the above-mentioned works, he visited the English capital, and was introduced to the Prince Regent, who received him very graciously, and presented him with a snuff-box enriched with brilliants. His Royal Highness also gave him an order for the construction of a mausoleum in honour of Cardinal York. Canova executed besides, for his Royal Highness, a group of Mars and Venus, intended to represent War and Peace; a statue of a recumbent nymph; the Three Graces; and some other works.

With reference to a circumstance just alluded to, it may be mentioned, as an instance of the Prince's good feeling, that in February, 1816, Lord Castlereagh, in reply to some questions of Mr. Ponsonby, in the House of Commons, stated, that Cardinal York, the last survivor of the Stuarts, had, while at Rome, been stripped and plundered by the French. His Majesty, on being apprised of it, granted him a pension; and this generosity had produced so strong an impression of gratitude upon his mind, that he directed by his last will, that some interesting family documents, together with the collar of the Garter worn by James II., should be sent to the Prince Regent, as a memorial of respect. This had been done, and the bequests were accompanied by a request from the executor, that his Royal Highness would assist him in the erection of a monument to the deceased Cardinal. His Royal Highness complied, and the expense was defrayed out of the surplus of the contributions of the French government.

Some time after the death of Cardinal York, a Scotch gentleman of the name of Watson learned that he had left a vast



mass of papers relative to the family of the Stuarts. How these papers first got out of the cabinet of the Cardinal does not appear, but they came into the possession of Signor Tassoni, auditor to the Pope, and were confided to a priest named Lussi. Mr. Watson, having been apprised of this circumstance, entered into a negotiation with the two persons above named, and persuaded them to sell these manuscripts to him, and they were transferred to his lodgings. He showed them to several English gentlemen at Rome, who advised him to lose no time, but to send them to England by the first opportunity. He disregarded this advice, and talked so much of his purchase, that the affair transpired, the papers were seized, and the priest imprisoned. The Pope afterwards presented the whole to the Prince Regent, who ordered a selection to be made for publication.

If in some instances it had been the painful task of his Royal Highness to oppose the wishes of his daughter, his general kindness as a parent was acknowledged by every one. In nothing did the anxious love of the father more strongly show itself, than in what related to the marriage of the Princess Charlotte. Originally it was intended that she should become the wife of a Prince of the House of Orange. Her affections, however, rested on Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, who had accompanied the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia on their visit to England in 1814; and the Prince Regent was content to receive him as his son-in-law. They were married on the 2d of May, 1816.

This may probably be considered as in many respects the happiest period in the life of his late Majesty. The Princess of Wales was at a distance, and the political safety of the country had been achieved almost miraculously; he was virtually the reigning Sovereign of Great Britain; his love of splendour was profusely gratified by the ministry; and, lastly, his daughter was married to one in whom all her affections were centred. Yet even now, his Royal Highness began to indulge in those habits of seclusion, which in the latter years of his life so continually withdrew him from the eye of the

people: his courts and public parties were very infrequent; his principal occupations were in the superintendence of the improvements of his different places of residence. The expenditure upon the interior of Carlton House was very great. For instance, on one occasion, after a room had been superbly decorated, a principal device being that of large golden eagles in each corner, which produced a very superb effect, Sir Edmund Nagle suggested (what, indeed, was sufficiently obvious) that the eagle was the ornament used so profusely by the Emperor Napoleon in all his decorations, both military and civil. This was conclusive: the eagles were removed, and very large gilt shells were substituted. The alterations at the Pavilion at Brighton were incessant.

The Prince Regent had at different periods been the object of much unpopularity. At the present time great discontent prevailed. It had become evident, that plenty and prosperity were not always the concomitants of peace; and the excitement, under which immense sums were lavished away, having subsided, the period of suffering commenced. At the opening of the session of Parliament, 1817, the Regent, in his speech from the throne, alluded to the discontents, and to their cause, which he lamented was of a nature not to admit of an immediate remedy. He praised the fortitude of the people in the trials they endured; expressed his persuasion that the great sources of national prosperity continued essentially unimpaired; and his confident expectation that the native energy of the country would, at no distant period, surmount all the difficulties in which it was involved. A distressing comment on the speech immediately followed its delivery. The Prince, on his return from the House, through the Park, was fired at from among the crowd, by some traitor, with an air-gun, the bullets of which broke the windows of the carriage. This attempt upon his life, and the marked demonstrations of disrespect with which he was received by the populace, being immediately communicated to both Houses, measures founded on the communication were instantly adopted. The act for the security of his Majesty's person,

passed in 1795, was extended to the person of the Prince Regent, while the various laws with regard to tumultuous meetings, debating societies, and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, were consolidated into a new form, to strengthen the hands of ministers.

This year, the celebration of the Regent's birth was altered from the 12th of August, the natal day, to the 23d of April, the anniversary of St. George.

The respect that the Prince always manifested towards his tutors has been already noticed. About the end of June, 1817, his Royal Highness paid a visit to Dr. Cyril Jackson, at his residence in Sussex. The Prince conversed with him in the kindest manner, and expressed much concern at seeing him in so enfeebled a state. The venerable Dean was much gratified by the attention of his royal pupil, and at parting gave him his thanks and blessing.

In September, the Regent enjoyed an aquatic excursion in the royal yacht, visited the coast of France, passed three nights on shipboard, and only regretted the necessity he lay under of coming to town, which called him away from so agreeable an amusement.

In the course of this year, the Prince Regent, having received from France the colossal statue of Buonaparte, executed by Canova, presented it to the Duke of Wellington. The Roman sculptor had been munificently patronised by the Buonaparte family. Little could he have thought that his labour to do them honour would pass into the possession of the destroyer of their power!

On the 6th of November, 1817, the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales blasted the hopes of the nation. After a labour, lingering rather than severe, her Royal Highness was delivered of a male child—still-born. At this period she was as well as usual in such cases; but a sudden alteration of the system induced great difficulty of breathing, restlessness, and exhaustion; and she expired about half-past two in the morning. Her agonised father was thrown, by the first intelligence of this unforeseen event, into a paroxysm, which



rendered it necessary to bleed him twice, besides cupping. To the anguish of his mind no medicine could afford relief. Private sorrow and political anxiety pervaded all ranks of the nation; and, perhaps, no royal death was ever more sincerely, or more generally, mourned.

Another melancholy occurrence shortly after took place in the royal family; namely, the death of the Queen. The agitated state of the country, after the attack on the Prince Regent at the opening of Parliament in 1817, had a very sensible effect on her Majesty's health; and her indisposition had prevented the intended drawing-room on the 22d of April. Her constant attendance on the King, and her grief for the loss of her grand-daughter, gained ground on her constitution; and her Majesty expired at Kew, on the 17th of November, 1818.

In all the relations of a wife and mother, the conduct of the Queen had been exemplary. Pious without bigotry, virtuous but not austere; serious, yet capable of the most perfect enjoyment of innocent pleasure; unostentatious, economical, adorned with all the domestic virtues, and not without the charities of human nature, the Queen had lived respected, and she died full of years and honour, regretted by her subjects, and most by those who knew her best.

At the funeral of the Queen, the Prince Regent officiated as chief mourner.

The time was now rapidly approaching, when his Royal Highness was to change his vicarious title of sovereignty for that of King. After several years of mental and physical darkness, his royal father died on the 29th of January, 1820. The aged monarch retained his characteristic activity till within a few days of his dissolution. His sufferings were not protracted, nor was the approach of death embittered by pain. He expired without a struggle, and, happily for him, he was not, as is sometimes the case with patients labouring under similar disorders, visited by a ray of returning reason, which would but have served to make him conscious of the desolation of his last moments.

George the Third was unquestionably among the best men of his time and country. In morals he was strict, but not more so in precept than in practice. His mind was not of the highest order, nor had it been highly cultivated; but his understanding was sound, and it had been exercised in the study of men more than of books. He was firm, to obstinacy, in purpose, attached and unwavering in friendship, uncompromising and direct towards those he did not love. The honour and happiness of his people were ever in his view; even if the light in which he saw those objects was sometimes strange and new, and the means employed to gain his end were not always the most reasonable, or likely to ensure success. He was a friend to rational liberty, and yet sufficiently jealous of his prerogative. In the war of opinion which agitated Europe during the greater part of his long reign, George III. stood nearly alone; but he maintained his ground, and his principles triumphed in the end. Whether glory or disaster crowned his efforts, he bore all with temperance. There was more of the man than of the monarch in his administration of affairs. Great personal courage was subdued by a sense of duty, and he was a reverential worshipper of the King of kings.

The royal body was committed to the family vault in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, on the 16th of February, amidst a concourse of the great and noble of the land; but illness, and the advice of his physicians, prevented the greatest and the noblest from paying the last tribute to his father. The Duke of York was chief mourner.

The usual ceremony of proclamation and salutation announced the accession of George IV., and another important era commenced.

The death of George III. changed only the title of his successor, as he had already possessed for some years all the attributes of royal power. The first public act of the new King was to summon a privy council, at which, the emblems of office having been surrendered by the officers of the crown, to whom they were immediately restored, and the customary

oath being taken, his Majesty was pleased to make the following declaration:—

“ I have directed that you should be assembled here, in order that I may discharge the painful duty of announcing to you the death of the King, my beloved father.

“ It is impossible for me adequately to express the state of my feelings upon this melancholy occasion; but I have the consolation of knowing, that the severe calamity with which his Majesty has been afflicted for so many years, has never effaced from the minds of his subjects the impressions created by his many virtues; and his example will, I am persuaded, live for ever in the grateful remembrance of his country.

“ Called upon, in consequence of his Majesty’s indisposition, to exercise the prerogatives of the crown on his behalf, it was the first wish of my heart to be allowed to restore into his hands the powers with which I was entrusted. It has pleased Almighty God to determine otherwise; and I have not been insensible to the advantages which I have derived from administering, in my dear father’s name, the government of this realm.

“ The support which I have received from Parliament and the country, in times the most eventful, and under the most arduous circumstances, could alone inspire me with that confidence which my present station demands.

“ The experience of the past will, I trust, satisfy all classes of my people, that it will ever be my most anxious endeavour to promote their prosperity and happiness, and to maintain unimpaired, the religion, laws, and liberties of the kingdom.”

On the meeting of the new Parliament, the King declared in his speech, that he should follow his father’s example in his solicitude for the welfare of the nation; that economy should be observed in the public expenditure, and that the royal dignity should be supported without additional burdens on the people: his Majesty expressed his determination to maintain the public peace and tranquillity; lamented the pressure of distress, which was aggravated by a spirit of



turbulence and sedition; and concluded with a hope that the misguided might be led to a due sense of their errors. The King on this occasion seemed in good spirits, but not in good health; having been seriously attacked by inflammation on the lungs during the first half of February. The assemblage both in and out of the House was unprecedented, and his Majesty was loudly cheered both in going to the House and on his return.

On the 16th of May, his Majesty held a chapter of the Order of the Bath; and on the 16th of June, he had a drawing-room, at which the court was out of mourning.

One of the first acts of the King, after his accession, was to grant a royal charter, with a subscription of four hundred pounds a year, to that meritorious charity, the Literary Fund.

The most anxious period of the King's reign was now come; the eyes of the nation, and indeed of Europe, were turned on his royal consort, now become Queen of England. She was in Italy, where she had resided ever since her return from a journey to the East. Reports to her disadvantage had long been circulated; and on the death of George III. it was generally imagined that some arrangement would be made for her permanent residence abroad, with her own consent, and without any more open breach between her and the King than that which already existed. But the first measures adopted towards her were injudicious: no official notice was sent her of the King's death, of which she was informed by Mr. Brougham, who sent Sicard, an old and faithful servant of hers, to Italy, with the news. She immediately replied to Mr. Brougham, that she was determined to return to England; and she ordered him, as her attorney-general, to apply for Buckingham House as her place of residence. To a question from Mr. Brougham, in the House of Commons, on the 22d of February, 1820, Lord Castlereagh declared, that the English functionaries abroad should treat her Majesty with respect, and that no indignity should be offered to her. Notwithstanding this,

she was said to have received the most insulting neglect, and even positive rudeness, from some of our ministers abroad. The King now ordered her name to be struck out of the Liturgy; and the equivocal relation between them gave rise to many debates in the House of Commons, particularly about increasing her income, in proportion as her dignity had increased. Lord Liverpool, founding his proceeding on a proposition made to ministers in June, 1819, by Mr. Brougham, "that if the present allowance were continued, her Royal Highness might be induced to live abroad, and resign her claim to the title of Queen Consort," wrote, on the accession of the King, to Mr. Brougham, adverting to the above proposal as having come officially from her advisers. The only alteration proposed was to increase the income from 35,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* per annum.

Before the Princess could be acquainted with this negotiation, she learnt the death of the King, and the erasure of her name from the Liturgy. She assumed the title of Queen, and wrote letters of compliment to England, and soon after set out on her journey to this country. She was to have met Mr. Brougham at Genoa, but she hastened forward and met him at St. Omers, together with Lord Hutchinson, who went on the part of the King, to propose that 50,000*l.* a year should be her allowance, on the condition that she should reside abroad, and never assume any right or title appertaining to the royal family of England. The Queen gave an instant refusal to the proposition, and immediately left France for England, where she arrived, at Dover, on the 5th of June, 1820.

Feelings, honourable to the English nation — compassion for the unfortunate — a desire to support the weaker side — and resentment of supposed injuries, united, with the sentiment common to all mankind — a belief that innocence begets confidence — to secure for the Queen, thus situated, a most energetic and enthusiastic welcome. A similar spirit lighted one hundred flambeaux, and collected ten thousand persons the same night, to greet her arrival at Canterbury. Her

route to London was a continued triumph, and her arrival there its climax. The lower and the middling classes of society predominated in this display of feeling. The cheers her Majesty received were paid to her situation, and to the courage which appeared to brave it; the popular hatred of any thing like oppression had its share in the excitement; and it must be added, that at this period very few persons in England were acquainted with the nature or the proofs of the charge against her. How this honourable feeling became perverted into a political passion, and with what art the noble sympathy of the many was employed in promoting the party purposes of the few, will be long remembered. Flags, processions, placards, addresses, newspaper paragraphs, coffee-house harangues, pulpit eloquence, and mob outrage, were parts of the infamous machinery.

On the 6th of June, the same day which witnessed the Queen's arrival in the metropolis, the Earl of Liverpool conveyed a message from his Majesty to the House of Lords, in the following terms:—

“The King thinks it necessary, in consequence of the arrival of the Queen, to communicate to the House of Lords certain papers, respecting the conduct of her Majesty since her departure from this kingdom; which he recommends to the immediate and serious attention of this House.

“The King has felt the most anxious desire to avert the necessity of disclosures and discussions, which must be as painful to his people as they can be to himself; but the step now taken by the Queen leaves him no alternative.

“The King has the fullest confidence, that in consequence of this communication, the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which the justice of the case, and the honour and dignity of his Majesty's crown, may require.

“GEORGE R.”

His Lordship then laid on the table the papers referred to in his Majesty's message. He stated that he should pro-



pose, that his Majesty's most gracious message should be taken into consideration next day, when he meant to move an address upon it, and then moved the customary resolution accordingly.

Lord Castlereagh, in the House of Commons, conveyed a similar message to the one in the Lords, which occasioned a very animated debate; and the next day Mr. Brougham delivered a message to that House from her Majesty, of which the following is a copy:—

“The Queen thinks it necessary to inform the House of Commons, that she has been induced to return to England, in consequence of the measures pursued against her honour and her peace, for some time, by secret agents abroad, and lately sanctioned by the conduct of the government at home. In adopting this course, her Majesty has had no other purpose whatsoever, but the defence of her character, and the maintenance of those just rights, which have devolved upon her by the death of that revered Monarch, in whose high honour and unshaken affection she had always found her surest support.

“Upon her arrival, the Queen is surprised to find that a message has been sent down to Parliament, requiring its attention to written documents; and she learns, with still greater astonishment, that there is an intention of proposing that these should be referred to a Secret Committee. It is this day fourteen years since the first charges were brought forward against her Majesty. Then, and upon every occasion during that long period, she has shown the utmost readiness to meet her accusers, and to court the fullest enquiry into her conduct. She now also desires an open investigation, in which she may see both the charges and the witnesses against her; a privilege not denied to the meanest subject of the realm. In the face of the Sovereign, the Parliament, and the Country, she solemnly protests against the formation of a secret tribunal to examine documents privately prepared by her adversaries, as a proceeding un-

known to the law of the land, and a flagrant violation of all the principles of justice. She relies with full confidence upon the integrity of the House of Commons for defeating the only attempt she has any reason to fear.

“The Queen cannot forbear to add, that even before any proceedings were resolved upon, she has been treated in a manner too well calculated to prejudge her case. The omission of her name in the Liturgy — the withholding the means of conveyance usually afforded to all the branches of the royal family — the refusal even of an answer to her application for a place of residence in the royal mansions — and the studied slights both of English ministers abroad, and of the agents of all foreign powers over whom the English government has any influence, — must be viewed as measures designed to prejudice the world against her, and could only have been justified by trial and conviction.”

In the House of Lords, on the following day, Lord Liverpool moved that a Select Committee should be appointed to examine the papers and report thereon. This was agreed to.

Attempts were made by conferences to effect an amicable adjustment of the differences between the King and Queen. These all failed; and at length, on the 4th of July, Lord Harrowby laid on the table the following Report of the Secret Committee, to whom the papers connected with his Majesty's message had been referred: —

“By the Lords' Committee, appointed a Secret Committee, to examine the papers laid before the House of Lords, on Tuesday, the 6th of June last, in the sealed bags, by his Majesty's command, and to report thereupon, as they shall see fit, and to whom have been since referred several additional papers, in two sealed bags, relative to the subject-matter of his Majesty's most gracious message of the 6th of June last. — Ordered to report, —

“That the Committee have examined, with all the attention due to so important a subject, the documents which have

been laid before them, and they find that those documents contain allegations supported by the concurrent testimony of a great number of persons in various situations of life, and residing at different parts of Europe, which deeply affect the honour of the Queen; charging her with an adulterous connection with a foreigner, originally in her service in a menial capacity; and attributing to her Majesty a continued series of conduct highly unbecoming her Majesty's rank and station, and of the most licentious character.

“These charges appear to the Committee, so deeply to affect, not only the honour of the Queen, but also the dignity of the Crown, and the moral feelings and honour of the country, that, in their opinion, it is indispensable that they should become the subject of a solemn enquiry, which, it appears to the Committee, may be best effected in the course of a legislative proceeding, the necessity of which they cannot but most deeply deplore.”

On the following day, Lord Dacre presented a petition from her Majesty, which stated that she had observed the report of the Secret Committee, which was now lying on the table of the House of Lords, and that she was prepared at this moment to defend herself from the charges contained therein; and therefore prayed to be heard by her counsel. The prayer of this petition was not granted, on the ground of its irregularity.

The Earl of Liverpool then proposed the introduction of the bill, founded on the report of the Secret Committee, which was ordered accordingly. That bill was as follows:—

“*A Bill entitled an Act to deprive her Majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, of the Title, Prerogatives, Rights, Privileges, and Exemptions, of Queen Consort of this Realm, and to dissolve the Marriage between his Majesty and the said Caroline Amelia Elizabeth.*

“Whereas, in the year 1814, her Majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, then Princess of Wales, and now Queen Consort



of this realm, being at Milan, in Italy, engaged in her service, in a menial situation, one Bartolomo Pergami or Bartolomo Bergami, a foreigner of low station, who had before served in a similar capacity.

“ And whereas, after the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, had so entered the service of her Royal Highness the said Princess of Wales, a most unbecoming and degrading intimacy commenced between her said Royal Highness and the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami.

“ And her said Royal Highness not only advanced the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, to a high situation in her Royal Highness’s household, and received into her service many of his near relations, some of them in inferior, and others in high and confidential situations, about her Royal Highness’s person; but bestowed upon him other great and extraordinary marks of favour and distinction; obtained for him orders of knighthood, and titles of honour, and conferred upon him a pretended order of knighthood, which her Royal Highness had taken upon herself to constitute, without any just or lawful authority.

“ And whereas, also, her said Royal Highness, whilst the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, was in her said service, further unmindful of her exalted rank and station, and of her duty to your Majesty, and wholly regardless of her own honour and character, conducted herself towards the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, and in other respects, both in public and private, in the various places and countries which her Royal Highness visited, with indecent and offensive familiarity and freedom, and carried on a licentious, disgraceful, and adulterous intercourse with the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, which continued for a long period of time, during her Royal Highness’s residence abroad; by which conduct of her said Royal Highness great scandal and dishonour have been brought upon your Majesty’s family and this kingdom. Therefore, to manifest our deep sense of such scandalous, dis-

graceful, and vicious conduct on the part of her said Majesty, by which she has violated the duty which she owed to your Majesty, and has rendered herself unworthy of the exalted rank and station of Queen Consort of this realm, and to evince our just regard for the dignity of the Crown and the honour of this nation, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, do humbly entreat your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That her said Majesty Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, from and after the passing of this act, shall be, and is hereby deprived of the title of Queen, and of all the prerogatives, rights, privileges, and exemptions, appertaining to her as Queen Consort of this realm; and that her said Majesty shall, from and after the passing of this act, for ever be disabled and rendered incapable of using, exercising, and enjoying the same, or any of them; and moreover, that the marriage between his Majesty and the said Caroline Amelia Elizabeth be, and the said is hereby, from henceforth for ever wholly dissolved, annulled, and made void, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever."

The proceedings on this bill were much too voluminous to be here circumstantially described. The evidence in support of the charge was gone into in minute and disgusting detail. Splendid speeches were made in favour of the bill by the Attorney-General (afterwards Lord Gifford) and the Solicitor-General (now Lord Lyndhurst); and in opposition to it by Mr. Brougham (the present Lord Chancellor) and Mr. Denman (the present Attorney General.) The subject was warmly debated by the Peers themselves, for several successive days. A large majority of the House expressed their conviction of her Royal Highness's guilt; but such was the alarming excitement in the country, and especially among the popular classes, that many individuals of that majority followed the example of Lord

Harewood, and declined voting for the third reading of the bill. The consequence was, that the division on that question exhibiting a majority of only nine, the Earl of Liverpool declared that his Majesty's government had resolved to abandon the measure.

The King opened the session of 1821 in person, on the 23d of January. In the speech from the throne, the Queen was named by his Majesty, and the subject of a provision for her was recommended to Parliament. Alluding to late events, the King said, "I well know, that the firmest reliance may be placed on that affectionate and loyal attachment to my person and government, of which I have recently received so many testimonies from all parts of my kingdom; and which, while it is most grateful to the inmost feelings of my heart, I shall ever consider as the best and surest safeguard of my throne."

A proclamation was now issued, fixing the 19th of July, 1821, for the coronation; on which the Queen wrote to Lord Liverpool, to learn what arrangements had been made for her. She was answered, that the Crown, using its undoubted privilege, would not have her included in the ceremony; and she was afterwards informed, that her attendance at the coronation would not be allowed. The matter was argued before the Privy Council, her law officers pleading her right, but without success.

On Thursday, the 19th of July, 1821, the long-expected ceremony took place. At half-past eight in the morning the Hall was closed against the admission of more company, and at about half-past ten his Majesty entered. The procession moved from the Hall to the Abbey, where the crowning took place, and by four o'clock the King had returned to the Hall. He now retired to the Speaker's house until six, when his Majesty again entered the Hall, and, decorated with the crown and robes of state, he seated himself on the throne at the head of the table, and dinner commenced. The preparations were judicious and splendid. Three hundred and twelve persons, besides the royal family, sat down to the dinner. The tables were seven feet wide, and each person had two feet of space allotted to him.



The backs of the chairs were Gothic arches covered with scarlet, and the Hall was floored with blue cloth. At twenty minutes before eight, the King rose and left the Hall, and thus terminated the ceremony. The whole was magnificent, and costly beyond all precedent; and never did his Majesty appear in better spirits than throughout this fatiguing day.

It is painful to proceed. The Queen, who on this, as on many other occasions, was unquestionably ill-advised, appeared during the ceremony at the several entrances of the Abbey and the Hall, and was, of course, every where refused admittance. This was the last of the humiliations that this ill-fated Princess was destined to receive. It embittered the few remaining days of her life, and most probably hastened the approach of death, which on the 7th of August put an end to her sufferings.

The chief events in which his Majesty was personally concerned subsequent to his coronation were, his visits to Ireland, Hanover, and Scotland.

On the 11th of August, 1821, the King embarked on board the Lightning steam-packet, and on the following day, about four o'clock in the afternoon, landed at Howth, in Ireland. The most loyal greetings welcomed him on shore. He very cordially acknowledged this gratification, and when in his carriage shook hands with many of the throng, appearing to enjoy the absence of etiquette, and to indulge the humour of the moment. Signal guns conveyed the first notice of the King's arrival; and the characteristic enthusiasm of the nation was manifested on all sides. Immense crowds followed the course of the royal carriage; and from the steps of the vice-regal lodge, the King addressed the multitude;—“My lords and gentlemen, and my good yeomanry,” said his Majesty, “I cannot express to you the gratification I feel at the warm and kind reception I have met with on this day of my landing among my Irish subjects: I am obliged to you all. I am particularly obliged by your escorting me to my very door. I may not be able to express my feelings as I wish. I have travelled far—I have made

a long voyage; besides which particular circumstances have occurred, known to you all, of which it is better at present not to speak;\* upon these subjects I leave it to delicate and generous hearts to appreciate my feelings. This is one of the happiest days of my life. I have long wished to visit you: my heart has always been Irish — from the day it first beat, I have loved Ireland. This day has shown me that I am beloved by my Irish subjects. Rank, station, honours, are nothing; but to feel that I live in the hearts of my Irish subjects, is to me the most exalted happiness. I must now once more thank you for your kindness, and bid you farewell. Go and do by me as I shall do by you; drink my health in a bumper; I shall drink all yours in a bumper of good Irish whiskey.” It is unnecessary to remark, that this plain, homely speech from the royal lips, was hailed with hearty applause. The spirits of the nation seemed excited to a pitch of intoxication — in their own forcible language, they were mad with joy. The public authorities paid their duty at a private levee on the 15th, and the great appeared to partake the rapture of the lower ranks on the arrival of his Majesty; his affability delighted them, and the most extravagant hopes of national and individual benefit originated in this visit. The public entry into Dublin occurred on the 17th: his Majesty wore the riband of the order of St. Patrick over his regimentals; and the Lancers, in their splendid full dress, accompanied the procession: the King took possession of the Castle, which became the palace. On the 23d, the King dined with the Lord Mayor; on the 24th, he visited the Royal Society; and, after exhausting the pleasures of Irish sociality, and visiting the wonders of the capital, departed on the 7th of September. His embarkation was greeted with the same enthusiastic cheers that had marked his landing. On Thursday, the 13th, the King landed at Milford Haven, and immediately afterwards commenced his journey to London.

His Majesty had scarcely returned from Ireland, when he

\* News of the Queen's death had just reached his Majesty.

encountered the perils of a new voyage, and the fatigue of another journey. On the 20th of September, he embarked at Gravesend, landed at Calais, and travelled through Lisle, Brussels, Aix-la-Chapelle, Dusseldorf, and Minden. His Majesty entered his German dominions on the 5th of October; the evening of which day he spent at Osnaburg. Here he received the officers of the palace, reviewed the 8th regiment of infantry, stationed there, and was hailed by the acclamations of the populace. On the following day the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge met his Majesty, and the royal brothers dined together at Nienberg, where the court-house had been prepared for his reception: and that evening he slept in the palace of Herrenhausen. On the 11th of October, a salute of one hundred and one guns announced his Majesty's entrance into the capital of the kingdom of Hanover. The joy of a people who had been so long governed by the Brunswick family, under the title of "Electors," at the sight of a member of that house, can easily be conceived. All political hostility was at an end, and party spirit reposed in peace; all ranks and classes of the people thronged to the welcome of their King. His Majesty was drawn through the capital in an open carriage, by eight milk-white horses, surrounded by the pride of the kingdom. He underwent the fatigue of another coronation; at night the city was most brilliantly illuminated, and the King, with his royal brothers, joined in admiration of its splendour. Ten days were spent in this ancient capital, amidst rejoicings, public festivals, and private entertainments. He reviewed the military, received the civic deputations, visited the university of Göttingen, and joined in a grand hunting party at Diester. Again his Majesty accommodated himself to the people, spoke German, wore the Guelphic order, and left the most lively impressions of his affability and condescension in private, and in public established his claim to the proudest of all titles — that of a patriot King. Many anecdotes of his Majesty's condescension and good-humour were circulated at the time. He appeared to be extremely pleased with his two little nephews, the sons of



the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge. The first time he saw them, he asked them if they could speak English: on which Prince George of Cambridge quickly exclaimed, "*God save the King!*"

In his Majesty's speech on opening the session in February, 1822, he expressed his gratification at the loyalty of the Irish, and his deep concern at the state of that unhappy kingdom. On proroguing the Parliament, on the 6th of August, he again adverted to Ireland, and hoped that the large sums that had been voted by Parliament, and raised by private charity, in the famine and distress which had lately afflicted Ireland, would tend to unite all classes of his subjects in feelings of brotherly love and affection.

On the 10th of August, the King embarked at Greenwich on a voyage to Scotland, and arrived on the 17th off Leith. As the royal squadron sailed down the river and along the British coast, it was every where hailed with the liveliest enthusiasm. His Majesty landed at Leith on the 18th, and, welcomed and accompanied by immense multitudes, entered Edinburgh. The following interesting sketch of his Majesty's visit appeared in a popular journal:—

"Those acquainted with the place and the character of the people, need not be told that scenery and circumstance gave unusual effect and interest to this event. The Castle, and the long deserted palace of a line of kings, form the beginning and end of one street, rising from the valley to the ridge of the rock—the palace bosomed in the hollow, the Castle crowning the craggy precipice; houses of immense height unite these objects by a singularly picturesque avenue, sufficiently irregular to give it interest, and not so incongruous as to deform it; a deep natural fosse separates this immense mole from the neighbouring ground; looking down from the Castle towards the palace, the Old Town, with every possible diversity of building—college, cathedral, cottage, and mansion—extends and is continued on one side of the Calton-hill. On the left, the New Town, with the strictest regard to uniformity, stretches its long lines of corresponding buildings.

The towns are united by two bridges, upon and beneath which streets are continued. Above the palace, and opposite to the Castle, rises the Calton-hill, circled with castellated buildings, crowned with temples, and surmounted by a monument, an immense obelisk rising from its summit. All these objects are visible in the approach from Leith.

“A principle of veneration is an essential ingredient in the mind of the Scottish people. Faithful attachment to acknowledged and hereditary chieftainship is a consequence of a long continued and scarcely abolished system of feudal superiority. Love of country and self-respect are united with religious feeling, in their submission to the powers that be. With these sentiments, few who could accomplish the means, neglected to avail themselves of this opportunity of gratifying strong natural and habitual feelings; and that decency and propriety of demeanour and appearance which is characteristic of the people, added gravity and respectability to their expressions of enthusiasm. Their shouts were not the noisy ebullition of sanguine hopes and extravagant joy. There were a depth of sentiment, a chastened and regulated delight, which, arising from individual feeling, harmonised the general chorus. It was not wild exultation, but the genuine expression of pure and heart-felt homage, that greeted the King.

“His Majesty landed on the spot sacred to the tread of royalty in the legendary chronicles of this enthusiastic people. The officers of the household, and members of the state, in splendid uniforms and appropriate insignia, awaited his landing. He wore the full-dress uniform of an Admiral, with St. Andrew's cross, and a large thistle in the gold-laced hat. The Lord Lieutenant of Mid-Lothian, and the Lord Chamberlain, received his Majesty on shore, and the senior magistrate congratulated him. The King mounted his carriage, while cavalry and infantry, as usual—Highlanders—and the gentlemen archers of the royal guard, saluted him in the due forms of their respective services. The royal *cortége* was peculiarly interesting, from the variety of costume

adopted, without pride or affectation, but in strict compliance with the costume of the country. The King himself declared that the beauty of the scenery, the splendour of the display, and the deep thunder of his welcome, affected him more than any thing else in the course of his life. The people in their turn were equally delighted with the condescension and affability of their Prince.

“ His Majesty passed the night of the 18th at Dalkeith, as a guest of the Duke of Buccleugh, and the following day held a levee in the palace of Holyrood House, again restored to the dignity of its former years. The King on this occasion wore the Highland costume, and became the tartan of the Stuarts. Three thousand persons paid their duty to his Majesty at a court held at Holyrood House on the day following. His Majesty received his visitors in a Field-Marshal's uniform; danced with the young, talked with the old, and won the hearts of all. A splendid feast was given by the Lord Provost, in the Parliament House. The venerable Dr. Baird, Principal of the University, said grace, and Sir Walter Scott officiated as *croupier*. When the King's health had been drunk, his Majesty stood up and said, ‘I am quite unable to express my sense of the gratitude which I owe to the people of this country; but I beg to assure them, that I shall ever remember, as one of the proudest moments of my life, the day I came among them, and the gratifying reception they gave me. I return you, my Lord Provost, my lords, and gentlemen, my warmest thanks for your attention this day; and I can assure you with truth, with earnestness, and sincerity, that I shall never forget your dutiful attention to me upon my visit to Scotland, and particularly the pleasure I have derived from dining in your Hall this day.’ ‘God save the King,’ and immense cheerings, followed. The King continued — ‘I take this opportunity, my lords and gentlemen, of proposing the health of the Lord Provost, *Sir William Arbuthnot, Baronet*, and the Corporation of Edinburgh.’ When the King named the Lord Provost by the title which he by so doing conferred,



the magistrate knelt and kissed the King's hand, which was held out at the moment, and the incident was loudly applauded by the company. The King afterwards gave as a toast — 'Health to the Chieftains and Clans, and God Almighty bless the Land of Cakes!' and added, 'Drink this with three times three, gentlemen.' How can a sovereign fail to be popular, who thus mixes with his people, and wins towards his own person that affectionate regard which secures a dutiful obedience to his high office? In uniting dignity with hilarity in his meetings with his subjects, no monarch ever possessed the art of George IV.; and his example shows forcibly that the personal qualifications of the sovereign are of great importance to the welfare and happiness of the nation. His Majesty departed by a different route, on Thursday, the 29th, and in his way he paid a visit to the Earl of Hopetown; and at the house of that nobleman, conferred the honour of knighthood on the celebrated portrait painter, Raeburn. At Queensferry, the country people assembled to gratify their curiosity with a last look, and express their loyalty in a parting cheer. The roar of cannon from all the hills, and the louder shouts of the multitude, greeted his embarkation at Port Edgar. A fair wind brought the royal squadron to Greenwich on the 1st of September; and the crowds which had assembled to bid him farewell on his departure, gathered again to testify their joy and gratitude for his safe return. On his landing, the orphans of the Naval Asylum presented an interesting object for the royal sympathy, and their simple welcome was affecting. Towards evening, the bells of the neighbouring churches announced his Majesty's arrival at Carlton Palace."

In the year 1821, the Black Chief, or Prince, Rataffe, of Madagascar, visited England. He was a Christian convert, but felt much surprised at the number of religious divisions in this country. When introduced to his Majesty, he could not help noticing the circumstance. The King said, "Be assured, prince, they are not the less good men: they may differ from one another in small matters, but in every im-

portant point of the Christian faith they most perfectly and cordially agree. And permit me to add, that every assistance, kindness and protection, given to the missionaries in your country, shall be esteemed and acknowledged by me as done to myself."

In the course of the year 1821, the King, at the instance of the present Bishop of Salisbury, then of St. David's, founded an institution, called the Royal Society of Literature; to which he gave a charter, and 1000*l.* a year for pensions to ten honorary members. Premiums for prize essays and poems were also founded. Opinions were at first much divided respecting the utility of this society; but though it is not, perhaps, every thing that the founders expected it to be, its transactions contain a great mass of valuable papers, and it boasts many of the most illustrious names in the literary world, both at home and abroad, among its members and contributors.

In 1822, a most patriotic work was projected by his Majesty, and immediately put into a course of execution. This was a national military record — to preserve an account of all the actions and battles in which British troops have been or may be engaged; with the services of the army, and its grand divisions; regimental records of the services of each corps; names of distinguished individuals, with their grounds of distinction; and paintings of the colours and trophies captured in the different engagements.

In the same year the Parliament presented an address to the King, to solicit his Majesty's royal sanction to a national work — the republishing of a regular series of the ancient historians of the kingdom. His Majesty's approbation of such a measure will be readily anticipated.

In January, 1823, the King wrote the following letter to Lord Liverpool: —

" Pavilion, Brighton, January 15. 1823.

" DEAR LORD LIVERPOOL,

" The King, my late revered and excellent father, having formed, during a long series of years, a most valuable and

extensive library, I have resolved to present this collection to the British nation.

“Whilst I have the satisfaction by this means of advancing the literature of my country, I also feel that I am paying a just tribute to the memory of a parent, whose life was adorned with every public and private virtue.

“I desire to add, that I have great pleasure, my Lord, in making this communication through you.

“Believe me, with great regard,

“Your sincere friend,

“G. R.”

“*The Earl of Liverpool, K. G. &c. &c. &c.*”

The King's letter, together with certain resolutions of the trustees of the British Museum on the subject, having been, by his Majesty's command, laid before the House of Commons, were referred by the House to a select committee, who, on the 16th of April, made their report.

In this report, the committee, having noticed the great value and extent of the library, consisting of upwards of sixty-five thousand volumes, exclusive of a very numerous assortment of pamphlets, and an extensive collection of geography and topography, expressed their opinion, that the greatest benefit would be derived to the public, from placing this magnificent donation under the care of the trustees of the British Museum; and that a building should be raised for its reception, forming part of a general design for a suitable edifice for the several collections of the whole Museum; and the committee, in conclusion, recommended to the House, to make such grants, from time to time, as might be sufficient to effect the purposes above specified, and to raise a structure worthy of the taste and dignity of the nation. The House thereupon granted 40,000*l.* for the commencement of this work; and a plan having been prepared by Mr. Smirke, and approved by the Lords of the Treasury, the foundation of the new structure was laid in the year 1823; the part intended to receive the royal



library was completed in 1827; and in the following summer, this truly noble collection was removed into the Museum, where it remains, a splendid monument of the munificence of George the Fourth.

In 1824, it was resolved to carry into effect a favourite project of George III., to form a national gallery of painting; and the noble collection of Mr. Angerstein was purchased for a commencement, at the price of 57,000*l.* It has since been enlarged, by the purchase of some fine pictures, and by presents, particularly sixteen paintings given by Sir George Beaumont. If such an institution had existed some years back, it cannot be doubted, but that it would have been enriched by the addition of the gallery at Dulwich, and of the Fitzwilliam collection at Cambridge.

In the same year, the King gave 500*l.* towards the erection of a monument to the memory of the celebrated James Watt; and a monument was raised by his Majesty's munificence, at St. Germain's, to which were removed the bones of King James II. lately discovered there.

In 1825, the King bestowed upon the Royal Society two annual medals, of the value of fifty guineas each, to be awarded as honorary premiums under the direction of the President and Council, in such manner as may seem best calculated to promote the object for which the Society was instituted. His Majesty at the same time desired to be informed of the conditions upon which the Society intended to give them. The resolution adopted on the occasion by the Council, and communicated to and approved by his Majesty, was, that they should be given for the most useful discoveries or series of investigations completed, and made known to the Society, in the year preceding the day of award.

In 1825-1826, when the distress among the weavers in Spitalfields was extreme, and large subscriptions were made for their relief, his Majesty gave from his privy purse three several donations of 1000*l.* each.

Parliament was dissolved on the 2d of June, 1826; and on the 21st of November the King went in person to open the

new Parliament. So long a space had elapsed since the appearance of his Majesty in public, and so little was known of the private life of the King in his retirement, that the most intense curiosity existed to behold him in his progress to the House of Lords on this occasion. The King wore his coronation dress, with a black hat and white feathers. His Majesty looked remarkably well — loud acclamations hailed his appearance, and his people's joy and attachment were demonstrated at every step of his progress.

The clergy of the province of Canterbury, in convocation, presented an address to his Majesty, in November, expressing their apprehension of certain endeavours making, and to be made, against the good of the Church, and their trust in his Majesty's protection, as its head. The King replied, " My lords, and the rest of the clergy, I receive with great satisfaction this loyal and dutiful address. The renewed assurances of your attachment to my person and government are most acceptable to me. I rely with the utmost confidence upon your zealous exertions to promote true piety and virtue — to reclaim those who are in error, by the force of divine truth — and to uphold and extend among my people, the preference which is so justly due to the pure doctrine and service of our Established Church. That Church has every claim to my constant support and protection. I will watch over its interests with unwearied solicitude, and confidently trust that I shall be enabled, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain it in the full possession of every legitimate privilege."

The commencement of the year 1827 was a period of peculiar affliction to his Majesty. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who had long struggled under a most painful disorder, had been gradually sinking since September, when he underwent an operation, and expired on the 5th of January, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. The grief of his Majesty, at the loss of his best friend, his most beloved brother, and almost constant companion and confidant, may be more easily conceived than described.

In the course of the year 1827, his Majesty was gratified

by a visit from his eldest sister, the Queen of Wirtemberg, and held occasional courts. In 1828, he received Don Miguel of Portugal, held a court in March, a drawing-room in April, and in the following month levees were held and balls given. Towards the end of the same year, the young Queen of Portugal was acknowledged and received at court; and in the spring of 1829, St. James's Palace was the royal residence. The Queen of Portugal and the Princess Victoria were invited to meet the juvenile branches of the nobility at a ball given by the King; and, as business required, his Majesty came to London, held a council, and returned to Windsor the same day: latterly the councils were held exclusively at Windsor.

It cannot, however, be denied, that his Majesty's latter years were in general passed in greater retirement than is acceptable to a loyal people. His secluded cottage in Windsor Park was his favourite residence; and, although vast sums had been spent both in the repairs of Windsor Castle, and in the erection of a metropolitan palace, he had only partially entered into the occupation of the former, and of the latter he had never taken possession. He seldom met his Parliament in person, rarely held courts, and did not always accomplish an annual visit to the theatres. Almost the only place where he was publicly seen was at the races on Ascot Heath, which he generally attended every day of their duration. His most favourite recreation in recent years was angling on the fine lake named Virginia Water (nearly one thousand acres in extent), within the precincts of Windsor Park. For his rides his Majesty made use of a pony phaeton, in which he himself drove. So averse was he, however, to being observed during his rides in the parks at Windsor, for the last two or three years, that out-riders were always despatched while his pony chaise was preparing, to whichever of the gates he intended to pass, across the Frogmore road, driving from one park into the other; and if any person was seen loitering near either gate, the course of the ride was instantly altered, to escape even the passing glance of a casual



observer. His Majesty seldom drove across to the Long Walk from the Castle, because he was there more likely to be met by the Windsor people. His most private way was through a small gate in the park wall, opposite another small gate in the wall of the grounds at Frogmore, at the Datchet side. He there crossed the road in a moment, and had rides so arranged between Frogmore and Virginia Water, that he had between twenty and thirty miles of neatly-planted avenues, from which the public were wholly excluded. At certain points of these rides, which opened towards the public thoroughfares of the park, there were always servants stationed on these occasions to prevent the intrusion of strangers upon the King's privacy. The plantations have been so carefully nourished around the Royal Lodge, that only the chimneys of the building can now be seen from the space near the Long Walk. The King caused the same rigid exclusion to be enforced, while engaged in fishing, from his grotesque building at Virginia Water; and also when visiting the various temples which he had erected on the grounds. It is not improbable that the unmerited obloquy which he had experienced at an earlier period, had disgusted him with the ebullitions of popular clamour, and popular applause, as equally worthless.

On his last birth-day his Majesty laid the first stone for the basement of an equestrian statue to his father at the top of the Long Walk in Windsor Park; and was then remarked to be in excellent health and spirits.

The following account of the disposal of his Majesty's time at one of his last visits to his formerly much-loved pavilion at Brighton, was published in February, 1827: "Every thing goes on in the King's residence with the regularity of clock-work. His Majesty does not rise at a very early hour, but he has marked out for himself a course of enjoyment, in many respects different from that which in his heyday used to engross his thoughts. Immediately after breakfast, he engages in whatever public business it may please him to interfere in, and this he executes with wonderful despatch. He will then, perhaps, have Weston, his tailor, near his royal person, in deliber-

ation upon some changes in the royal wardrobe. His Majesty does not entertain much company, but a splendid dinner is every day provided at half-past seven o'clock, and the King, although not a large eater, partakes of almost every dish. Two or three glasses of sherry at dinner, and a few glasses of claret after dinner, are the extent to which he goes, as far as wine is concerned. On these occasions his Majesty never speaks a word on political subjects. The drama forms one of the chief themes of conversation, and Sheridan's name is frequently mentioned in terms of praise, as holding a high station amongst the great dramatic writers. At nine the King retires to his dressing-room, and on his return several card-tables are in readiness, and his Majesty most familiarly invites his guests to the tables. To those whom he wishes to sit at his own table, he says—'Come, a game at whist—Marchioness, do you sit there—my Lord, you there—Barnard, there—come, now begin.' At a distance soft music is heard while the game proceeds. The King is an excellent whist player; and while he deals out the cards, often beats time to the band, and gives instructions for the performance of his most favourite pieces of music. He never in his play exceeds shilling points, and seldom plays more than three rubbers; at the conclusion he will pay, or must be paid, most scrupulously. He then takes leave of his guests, and retires to rest. The only variety in the next day's amusements is in the company and the dishes."

Occasional attacks of illness disturbed his Majesty's seclusion, while, at the same time, they operated as an inducement to its continuance. For many years he had been scarcely ever free from gout, but its occasional attacks were resisted by the uncommon strength of his constitution; and at the approach of his last illness it was hoped that its first effect would be to drive the gout to the extremities, where it might remain without immediate danger. Up to December, 1829, there were only flying reports of his Majesty's ill health, which it was said had attacked his eyes. In the beginning of January, 1830, his Majesty suffered from a catarrh, which, as was usual with him, speedily assumed an inflammatory type, and

rendered the abstraction of blood necessary. The complaint, in consequence of his Majesty's irregularities in food, did not receive that decided relief from bleeding which was anticipated, and it was necessary to repeat the operation on several occasions, before the more violent inflammatory symptoms were subdued. The King was considerably reduced in strength, having lost at four bleedings, which were performed at short intervals, nearly five pounds of blood; and the inflammatory attack left behind it a troublesome, dry, hard cough, a too certain indication of inflammatory affection of the vital organs. A wheezing sound, which accompanied this painful symptom, was referred to a collection of mucous matter which impeded respiration. The disease at length assumed the character of an organic affection of the heart. A watery effusion followed, and confirmed dropsy became evident. The King attributed this state of his illness to the bleeding which had been practised to reduce the inflammation. At the latter end of February, and even in the beginning of March, his Majesty was well enough to take his customary rides in an open carriage, and occasionally visited the different parts of the royal demesne, in which his various improvements and alterations were going forward. On Monday, the 12th of April, he rode in the parks for the last time, and passed some hours in the menagerie, a place in which he took great delight.

As the disease approached a crisis, alterations of determined arrangements became necessary. The drawing rooms announced for the 5th and 7th of May were deferred. On Saturday, the 8th of May, the King had an interview and long conversation with the Duchess of Gloucester. The King did not always repose in bed during his illness, but occasionally in a couch or chair of peculiar construction. This chair was presented to the King by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and the King, with grateful feeling, accepted the gift of brotherly affection. The interrupted correspondence between the Royal relations was renewed, and that harmony so befitting a death-bed was restored to



the family of the afflicted sovereign. The King sent to the Duke of Sussex the riband of the Order of St. Patrick, which he himself had worn, and the present was accompanied by a very affectionate letter.

On the 24th of May an important message to both Houses of Parliament announced the melancholy intelligence that the King's severe indisposition rendered it inconvenient and painful to authenticate those papers which required the sign manual. A commission was appointed, and an act passed, to legalize the use of a stamp framed for the occasion. The act received the royal assent on the following Saturday. This arrangement, so important to the public business, caused a great deal of discussion. To the people it was the first true indication of the real condition of the King.

During the whole of his Majesty's illness his consciousness, and even his presence of mind, were perfectly preserved. On Monday, the 31st of May, he conversed, with his characteristic equanimity, with one of his earliest and dearest friends; and to an observation relative to ministerial changes, his Majesty replied, "Come, let us not talk of politics, I have done with them, and I trust every thing will go on well." The King's voice was firm, the self-possession and suavity of his manner were unimpaired, and he expressed himself as enjoying the consciousness of never having intentionally wronged or injured any one.

Active medicines, then diet and gentle remedies, then operations, were tried to prolong the existence, or relieve the suffering of the King. About the end of May a favourable turn of the disorder gave rise to the most extravagant hopes. The pain became less grievous, and the embarrassment in breathing less troublesome. The King attended to public business, saw his family and his official servants, and was cheerful and tranquil. His Majesty's personal courage gave him confidence, and the strength of his constitution still resisted the inroads of disease. His spirit was communicated to the physicians, who hoped against conviction; and to the public; who were delighted to regard the King as conquering

in the struggle, by virtue of his own firmness and exertion. This feeling, however, soon changed to despair. The chest became affected, the lungs completely decayed, blood was mingled with the expectoration, and general debility greatly increased.

About a week before the fatal catastrophe, the physicians delicately and candidly intimated to his Majesty, that further endeavours to avert the stroke of death would prove unavailing, and that they considered it their duty to warn him of the approach of his last moments. "God's will be done!" was the pious ejaculation which answered their communication. His Majesty subsequently received the sacrament at the hand of the Bishop of Chichester. Soon after, his Majesty's voice became faint and low, and for several days his words were scarcely articulate. His sleep was broken and disturbed; and he was constantly in need of assistance.

It was thus that the night of Friday, the 25th of June, approached. The magnificent apartment of the King was the chamber of the angel of death. The gloom that attends the house of mourning hung over the towers of Windsor. That gloom pervaded the kingdom.

In the most splendid palace of the Kings of England, surrounded by elegancies and luxuries unknown to his predecessors, George IV. lay on a couch of anguish. A life of prosperity was near its close. The authority of the monarch could not exalt the voice of weakness. The glance of the triumphant opponent of a world in arms could not repel the approach of the last enemy. The powers of a rarely equalled constitution were exhausted; "the mould of form" was pressed out of its fine proportions by pain and decay; the features of beauty were no longer enlightened with the glow of health and the beam of intellect.

The attendants for that night were Sir Wathen Waller, and Messrs. Batchelor and Kinnaird, two pages of the household. His Majesty was now dozing. He had slept little during the evening, and suffered much from his cough. His exhaustion was greatly increased. From eleven till three

o'clock, he was in a restless sleep: opening his eyes occasionally. The cough appeared to make him suffer more than usual pain; but nothing occurred until three o'clock to indicate any particular change. The King then beckoned to Mr. Batchelor to alter his position. The page obeyed the motion of the finger. The couch, constructed for the purpose, was gently raised, the sufferer lifted to his chair, and in that situation the bursting of a blood-vessel brought on rapid dissolution. The event was apparent to the attendants, who hastened to apply the usual stimulants and to call for the physicians. The patient himself perceived the approach of death, and tasted its bitterness. "Oh God!" said he, "I am dying!" and a few seconds afterwards, in a scarce audible whisper, announced his consciousness and suffering in his last words—"THIS IS DEATH." At that moment the physicians entered the apartment, and found that their presence and their skill were unavailing.

Thus ended the mortal career of his Majesty King George the Fourth. It remains for us to say something of his political and personal character.

With reference to the political character of the deceased monarch, it is justly and powerfully depicted in the following passages from the pen of an able writer in one of the most popular journals of the present day:

"In no long period after the powers of sovereignty devolved upon the Regent, proofs were afforded that a strenuous and resolute policy would, if adopted by his ministers, be encouraged and enforced by their master. The scale of warlike action was speedily enlarged. A bolder spirit was displayed in the management of more powerful and decisive operations. The national sympathies which pervaded the people of Europe were seized upon as facilities for a renewal of friendship amongst her estranged and distracted courts. England became once more the soul of a tremendous confederacy against the universal tyrant. From the Tagus to the Garonne she subdued every thing — she reanimated every thing from the Beresina to the Rhine.



“ It is not to be disputed, that in those events which fix the general attention of mankind, and stand prominent among the annals of a nation, the reign just ended furnishes a rich contrast with that of our lamented Sovereign George III. The long life and government of the last named monarch were distinguished by defeats and misfortunes. The first achievement of his administration was a disgraceful peace. Its next, a more disgraceful civil war, by which the British empire was enfeebled, exhausted, and finally dismembered. A third, the war with revolutionary France, in which England undoubtedly lost no honour, but gaining it largely through the triumphs of her unconquerable fleets, it secured her nothing more than her national independence; and included in that contest was another civil war, through which Ireland all but completed the same course which North America had run before her. The basis, indeed, and principles of a change of that unhappy fortune which marked throughout the larger portion of his reign the foreign policy of George III., may have been laid by him at such a period as would enable his successor to profit by them from the moment of his accession to power. That, however, was all. The rough-hewn materials were as yet ‘unshaped’ by Providence, and the end itself but dimly seen, and at a distance. Yet Spain was in the field, Russia was arming, and Europe clanking her chains. The government of George IV. knew how to mould these elements to its purpose, and wrought upon them with spirit, perseverance, and devotion. The consequences need not be detailed. After various and severe experiments, the most formidable military potentate of the earth was extinguished.

“ Although in the prosecution of that great victory immense sums were levied from the people, and an enormous debt incurred, under a certainty, in the minds of all intelligent men, that the resources which enabled us to bear it would be diminished by the very success of its application to the end of universal peace: although the re-action against Buonaparte, of which the first example had been set by England,

became after 1812 so strong, that to co-operate with it may seem, on her part, to have been little more than passive wisdom: still, weighing the results of those extraordinary occurrences with so much as we can yet presume to affirm of their causes, if there was error, there was more of decision and sagacity, — if there was miscarriage, there was also more of memorable triumph, exhibited and accomplished in the name of George IV. than in that of any sovereign, from the great Elizabeth downwards, who has ever sat upon the British throne.

“ The war waged by England from 1793 to 1815 became, under the auspices of his late Majesty, the instrument of a general and solid peace, which, notwithstanding some partial interruptions at the extremities of Europe, has already maintained itself for the unusual period of almost fifteen years. Even should that compact not be destined to endure much longer, it must have proved a consolation to the expiring monarch that the repose for which mankind were mainly indebted to the energy of his free and enlightened people, and to the constancy of his unyielding counsels, he had succeeded in preserving to the last moment of a brilliant reign, unbroken.

“ Such is a rude and hasty outline of the political annals of George IV., in so far as they directly involved the relations of England with foreign governments, whether allied, rival, or in spirit, more than once, unfriendly. Confining our sentence to that single department of his reign, we may venture to anticipate from the historian, on behalf of his late Majesty, that he will be represented to after ages, as a vigorous, discerning, and honourable prince, possessing, where the welfare of his people required it, a masculine and intrepid resolution — fulfilling his engagements, expressed or implied, with fidelity, and discharging the duties of international neighbourhood, with judgment, patience, temper, and success, amidst jarring interests, trying provocations, and impetuous and deeply exasperated passions.

“ In his domestic government of the British nation *gene-*

rally, the spirit and maxims of the late reign were such on the whole as the age demanded, and such as might challenge the deliberate approval of sober and clear-sighted men. Prerogative made no harsh or unbecoming pretensions under the deceased Monarch. The public liberties were disembarassed, since his accession to the crown, of restraints or menaces by which the ministers of his regency had insulted them. The criminal laws were at once mitigated, simplified, and compressed. Justice was ‘administered in mercy;’ never was the gracious prerogative of pardon exercised with more readiness than by George IV. The foundations were laid of extensive reforms in the law of real property and of judicial proceeding. Some glimmerings of light and hope were thrown across the gulf of equity jurisdiction, and attempts were tolerated for cheapening justice to the poor.

“ But one vast measure of wisdom and integrity will distinguish to remote ages the reign of George IV. from all that preceded it, and from all by which it can be followed. The single act of Catholic emancipation was, to Protestant and Catholic, an act of political redemption. It stripped popery of martyrdom, her solitary prop, — it rescued the reformed church from the disgrace of persecution, — it breathed a living soul into the dead letter of the Union with Ireland,—restored five millions of British subjects to their birthright, — and transformed the same number of malignant enemies into eager citizens of a common country.”

With reference to his Majesty’s personal conduct, it is impossible, with a due regard to truth, to speak in terms of such unqualified praise; yet much that was censurable in that conduct is capable of great extenuation. The well-intended, but excessive, and therefore injudicious, restraints imposed upon his youth, produced their usual results; and the follies which he committed on his escape from those restraints, were applauded and cherished by the gay, profligate, and interested persons, into whose pernicious society he was so unfortunate as to fall. Hence arose those dissipated habits, that hot pursuit of sensual enjoyment, that extravagant expenditure, which



cast a cloud over so large a portion of his Majesty's life. It has also been seen that much of the pecuniary embarrassment under which he so long laboured, was attributable to the narrowness of the income allowed him in the first instance; nay, to his having actually been deprived of the revenues which were his right by birth.

On the apparently irreconcilable differences which, so soon after their union, manifested themselves between his Majesty and his royal consort, we are anxious to say as little as we can; because we are, like most other people, necessarily ignorant of the precise facts of the case. There is every reason, however, to believe, that their early separation was mainly owing to the scandalous tricks and intrigues of others. It has also been confidently asserted that there were strong private reasons for it, of a nature too indelicate to be described. That at that period there was no stain on her Majesty's character, it is but just to infer, from the countenance which was shown her by King George III.; and that, notwithstanding the frequency of the offence in high life, the immediate violation of the marriage oath, imputed to his Majesty, was deeply criminal, will not be denied by any one who feels how important to the interests of society, is an adherence to that most solemn of religious and civil obligations.

But the obligation is mutual; and the violation of it by one party will not justify its violation by the other. No unprejudiced person will assert that the conduct of the Queen, for some years before she left England, was, as the conduct of the wife of Cæsar ought to have been, free from suspicion. When on the Continent the reports respecting her were loud, frequent, and disgraceful. On her royal husband's accession to the crown, his Majesty, probably conscious that, at least, he had no right to "throw the first stone," caused it to be intimated to the Queen, that, provided she remained abroad, her income should be increased, and that he had no disposition to controul her movements. Blindly following, however, the advice which was so bitterly characterised by her most powerful professional defender, as "certainly not the sug-

gestion of absolute wisdom," her Majesty landed in England, and at once declared open war against her husband and her sovereign. There was then but one course to pursue; and it is really difficult to understand, how any intelligent and dispassionate individual can have heard or read the evidence of gross licentiousness, which was subsequently given at the bar of the House of Lords, without arriving at the conclusion, at which the great majority of her judges did arrive, (although prudential considerations induced them to abstain from any further step); and without feeling, that it was utterly impossible that his Majesty, however culpable he might himself be, could admit such a woman as Caroline of Brunswick had unhappily become, to be the partner, either of his bed, or of his throne.

Having executed this painful part of our duty, we must proceed to say, that although we have been unable to follow the narrative of his Majesty's personal conduct with unmingled satisfaction, there was much, very much, in his Majesty's personal character that demands esteem and admiration.

No monarch was ever better acquainted with his profession, if we may use such a term; no monarch ever had a more royal bearing, or was more conversant with all the forms and etiquette of courts. Yet, although entertaining a strong sense of the dignity of his rank, and never permitting any one to take liberties with him, he was easy of access, cheerful in his disposition, and full of affability to those whom he honoured with his friendship.

His Majesty's mind was far from being slightly imbued with elegant literature, and his information on all subjects was considerable, "I appeal to many of your lordships," said the Duke of Wellington, in the House of Peers, when speaking of the King after his decease,—"I appeal to many of your lordships who have transacted the business of the country which required an interview with the sovereign, whether his Majesty did not, upon every occasion, evince a degree of knowledge and of talent much beyond that which could reasonably be expected of an individual holding his high station.

During the whole course of his government no man ever approached him without having evidence of his dignity, his condescension, his ability, and his fitness for the exalted station which he occupied."

His Majesty was also a munificent patron of the arts. He possessed a large collection of the productions of the eminent painters of his own country; and his gallery of Flemish pictures evinced his taste and judgment. He had himself sat for his portrait to many of the first artists of the time;—to Reynolds, to Lawrence, to Beechey, to Phillips, to Wilkie, &c. The bust of the King by Chantrey, is one of the finest works by that celebrated sculptor. His Majesty's liberality to decayed artists and their families, was ever ready. As one instance, on hearing that Mr. Muss, the admirable painter in enamel, had died, leaving a widow and young family in circumstances of difficulty, his Majesty immediately purchased, for 1500*l.*, an exquisite copy which Mr. Muss had recently finished, of a picture by Parmegiano.\*

The King was fond of architecture; although it must be confessed that some of the edifices erected by his directions are of a puerile and grotesque character. The improvements, however, which were made in the metropolis, under his Majesty's auspices, are such, that those who view them wonder how London could formerly have been called a magnificent city.

His Majesty's knowledge of music was practical as well as theoretical. He was an accomplished performer on the violoncello, and sang with great taste and judgment; his voice being a bass of fine quality, and mixing most harmoniously with other voices in glees, &c. When Mazzinghi conducted the Sunday concerts which used to take place at the residences of persons of rank some thirty or forty years ago, the Prince of Wales played the principal bass with Crosdill. At a later period he had frequent musical parties in his own palace; and invariably treated the various performers engaged in them

\* It happened, most unfortunately, that with this money, Mrs. Muss bought exchequer bills, and deposited them, for safety, in the hands of Mr. Fauntleroy.



with the utmost condescension and kindness. Poor Kelly was one of his greatest favourites. He was patronised by his Majesty from his first appearance in 1787, continued to be honoured by his favour to the last, and always received from him, on his benefit night, a donation of 100*l*. When the King heard of the distress of Beethoven the composer, he sent him 200*l*. In the same kind spirit he sent 100*l*. to O'Keefe, with an assurance that the like sum should be given him annually.

To the manufacturers of his country his Majesty was a warm friend, and promoted them by every means in his power. A great part of the profuse expenditure with which he has been justly charged, flowed nevertheless into channels in which it materially benefited the mechanic and the artisan.

We have already mentioned the attachment of his Majesty's servants to his person. That it was not without a good foundation the following anecdotes, selected out of many of a similar nature, will sufficiently show.

Being at Brighton, when Prince of Wales, and going rather earlier than usual to visit his stud, he enquired of a groom, "Where is Tom Cross,\* is he unwell? I have missed him for some days." "Please your Royal Highness, he is gone away." "Gone away?—what for?" "Please your Royal Highness (hesitating) I believe—for—Mr. — can inform your Royal Highness." "I desire to know, Sir, of you—what has he done?" "I believe—your Royal Highness—something—not—quite correct—something about the oats." "Where is Mr. —— †—send him to me immediately." The Prince appeared much disturbed at the discovery. The absent one, quite a youth, had been employed in the stable, and was the son of an old groom, who had died in the Prince's service. The officer of the stable appeared before the Prince. "Where is Tom Cross?—what has become of him?" "I do not know, your Royal

\* This name is assumed, but his Royal Highness spoke to him with a similar characteristic familiarity of designation.

† A superior of the stable department.

Highness." "What has he been doing?" "Purloining the oats, your Royal Highness; and I discharged him." "What, Sir! send him away without acquainting me? — not know whither he is gone! a fatherless boy! driven into the world from my service, with a blighted character! Why, the poor fellow will be destroyed: fie, — —! I did not expect this from you! Seek him out, Sir, and let me not see you until you have discovered him." Tom was found, and brought before his royal master. He hung down his head, while the tears trickled from his eyes. After looking steadfastly at him for some moments, "Tom, Tom," said the Prince, "what have you been doing? Happy it is for your poor father that he is gone; it would have broken his heart to see you in such a situation. I hope this is your first offence." The youth wept bitterly. "Ah, Tom! I am glad to see that you are penitent. Your father was an honest man; I had a great regard for him; so I should have for you, if you were a good lad, for his sake. Now, if I desire Mr. — — to take you into the stable again, think you that I may trust you?" Tom wept still more vehemently, implored forgiveness, and promised reformation. "Well then," said the gracious Prince, "you shall be restored: avoid evil company. Go, and recover your character. Be diligent, be honest, and make me your friend; and — hark ye, Tom — I will take care that no one shall ever taunt you with what is past."

Some years since, an artist, whilst copying a picture in one of the state apartments at Carlton House, overheard the following conversation between an elderly woman, one of the housemaids, then employed in cleaning a stove-grate, and a journeyman glazier, who was supplying a broken pane of glass:—"Have you heard how the Prince is to-day?" said he (his Royal Highness had been confined by illness). "Much better," was the reply. "I suppose," said the glazier, "you are glad of that?" subjoining, "though to be sure it *can't* concern you much." It *does* concern me," replied the housemaid; "for though I am only an humble menial, I have

never been ill but his Royal Highness has *concerned* himself about me, and has always been pleased, on my resuming my work, to say, ‘I am glad to see you about again: I hope you have been taken good care of; do not exert yourself too much, lest you be ill again.’ If I did not rejoice at his Royal Highness’s recovery, aye, and every one who eats his bread, we should be very ungrateful indeed!”

But it was not to his domestics alone that the kindness of his Majesty was manifested. Before his accession, and indeed prior to the regency, the Prince of Wales, on his way to town, sprained his ankle, which brought on a severe attack of gout. It happened near Hartford Bridge, and in consequence he was obliged to stop at the inn there some days, during which he was so well attended that he thanked the landlord, and promised him support. In the course of a few years the poor man fell back in the world, till at last all his effects were seized, and he and his family turned into the street. At the very distressing moment, when the sale was announced, Colonel Bloomfield passed, and stopped to enquire the cause. The landlord informed him, and intreated him to lay the case before his Royal Highness. The Colonel did so, and the Prince immediately sent down 100*l.* for present relief, and followed the bounty with 400*l.* more, besides which, he promoted a subscription, and procured in all above 2,000*l.*, which set the man up again.

When Thomas Sheridan, after running a career of extravagance, was about to leave England for the Cape of Good Hope, the Prince caused his debts to be discharged, and an outfit to be prepared. Sheridan went to Carlton House, to pay his respects, and the Prince said, “I respected your father, and wish you well; but I am very poor: accept this; however, as a token of my good-will.” This was a bank-note of 100*l.*

Phœbe Hessel, who had for many years served as a bather to the visitors of Brighton, being incapacitated by age for the exercise of her vocation, relied for support upon charity. The Prince being informed of her necessities, sent to know what



would render her comfortable: "Half-a-guinea a-week," said old Phœbe, "will make me as happy as a princess." It was granted.

Among the most glorious attributes of the Sovereign is mercy, and it is well known that George IV. was never more happy than when he could exercise the royal privilege of pardon. During his Majesty's regency, an officer of the household, taking a sheet of paper from the table, walking to the fireside, placing his right arm on the marble chimney-piece, while he held the paper in his left hand; and looking a friend who had called upon him steadily in the face, said—"Sir, if you would see my royal master in his truly princely character, fancy him this day after the breaking up of the council, standing thus, and the Recorder of London standing in your place, hearing the list of the miserable culprits doomed to death by the sentence of the law—wretched criminals, most of whom are friendless, and all, perhaps, hopeless of mercy. How little do they or the world know, that the most powerful pleader for a remission of their punishment is the Prince; he, whom the world, judging uncharitably, though unwittingly of, consider as too much absorbed in the pomp, and splendour, and enjoyments of royalty, to trouble himself with the miseries of his subjects—whilst, one by one, he enquires the nature of the offence in all its bearings, the measure of the guilt of the offender, and whether the law absolutely demands the life of the criminal, palliating the offence by all the arguments worthy a wise and good chief magistrate, and becoming him who, under Divine Providence, as the ruler of the nation, is the fountain of mercy. Yes, Sir, nearly two hours have I known the Prince plead thus, in the presence of this minister of justice, for those who had no other counsellor; and his plea, enforced by arguments not less just than wise, has, in many instances, not been made in vain."

That his Majesty was not inaccessible to admonition, when it proceeded from those whose characters he respected, is proved by the following anecdotes:—

When Prince Regent, his Majesty used to have different preachers at his chapel at Brighton. Among the rest was Mr. (now Dr.) Pearson. The reverend divine, at his first appearance in the royal pulpit, delivered a sermon so very different from what was usual there, that his friends were afraid he had gone too far in his dehortations against the prevailing vices of the fashionable world, and that, in consequence, his advancement would be impeded by his plain dealing. The Prince, however, thanked him cordially for his sermon, and not long afterwards made him Dean of Salisbury.

When Mr. Sumner, the present Bishop of Winchester, was one of the King's chaplains, he was a great favourite with his Majesty; as, indeed, he ever continued to be. One day, the King playfully observed to him, — "I am beset on all sides. One asks me for this, and another wishes for that. In point of suitors, I believe I could even match the Lord Chancellor: yet, Sumner, I never met with any request from you. How is this?" "May it please your Majesty," was the reply, "I too am like others. I have a certain object at heart, a private request of my own to make, and I have been anxiously waiting an opportunity to introduce it." "Let me have it now," was the permission granted with a smile, not unmixed with surprise. "During the reign of your Majesty's revered father, a custom prevailed, that the household, morning and evening, should be summoned to family prayer. This practice, with your Majesty's permission, is what I should wish to be revived, and fully acted upon." "By all means. Why was it not named before? But is this all, Sumner? Where is your request?" "For myself, Sire, I have none to make. Your Majesty's bounty has left me nothing to ask."

It was as a close and practical preacher that Mr. Sumner first riveted the Royal attention. On one occasion, the King is known himself to have selected the subject. He requested his uncompromising chaplain to write on the parable of the talents. The Royal command was, of course, obeyed. The King listened most attentively to the sermon; in the after part of the day warmly thanked the preacher, and added these

remarkable words: — “ Sumner, you make me tremble at my own responsibility ! ”

The King one Sunday morning, having discarded a servant in a passion, and for no very serious offence, was respectfully told by the Bishop of Winchester, that he was not in a proper frame of mind to receive the sacrament. His Majesty, instead of being displeased, acknowledged the justice of his monitor's reproof, and by restoring the man to his place, recovered his own tranquillity.

Upon the whole, making every deduction to which the character of a sovereign ought to be as liable as that of any of his subjects, but, at the same time, not unjustly forgetting the more powerful temptations to which the former is necessarily exposed, and the more insuperable difficulties under which he necessarily labours, no one can doubt that the name of George the Fourth will go down to posterity as that of a great and amiable monarch.

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The remains of his Majesty lay in state, in the Great Drawing-room of Windsor Castle, attended by one of the Lords and two Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber, two Officers of Arms, four of his Majesty's] Gentlemen Ushers, six of the Gentlemen Pensioners, and eight of the Yeomen of the Guard, from Wednesday the 14th of July, to the time of the interment. The state apartment was hung with black cloth; the King's guard chamber, and the presence chamber leading to the state apartment, and the great staircase, were also hung with black cloth, and lined by Gentlemen Pensioners and Yeomen of the Guard. The Royal Body, covered with a purple velvet pall, adorned with escocheons of the Royal Arms, and having the Imperial crown of the United Kingdom and the Royal Crown of Hanover laid upon it, was placed under a canopy of purple cloth, also having escocheons; the Royal Standard was suspended under the canopy and over the body; and the following Banners, viz. the Union Banner, the Banner of St. George, the Banner of Scotland, the Banner of Ireland, the Banner of Hanover, and the Banner of Brunswick, supported by the Gentlemen Pensioners, were arranged on each side. At the head of the corpse was seated a Lord of the Bedchamber, between two Grooms of the Bedchamber, as supporters; on each side of the body two Gentlemen Ushers of his late Majesty; and the Officers of Arms stood at the feet. The public were admitted to the state apartment from ten till four o'clock on Wednesday the 14th, and from ten to three on the following day.



At eight o'clock on Thursday evening, the 15th, the King's most Excellent Majesty, William IV., as Chief Mourner, took his seat at the head of the corpse, and at nine o'clock the Procession, which had been previously formed in Saint George's Hall, moved to the state apartment and down the great staircase, when the Royal Remains were conveyed along the platform to Saint George's Chapel in the following order:—

His late Majesty's Band of Music.

Trumpets and Kettle Drums, and Drums and Fifes of the Foot Guards.

Drums and Fifes of the Royal Household.

Trumpets and Kettle Drums of the Royal Household.

Knight Marshal's Men with black staves.

Knight Marshal's Officers.

The Deputy Knight Marshal, George Head, Esq.

Naval Poor Knights of Windsor.

Military Poor Knights of Windsor.

*Pages of his Majesty:*

— Terrel; John Elphick; William Ball; John Mordett; Edward Blake; William Shoemack; Thomas Robinson; John Macfarland; and Samuel Jemmitt, Esqrs.

*Pages of his late Majesty:*

William Loades, John Tayler, Samuel Dessaulles, Samuel Brown, Benjamin Percy, John Hulse, George Downs, John Dobell, Thomas Messenger, Thomas Bachelor, Augustus Frederick Girding, Hugh Kinnaird, and John Whiting, Esqrs.

*Apothecary to his Majesty:*

David Davis, Esq.

*Apothecary to his late Majesty:*

John Nussey, Esq.

*Surgeons to his late Majesty's Household:*

John Samuel Gaskoin, Esq., John Phillips, Esq., John O'Reilly, Esq.

*The Curate of Windsor:*

The Reverend — Moore.

*The Vicar of Windsor:*

The Reverend Isaac Gossett.

*Gentleman Ushers Quarterly Waiters to his Majesty:*

John Strachan, Esq., Robert Browne, Esq., William Lewis, Esq.

*Pages of Honour to his late Majesty:*

William Henry Hervey Bathurst, Esq., Frederick Hamilton, Esq., Arthur Somerset, Esq.

*Grooms of the Privy Chamber to his late Majesty:*

Richard Powell, Esq.

William Chapman Fowle, Esq.

*Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to his late Majesty:*

George Hamilton Seymour, Esq.

*Surgeon to the Person of his late Majesty:*

Benjamin Collins Brodie, Esq.

*Sergeant-Surgeon to his late Majesty:*

Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart.

*Physicians in Ordinary to his late Majesty:*

Henry Southey, M. D. Sir Matthew Tierney Bt. Sir Henry Halford, Bt. K. C. H.

*Household Chaplain to his late Majesty:* — The Rev. Dr. Blomberg.

*Equerry to His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg:*

Sir Henry Seton.

*Equerries to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester:*

Captain Stephens; Sir Howard Douglas, Bt.; and Lt.-Colonel Edmund Currey.



*Justices of the King's Bench:*

Sir James Parke; Sir Joseph Littledale; and Sir John Bayley, Knts.

*The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas:*

The Right Hon. Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, Knt.

*The Vice-Chancellor of England:*

The Right Hon. Sir Launcelot Shadwell, Knt.

*The Master of the Rolls:*

The Hon. Sir John Leach, Knt.

[The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Lord Tenterden, walked as a Baron.]

*The Comptroller of his late Majesty's Household:*

The Right Hon. Lord George Thomas Beresford.

*The Treasurer of his late Majesty's Household:*

The Right Hon. Sir. W. H. Freemantle, G. C. H.

*Privy Councillors (not Peers) attended by James Buller, Esq. and Charles Cavendish Fulke Greville, Esq. Clerks of the Council in Ordinary: viz.*

The Right Hons. John Calcraft; John Wilson Croker; Thomas Peregrine Courtenay; Sir Henry Hardinge, K. C. B.; Sir George Murray, G. C. B.; Thomas Frankland Lewis; Sir Christopher Robinson, Knt.; John Charles Herries; Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.; Sir George Warrender, Bart.; Charles Watkin Williams Wynn; Henry Goulburn; Sir Stratford Canning, G. C. B.; Sir John Beckett, Bart.; William Sturges Bourne; William Huskisson; Sir Robert Peel, Bart.; Charles Arbuthnot; Henry Pierrepont; Lord Francis Leveson Gower; and Charles Manners Sutton.

*Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms:—* Robert Laurie, Gent.

*Eldest Sons of Barons:*

The Hons. William Pole Tylney Long Wellesley; John Hobart Cradock; John Henniker; George Augustus Murray; James Henry Legge Dutton; and Henry Stafford Jerningham.

*Eldest Sons of Viscounts:*

The Hons. Wellington Cotton; George Agar Ellis; and Ar. Hill Trevor.

*Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms:—* Francis Townsend, Gent.

*Barons:*

Lords Wallace; Skelmersdale; Tenterden; Wharnccliffe; De Tabley; Farnborough; Bexley; Forester; Ravensworth; Maryborough; Prudhoe; Hill, G. C. B.; Ellenborough; Henniker; Montagu; Grantley; Southampton; and Elphinstone.

[The remaining Barons who attended walked in other places.]

*Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms:—* James Pulman, Esq.

*Bishops:*

Of Gloucester; Rochester; Carlisle; Chichester, Clerk of the Closet to his late Majesty; Exeter; Lincoln; Salisbury, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter; Winchester, Prelate of the Order of the Garter, G. C. B.; and London.

*Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms:—* William Woods, Esq.

*Eldest Sons of Earls:*

Viscount Holmesdale; Lord Eliot; Viscount Grimston; Lord Tullamore; Viscount Bernard; Lord Killeen; Viscount Ingestrie; Viscount Kirkwall; Lord Dunglass; Viscount Villiers; Viscount Deerhurst; Viscount Morpeth; Lord Brudenell; and Lord Burghersh, G. C. H.

*Arundel Herald of Arms Extraordinary:—* Walter Aston Blount, Esq.



[The Viscounts present walked in other places.]

*Eldest Sons of Marquises*: — the Earls of Uxbridge and Belfast.

*York Herald*: — Charles George Young, Esq.

*Earls*: — of Dudley and of Wilton.

[The remaining Earls who attended walked in other places.]

*Windsor Herald*: — Francis Martin, Esq.

[The Eldest Sons of Dukes walked as Assistants to the Dukes who supported the Pall.]

*Marquises*:

Of Clanricarde; Hastings; Exeter, K.G.; Hertford, K.G.; and Salisbury.

[The remaining Marquises present walked in other places.]

*Somerset Herald*: — James Cathrow Disney, Esq.

[The Dukes present walked in other places.]

*Richmond Herald*: — Joseph Hawker, Esq.

*The Earl Marshal of England*:

*The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain*:

The Duke of Norfolk.

The Marquis of Cholmondeley.

*The Lord Privy Seal*:

*The Lord President of the Council*:

The Earl of Rosslyn, G.C.B.

The Earl Bathurst, K.G.

*Chester Herald*: — George Martin Leake, Esq.

The Archbishops of Armagh and York.

*The Lord High Chancellor*:

Lord Lyndhurst, in his full robes of office, bearing the purse.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

*Norroy King of Arms*: — Edmund Lodge, Esq.

*Lords of his late Majesty's Bedchamber*:

The Earl Howe, G.C.H.; the Earl Amherst; the Earl of Chesterfield; Lord Strathavon; Lord St. Helens, G.C.H.; Viscount Lake; and Lord Glenlyon, K.C.H.

*Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard*: *Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners*:

The Earl of Macclesfield.

The Viscount Hereford.

*Master of the Horse to his late Majesty*: — The Duke of Leeds, K.G.

THE BANNER OF BRUNSWICK, borne by Lord Howden G.C.B.

THE BANNER OF HANOVER, borne by the Earl of Denbigh.

THE BANNER OF IRELAND, borne by the Earl of Tyrconnell.

THE BANNER OF SCOTLAND, borne by Earl Cathcart, K.T.

THE BANNER OF St. GEORGE, borne by Lord Clinton.

THE UNION BANNER, borne by the Earl of Verulam.

THE ROYAL STANDARD,

borne by the Earl of Errol, G.C.H.

*Supporter*.

THE ROYAL CROWN OF HANOVER,

*Supporter*.

William Martins, Esq. Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter to his Majesty.

borne on a purple velvet cushion, by Sir Lewis Moeller, K.C.H. acting for Blanc Coursier King of Arms of Hanover.

Captain Meynell, R.N. Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter to his Majesty.

*Supporter*.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN OF THE

*Supporter*.

S. Randall, Esq. Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter to his Majesty.

UNITED KINGDOM, borne on a purple velvet cushion, by Ralph Bigland, Esq., Clarencieux King of Arms.

The Honourable He- neage Legge, Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter to his Majesty.

*The Master of his late Majesty's household:*  
Sir Frederick Beilby  
Watson, K. C. H.

*Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to his Majesty:*—Horace Seymour, Esq.

*Supporters of the Canopy:*

Visc. Melville, K. T.  
Earl of Warwick, K. T.  
Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. G.  
Earl of Cassillis,  
Earl of Shaftesbury.

*Assisted by the following Flag Officers:*

Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Rowley, K. C. B.  
Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. K. C. B.  
Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, K. C. B.  
Vice-Adm. Sir Graham Moore, K. C. B.  
Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G. C. B.  
Vice-Ad. Ld. A. Beauclerk, K. C. B.  
Adm. the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, K. C. B.  
Adm. Sir George Martin, G. C. B.  
Adm. Wm. Wolsey.  
Adm. Sir Jas. Hawkins Whitshed, K. C. B.

*Supporters of the Pall:* { The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K. G.  
The Duke of Buccleuch. The Duke of Devonshire, K. G.  
Assisted by two eldest sons of Dukes, viz.  
The Marquis of Carmarthen.  
The Marquis of Douro.

The Lord Steward of his late Majesty's Household, the Marquis Conyngham, K. P., G. C. H., attended by Thomas Marrable, Esq. secretary of the Board of Green Cloth.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, the Earl of Jersey.

*Keeper of his late Majesty's Privy Purse:*  
Sir William Knightham, Bart. G. C. H.

*Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to his Majesty:*—Captain Hatton, R. N.

*Supporters of the Canopy:*

Earl of Clarendon.  
Earl of Pomfret.  
Earl of Kinnoull.  
Earl of Plymouth.  
Earl of Carlisle.

*Assisted by the following General Officers in the army:*

Major-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K. C. B.  
Major-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B.  
Major-Gen. Sir John Maclean, K. C. B.  
Major-Gen. Sir John Elley, K. C. B.  
Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B.  
Gen. the Hon. Henry George Grey.  
Gen. Sir John Doyle, Bart. G. C. B.  
Gen. Sir George Nugent, Bart. G. C. B.

THE ROYAL BODY,  
covered with a  
Purple Velvet Pall,



adorned with  
Ten Escocheons of  
The Imperial Arms,  
under a Canopy of  
Purple Velvet.

*Supporters of the Pall:* { The Duke of Portland. The Duke of Rutland, K. G.  
The Duke of Richmond, K. G.  
Assisted by two Eldest Sons of Dukes, viz.  
The Marquis of Graham. The Earl of Surrey.

*First Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to his late Majesty:*  
Thomas Ramsden, Esq.

*Garber Principal King of Arms:*  
Sir George Nayler, K. H.  
bearing his sceptre.

*Usher of the Black Rod:*  
Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Knt.  
bearing the Rod reversed.

THE CAP OF MAINTENANCE,  
borne by the Marquis of Winchester,  
attended by Captain Beresford,  
Groom of the Privy-chamber to his  
Majesty.

THE SWORD OF STATE,  
borne by the Duke of Wellington, K. G,  
attended by Col. Master, Gentleman  
Usher of the Privy-chamber to his  
Majesty.

## THE CHIEF MOURNER,

## THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

in a long purple cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, wearing the Collars of the Garter, the Bath, the Thistle, St. Patrick, and of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, attended by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE GEORGE OF CUMBERLAND, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar of the said Order. The Supporters to the Chief Mourner were the Duke of Beaufort, K. G., and the Duke of Gordon, G. C. B. His Train Bearers, the Duke of St. Albans, and Marquis of Lothian; and his Assistants, sixteen Peers, viz. the Earl Ferrers, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Roscommon, the Earl of Darnley, the Earl of Fife, K. T.; the Earl of Lonsdale, K. G.; the Earl of Brownlow, the Earl of Sheffield, the Earl Cawdor, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Doneraile, Viscount Sidmouth, Viscount Granville, G. C. B.; Viscount Goderich, Lord Stafford, and Lord Grantham.

*Gold Stick:*— Lord Viscount Combermere, G. C. B.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter, embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collars of the Garter, the Thistle, and the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; his train borne by Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, K. C. B., and Henry Fred. Stephenson, Esq.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE COBURG, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collars of the Garter, the Bath, and the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; his train borne by Lieut. Colonel Sir R. Gardiner, K. C. B. K. C. H., and Lieut. Colonel Hon. E. Cust.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collars of the Garter, the Bath, St. Patrick, and the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; his train borne by Major-Gen. Sir Colquhoun Grant, K. C. B., and Lieut. Col. F. Poten.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collars of the Garter, the Bath, and the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; his train borne by Colonel Higgins and Major William F. Forster.

A Royal Guard of Honour, composed of one hundred and forty rank and file, with Officers and non-commissioned officers in equal proportions, from the King's Company, the Coldstream, and 3d Guards, commanded by the Captain of the King's Company.

Gentlemen Pensioners, with their axes reversed,

Yeomen of the Guard, with their partizans reversed.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the south door of St. George's Chapel, his late Majesty's Band of Music, the trumpets and drums, and the Knight Marshal's Men and Officers, filed off without the door.

At the entrance of the Chapel, the Royal Body was received by the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choirs of Windsor and of the Chapel Royal, (who fell in immediately before Norroy King of Arms), and the procession moved down the south aisle and up the nave, into the choir, where the Royal Body was placed on a platform under a canopy of purple velvet (having thereon escocheons



of the Royal Arms, and surmounted by an Imperial Crown,) and the Crowns and cushions were laid upon the coffin.

His Majesty, the Chief Mourner, sat on a chair of state, at the head of the corpse, and the Supporters stood on each side. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland, Sussex, Prince George of Cumberland, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, were seated near his Majesty. The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household took his place at the feet of the corpse; and the Supporters and Assistant Supporters of the Pall and of the Canopy arranged themselves on each side of the Royal Body. The Peers, Assistants to the Chief Mourner, arranged themselves behind the Princes of the Blood Royal. The Peers bearing the Banners were placed on each side below the altar. During the service, the Knights of the Garter present occupied their respective stalls, with the exception of the Duke of Wellington, who bore the Sword of State; the Duke of Beaufort, one of the Supporters to the Chief Mourner, and the Peers who supported the pall. The Ministers of State, the Great Officers of the Household, the Nobility, Bishops, Privy Councillors, Judges, and Law Officers, were placed in the vacant and intermediate stalls, and in the lower seats on each side of the choir. The Grooms of the Bedchamber, Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy-chamber, Equerries, and others, composing the Procession, were arranged on each side of the altar, on which was placed the gold plate of the Chapels Royal.

The part of the service before the interment and the anthem being performed, the Royal Body was deposited in the vault; and the service being concluded, his Majesty, the Chief Mourner, was conducted from the choir to the chapter-room of the Chapel, preceded by the Sword of State. After a short pause, Sir George Nayler, Garter Principal King of Arms, pronounced near the grave the styles of his late Most Sacred Majesty, of blessed memory, as follows:—“Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto His Divine Mercy, the late Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Monarch, **GEORGE THE FOURTH**, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; King of Hanover, and Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh. Let us humbly beseech Almighty God to bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness, the Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Monarch, Our Sovereign Lord **WILLIAM THE FOURTH**, now by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; King of Hanover, and Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh. **GOD SAVE KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH!**”

After which the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Steward of the Household to his late Majesty, and the other Officers of his late Majesty's Household, broke their staves of office, and kneeling near the grave, deposited the same in the royal vault; whereupon their Royal Highnesses the Princes of the Blood Royal, the Great Officers of State, Nobility, and others, who had composed the Procession, retired.

The Knights of the several Orders, present on the occasion, wore their respective Collars, with white rosettes. In pursuance of his Majesty's order, the Great Officers of State, his Majesty's Ministers, and the Officers of the Royal Household, appeared in their state uniforms, with black waistcoats, breeches, stockings, and buckles, uniform swords with crape, and black feathers in their hats. The officers of the Army and Navy appeared in full dress uniforms, with

the mourning directed to be worn by them at Court. The Bishops appeared in their rochets; the Peers, eldest Sons of Peers, Privy Councillors, and others, not included in the Royal order, appeared in full dress black.

The Procession, from the Royal Apartments to the Choir of St. George's Chapel, was flanked by the Grenadiers of the Foot Guards, every fourth man bearing a flambeau. From four o'clock in the morning until nine in the evening guns were fired at intervals of five minutes, and from nine o'clock until the conclusion of the ceremony minute guns were fired.

## No. V.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

## JOHN FREEMAN MITFORD,

BARON REDESDALE, OF REDESDALE, IN NORTHUMBERLAND ; A  
 PRIVY COUNCILLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, A  
 LORD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS, F. R. S. AND F. S. A.

OUR ancient nobility consisted solely of men of the sword. In ages of anarchy and confusion the feudal baron was necessarily a warrior ; and contests among individuals, as between nations, were regularly decided by an appeal to arms. In this state of society, every great proprietor of land, immured within a castle, defended by battlements and surrounded by a moat, considered himself as the governor of a fortress, which he defended sometimes against his neighbours, and sometimes against his sovereign. But, happily for the nation, the times are altered ; and civilisation has produced, not only security, but a far more liberal cast of manners. The arts and sciences, alike unknown and uncultivated during the barbarous periods to which we have alluded, have since reared their heads : military merit is still estimated, indeed ; but civil virtue and talents, also, are now respected and promoted. On turning over the list of modern peers, and looking into their descent, it will be found that a large portion of them have been indebted for their elevation to the law. A call to the bar presupposes a liberal education, as well as considerable attainments ; and an eminence at it is sure, sooner or later, to lead to fortune, and frequently to hereditary honours. The student's gown gives way to that of the barrister, the stuff to the silken robe ; and that, in its turn, is, in due process of time,



exchanged for the judge's ermine. To two great officers of the law in England, — the Lord Chancellor and the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, — the dignity of the peerage, has, of late years, been generally annexed; and to a third, the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, it has been occasionally appended. In Ireland also, we believe, the Lord Chancellor has usually attained the rank of nobility in that country; although, until of late years, he was never a member of the British peerage.

John Mitford, Lord Redesdale, was born on the 18th of August, 1748. His family appears to have been of considerable antiquity in the north of England; for Sir John Mitford, knight, was lord of Mitford Castle, in the county of Northumberland, so early as the time of William the Conqueror. As he left no male issue, two collateral branches succeeded; the elder was related by means of an intermarriage of his only daughter with the Bertrams, barons of Mitford; while the younger produced the Mitfords of Rolleston; the representative of whom, Robert de Mitford, received a grant of the ancient inheritance of the castle above-mentioned from the Crown, so late as the reign of Charles II. William Mitford, of Newton House, in the county of Kent, Esq., the fifth in descent from Robert, had an heir, John, by Margaret, daughter of Robert Edwards, of Wingfield, in Berkshire, and of London, merchant. This gentleman was a member of Lincoln's Inn, and married Philadelphia, daughter of William Reveley, of Newby Wisk, in Yorkshire, Esq., and a first cousin to Hugh duke of Northumberland; whose mother, Mrs. Smithson, was also a Philadelphia, daughter of William Reveley, Esq., and was aunt to Mrs. Mitford. They had two sons — the elder the celebrated historian of Greece, who died in 1827;\* the younger the subject of the present memoir.

Having received his education at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford, Mr. Mitford determined to follow the

\* See the index to the 12th volume of "The Annual Biography and Obituary."

profession of his father, who died when he was only fourteen years of age. He accordingly became a student at the Temple, and in due course of time was called to the bar. Having attached himself to the Chancery bar, he soon acquired great facility in the technical forms incident to a Court of Equity. Such indeed became his proficiency, that he was supposed to be better acquainted with the nature of the proceedings, the remedial application of them, and the scope and intent of that conscientious species of justice which is calculated to interpose, and soften the rigours of the law, than any other man in England. So early as in the year 1782, he published "A Treatise of Pleadings in Suits in the Court of Chancery by English bill." Another edition was printed in 1787, and a third, we believe, in 1804. Of this work, it has been observed by a legal critic, "that the author has deduced; in an enlarged analytical method, a rational system of that branch of the practice of the Court of Chancery; illustrated and supported throughout by references to the authorities of rules, order, and determinations of the Court, in the matters incident to that branch of its jurisdiction."

Mr. Mitford's labours were crowned with the most complete success; for he, together with a late Lord Chancellor of England,\* led in that court, in which one of them was destined afterwards to preside. A situation so distinguished as that of leader in the Chief Court of Equity, soon conferred upon him eminence and wealth. He obtained a silk gown, and with it all the advantages arising from the office of King's counsel.

By the interest of his cousin, the Duke of Northumberland, Mr. Mitford was, in 1788, returned member of Parliament for the borough of Beeralston; for which place he was re-elected in July, 1789, having vacated his seat by accepting the office of a Welsh judge, on which occasion he was nominated one of the Judges of the Grand Sessions for the counties of Cardigan, Pembroke, and Carmarthen.

\* The Earl of Eldon.

At first, he spoke but little in the House, but soon afterwards we find him debating on most of the great subjects that came under discussion. He made several able speeches during the trial of Mr. Hastings; and especially in support of the petition of that gentleman, complaining of the introduction of irrelevant matter at the bar of the House of Lords. On that occasion he reminded the members of the House of Commons, that the prosecution ought to be conducted in such a manner as to do honour to their branch of the legislature; and that two things in particular ought to be adhered to, viz. "never to bring forward a fact that was matter of calumny to the accused, and never to inflame the passions of those who were to decide as judges."

On the 23d of June, 1789, Mr. Mitford obtained leave to bring in a bill "to relieve, upon certain conditions, and under due restrictions, persons called *Protestant Catholic Dissenters*, from certain penalties and disabilities to which Papists, or persons professing the Catholic religion, are by law subject." Men of different parties in parliament approved of this measure; yet, in consequence of certain technical objections, a period of nearly two years elapsed before the provisions of the bill were carried into a law.

At the general election in 1790, Mr. Mitford was again returned for Beeralston.

Soon after the meeting of the new parliament, a question arose with reference to Mr. Hastings, and was argued with great ability on both sides, namely, "Whether an impeachment ought not to abate by the dissolution of parliament?" Mr. Mitford contended, "that the house had no power to revive an impeachment, since it was an acknowledged principle of the constitution, that the parliament should die, and all proceedings determine with its existence."

In May 1791, Mr. Fox brought in his celebrated libel bill, the object of which was "to declare and enact that the right of juries to give a general verdict on a general issue, extended to prosecutions on libels, as well as all other proceedings whatever in criminal matters." Mr. Mitford opposed the



measure; observing “ that no man could revere more than he did the institution of juries, which he considered as the bulwark of public and private liberty; but that at the same time he thought the House would do well to pause a little, before it resolved to unsettle doctrines of law which had almost uniformly prevailed ever since the Revolution, or to take away that jurisdiction which appeared, from the practice of the courts ever since that period, to belong to the judges, and not to the jury.”

In February 1793, on Sir John Scott being promoted to the office of Attorney General, Mr. Mitford was made Solicitor General, and received the honour of knighthood. He was also returned a fourth time for the borough of Beeralston.

In his official capacity, Sir John Mitford was of course employed by Government to conduct the celebrated state trials in the year 1794. On the first of those trials, that of Mr. Hardy, he replied to the argument of Mr. Gibbs, the prisoner's counsel, in a speech which occupied many hours in its delivery. The subsequent prosecution, that of Mr. Horne Tooke, Sir John Mitford opened by a long and elaborate argument on the law of treason, and an application of its specific provisions to the case in question. In the course of his speech, in anticipation of the probable assertion that the prisoner at the bar had on various occasions expressed himself as a man attached to the constitution of his country, attached to the hereditary monarchy, and to the House of Lords, and that he had always professed to approve of both, the Solicitor General eloquently observed,

“ Men, however, frequently profess that which they do not mean. A man may have monarchy on his lips, when his heart is far from it. Lord Lovat, for instance, was perpetually protesting his loyalty, whilst he was engaged for a course of years in a deep scheme to overturn that Government to which he professed and avowed such attachment. The language of the French Assembly in 1791, was noticed by Mr. Paine, by Mr. Barlow, and by others of their eulogists, whose works were admired by the prisoner at the bar. Several of the

members of that assembly spoke with the greatest reverence of monarchy, until the time arrived when they thought they could overturn it. And there has been a memorable instance that the greatest of traitors may pretend attachment in the moment of the deepest treason. We know that the vilest traitor professed his loyalty whilst he was contemplating an act of the meanest treachery; and in the completion of that act cried—‘Hail, Master! and kissed him.’”

The close of his address was peculiarly emphatic:—“And now, gentlemen of the jury, I have nothing more to offer. I have discharged, God knows, with much pain, the harsh duty imposed upon me. You will now do yours. If your verdict shall discharge the prisoners, I know you will give it with joy; if the contrary, yet it must be given. The cup, although it may be bitter, must not pass away from you. I have had a duty to perform beyond my strength and my ability; but I have discharged it faithfully and satisfactorily to my conscience.” Sir John was so much affected on the occasion, that, as he resumed his seat, the tear was seen to roll down his cheek.

In the course of the war with France, Sir John Mitford gave his cordial support to the measures of Mr. Pitt’s administration, and spoke upon almost every public question that occurred. In 1799, when Sir John Scott was created Lord Eldon, and appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Sir John Mitford succeeded him as Attorney General.

Soon after, he was returned for the borough of East Looe; and on Mr. Addington’s quitting the chair of the House of Commons to succeed Mr. Pitt as Premier, Sir John Mitford was deemed a fit person to sustain the important office of Speaker; and was accordingly elected on the 18th of February, 1801. He was proposed by Lord Hawkesbury, who was seconded and supported by Mr. J. H. Browne, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Martin, and others.

He occupied the Chair of the House of Commons, however, only during that session, and a part of the next. A new employment and new honours were in store for him; and on the

death of the Earl of Clare, it was determined that he should receive the Great Seal of Ireland, and be invested at the same time with an English peerage. The cabinet was doubtless inclined to this measure in consequence of his early habits in life. It was but reasonable to suppose that he, who had so much distinguished himself in a British court of equity, would be admirably calculated to preside as the Chancellor of another portion of the empire.

In consequence of these arrangements, when the House of Commons met, on the 9th of February, 1802, Mr. Ley, the clerk, rose, and stated that he had received the following letter from Mr. Speaker :—

“ Palace Yard, February 9. 1802.

“ SIR—His Majesty having been graciously pleased to signify his intention to appoint me Chancellor of Ireland, it becomes my duty to resign my office of Speaker of the House of Commons.

“ I have, therefore, to entreat of you to communicate my resignation to the House at their meeting of this day. I request that you will, at the same time, have the goodness to express to the House the extreme reluctance with which I relinquish the high and honourable station to which their favour had raised me; and to return them my warmest thanks for the kind and liberal support which they afforded me in discharging the duties of that arduous and important office.

“ I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed)

“ JOHN MITFORD.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Addington, now Viscount Sidmouth) seized the opportunity “ to express those sentiments of respect which he entertained for the right honourable gentleman whose resignation had been read: but, however inclined he might be to give scope to the feelings he entertained of his conduct in the discharge of the arduous duties of that most honourable station which he had lately filled, from every sentiment of private friendship, as well as



every consideration of public duty, yet, under the restraint in which he was now placed, it was only incumbent on him at present to make known to the House, that it was his Majesty's pleasure they should proceed to the election of a new Speaker."

The next day, Sir William Grant, then Master of the Rolls, said he rose to propose a gentleman to fill the chair, which was then vacant by the removal of Sir John Mitford, whom his Majesty had been pleased to appoint Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. "Before I proceed, however," observed that eminent and venerable individual, "to enumerate the talents and the qualities which characterise the person whom it is my intention to propose for the choice of the House, I cannot pass over in silence the supereminent endowments which so peculiarly distinguish the right honourable and learned gentleman who is now retiring from that high station. To bestow adequate praise on such endowments is no light attempt; for I ask if it were possible for any man, during the short period which my right honourable and learned friend has filled the chair, to have evinced a knowledge more various, and at the same time so profound; an information more extensive, and at the same time so accurate; a more ardent and enlightened love of the constitution, and at the same time so punctilious a regard to all the forms of the House, and all the rules of our proceedings? Such, indeed, was the display which my right honourable and learned friend made of the necessary qualifications for that exalted office, that it is but justice to acknowledge that they enabled him to rise to distinction in a situation, in which the character and conduct of his predecessor rendered it most difficult for him to excel. And if now the House is to experience the loss of the immediate service of these great and manifold talents, the regret attendant on that loss will be somewhat alleviated by the reflection, that a particular part of the empire is to enjoy the benefit of them; and that in a sphere in which my right honourable friend may expand the whole compass of his capacious mind;—a mind that embraces equally the minutest rules of forensic practice,

and the most large and liberal principles of general jurisprudence."

On the 15th of February, 1802 (the ninth anniversary of his knighthood), Sir John Mitford was created Baron Redesdale, of Redesdale, in the county of Northumberland, and a member of the Privy Council of Ireland. To that kingdom his Lordship soon after proceeded; and on the 5th of May, 1802, sat for the first time in the Court to which he had been appointed.

With the Roman Catholic party in Ireland, Lord Redesdale was not popular; for, although a decided friend to toleration, he had ever been as decided an advocate for the paramount rights and privileges of the Anglican church. The unauthorised publication of a correspondence into which he had entered with the Earl of Fingal, also tended to inflame the minds of the Catholics against him. It was acknowledged, however, by every one, not only that the business of his court was transacted with perfect propriety and decorum, but that his conduct as a Chancellor was always free from the slightest suspicion of bias. When he arrived in Ireland, the untimely death of a former Chancellor, and the violence of party zeal, had unhappily split the nation into two distinct factions; but there is every reason to believe that the bench was sacred from the bitterness always engendered by civil broils.

Although Lord Redesdale had at first repaired to Ireland with a certain portion of reluctance, yet he began to familiarise himself, by degrees, to the new scene around him. He usually withdrew once a year to England, during the sitting of Parliament; but the far greater part of his time was spent either at his house in Dublin, or at his country residence at Kelmacap, in the county of Dublin, where he built, planted, and effected several other improvements.

In the mean while great changes occurred in the ministry of England. When the genius of Mr. Pitt drove the Addingtonian party from power, the Chancellor of Ireland remained firmly seated in his court; but, no sooner had the victor him-

self yielded to the hand of death, and the coalition formed between Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville had proved triumphant, than the Great Seal of Ireland was intrusted to Mr. George Ponsonby, the son of a Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, one of the ablest men at the bar, a bencher of the King's Inns, and an advocate for the emancipation of the Roman Catholics of that part of the empire in which he had been born. This was a measure to be expected from the revolution which had taken place; but the nomination of Mr. Ponsonby was accompanied by circumstances very injurious to the feelings of his noble and learned predecessor.

When Lord Redesdale sat for the last time on the bench of the Irish Court of Chancery, which was on the 4th of March, 1806, he addressed the bar in the following speech:—

“ I must now take my leave. When I came to this country, I thought that I should probably pass the remainder of my days here. With that view, I formed an establishment, and I proudly hoped to have lived amongst you, and to have died amongst you; but that has not been permitted.

“ To the gentlemen of the bar I have the greatest obligations. I came amongst them a stranger; I have experienced from them every kindness; and I must say, that I could not have left a bar with whom I could have lived in habits of more cordial intercourse.

“ Perhaps I may (on some occasions I am aware that I must) have used expressions which have appeared harsh at the moment; but I trust they were only such as were suited to the occasion. My design was not to hurt the feelings of any; and if I have done so, I am truly sorry for it. I wish to depart in peace and good will with all.

“ To the officers and practitioners of the court, I must say, that though with respect to a very few of the latter, I have had occasion to animadvert with some severity, their conduct in general has been highly satisfactory. As to the officers of the court, they have all, in their several stations, endeavoured to assist me to the utmost of their power; they have materially done so, and I owe them sincere thanks.



“ It would have been my wish to have continued to sit until the gentleman who has been named to succeed me should have arrived. I believe it was his wish also, and I have every reason to think so; and from him I have experienced every degree of politeness and attention. I am sorry that other persons should have thought me unworthy to have been intrusted with the seal during the interval. What can occasion this (which I cannot but consider as a personal insult), I am unable to guess; but I have been informed that a peremptory order has come to the Lord Lieutenant, not to suffer a moment to elapse in preventing the Great Seal from longer remaining in my hands. I know not whence this jealousy of me has arisen, or how my continuing to sit in the Court of Chancery (for I could make no other use of the seal but under the warrant of his Excellency), could interfere with any views of his Majesty’s ministers.

“ I am proudly conscious of having discharged the duties of my station with honesty and integrity to the utmost of my abilities. For the office I care not, except so far as it afforded me the opportunity of discharging conscientiously an important public duty. It was unsought for by me; I came here much against my will; I came from a high situation in England, where I was living amongst my old friends, and in the midst of my family. But I was told that I owed it to public duty and to private friendship to accept the office, and I yielded; I yielded to the solicitations of some of those who have concurred in my removal. This, I own, is what I did not expect, and what I was not prepared to bear.

“ But I feel most of all that so little consideration has been had for the public business and the interests of the suitors of this court. You must all know the avocations of those who have been named as Commissioners. The Master of the Rolls has already as much business as he can conveniently discharge; the Lord Chief Justice and the Lord Chief Baron have their several avocations, which must prevent their attendance in the Court of Chancery. I am extremely sorry that a great deal of business will in consequence be left

undone, which ought to have been disposed of before the rising of the court; but so it has been thought fit.

“ And now I have only to say, that in returning to the country from whence I came, I shall be most happy if it should ever be in my power to be of service to Ireland. Ireland will always have a claim upon me. Had I continued in the Commons House of Parliament, I might have been able to do much service: in the other House that power is much lessened; but such as it is, this country may ever command it.

“ To this country I have the highest sense of obligation: I do not know that in a single instance I have experienced any thing but kindness. I have experienced it from all ranks of people without exception.

“ Under these circumstances I retire with a firm conviction, that you will do me the justice to say, that I have discharged my duty with honest and conscientious zeal, to the extent of my abilities; and that on this head I have nothing with which to reproach myself.”

This address, pronounced in a manner extremely feeling and dignified, excited strong and universal sympathy. After a pause of a few moments, the Attorney-General rose, and in the name, and by the direction of the bar, addressed his Lordship in these words:—

“ Thus called upon, and having had an opportunity of communicating with a great majority of the gentlemen of the bar, who have practised in the Court of Chancery during the term that your Lordship has presided, I feel myself authorised to express their sentiments on this occasion.

“ We have a just sense, my Lord, of those endowments which have so eminently qualified you to preside in a court of equity.

“ Whilst your impartial attention has secured to the honest suitor the full investigation of his claims, your sagacity and patience have taken away from fraud all hope of impunity, and all pretext for complaint.

“ We return your Lordship our thanks for the instruction which we have received in attending to the series of decisions

by which, during a period of four years, you have advanced the science we profess.

“ But most peculiarly, and from our hearts, we beg leave to make our grateful acknowledgments for the uniform courtesy and kindness which we have experienced from you in the discharge of our duty at your Lordship’s bar.

“ Under these impressions we take leave of your Lordship; the consciousness of having thus well discharged the duties of an elevated and important situation must render you independent of our praise; we trust, however, that this sincere tribute of esteem and gratitude, which is now offered to your Lordship, will not be deemed unacceptable.”

Although, with the exception of the administration which deprived him of office, Lord Redesdale was a general supporter of the measures of government, he was never again called into his Majesty’s councils.

In 1805, on the presentation of a petition from certain Irish Roman Catholics to both Houses of Parliament, when Lord Grenville delivered a long and able speech in favour of their claims, Lord Redesdale rose, and observed, that the object of the petitioners was clearly pointed out by themselves to be, “ an equal participation, upon equal terms, with their fellow-subjects, of the full benefits of the British laws and Constitution.” His lordship, however, contended, “ that the maintenance of the Protestant, as the established religion of the government, and the exclusion of the Roman Catholic faith from the administration of that government, had become fundamental principles, long deemed essential to the preservation of the liberty, both religious and political, of the country.”

On every subsequent discussion of this important subject, Lord Redesdale, while he declared himself to be a warm friend of conciliation, resisted by his arguments and vote that full participation by the Roman Catholics in the civil rights of their fellow-subjects, which “ he conscientiously believed to be utterly incompatible with the peace of the country, the safety of the Protestants, and the connection of Ireland with Great Britain.”



In the debates on the abolition of the slave trade, in 1807, he supported the opinions of Lord Hawkesbury respecting the dangerous tendency of legislating on abstract principles; and ascribed to the legislature an unwise enthusiasm on this subject, which they might hereafter have cause to repent. In the same year, he dissented from the alterations proposed by the Scotch Judicature bill, as a violation of the act of union; and he also assisted in throwing out the Parochial Schools' Bill, as not being framed with sufficient reference to the established church.

The bill so much canvassed in the succeeding year for controlling the prerogative in granting offices in reversion, was strongly opposed by his Lordship, who contended, that so far from its being necessary to limit the influence of the Crown, that influence rather required to be strengthened, as having for some time past diminished, in comparison with the increasing power of the other orders of the community; and that the bill, moreover, would be an infringement on the constitution. This bill, thus opposed, was twice rejected by the Lords, after having passed the other house.

Receiving a considerable accession to his fortune by the death of W. J. Freeman, Esq., his Lordship, in consequence, took the name and arms of Freeman, in addition to those of Mitford, by royal sign manual, on the 28th of January, 1809. Towards the close of the session of 1809, his Lordship first mentioned his intention of bringing before the legislature, among other measures relative to the law of Debtor and Creditor, the principle of the *cessio bonorum*, as acted upon in Scotland and Holland; and, in the following year, he so far proceeded in his object as to bring to a second reading a bill on this subject. Early in the ensuing session he resumed his purpose, and explained to the House the provisions of the Insolvent Debtors' Bill; the objects being, to establish a single officer in a new court, and to intrust to him the administration of the whole law on that subject. As a court of appeal, Lord Redesdale proposed to constitute one, consisting of one Judge

from each of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer.

In 1812, the Insolvent Debtors' Bill was a subject of frequent discussion, and many of the difficulties were from time to time met by corresponding amendments and alterations. The Noble Lord also took a leading part in the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor's court, attending to the bill, for that purpose, during its progress through the House, until it finally passed into a law; and on this subject he published a Treatise (preserved in the Pamphleteer), entitled, "Observations occasioned by a Pamphlet, entitled, 'Objections to the Project of creating a Vice-Chancellor of England.'"

In the debates in 1813, on the Stipendiary Curates' Bill, which he defended against the reverend bench and Lord Eldon, as enforcing the duty of residence; Lord Redesdale denied the propriety of treating church property as if belonging to individuals, in the manner of private property, asserting that it pertained to the Church as a whole, and that in this sense, "The Church possessed sufficient riches, though there was a defect in the unequal distribution of them."

Opinions respecting the Insolvents' Act were still so much at variance, that in 1813 Lord Ellenborough introduced another bill, as a substitute for that of Lord Redesdale, while his Lordship, concurrently, brought in a bill for amending the act of last session; hoping thereby to do away with the necessity for the measure proposed by Lord Ellenborough. In the course of the discussion, Lord Redesdale showed the ease with which the real objections to his act might be got rid of, by empowering the commissioner to remove from place to place; by obliging gaolers to bring up their prisoners; by appointing an officer to take a provisional assignment of the debtor's effects; by repealing the court of appeal; by substituting a recognizance to be given by the debtor, as to the liability of his future property, instead of an engagement; and, finally, by giving a discretionary power to the commissioner to authorise justices in quarter session to discharge debtors.

On the conclusion of the war, when the further continuance

of the Income Tax became a subject of general dissatisfaction, his Lordship maintained the propriety and policy of such an impost, and expressed his regret that it should be rejected.

In his speech in 1816, on the Marquis of Buckingham's motion on the state of Ireland, Lord Redesdale admitted that there was a corrupt administration of the law in the execution of writs, &c. ; and that the tithe-system, in its operation, was the cause of great and continual irritation. So much had this latter subject occupied his thoughts that he had prepared a bill, founded on a proposition of Dr. Sturges, for a commutation of the tithes, the principles of which, as laid down by his Lordship, appear to have been the same since acted on in the "Tithe Commutation Act," passed during the administration of the Marquis of Wellesley.

When in the discussion on the "Malt and Pensions Duties Bill," in 1817, it was proposed to legalise the receiving of voluntary contributions from persons holding offices, pensions, &c., Lord Redesdale dissented from the measure in the most pointed terms: he referred to the votes he had given for the continuance of the Property Tax, his proportion of which he would have cheerfully contributed; but he deprecated a partial tax of the nature contemplated, to be levied, though seemingly voluntarily, under the compulsion of public odium. For his own part, he expressed his decided determination "not to be hooted out of his money."

During the proceedings against the late Queen, his Lordship assisted the House, by explaining the rules of evidence, as acted on in the Law Courts. He disapproved of the course adopted, alleging that impeachment was the constitutional mode, and would have proved the most convenient. His speech on the second reading of the bill of Pains and Penalties, was an able exposition of the different points bearing upon the case, as they affected his mind, so as to impress it with a belief of her Majesty's guilt.

The state of Ireland in 1822, inducing certain measures with a view to the restoration of tranquillity in that country, his Lordship argued in favour of the Irish Insurrection Bill,



and suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. On reviewing the history of Ireland, he said, that it was now, as it ever had been, and as it had been well remarked to be, by Sir John Davies, upwards of two centuries before, viz. "all were in fault, high and low, rich and poor;" and that, in consequence of a long course of mal-administration of the law, the character of the Irish people had become affected.

His Lordship was strongly opposed to a free trade in corn; which, in 1825, he maintained to be inconsistent with the safety and prosperity of the kingdom; inasmuch as the land was the production of all our wealth: and he argued, moreover, that the constitution of this country was founded upon, and never could be separated from, the landed interest.

On several occasions, in 1826, when the affairs of the West Indies were in discussion, his Lordship insisted that the emancipation of the slaves could only be brought about by the operation of time: and he pointed to St. Domingo as a beacon to warn all those who would rashly and precipitately meddle with a matter requiring peculiar care and circumspection.

On the renewed discussions on the Corn Laws in the year 1827, Lord Redesdale, in opposing the proposition for revising and amending them, pursued the same course of argument which he had adopted some years previously, and drew a distinction between the productions of agriculture and those of manufacture: the former, he observed, depending much on the seasons; the others altogether on man. And he again contended, that to protect the landed interest was to sustain the constitution, which was founded on property. In pursuance of these principles, he took occasion on the 15th of May, 1827, to move a series of resolutions — one of which (the ninth) laid it down, that to allow the importation of foreign wheat at all times to be taken out of bond whenever the average price shall amount to 60s., and to impose a scale of duties, increasing as the average price should fall below 60s., and diminishing as the average price should exceed 60s., would be to fix indirectly 60s. per quarter as the maximum price of wheat — a measure, as his Lordship contended, sub-

versive of all the soundest principles of political economy. These resolutions were moved, with the view of placing his opinions upon record, rather than with any expectation of carrying them; and they yielded to the question of adjournment, which was moved on them.

When the repeal of the "Test and Corporation Acts" came before the House of Lords on the 3d of March, 1828, we find Lord Redesdale opposed to any alteration in those laws. He considered the question to be simply political; and that they were enacted upon the principle that property could not be safe in any country unless those in power were interested in its support. The real object, he believed, of all those applications to Parliament was the overthrow of the established church. To those who urged the impiety of profaning the sacrament, by making it the test for office, he replied that the fault did not lie with the law, but with the persons who dared to take the sacrament against their belief and conscience.

To the Corn Bill of the same session, differing but little from that of the former, his Lordship was decidedly opposed, considering it particularly objectionable in principle, as holding out a "premium to speculators to search where in the world they could get corn cheapest; and then, after making the discovery, to import it in the greatest quantities to this country."

In the discussion on the "Scotch Small Notes' Bill," on the 3d of July, 1828, Lord Redesdale vindicated the policy of the Bank Restriction Act of 1797; and entered into a detail of the financial history of the period.

Such is a brief sketch of Lord Redesdale's parliamentary career. He was always considered a very high legal authority in appeals and committees of the House of Lords; in many of which he took a very active part.

The benevolent measure of affording relief to men in a state of insolvency originated entirely with his Lordship; and, however much the privilege may have been abused by fraudulent individuals, the Insolvent Debtors' laws will be a lasting monument to the philanthropy of Lord Redesdale.

His Lordship's death took place, after a short illness, at

his seat, Batsford Park, near Moreton in the Marsh, Gloucestershire, on the 16th of January, 1830.

Lord Redesdale married, June the 6th, 1803, Lady Frances Perceval, seventh daughter of John second Earl of Egmont, and sister to the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval and to the present Lord Arden. The marriage was solemnised by the Honourable Dr. Barrington, Bishop of Durham, at St. George's, Hanover Square. Lady Redesdale, who died August the 22d, 1817, gave birth to one son and two daughters:— 1. the Honourable Frances Elizabeth Mitford; 2. the Right Honourable John Thomas now Lord Redesdale; and 3. the Honourable Catharine, who died in 1811.

The will of Lord Redesdale has been proved at Doctors' Commons. His Lordship bequeaths the whole of his real and personal estate to his son the present Lord, subject to a legacy of 20,000*l.* and an annuity of 400*l.* to his daughter. The personal property was sworn under 60,000*l.*

The "Public Characters," and "The Parliamentary Debates," are the chief sources from which the foregoing Memoir has been derived.



## No. VI.

## SIR CHARLES BRISBANE,

REAR-ADMIRAL OF THE RED; KNIGHT-COMMANDER OF THE MOST HONOURABLE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH; GOVERNOR, CAPTAIN-GENERAL, AND VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT, AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

THIS distinguished naval officer was a descendant of Allans de Brysbane, who obtained a grant of the lands of Mucherach, in Stirling, from Donald Earl of Lennox, who lived in the time of King David Bruce, anno 1329.

He was the fourth, but eldest surviving, son of the late Admiral John Brisbane\*; and entered the naval service about the year 1779, on board the *Alcide*, of 74 guns, under the auspices of his father, whom he afterwards accompanied into the *Hercules*, another third-rate.

On leaving the *Hercules*, Captain Brisbane confided his son Charles, then about nine years of age, to the care of her first-lieutenant, the late Vice-Admiral Nowell; whose brother officers, as a mark of the respect and esteem they had for their late commander, agreed that he should mess in the ward-room. The *Hercules* formed part of Sir George B. Rodney's fleet in the memorable battle of April 12. 1782. On that occasion, Lieutenant Nowell appointed Charles his little aide-de-camp; but as he could not bring himself to acquiesce in the youngster's wishes so far as to assign him a station on the quarter-deck, he placed him with the officer who commanded on the lower-deck. During the engagement with the French fleet under Count de Grasse, a shot came

\* Admiral John Brisbane died at Southampton, Dec. 10. 1807.

through the Hercules's counter, and carried away the rudder case, one of the boards of which knocked Charles down. A seaman took him up in his arms, and carried him in a state of insensibility to the cockpit. He soon afterwards came to himself; and on the surgeon asking him where he was hurt, he pointed to his breast, but said *he was well enough to return to his quarters*. The wound, however, proved of a very serious nature, and kept him in a crippled state, bent almost double, for nine months.

Having served as a Midshipman in various ships, Mr. Charles Brisbane was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1790, and soon after appointed to the Spitfire fire-ship, in which he remained till she was paid off. In 1793, he proceeded to the Mediterranean with Captain (now Sir Charles) Tyler, in the Meleager frigate; and, from the arrival of Lord Hood at Toulon, to the period of its evacuation, and subsequently, during the whole of the operations against the French in Corsica, he was very actively employed, as will appear by the following outline of his services in that quarter.

At midnight, on the 27th of August, when Captain Elphinstone (the late Viscount Keith) had been authorised by the Commander-in-Chief to take the command at Fort la Malgue, Lieutenant Brisbane assisted at the disembarkation of the troops; and in the succeeding month, when it was found necessary to erect a battery upon the Hauteur de Grasse, for the better protection of the outer road and naval hospital, it was owing, in part, to his active zeal and great exertion, that three 24-pounders were expeditiously dragged up a very steep ascent.

Lieutenant Brisbane's conduct on these and other occasions of a similar nature attracted the notice of Lord Hood, by whom he was shortly afterwards appointed to the command of Fort Pomet; one of the most dangerous out-posts in the neighbourhood of Toulon, about five miles from the city.

This was an appointment extremely suitable to the display of his talents. He assisted in repulsing the French at Fort Mulgrave, in November; and, after several other skirmishes

on the heights of Pharon, he remained at Fort Pomet, till it was found necessary to destroy the enemy's ships, and to evacuate the town and harbour of Toulon. He was then ordered to make the best retreat in his power from the post he commanded; but although the republican troops were pouring down in considerable force, and were within a very short distance, he stopped to set fire to a train, which communicated with five hundred barrels of gunpowder. The explosion blew the fort to atoms; and, from the situation of himself and his men, it was supposed, at a distance, that they had all perished. Amidst his ardour, however, Lieutenant Brisbane's judgment had not forsaken him: himself and his party were safe; and after surmounting many difficulties and dangers, they effected their retreat without loss.

Early in 1794, Lieutenant Brisbane proceeded to Corsica; and, with 100 men belonging to the *Britannia* under his command, effected a landing at St. Fiorenzo. A body of troops, commanded by Lieutenant-General Dundas, was disembarked about the same time; and on the night of the 17th of February, the heights of Fornelli were vigorously attacked, and carried by assault.

During the siege of Bastia, which was soon afterwards commenced, Lieutenant Brisbane had the honour of serving under the heroic Nelson, who commanded a brigade of seamen on shore; and of sharing in the extensive variety of services in which he was at that period engaged. There was even a similarity in their fate; for, having been intrusted by Nelson with the command of a small battery, our officer was dangerously wounded in the head while at his gun, a circumstance which reduced him to the mortifying necessity of being taken on board the *Alcide*, one of the ships then lying off the town. Several pieces of iron were extracted from the wound, (which had been occasioned by the collision of one of the enemy's shot with Lieutenant Brisbane's gun,) and a cure was at length effected; but his left eye sustained nearly a total deprivation of sight.

Lord Hood, in his official letter, announcing the surrender



of Bastia, speaks very highly of the merits of Lieutenant Brisbane. "The Lieutenants Gore, Hotham, Stiles, Andrews, and Brisbane," says his Lordship, "have an ample claim to my gratitude; as the seamen under their management worked the guns with great judgment and alacrity: never was a higher spirit or greater perseverance exhibited; and I am happy to say, that no other contention was at any time known, than who should be most forward and indefatigable in promoting his Majesty's service: for although the difficulties they had to struggle with were many and various, the perfect harmony and good humour that universally prevailed throughout the siege overcame them all."

In the month of June following, Lieutenant Brisbane, then on board the *Britannia*, a first rate, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Hotham, proposed a plan for destroying a French squadron which had been chased into Gourjon Bay, and was there protected by several strong batteries. His scheme was immediately adopted by Lord Hood, who ordered the *Tarleton* and another vessel to be fitted as fire-ships, and intrusted him with the command of the former; but on approaching the bay, our officer and his companion, Lieutenant R. W. Miller, found the enemy so well prepared, and so strongly posted, that the enterprise was abandoned as impracticable. Lord Hood, however, entertained so high an opinion of the merit of the plan, that he rewarded its projector by advancing him to the rank of Commander, in the same vessel to which he had already given him a temporary appointment.

Subsequently to the action with the French fleet, on the 14th of March, 1795, Captain Brisbane was removed into the *Moselle* sloop of war; and on the arrival of Sir John Jervis in the Mediterranean, in the ensuing autumn, he received orders to proceed to Gibraltar; whence he was sent by Rear-Admiral Mann, to convoy two troop-ships to Barbadoes. On his passage thither he fell in with a Dutch squadron; and conceiving it to be of more importance to watch their motions than to proceed on his original destination, he sent the transports forward, and followed the enemy, acting upon his own

responsibility, till he found that they were going to the Cape of Good Hope. He then crowded sail, and gave the requisite information to Sir George Keith Elphinstone, the Commander-in-Chief on that station.

The perseverance of Captain Brisbane, upon this occasion, was entitled to much praise. From leaving Gibraltar, till his arrival at the Cape, five months had elapsed; and during a great part of that time he and his crew were on short allowance of water and provisions: for a considerable period, indeed, they had only a pint of water per day, and must have been reduced to much less, had they not obtained a supply of rain-water on the line.

Our officer was present at the capture of the Dutch ships in Saldanha Bay, August 18. 1796; and, for his extraordinary exertion in conveying the important intelligence of their approach, Sir George K. Elphinstone was pleased to advance him to post rank, in the *Dordrecht*, of 66 guns, one of the prizes. Sir John Jervis also sent him out a post-captain's commission for the *Nemesis*, dated July 22. 1796, from which he took his seniority; and he had likewise the satisfaction of receiving the thanks of the Admiralty, for the part which he had taken in the capture.

Captain Aylmer, of the *Tremendous*, having been sent to England with the official account of this fortunate event, Rear-Admiral Pringle applied for Captain Brisbane to succeed him; and when that officer assumed the chief command on the Cape station, he removed him into *L'Oiseau* frigate, and sent him to cruise off the Rio de la Plata. Whilst thus employed, Captain Brisbane fell in with two large Spanish frigates, one of them bearing a commodore's broad pendant. A severe engagement ensued; but, notwithstanding the disparity of force, *L'Oiseau* had the good fortune to beat off her opponents.

On his return to the Cape, Captain Brisbane was removed into the *Dordrecht*, and sent to St. Helena as convoy to some homeward-bound Indiamen. While there, his fortitude and presence of mind were put to a severe test. Intelligence of the mutiny which had taken place in the Channel and North

Sea fleets having reached that island, his crew, inspired by the same mischievous spirit which had by this time diffused itself throughout the royal navy, rose upon their officers, and menaced them with general destruction. The utmost promptitude and vigour became necessary; and, seizing one of the ringleaders, Captain Brisbane placed a rope about his neck, and apparently was proceeding to immediate execution. His object, however, being only to inspire terror, and to convince the crew that he was not to be intimidated, he relaxed from the threatened infliction of justice; but while the rope was yet round the culprit's neck, he solemnly declared to him, that if he ever again ventured to open his mouth against his king or country, or in disobedience to the command of his officers, the yard-arm should inevitably be his portion. This imperative proceeding on the part of Captain Brisbane shook the guilty resolutions of the mutineers; and by a continued firmness, they were happily restored to a state of subordination.

The mutiny having also broken out at the Cape, Rear Admiral Pringle sent a 20-gun ship down to St. Helena, expressly to recall Captain Brisbane, that he might resume the command of the *Tremendous*; the crew of that ship having risen upon their officers, and turned their commander on shore.\*

\* It was on board the *Tremendous* that the mutiny first made its appearance at the Cape of Good Hope. The ship's company, charging her commander, Captain George Hopewell Stephens, with cruelty and misconduct, at first threatened to bring him to a court-martial, composed of members chosen from amongst themselves. Captain Stephens, feeling this as an imputation upon his honour and character as an officer, afterwards requested a court-martial upon his conduct, which was accordingly held on board the *Sceptre*, in Table Bay, and he was honourably acquitted. For a time the mutineers, having obtained a pardon, returned to their duty; but the flame of discontent having been only smothered, not extinguished, it burst forth again with redoubled violence, extending to the *Sceptre*, and to some other ships. A council was immediately held on shore, wherein it was wisely determined by Admiral Pringle, Lord Macartney, the governor of the colony, and General Dundas, who commanded the military stationed at the Cape, to use force, and the most decisive measures, for quelling it and bringing the ringleaders to punishment: all the batteries were instantly manned, and upwards of 100 pieces of cannon pointed at the *Tremendous*, the Admiral's ship, on board which the mutiny was at the greatest height: the furnaces were heated, and hot shot prepared to fire on her as she lay at anchor off the Amsterdam battery, if the mutineers should refuse to deliver up the ringleaders, and return to obedience. A proclama-



Captain Brisbane immediately complied with the wishes of the Commander-in-Chief, and continued in the *Tremendous* till 1798, when he accompanied that officer to England in the *Crescent* frigate. His next appointment was to the *Doris*, of 38 guns; and in that ship, under the orders of Admiral Cornwallis, he was invested with the command of a squadron of frigates, to watch the motions of the French fleet in Brest harbour.

Zealous for the honour of the service, and anxious to perform some act that might add to his professional fame, Captain Brisbane, while thus occupied, took an opportunity of entering the port, and of rowing round the enemy's fleet, to ascertain whether its destruction might be practicable. Conceiving it to be so, with that fertility of expedient by which he has always been distinguished, he formed a plan for burning the ships, which was accepted by the Admiral; but in consequence of some difficulties which arose in the appointment of officers for carrying it into effect, the attempt was not made.

In the month of July, 1801, the boats of the *Doris* and other ships cut the French corvette *La Chevrette* out of Camaret Bay. The undaunted bravery of British seamen was perhaps never more firmly resisted by an enemy than on this occasion; but the heroic determination of the assailants overcame every resistance that could be opposed to them by superior force, and complete success crowned at length their gallant exertions.

The truce of Amiens having rendered Captain Brisbane's services in the Channel no longer necessary, he was appointed

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ation was issued, and only two hours were allowed for them to deliberate, whether they would accept the terms offered. Ten minutes before the expiration of the time granted, the mutineers, finding that it was positively determined to sink the *Tremendous*, in case of refusal, hoisted the flag of submission on board that ship, which was immediately followed by all the others. The delegates were given up, many of them tried and executed, others severely flogged, and good order and discipline once more restored in the squadron. Captain Stephens was afterwards advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He died at Great Ealing, in Middlesex, Dec. 25. 1819.

to the Trent, another frigate, and ordered to the West Indies. While there, he was removed, first into the Sans Pareil, and afterwards into the Goliath, both ships of the line.

At the renewal of the war, our officer captured La Mignonne, a fine corvette, of 16 long 18-pounders, and 80 men, off St. Domingo. On the preceding evening, one of his boats took a French schooner, laden with sugar, and having on board 3,476 dollars.

Some time afterwards, the Goliath returned to England as convoy to the homeward-bound trade. On her passage, she was overtaken by a violent hurricane, which threatened the whole fleet with destruction. The Calypso sloop of war, and one of the merchantmen, sunk, and the Goliath was in imminent danger of sharing the same fate. In addition to these misfortunes, twenty-one vessels were dismasted, and the total loss of many of them was apprehended; but by the most assiduous attention on the part of Captain Brisbane, he had the satisfaction of bringing them all safe into port. The Goliath was subsequently employed in the blockade of Rochefort.

On the 31st of July, 1804, the officers of the Goliath gave Captain Brisbane a grand dinner at the Pope's Head hotel, Plymouth. About the same period he had the misfortune to fracture two of his ribs and dislocate his arm. This accident was occasioned by the breaking of the man-rope, just as he was stepping over the ship's side.

In the spring of 1805, our officer was appointed to the Arethusa, a fine frigate; and at the latter end of the year, escorted a fleet of merchantmen to the West Indies. On their passage thither, the convoy fell in with and was chased by a French squadron of five sail of the line and three frigates. By the judicious arrangements of the Commodore, however, his charge was rescued from the impending danger, and conducted in safety to Barbadoes, whence the Arethusa proceeded to Jamaica, and was afterwards employed in cruising off the Havannah, where she captured several trading vessels.

On this station an accident happened to the Arethusa,

which, had it not been for the greatest exertions on the part of her commander, officers, and crew, would in all probability have proved fatal. Early in the year 1806, she by some means ran on shore among the Colorados, a numerous cluster of small islands or rocks, near the N. W. coast of the island of Cuba: and it was not until after twelve hours of severe and unremitting labour, in the course of which all her guns were obliged to be thrown overboard, that she was got off, and cleared from danger. The cause of the *Arethusa's* getting on shore has never, we believe, been satisfactorily ascertained. While some are disposed to impute blame to the officer who had charge of the watch at the time when the disaster happened, others contend; that, as the currents are very variable in those seas, the ship might have been carried nearer to the land by them than was expected, and that the accident might have befallen the most careful officer.

A circumstance occurred immediately after this unfortunate event, which served to place the dauntless bravery of the *Arethusa's* crew in the most conspicuous light. In working up to the Havannah, she fell in with a Spanish line-of-battle ship; when Captain Brisbane, confident in his men, although without a single great gun, told them that it was his determination to lay the enemy on board, and that in the attempt to carry her they should be led by their officers. Three cheers from every man in the ship was all the answer that these brave fellows gave to their commander, who immediately ordered all possible sail to be set; but unfortunately, the enemy stood for the Moro Castle, and it was found impracticable to reach her before she had got under its protection.

Captain Brisbane, disappointed in his intention of boarding the Spaniard, returned to Jamaica, to get fresh guns on board, and to refit; after which he resumed his former station, and on the morning of the 23d of August, discovered a sail, which afterwards proved to be the *Pomona*, a Spanish frigate of 38 guns and 347 men, from Vera Cruz. When Captain Brisbane first perceived her, she was within two miles of the Moro



Castle, standing for the Havannah, under a press of sail. He immediately made the signal to Captain Lydiard, of the *Anson*, then under his orders, to lay the enemy on board on coming up with her; but his design was frustrated by the *Pomona* bearing up, having been joined by twelve gun-boats, from the Havannah, (each carrying a 24-pounder and 100 men) and anchoring within pistol-shot of a castle mounting sixteen 36-pounders, in three fathoms and a half water; the gun-boats advanced from her in a line a-breast.

Not deterred by the formidable line of defence which was thus presented, added to a lee-shore, Captain Brisbane, supported by the *Anson* on his larboard bow, anchored the *Arethusa* close alongside the *Pomona*, in only one foot more water than she drew. The action immediately became general, and in thirty-five minutes the *Pomona* struck her colours; three gun-boats blew up, six were sunk, and three driven among the breakers. The castle, by firing red-hot shot, set fire to the *Arethusa*; but the flames were speedily extinguished, and the *Pomona* was instantly taken possession of. Shortly after, a melancholy and dreadful explosion took place in the castle, and the contest ceased.

In the course of the action, Captain Brisbane was wounded in the knee; but though he suffered excruciating pain, he refused to quit the deck till victory had decisively proclaimed herself in favour of the British flag. The loss sustained by the *Arethusa* upon this occasion amounted to two killed, and thirty-two wounded. Vice-Admiral Dacres, the Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica, in his official letter to the Admiralty, announcing the capture of the *Pomona*, justly observed, that “the success attending this bold enterprise Captain Brisbane was well entitled to, for the promptness and decision with which he anchored in such shoal water, to attack a force of such magnitude.”

The *Pomona* was laden with specie and merchandise. The money belonging to the king had been landed at the castle only ten minutes before the action commenced; but the

freight belonging to the merchants fell into the hands of her captors. The Captain of the *Pomona* and 20 men were killed, and 32 officers and men wounded. The loss of men in the gun-boats must have been considerable, as very few reached the shore from those that were blown up and sunk. The *Anson* had not a man hurt.

Towards the latter end of the same year (1806), Captain Brisbane was despatched from Jamaica, with a squadron of frigates, consisting of the *Arethusa*, *Latona*, and *Anson*, to reconnoitre the island of Curaçoa, and to ascertain, by a flag of truce, whether the inhabitants were disposed towards an alliance with Great Britain.

It was on the 1st of January, 1807, that this little squadron, reinforced by the *Fisgard* frigate, arrived off Curaçoa. No orders whatever had been given to attack the island; but, having, by means of the pilots taken on board at Aruba, perfectly ascertained the situation of the place, Captain Brisbane formed a plan for carrying it by a *coup-de-main*; and, imparting his intention to the respective Captains under him, with a zeal for the service which would have done honour to the character of a Nelson, taking the sole responsibility of the act upon himself, he led his ships into the harbour, passing the formidable line of sea batteries by which its entrance was protected, and came to an anchor. It is well deserving of remark, that, previously to this, and unknown to their officers, the men, participating in the spirit of their gallant leader, had arranged themselves for attack; and, when called to quarters, they were found with the words "*Victory or Death*" chalked upon their hats! As an additional stimulus, Captain Brisbane instantly put on his full uniform, and proceeded as we have already stated. The harbour, as he describes it in his official letter, was defended by regular fortifications, of two tiers of guns, Fort Amsterdam alone mounting sixty-six pieces of cannon; the entrance only fifty yards wide, athwart which was the Dutch frigate *Hatslar*, of thirty-six guns, and Surinam sloop, of twenty-two, with two armed schooners; a chain of

forts was on Misleburg, a commanding height; and that almost impregnable fortress, Fort République, within the distance of grape-shot, enfilading the whole harbour.

The enemy were panic-struck at such unexpected gallantry, and all was confusion. A severe and destructive cannonade commenced on the part of the *Aréthusa* and *Latona*, which ships had entered the harbour in close order, and taken their positions before they fired a shot: the larboard broadside of the former bearing upon Fort République; the latter placed athwart the hawse of the Dutch men-of-war, and in a position to enfilade the guns of Fort Amsterdam, the fire of which was soon silenced. The *Anson*, on her arrival, ran alongside of the *Surinam*; but the *Fisgard*, less fortunate, got aground upon the rocks on the west side of the harbour. Captain Brisbane had by this time landed with his boat's crew; but learning, from Captain Wood of the *Latona*, that the *Hatslar* had called for quarter, he pushed off from the shore with four or five men, and got on board in time to haul down the enemy's colours with his own hands. The boats of the squadron were now ordered to land, and Fort Amsterdam was instantly taken possession of without resistance, although the garrison consisted of 275 regular troops. The Commodore was the first person who scaled the walls, and on this occasion also struck the Dutch flag. About this period the governor of Curaçoa arrived in a boat from his country house, accompanied by a lady; and, stopping under the *Latona's* stern, was desired by her commander to proceed to the fort, where he would find Captain Brisbane, and receive no molestation. He accordingly went thither, and after half an hour's deliberation, during which preparations were made for warping the frigates up against Fort République, agreed to surrender the island and its dependencies to the crown of Great Britain.

By ten o'clock the British flag was hoisted on Fort République; the whole of the island, defended by 1200 militia, besides a considerable number of regular troops, having been reduced, and brought into the quiet possession of the English,



by a force not exceeding 800 effective men, in less than four hours.

The splendour of this achievement might well excite the astonishment of the Commander-in-chief; who, it is said, had calculated that no less a force than ten sail of the line, and 10,000 land forces, would be necessary for the capture of the island, which had been thus subdued by a mere handful of men. The entire loss of the British was only four seamen killed, and fourteen wounded. Two of the former, and five of the latter, belonged to the *Arethusa*.

Vice-Admiral Dacres, in his official despatches announcing the event to government, thus handsomely expressed his approbation of the gallant conduct of the captors: —

“ Whilst I contemplate the immense strength of the harbour of Amsterdam, and the superior force contained in the different batteries opposed to the entrance of the frigates, I know not how sufficiently to admire the decision of Captain Brisbane in attempting the harbour, and the determined bravery and conduct displayed by himself, the other three captains, and all the officers and men under his command.”

Immediately after the capture, Captain Brisbane proceeded to disarm the militia — a most politic measure, considering the very slender state of the British force; and to administer to the inhabitants of the island the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty. The Dutch Governor having refused to take that oath, Captain Brisbane constituted himself his successor *pro tempore*, and assumed the functions of government accordingly.

As a reward for their distinguished conduct, King George the Third was graciously pleased to present each of the Captains engaged in the conquest of Curaçoa with a gold medal; and to confer the honour of knighthood upon Captain Brisbane, by patent dated April 10. 1807; and, in December, the following honourable augmentation to the armorial ensigns used by his family, viz. a chief embattled, thereon a ship of war under sail between two castles; for crest, out of a

naval crown, an arm embowed, grasping a sword; and from the hand a medal suspended by a riband; for a motto, CURAÇOA; and for supporters, on the dexter side a British sailor, and on the sinister a British marine. The House of Assembly of Jamaica presented Sir Charles with a handsome sword, accompanied by an appropriate address; and, after his return to England, he had the pleasure of receiving a similar compliment from the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's.

On quitting the government of Curaçoa, Sir Charles Brisbane rejoined his old ship the *Arethusa*, and remained in her until the autumn of 1808, when he was appointed to the *Blake*, of 74 guns. At the latter end of the same year he obtained the government of the island of St. Vincent, which post he retained until his death. He was nominated a K.C.B. January 2. 1815; and advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Red, August 12. 1819.

For the foregoing Memoir we are indebted to Marshall's Royal Naval Biography. The *St. Vincent's Gazette* of the 19th of November, 1829, after announcing Sir Charles's death to have taken place at half past seven in the evening of the preceding Sunday, says:—

“ Sir Charles, shortly before the attack which terminated his life, had been labouring under an old complaint, but, finding himself better, went over to his seat at Balliseau, for change of air. There he was attacked anew, but persevered in remaining, under the vain hope of getting better. He was at length compelled to return to St. Vincent's for medical aid; but unfortunately too late, for it was past the art of man to remove his disorder. Faint hopes were occasionally entertained, from the extraordinary efforts he made to rally, aided by his herculean constitution; but he continued gradually to decline, until nature became completely exhausted, and on the evening of Sunday last, his sufferings and his life terminated together. As soon as his Excellency was reported to be in a dying state, crowds of the inhabitants of all descriptions assembled at the door of the Government-House, and that feeling, which had previously shown itself only in gloom,

burst forth more openly : but, when his death was actually announced, restraint gave way to despair ; and so strong was the rush to enter the doors, and see the last of their beloved Governor, that it became necessary to augment the sentinels, and call in the aid of the police, to restrain the well-meant but imprudent anxiety of the crowd.”

(The ceremonial of the funeral, which took place on the next day, is here described ; and an abridgement is introduced of the biographical notice which we have already quoted.)

“ From this brief Memoir it appears that Sir Charles was a hero from his youth. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a parallel to his courage, while yet a boy, as displayed in Rodney’s victory. But Sir Charles’s success in after life did not depend altogether upon bravery ; his presence of mind and conduct in cases of danger were equally conspicuous. Among instances of this nature, the quelling of a dangerous mutiny at the Cape of Good Hope was not the least meritorious ; but the manner in which he extricated himself from a very perilous situation, the day after the capture of Curaçoa, shows a self-possession and an address equal to any upon record.—The Dutch Naval Commander having fallen in the attack, and being a man of large possessions there, and married, his funeral was conducted the following day with great pomp. To this funeral Commodore Brisbane was invited ; and feeling anxious to conciliate the relations of the deceased, and ingratiate himself with the inhabitants, he determined to attend. The house at which the funeral was kept was at a considerable distance from the fort, and, to get to it, it was necessary to cross a lagoon ; but the Commodore, not wishing to evince any distrust of the people, took with him no more than the usual crew of his barge, although he was aware that he was acting imprudently. On arriving at the house, he found a multitude collected, and about 500 slaves of the deceased. He, however, went boldly in, leaving his boat’s crew at the door, and encountered the widow, who appears to have been a woman of a masculine mind. She was making loud lamentations over the body of her husband, which was laid out in state ; his slaves were



giving vent to their unruly passions, and his friends eyed the Commodore with no friendly feeling; while consultations in whispers were held in different parts of the room, of which Captain Brisbane, by the glances cast at him, plainly saw he was the subject. The hour appointed for the funeral had also arrived, and passed, without any intention being manifested of removing the body. Captain Brisbane felt the imminent peril in which he stood; and knowing that his personal safety and the retention of his conquest depended upon an instant decision, he stepped to the door, and desired his boat's crew to man the barge, and, if they observed any thing wrong, to pull away for the fort, and direct the officer in charge to fire upon the town; then, returning to the widow, he told her he had attended her husband's funeral as a mark of respect; but that, unless the corpse was instantly removed, he could remain no longer, having an arduous duty to perform at the fort at a certain hour, which was fast approaching. This had the desired effect, and threw the agitators off their guard; the corpse was removed, and the Commodore took the first opportunity to reach his barge.

“ The capture of the Spanish frigate *Pomona* was unquestionably the most gallant of Sir Charles Brisbane's exploits. Of that affair the following additional particulars have been communicated to us by an eye-witness, a gentleman who was at the time an officer in an American vessel of war, stationed at the Havannah. The *Pomona* had on board one million of dollars. She was anchored under the fort, in such a position, and in such shallow water, as to be deemed safe from any attack; and, to add to her security, the entrance to the bay in which she took shelter was very narrow. But the Spaniards soon found that British seamen were not to be deterred by difficulties; the *Arethusa* was quickly anchored alongside, and so judiciously, that the guns from the fort annoyed her but little. The *Pomona* soon struck, and was taken possession of. Good use, however, had been made of the time occupied by the *Arethusa* in preparing for action; for the whole of the money was removed into the fort under the superintendance of the

Governor of Cuba, assisted by a party of soldiers from the Havannah. So far as the destruction of the Pomona went, the enterprize had prospered; but, on making sail, Captain Brisbane found his ship exposed to a heavy fire from the fort, while; the wind being against him, it was impossible to beat out; from the narrowness of the passage. Every expectation of escape now seemed hopeless; and the destruction of the Arethusa herself was looked upon as certain by the thousands of spectators from the Havannah who lined the heights over the bay. Fortune, however, favoured the brave; a lucky shot from the Arethusa blew up the magazine in the fort; and, during the consternation thereby occasioned, the ship was warped out by a masterly manœuvre and extraordinary exertions. The Spanish ladies who witnessed the feat (and who partook of the chivalry of their countrymen) were so delighted with the gallantry of Captain Brisbane, that they expressed their sincere sorrow that the "brave Englishman" had not got the money.

"Sir Charles received his commission as Governor of St. Vincent and its dependencies, on the 14th of November, 1808, and as Vice-Admiral on the 18th. He arrived there on the 21st of January, 1809, in his Majesty's ship *Glory*, and was sworn in on the 23d. On the 25th the two Houses of Legislature met, when his Excellency briefly addressed them, informing them of his appointment, and expressing a hope that he would be cordially supported by them in all matters relating to the welfare of the colony. On the 15th of February the legislature again met; when his Excellency's salary was fixed at 4000*l.* currency. It was afterwards increased to 5000*l.*

"Sir Charles went to Europe on leave of absence in July, 1810, and returned in August, 1812: he again went in July, 1816, and returned in December, 1817; and from that time to the day of his death resided continually in the colony.

"It requires a much abler pen than ours to do any thing like justice to the wise administration of Sir Charles Brisbane during his unprecedented and fatherly sway over this colony.

His merits, however, and his valuable services, are so deeply engraven on every class of society, we may say on the heart of every individual in the community capable of estimating them, that the task becomes comparatively easy. Under him, St. Vincent's has been blessed with plenty and domestic quiet. The first was the gift of the Ruler of the Universe; the last was the effect of his prudent measures: and did Sir Charles's claim to the gratitude of this community rest upon no other foundation, the fact of his having for twenty-one years preserved his government from internal discord, and reconciled conflicting wishes and conflicting interests, would well entitle him to it. But he has other claims equally as potent: he has stood as a rampart against the attacks of our inveterate foes in the mother-country; who, finding all efforts to turn him aside from the paths of honour and truth ineffectual, have assailed him with scurrility; railing at that which they cannot imitate. By his firmness, St. Vincent's has been put in a position to take a proud stand, and to repel the aspersions of the common enemy of the West Indies. In all other matters connected with his government, Sir Charles also deserves the warmest commendations: the success of his administration kept pace with its duration; and the one, as well as the other, is beyond all precedent."

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"His Excellency well understood the true method of governing to advantage: he had studied mankind successfully, and knew exactly how to comport himself to the character with whom he came in contact. It was to this judiciousness that those singular and unexpected revolutions in the sentiments of many who commenced their political career with a determination to oppose him, but who suddenly sided with him, are to be ascribed. There was an indescribable something in his bearing that disarmed opposition: the manners of the gentleman were so blended with the open manly freedom of the true British seaman, that it was impossible to leave his presence dissatisfied. If a favour within his power were asked,



the kindness of his nature insured success to the applicant ; but if it could not be granted consistently, the refusal was so couched as to wear more the appearance of an obligation than a denial. By harmonising the machinery of his government, its duties were rendered easy, and conducted without difficulty ; and this accounts for the little cause for interference that his Majesty's government ever had with our internal affairs while under his control. During the multifariousness of Sir Charles's duties, and the various interests of suitors who came to his court, it cannot be expected that all went away content : he had, however, the satisfaction to find that in almost every case his judgments were confirmed when appealed against. His attention to the duties of his high station was proverbial ; never was he behind-hand with an appointment ; never was an applicant neglected ; never was justice withheld. But Sir Charles appeared to the greatest advantage on public occasions. There he stood unrivalled. No hollow ostentation marked his presence ; no ridiculous pride damped conviviality. His graceful mien and address were remarkably pleasing ; and while his affability and condescension banished restraint, his dignified appearance forbade improper familiarity. His were pre-eminently the singular properties of commanding respect and inspiring attachment at the same moment. Yet, pleased, as he certainly was, and as he had cause to be, with his government, he often sighed for the choice his youthful mind had made. The sea was his natural element ; Neptune the sovereign of his heart. With what tenacity he clung to his early predilections, may be learned from the following touching circumstance. When he found his end approaching, he clasped the hand of a friend, and exclaimed, ' Would that I had ended my days on the quarter-deck of a British man-of-war, fighting for my country !'

“ In stature, Sir Charles Brisbane was about the middle size, with a frame strong, active, and light ; in manner the perfect courtier, in appearance elegant. From the early period at which he embarked in his profession, his education could

not be expected to be what is called a finished one ; but he possessed great powers of mind, and strong natural abilities. His judgment was sound, his intellect excellent."

Sir George married, in August, 1792, Miss Patey, eldest daughter of the late Sir James Patey. Her Ladyship survives him ; and has living two sons and two daughters : — Lavinia, married to Colonel Ewart ; Charles, a Captain in the 34th regiment ; Douglas, a Lieutenant in the Navy ; and Arèthusa, unmarried.

## No. VII.

ROBERT GOOCH, M.D.

FOR the following interesting Memoir we are indebted to the fourteenth volume of that admirable publication "The Family Library."\*

ROBERT GOOCH was born at Yarmouth in Norfolk, in June, 1784. His father was, early in life, a Master in the Royal Navy, and afterwards commanded a vessel in the merchant service. The circumstances of his parents were not such as to enable them to give their son the advantages of a classical education: he was sent as a day scholar to a school kept by a Mr. Nicholls, where he was taught writing and arithmetic. As a boy he was active and brave, though not strong; his disposition was affectionate, and he was much beloved by his early associates: some of his schoolboy intimacies continued to the time of his death. He was not remarkable for early proficiency: neither quickness of apprehension, nor retentiveness of memory seemed to distinguish him from ordinary boys. When about fifteen years of age, he was apprenticed to Mr. Borrett, a surgeon and apothecary at Yarmouth. At this time he began the study of Latin, and, with little or no assistance from others, taught himself to read that language with tolerable facility.

Among some loose papers of his, on the subject of dreams, occurs the following passage, which gives so lively an image of this period of his life, that it must not be omitted.

"From the age of fifteen to twenty-one I was an apprentice to a country surgeon, and when I had nothing else to do, no pills to roll, nor mixtures to compose, I used, by the advice of my master, to go up into my bedroom, and there, with Cheselden

\* Published by Mr. Murray.



before me, learn the anatomy of the bones by the aid of some loose ones, together with a whole articulated skeleton, which hung up in a box at the foot of my bed. It was some time before I overcame the awe with which I used to approach this formidable personage. At first, even by daylight, I liked to have some one in the room during my interviews with him; and at night, when I lay down in my bed and beheld the painted door which enclosed him, I was often obliged to make an effort to think of something else. One summer night, at my usual hour of retiring to rest, I went up to my bedroom: it was in the attic story, and overlooked the sea, not a quarter of a mile off. It was a bright moonlight night; the air was sultry; and after undressing I stood for some time at my window, looking out on the moonlight sea, and watching a white sail which now and then passed. I shall never have such another bedroom, so high up, so airy, and commanding such a prospect; or, probably, even if I had, it would never again look so beautiful, for then was the springtime of my life, when the gloss of novelty was fresh on all the objects which surrounded me, and I looked with unmingled hope upon the distant world. Now — but I am rambling from my story. I went to bed, the moonlight which fell bright into my room showed me distinctly the panelled door behind which hung my silent acquaintance; I could not help thinking of him — I tried to think of something else, but in vain. I shut my eyes, and began to forget myself, when, whether I was awake or asleep, or between both, I cannot tell — but suddenly I felt two bony hands grasp my ankles, and pull me down the bed; if it had been real it could not have been more distinct. For some time, how long I cannot tell, I almost fainted with terror, but when I came to myself, I began to observe how I was placed: if what I had felt had been a reality, I must have been pulled half way out of the bed, but I found myself lying with my head on my pillow, and my body in the same place and attitude as when I shut my eyes to go to sleep. At this moment this is the only proof which I have that it was not a reality, but a dream."

An accidental acquaintance with a gentleman of the name of Harley, which took place at this time, had a great and lasting influence on Gooch's character. Mr. Harley was about thirty years of age, and nearly blind; he was fond of reading, and from the state of his eyes dependent upon others for his literary enjoyments. His studies were miscellaneous — history, chemistry, sometimes medicine, and very often metaphysics. Gooch used to pass most of his evenings in reading aloud to Mr. Harley. Amongst the books so read were Bishop Berkeley's Works, Hartley, and Hume's Essays. Mr. Harley used to discuss the subjects of their reading with his young friend, and, being a man of acute intellect, he called into action those faculties of mind in which Gooch was by nature most gifted. At a comparatively early age he became accustomed to reason on abstract subjects, and to take nothing for granted: unquestionably this was not without its disadvantages and dangers; but had it not been for his accidental acquaintance with Harley, Gooch might, perhaps, have neglected altogether the cultivation of his reasoning powers at the time of life when that cultivation is most important. So fully impressed was he with this fact, that he always felt grateful to Mr. Harley, paid him every attention during his life, and bequeathed him 100*l.* at his death, as a proof of his regard. When, in the autumn of 1824, Gooch revisited Yarmouth, after an absence of many years, his attention to his early friend was most marked. The evening of his arrival he was eager to call upon him, and when it was suggested, that it was late and dark, he exclaimed, that he could find the house blindfold: he groped his way down the narrow rows, and recognised with delight the old broken brass knocker, which remained unchanged.

While Gooch was with Mr. Borrett, the attack upon Copenhagen took place, and on the return of Lord Nelson, the wounded were placed in the Naval Hospital at Yarmouth. Being acquainted with some of the young surgeons, Gooch, though then but a boy, was not unfrequently at the hospital. "I was (he says, in a letter written long after-

wards) at the Naval Hospital at Yarmouth, on the morning when Nelson, after the battle at Copenhagen, (having sent the wounded before him,) arrived at the roads and landed on the jetty. The populace soon surrounded him, and the military were drawn up in the market-place ready to receive him; but, making his way through the dust, and the crowd, and the clamour, he went straight to the hospital. I went round the wards with him, and was much interested in observing his demeanour to the sailors: he stopped at every bed, and to every man he had something kind and cheering to say; at length he stopped opposite a bed on which a sailor was lying, who had lost his right arm close to the shoulder joint, and the following short dialogue passed between them: — Nelson — ‘ Well, Jack, what’s the matter with you?’ Sailor—‘ Lost my right arm, your honour.’ Nelson paused, looked down at his own empty sleeve, then at the sailor, and said, playfully, ‘ Well, Jack, then you and I are spoiled for fishermen — cheer up, my brave fellow!’ And he passed briskly on to the next bed: but these few words had a magical effect upon the poor fellow, for I saw his eyes sparkle with delight as Nelson turned away and pursued his course through the wards.”

Gooch, while occasionally visiting the Naval Hospital, became acquainted with Mr. Tupper, (now an eminent practitioner in London,) who was then connected with the Government Hospitals at Yarmouth. This gentleman was more advanced in his medical education than Gooch, having attended the Borough hospitals. He possessed a manuscript copy of Mr. Astley Cooper’s Lectures, which he lent to his young friend, by whom they were eagerly transcribed. Little at that time could he have anticipated the probability of coming, at a comparatively early period of life, into contact with the leading practitioners of his age, and taking his place amongst them upon no unequal footing; still less, that he should pass away before them, ripe in fame, but immature in years. “*Nescia mens hominum fati,*” and happy are we in our ignorance.



Before he removed from Mr. Borrett's, Gooch became acquainted with Mr. William Taylor, of Norwich, a man whose name is indissolubly connected with the literature of his age, and who has always delighted in assisting with his counsels, his library, and his purse, young men to whom nature had been more bountiful than fortune, and in whom he thought he could discover promise of future excellence. If he was sometimes mistaken, he was not so in Gooch's case; and theirs was a lifelong intimacy. Notwithstanding the limited circumstances of Gooch's family, aggravated by the detention of his father in a French prison, great sacrifices were made by his mother, and an aunt advanced in years, in order to send him to Edinburgh; and with scanty means he arrived there, landing from a Leith smack in October, 1804. He was known only to one person in Edinburgh, Mr. Henry Southey, who was a year his senior at that university; and to him he came, as it were, consigned. They had been acquainted, as boys, at Yarmouth. At this time, Gooch was remarkably shy, and rather helpless in worldly matters; it was in fact his first flight from home, and he felt that every thing around him was new and strange. A few weeks reconciled him to his new situation, and no one ever entered upon his academical studies with a more fixed determination to profit by the advantages which the place afforded. During the first season he rarely, if ever, missed a lecture: he attended the Royal Infirmary, and became a member of the Medical and Speculative Societies. In these societies he very soon acquired the power of expressing himself with tolerable facility: but he spoke much better the second year than the first, and before the end of the third session, few men were more formidable debaters. He never affected to declaim, but he was a close reasoner, and a most unsparing opponent. On one occasion, when a medical coxcomb had written a paper as full of pretension as it was void of merit, Gooch so severely handled him in the debate that he burst into tears and left the meeting. Though, at this part of his life, he was in private society remarkably shy in the company

of strangers, in public speaking he was perfectly confident and self-possessed.

During the first season of his abode at Edinburgh, he associated almost exclusively with Mr. Lockyer, who afterwards settled as a physician at Plymouth; Mr. Fearon, who had been in Egypt, as surgeon to the Coldstream, and had returned nearly blind from the ophthalmia, and who afterwards practised as a physician at Sunderland; (a man whom no one could know without loving—cheerful and liberal, full of knowledge, with a clear head and a warm heart, free from every selfish feeling;) and Mr. Henry Southey. The very different characters of these individuals may have contributed in no trifling degree to their intimacy. The sole survivor of the party still looks back to their convivial meetings with a conviction that they did not owe their charm merely to the joyous period of life at which they occurred. In May most of the students leave Edinburgh; and the ensuing summer was an eventful one to Gooch. He returned to Yarmouth, and passed a part of the vacation at Norwich, with Mr. William Taylor, with whose aid he began the study of German; but during this summer he had other occupations besides that study. He became acquainted with Miss Emily Bolingbroke, and soon formed an attachment which became mutual. She was an elegant, accomplished, sensitive, and fragile creature; one of those beings who shrink from notice, and can only be appreciated by those who know them intimately. To a man of Gooch's temperament, always disposed to take a gloomy view of his own affairs, an engagement, the accomplishment of which depended upon his professional success, did not contribute to immediate happiness. Nothing, however, could be more liberal than the conduct of the young lady's friends: they looked to the probability of his success with far more confidence than he did, and allowed a correspondence to continue, which, under the relative circumstances of the parties, more worldly-minded parents would have forbidden. When he returned to Edinburgh the following autumn, after a loss of some weeks at Cambridge, (whither he had gone, upon

erroneous information respecting the probability of his obtaining a medical fellowship), Gooch first evinced that disposition to melancholy which never afterwards left him. He was, at times, as cheerful as any man, but the habitual every day tendency of his mind was to despondency; he never spoke of his own prospects in life without expressing an exaggerated notion of the difficulties he should have to encounter.

In the course of this winter he had some slight attacks of asthma, to which ever after he was occasionally liable. This year he lived in the same house with his former associates, Fearon and Southey, and became acquainted with his future friend and patron, Dr. (now Sir William) Knighton. Gooch was not slow to appreciate the profound sagacity and commanding power over the minds of others, which so remarkably characterise this distinguished person. Through the whole of his after life he was accustomed, in all matters of importance, to apply to Sir William Knighton for advice.

The summer of 1806 was passed by Gooch in Norfolk, nearly as the former had been, in the society of Miss Bolingbroke and the study of modern languages. Whilst he was at Yarmouth, the French frigate, *La Guerrière*, was captured and brought into the roads by the Clyde, and the sick and wounded of both vessels were sent ashore to the hospitals. This extraordinary number of patients was too much for the ordinary number of medical attendants, and Gooch was requested to assist them. In a letter to a friend he relates the following anecdote:—"Among my patients was a French sailor who had received a splinter wound in the leg, which had split the principal bone up into the knee, and produced violent inflammation of the joint: his constitution, after a time, beginning to give way, it was thought necessary to sacrifice his limb in order to save his life, and it was accordingly amputated above the knee-joint. The stump did well, and all danger from this quarter was at an end, but from long lying on his back the flesh upon his loins began to ulcerate and mortify, and the mortification spread extensively: this is a common occurrence to patients who are long confined to one posture in bed; and



as the ulceration arises from pressure, it is not likely to heal while the pressure continues. With a good deal of difficulty I lifted the poor fellow upon his side; he was sadly wasted about the hips, and, lest they should ulcerate too, as soon as he was tired of lying on one side, he was turned on the other. In this way I contrived to keep him from lying upon his ulcerated loins: it is not easy to conceive, however, the difficulty of keeping a person in this situation continually on his side; he lies very well when first turned upon it, but in a little time the posture gets uneasy, he ceases to support himself, and insensibly he turns into a new position; a few hours after having placed him completely on his side, you will find him turned almost on his back, without his being aware of it. It required a good deal of care and contrivance to obviate this difficulty, but the difficulty was obviated, all pressure was taken off the sloughing surfaces, and I soon had the pleasure of seeing the wound become florid, healthy, and beginning to heal. But the time was now come for me to leave the hospital, and deliver up all my patients into the hands of another attendant. At the end of a fortnight I returned to Yarmouth to take ship for Edinburgh, and of course walked down to the hospital to see how Pierre (the poor Frenchman) and my other patients were going on. His eye happened to be on the door as I entered the ward; he immediately caught sight of me, and clasping his hands with a cry of joy, turned his face upon the pillow, and burst into tears. He knew that I was to return in my way to Edinburgh — he had been looking for me every day — he felt that he should die, and now he said that he should die happy. During my fortnight's absence the poor fellow was dreadfully altered, and looked as if he would soon verify his own prognostic. He had not been neglected, in the common acceptation of the term among hospital surgeons; he had had the ordinary attention of a naval hospital, but his situation required more; his new attendant, I dare say, knew as much of surgery as I did, but he felt less interest about him, and had not given him that thought and attention which I had. He had been suffered to lie continually upon his back; the wounds

on his loins, which I had left clean and florid, were covered with new and extensive sloughs, and his constitution had sunk rapidly. He was wasted to a skeleton, and had become irritable and low-spirited, and did nothing but complain of neglect, cry over his sufferings, and regret the loss of my attendance. He was sure he should die, he said, but he should not die happy unless he saw me first. The nurse said that he had been continually talking about me; he had amused himself with writing French verses about me, and was never so cheerful, they said, as when he had his slate in his hand, and was working at his poetry. It was fortunate, at least I am glad, that I came back when I did, for the poor fellow died the night after my return. The affair affected me a good deal—I shall never forget it. His constitution was so reduced that he might possibly have died under the most careful attendance; but I have often regretted that I did not defer my journey in order to see him fairly through the dangers of his illness.”

The last winter in which Gooch resided at Edinburgh, he formed an intimacy with Mr. Travers and Dr. Holland; he was chiefly occupied in writing his *Thesis de Rachitide*, preparing for his examination, and exercising himself for that purpose with his friend Fearon, in colloquial Latin. It is to be regretted that the custom of examining in Latin should still be continued, particularly in Edinburgh, where the great majority of the students are very deficient in classical knowledge. Very few even of the best educated men express themselves with facility in Latin, and every candidate for a degree might have the quantum both of his medical and classical attainments ascertained by a better test than in Latin conversation. In June, 1807, Gooch took his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and immediately afterwards made a tour in the Highlands, with Mr. Travers for his companion. During this excursion his health and spirits were better than usual; he enjoyed the scenery, and the similar circumstances in which he and his friend were placed made them excellent companions. He always looked back to this excursion as one of the most agree-

able in his life. From Scotland Gooch returned by sea to Yarmouth, and remained some months in Norfolk. Feeling the necessity of fitting himself for the practice of every branch of the medical profession, he resolved to pass the winter in the study of anatomy and surgery in London. He therefore became a pupil of Mr. Astley Cooper's, and dissected diligently in the Borough. Early in the following year he formed a partnership with Mr. James of Croydon, a general practitioner of eminence in that neighbourhood. Here Gooch immediately entered upon the active duties of his profession; he had great opportunities of acquiring practical knowledge, and soon became a favourite in the families which he attended. Many of the individuals to whom he first became known as a country surgeon were afterwards useful to him in London.

It was at the commencement of the year 1808 that Gooch first appeared in the character of a critic. Several of his friends agreed to establish a new medical journal, and he became one of the principal contributors to the *London Medical Review*—which existed for about five years, and contained many articles of very considerable merit. The great error of all young reviewers is the abuse of assumed power: it is gratifying to self-esteem to point out defects, and the youthful critic is more anxious to discover faults than excellencies. Gooch used often at a later period of his life to regret the severity in which he had indulged in some of his early essays in this department. His first article was on the subject of insanity; the book reviewed, a translation of Pinel. By a singular coincidence, the first and the last of his literary labours were on the same subject. There is a paragraph in this review which is so applicable to Gooch's own peculiar conformation of mind, that he must have had an eye to himself when he wrote it. "There are some characters," he says, "who are commonly called low-spirited, gloomy, desponding fellows. During an interval of occupation, when the mind is free to range where it pleases, they are constantly painting their future lives with a pencil dipped in black. Aware that they possess certain resources of money, knowledge, and patronage, they



view their present situation in the same light with the most cheerful of their companions. But the character of the man, the extent of his resources, and the usual conduct of the world being given, to find his future lot, he commences his calculations with the same assumptions, and differs from them in the conclusion. They deduce success, he misfortune; and the consequence is, that he becomes a frequent prey to those sorrowful apprehensions and gloomy emotions which want only strength and permanency to constitute one species of mental disease."

At this time Gooch was on the point of marrying the woman of his choice, and with a fair prospect of success in his profession—still he was not happy. Do "coming events cast their shadows before?" and had he a presentiment that in less than three years he should see the object of his fondest affections pine away and die? The lady was not in good health when she married, and though pregnancy suspended the progress of disease, after her confinement she became decidedly consumptive. She lingered for about fifteen months, and died on the 21st of January, 1811. The infant survived its mother about six months, and was buried in the same grave with her.

Grievously as Gooch felt this affliction he did not sink under it. When a man has suffered the heaviest calamity which can befall him, (not arising from his own misconduct,) there is, after a short time, a sort of reaction, and in the early part of life a spirit of adventure not unfrequently succeeds. Gooch's religious feelings (and they were naturally strong) afforded him the best consolation, and next to religion schemes for a new scene of professional action. Being now somewhat better off in point of circumstances, he resolved to remove to London, and endeavour to obtain practice as an accoucheur-physician. Several of his friends were already established in the capital, doing well, and disposed to serve him; he had gained some reputation by his writings, and had acquired a consciousness of his own powers. There was perhaps no period of his life when he was less inclined to despond with

regard to his future success, than that at which he quitted Croydon.

Having taken a house in Aldermanbury, before he established himself permanently in London, he made an excursion into the north of England in order to visit Dr. Fearon at Sunderland, and Dr. Henry Southey at Durham. On this occasion he made the tour of the English Lakes, and passed some days with Mr. Southey at Keswick. The poet had seen him at Edinburgh in the autumn of 1805, as his brother's early and intimate friend; had liked him at first sight, and became more acquainted with him in London, and during his residence at Croydon. He had now better opportunity of appreciating his moral and intellectual worth; and this visit led to an intimacy which continued during the remainder of Gooch's life.

On his return to London he became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and before the close of the year 1811 he had fairly entered the lists as a candidate for practice in the city. He had chosen the line of accoucheur as that in which his medical friends could most easily assist him. It may be allowable to name those persons to whom he was chiefly indebted for his early introduction into practice; and, first, Mr. George Young, then an eminent surgeon in the city, a gentleman to whom Gooch ever expressed himself under the greatest obligations, and whom he was accustomed to describe as a most accomplished practitioner, a delightful companion, and an indefatigable friend;—Dr. Babington, to whom Gooch afterwards dedicated his work upon the diseases peculiar to women, and whom he there characterises most justly; and Sir William Knighton, then in full practice at the west end of the town, to whom, more than to any other individual, he owed his early success in life.

In 1812 Dr. Gooch was elected physician to the Westminster Lying-in Hospital; an appointment which afforded him great opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of the difficulties of midwifery. Ordinary cases are in such hospitals attended by the regular nurses and the pupils; but

when a difficulty occurs, the physician is summoned—in proportion to the size of the establishment these important cases are more or less frequent, and what the private practitioner may meet with but a few times in the course of his life, to an hospital physician is a common occurrence. The advantages of such a situation to Gooch were incalculable. In a letter to a friend written at this time he speaks thus cheerfully of his own prospects:—“ You will be glad to hear that practice is coming in upon me, in a way and with a rapidity which surprises me; if its after progress is at all proportionate to its commencement, (of which I feel no doubt,) it will soon carry me out of the reach of pecuniary cares. I have been attending the daughter of one of the most zealous methodists I ever met with; he never gives me a fee but I find written in red ink on the bank-note some religious sentence. I have now two of these curiosities lying by me: on one is written, ‘ Who shall exist in everlasting burnings?’ on the other, ‘ The wages of sin is death.’ There were several others, which I cannot remember. I have sent them out into the world, to do all possible good, and these will soon follow them.” In the course of this year Gooch was elected joint lecturer on midwifery at St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, with Dr. Thynne, who was then very infirm, and who died early in the following year.

An extract from a letter addressed to Mr. Southey, dated January, 1813, illustrates his state of mind at this period with reference to a second marriage, to which that friend had strongly advised him. “ One part of your letter produced a deep impression on me. There is no fear, however, but I shall again become a husband, nor will a second attachment become less likely from being deferred another year or two. I am too friendly to marriage in general, too sick of a solitary fireside, too indisposed to relish even the innocent pursuits which single men depend on for amusement, too thoroughly convinced that gaiety, as it is commonly called, is incapable of affording me pleasure, too disposed to look to the pursuits of knowledge, and the endearments of affection, for my happi-



ness in this world. At present, however, unless I am much mistaken, an attachment would not be desirable for me. Mine is an anxious disposition—more given to fear than to hope. During the last year, it is true, I have scarcely known what fear is, but this I refer not to any change in my character, but to an alteration in my circumstances—for although I have become an adventurer, and thrown myself in the way of difficulties, I have always been encouraged by the thought that, even if I failed, my failure would injure no one but myself. Notwithstanding the unexpected degree of my success, I am still an adventurer, and shall feel myself to be so until I have gained an income equal to my expenses. You will smile perhaps at the apprehensiveness of my nature; but such it is, and so far from my being able to mend it, I believe the less I think of it the better it becomes. No domestic enjoyments would compensate to me for pecuniary anxieties. As long as there remains the slightest uncertainty about my success, so long had I better remain single, not only in fact but in feeling. As soon as I have gained a competent income (which, by the by, becomes the more necessary because I may chance to marry a woman without a fortune, for I shall certainly choose my second wife from the same feelings which led me to my first) when I have a competent income I shall have neither disinclination nor difficulty in again becoming attached, as I have some reason to believe that there is still left in me more susceptibility than I once thought I should ever again possess.”

At the very time when this letter was written Gooch was forming an attachment to the sister of his friend Mr. Travers; and, notwithstanding all his prudent resolutions, soon became convinced that he should best consult his own happiness by expediting his marriage with a person every way qualified to make him happy. There was, indeed, nothing imprudent in his so doing, for his practice was rapidly increasing, and the death of Dr. Thynne gave him the whole profit of the lectures at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

These lectures, though a source of emolument, were also a

source of great anxiety to Gooch. He found himself called upon to give a complete course of prelections upon a very extensive subject, on many parts of which he felt his own knowledge to be as yet but imperfect, and no time, or at most a very inadequate time, could be allowed for preparation. It was impossible to write each lecture, and he often found himself compelled to go to the hospital with scanty notes, and not fully possessed of all that was known on the subject. He was a severe critic of himself, and though most of his auditors came away satisfied with the clearness of his statements, and the liveliness of his manner, he over-estimated all the defects of which he was conscious. He used to look forward to the hour of lecturing with horror. In one of his letters he says, "I am going down to lecture with a palsied mind and a palpitating heart."—Yet he generally came back from the hospital in better spirits than he went. Anxiety with regard to his success as a lecturer affected his health, and laid the foundation of that disorder of his stomach, from which he was never afterwards entirely free. In a few years Gooch became one of the best lecturers in London, and used to go into the class-room, without any notes, with the most perfect confidence, able to teach clearly and impressively that which he himself thoroughly understood: but for this power he paid too high a price.

In January, 1814, Gooch married Miss Travers. He announced his approaching nuptials to his friend, Mr. Southey, thus,—“Lost time is lost happiness: the years of man are threescore and ten; the months therefore 840; about 360 of my share are already gone, how many have I to spare? On the 21st of this month I leave London, and on the 1st of February, God permitting, I bring home my wife.—To me, at least, you have been a successful preacher.” Ten months afterwards he wrote another cheerful letter, reporting progress in his profession, and stating his expectation that he had taken leave of the fear of poverty for life, but expressing a little doubt how far his health might bear the air and the exertions of London. There was but too much ground for apprehen-

sion on this point; in every other respect Gooch was most happily circumstanced, every year added to his reputation, and consequently to his income; and in his domestic relations no man could be more fortunate; but no sooner was he free from the dread of poverty which had haunted him in early life, than his health became sufficiently impaired to fill his mind with gloomy anticipations.

In the spring of 1815 he suffered from an inflammatory attack on his lungs, and in a letter thus alludes to his illness:—"At one time I was more alarmed about myself than I ever remember. I say alarmed; for I did not feel afraid of death, so lowly do I estimate the pleasures of life, so diluted and mingled are even its best hours, and so uncertain is their continuance, even when we are going most merrily adown the current; yet I was alarmed; for I shuddered at the thought of dying just when I had come within reach of, but before I had time to grasp, success, and leaving my wife pregnant and almost unprovided for. I am slowly recovering, my chest is well, but I am *not*." A few days' residence in the country restored him to his usual health.

In April his first boy was born: at this time, Gooch's business was rapidly increasing, and more particularly in the west end of the town, where he profited by the overflowing of his friend Knighton's practice; this circumstance led to his removal, early in 1816, from Aldermanbury to Berners Street. Although there was little or no risk attending this removal, it was not without some misgivings that he changed his abode, and he was for some time anxious lest the increase of connection in one part of London should not equal the loss of patients in the other. A few months settled the question satisfactorily.

Towards the close of this year Gooch went on a professional visit to the Marquis Wellesley, at Ramsgate, to whom he was introduced by Sir William Knighton; here he was taken alarmingly ill, his stomach became so irritable as to reject all aliment, and for several days he vomited incessantly. Every care and attention was shown him, and as soon as it was safe for him to travel, Lord Wellesley sent one of his



own servants with him to London. Gooch always expressed himself grateful for the kindness he experienced on this occasion, and highly gratified with the conversation of one of the most accomplished scholars and statesmen of the age.

From this period he dated the commencement of that formidable disorder of the stomach, to which he was subject at intervals through the remainder of his life. In a few weeks after his return from Ramsgate he regained strength enough to resume his professional duties. Success is very wholesome to the body, if not to the mind; and in a man of Gooch's temperament, to both; his life was doubtless prolonged by the stimulus of increasing reputation. In 1818 he writes thus cheerfully:—"My children (he had now three) are healthy, and more delightful to me than I had anticipated before I was a father. In my profession I am striding on with a rapidity which I had no right to expect at my age and standing; the progress I have made, and from the state of competition the prospects I have before me, are such, that by fifty years of age, and very likely before, I must be able to retire with a competence. This is the happiest time of my life; my home is delightful to me — my station satisfactory, whether I regard what is doing for me or what I am doing for others — my pecuniary cares gone — my prospects bright, and I may add, as certain as any thing can be, that is, if I live and preserve my health; but there's the rub — that troubles me more than ever, and though I can no where detect any mortal disease, yet I am in a state which keeps constantly before my mind the probability that my life will be short, too short for me to do what I could do for my family, and what little I would try to do in my way for mankind." The next two years of Gooch's life were marked by increasing success in his profession, but the satisfaction resulting from this circumstance was more than balanced by anxiety on the score of his wife's health and his own.

In 1820 he lost his eldest son, an interesting and promising child of five years old: no calamity which he had ever experienced affected him so deeply as the death of this boy.

In a letter, written soon after this event, he says, "There is only one subject I can talk to you about, and that is my boy; he is always in our thoughts. Southey, in 'Roderick,' gives the recipe for grief with a truth that shows he has tried it, and found its efficacy — religion and strenuous exertion. Whoever says that the latter is the chief, says false; for the former affords support when the mind is incapable of exertion; it tranquillises in moments which exertion cannot reach, and is not only not the least, but the best of the two. When we went down to Croydon to deposit our dear boy in my little tenement there, you will easily believe that I approached the town and entered the churchyard with strange feelings: ten years back I had visited this spot to lay a wife and a child in the same tomb; since then I had recovered from my grief, had formed new affections, had had them wounded as bitterly as the former, and was now approaching the same spot again on a similar, and as poignant an occasion. The scene was singularly instructive, it cried out with a voice, which I heard to my centre, of the endurableness and curability of grief — of the insecurity of every thing — the transience of life — the rapid and inevitable current with which we are all hurrying on; and it asked me, how I could fear to submit to that state into which so many whom I had dearly loved had already passed before me? You will be interested to know the state of the contents of the tomb after the lapse of so many years; both the coffins looked as if they had been deposited yesterday, as clean, as dry, as firm: if they could have been opened, I have little doubt the bodies would have been found in proper form, though changed. I added my beloved boy to its former inhabitants, and then asked myself, who goes next?"

Within ten years he was himself deposited in the same spot. The death of his favourite child and his own ill health naturally directed Gooch's thoughts more and more to the subject of religion. Like many wise and truly pious men, he had at times misgivings with regard to the efficacy of his own faith: one night, soon after the funeral, when he had been harassed by doubts, praying fervently for their removal, and

in a very excited state of mind longing for the apparition of his boy, he fell asleep, thinking, that if such a vision should be vouchsafed him, he could never doubt again. The dream which followed is not the less striking because it may be reasonably explained by the state of his mind and body at the time. — He thought his child appeared, and told him, that although his prayers had been heard, and a spirit was allowed to visit him, still, that he would not be satisfied, but would consider it merely as a dream; adding, he who will not believe Moses and the prophets, will not believe though one comes from the dead. Here he awoke, and afterwards related the dream to several of his friends. At this time Gooch read a good deal of theology, and his letters and conversation showed how much his mind was occupied with this subject.

In one of his letters he gives an account of Dr. Chalmers: — “On Sunday I went to hear him preach at the Scotch church in Hatton Garden, and at the peril of my ribs succeeded in getting in; and in the evening heard him again, at the Wesleyan chapel, where he preached to a congregation of four thousand. It was a striking sight; every pew full, the standing places crowded up to the very doors. It is difficult to compare strong impressions which we have received at different periods of our life; but I think I may say, that I never heard so powerful a preacher; a good deal of this power, however, depends on his manner — an earnestness of heart, a fiery vehemence, which occasionally would be rant, but that the vehemence of the manner never rises above the energy of the thought and expression. He has a curious, but very useful custom; at the end of a passage, ornamented in the highest possible degree, and perfectly on fire with energy, he makes a dead pause, and then states the pith of the passage, with the calmness and familiarity of conversation: thus sending his hearers away, not only with warm feelings, but with clear conceptions.”

While Mr. Benson held the living of St. Giles's, Gooch frequently attended at that church, and was a great admirer



both of the writings and preaching of that powerful advocate of Christianity.

The life of a physician, in very full practice, allows of little time either for study or recreation, but the state of Dr. Gooch's health was such, that he was obliged to restrict himself in the number of his daily visits, and thus made some leisure for literary pursuits. His mind was always too active for his body, and he frequently suffered in health from writing (or rather dictating, for his wife wrote every thing for him) too earnestly, or too long at a time. Every summer he was obliged to quit London altogether for some weeks, and usually found most benefit from a journey.

In 1822 he visited Paris. On his return he writes thus to Mrs. Bolingbroke, with whom through life he continued to correspond: — “ My journey to France, like all earthly things, has afforded me a mixture of good and evil; I have returned in better health, pleased with some things, disappointed with many, and resolved (as long as I continue in the same mind) never to go abroad again during any future holidays from business. When I leave London I want repose; in my last excursion I had any thing but that, for the fatigues of business are nothing to the fatigues of sight-seeing in Paris. I used to come home at night half dead; but the next morning I was alive again, and ready to run the same foolish round — I say foolish, because three-fourths of the sights you are dragged to see are, in my mind, not worth seeing. The pleasantest day I spent in France was in travelling from Paris to Rouen, sitting on the outside of the carriage, and looking about on a beautiful and ever-changing country, observing the grotesque appearance of the peasantry, and passing through towns interesting from historical association. I shall take the hint, and if ever I leave town again for health and relaxation, it shall be for an unhurried tour through Wales or Cumberland, or some of the beautiful counties of England. Horace Walpole said, that after Calais there was nothing in France striking; and I can understand what he means, for our first day in Calais was the most striking day I experienced: even

the crossing was exciting and agreeable: I had never before been on board a steam packet, and without the aid of wind or tide, or any visible means, to see it turn round and walk over the waters, gave me a lively sense of the power of man. It was a glorious morning; the sea was green, and scarcely more ruffled than a lake; the deck was crowded with well-dressed passengers, and the scene was indescribably lively. We entered Calais harbour, playing the popular tune of Henry IV. — between the piers on each side, a mile long, thronged with people. On landing, the first aspect of the town — its ramparts — as you pass along the streets, the dresses of the people, their long-eared caps, gold ear-rings, blue stockings, and wooden shoes, ugly faces and strange tongue, all so entirely different from what you left four hours ago — it was a striking moment; but, alas! it was only a moment. The eye soon gets accustomed to the costume of a foreign country; I had experienced this pleasure a long time before in my first journey to Scotland, when it was far more lively and lasting than now: now the only time I felt it was, as I have described, on my first entrance into Calais, and it was scarcely ever repeated during the rest of my tour. I am an old man — with me the bloom is off the plum, there is nothing in life which can afford me lively pleasure, except for a moment, but the pleasures I have around my fire-side; and I see clearly, that for the rest of my life, I must seek contentment from the attainment of a competence, the education of my children, and preparing for the ills and the end of life.”

This letter is very characteristic of Gooch: it shows the effect of bodily disorder upon a mind naturally alive to every thing interesting in nature and art; but uneasy sensation made him incapable of enjoying any thing, as he says, for more than a moment. It had an influence upon his literary taste, so that few books which he read gave him pleasure; and there were still fewer people whose conversation he could tolerate, for more than a short time; but though he became thus ultra-fastidious, his natural affections were un-

impaired, his heart was unchanged, and his reasoning powers seemed to acquire fresh vigour.

The following autumn, he made a tour through North Wales; and on his return passed a day in the company of Dr. Parr, at Warwick. They had previously met in London; and Gooch afterward gave an account of these two interviews in a lively paper, which was printed in Blackwood's Magazine, and entitled, *Two Days with Dr. Parr*. On this occasion, when speaking of the different professions, and relative advantages and disadvantages of each, Parr said, the most desirable was that of physic, which was equally favourable to a man's moral sentiments and intellectual faculties. One of the party reminded him of his first interview with Dr. Johnson. "I remember it well," said Parr; "I gave him no quarter, — the subject of our dispute was the liberty of the press. Dr. Johnson was very great: whilst he was arguing, I observed that he stamped; upon this I stamped. Dr. Johnson said, 'Why do you stamp, Dr. Parr?' I replied, — 'Sir, because you stamped, and I was resolved not to give you the advantage even of a stamp in the argument.'"\*

Gooch remarks of Dr. Parr, that one of the striking features of his character seems to have been a child-like simplicity and sincerity, one effect of which was, that feelings of personal vanity were let out, which any other man would have felt under the same circumstances, but which he would have prudently kept to himself; yet Parr's mode of displaying it rather excited a smile than a sneer.

In the summer of 1824, Gooch passed a few weeks in Norfolk, and derived all the enjoyment which his state of health permitted from the society of his early friends in Yarmouth and Norwich.

Towards the close of this year the question of altering the quarantine-laws began to be agitated, and he took a lively interest in the subject. He writes thus to Mr. Southey, in a letter dated April, 1825:—"I remember, about fifteen

\* See the 10th volume of "The Annual Biography and Obituary."



years ago, telling you that I never felt what was called patriotism: time has altered me in this respect, as well as in many others; and I grieve to see the number of men who, some from ignorance and others from wickedness, are doing all they can to injure their country. At this time, a set of half-educated, wrong-headed, medical adventurers, are trying to persuade the Government that the plague is not contagious, and that there is no need of any precautions to keep it out of the country. The writings by which the public mind is assailed on this subject are filled with the most absurd reasoning, garbled statements, and all sorts of dishonest measures. Eminent men are even quoted against the contagiousness of the plague, who never entertained a doubt of the opposite opinion. These writings are swallowed as gospel by worthy, active members of Parliament—are repeated in their speeches; and I understand that the subject is to come before the House on Tuesday night, and that some material change is likely to be proposed, and even carried, in our quarantine-laws. Something ought to be done to stay the mischief. But what is every body's business, is nobody's business—the trustworthy minds are too busy, too modest, or too indolent to do anything, and thus the public are governed by, what William Taylor calls, not real merit, but noisy conspicuity. We deserve, however, to suffer, if we do not exert ourselves; and as nobody else will undertake the task, I will. But here, unluckily, I have been disabled for some time by one of my old illnesses, which has confined me to the house nearly three weeks, and which has left me very weak, and incapable of much exertion. It will require some time before I am fit for work of any kind. In the meanwhile, to stay the mischief, I have put into Mr. Peel's hands some of the evidence I have collected on the subject; and I now write to you, to say, that if you have any notes of reading on the subject, I shall be very thankful for them."

How well he performed the task thus self-imposed is seen in the article on the contagious Nature of the Plague, which appeared in the Quarterly Review for December, 1825. As

Gooch reprinted this paper among his other medical works, there can be no impropriety in giving him the credit which is so justly due.

During the whole of this year he suffered much from illness, he went to the Continent in search of health, but the crossing from Dover to Calais brought on a sickness which continued after he landed, confined him to his bed three days at Calais, and three weeks at Bruges; and he returned weaker than he went. He had the good fortune to be accompanied on this excursion by his accomplished friend, Dr. Robert Fergusson, to whose skill and attention he was much indebted, and who greatly lessened the anxiety of Mrs. Gooch, the indefatigable nurse and constant attendant of her husband in all his journeys.

While at Ghent, ill as he was, Gooch contrived to visit the Beguinage there; and in one of his letters gives an account of the evening service in the chapel:—“When we entered, it was nearly dark; the only lights were a few tall tapers before the altar, and as many at the opposite extremity of the chapel, before the organ; the rest of the building was in deep gloom, having no other light than what it received from these few and distant tapers. There were a few people of the town kneeling, on straw chairs, in the open space before the altar, but the rest of the chapel was filled on each side, from end to end, by the Beguine nuns, amounting to several hundreds, all in their dark russet gowns and white stiff hoods; and all in twilight, and deep silence, and motionless, and the silence interrupted only by the occasional tinkling of a bell, or by a nun starting up with outstretched arms in the attitude of the Crucifixion, in which she remained fixed and silent for many minutes. It was the strangest and most unearthly scene I ever beheld.”

The Beguines, like the *Sœurs de Charité*, act as nurses to the sick poor in the hospitals: and the best of nurses they make, combining more intelligence than can be found among the uneducated classes with a high sense of duty.

It was a favourite scheme of Gooch's to direct the flow of

religious enthusiasm towards the hospitals in this country. The superiority of the Parisian to the London hospitals in point of nurses must be obvious to the most superficial observer. An association of middle-aged females animated by religious feelings, for the purpose of relieving the extremes of human misery, not by pecuniary aid, but by personal attention to the sick poor, in imitation of the Sisters of Charity, or rather of the Beguines (for the latter are bound by no vow except to be chaste and obedient while they remain in the order, and have the power of returning to the world whenever they please) might be eminently useful. The letters on this subject, published in the Appendix to Mr. Southey's Colloquies, were written by Dr. Gooch. They have been reprinted at Liverpool, as a means of calling attention and inviting assistance in support of an institution for educating nurses which has been established there. Mr. Hornby, the rector of Winwick, is the individual by whose active exertions this scheme has been to a certain extent carried into effect, and who had previously introduced the subject into a printed sermon.

Gooch returned from Flanders in wretched health, and found himself under the necessity of relinquishing the practice of midwifery: that branch of his business he transferred, as far as he could, to Dr. Locock, on whom he could thoroughly rely, and henceforth confined himself to the prescribing part of his profession. He spent the month of October at Bath, and returned to town somewhat better; but on the 1st of January, 1826, he was attacked with hæmoptysis. On his recovery from this attack, he writes thus:—"You will be sorry to hear that since I last wrote to you I have had another long and suffering illness. Early on New-year's morning I was waked by a symptom I never had before—a hæmorrhage from the lungs. As I have for many years never passed a day without some degree of cough and expectoration, I immediately concluded that this was the breaking up of some old organic mischief in the lungs, and took it for granted that my hour was come; and now I felt the difference between the prospect of death during bodily suffering which has no remedy,



and the same prospect in a state of mental and bodily comfort. Generally my illnesses have been suffering, and death has looked a welcome visiter. Now, on the contrary, I felt well, at least I had no pain. Every object around me and before me looked pleasant, and I felt unwilling to quit them; but it was not dying, but parting with those dear to me, which caused the pang. It was just what I have felt when death has removed from me those I loved, and just what I should have felt in the prospect of my wife and all my children being taken from me by death. The hæmorrhage soon ceased, and I believe was of no consequence; but the anxiety I felt about it, and the low diet which I observed for a fortnight, ended in one of my old vomiting illnesses, which lasted three weeks, and has now left me as thin as the anatomie vivante."

Notwithstanding these repeated illnesses, which withdrew him for months together from his profession, Gooch's reputation continued to increase; and as soon as he was able to resume his practice, he always found that he had more patients on his list than he could visit. In April 1826 he was appointed librarian to the King—a situation which added much to his comfort, by insuring him a moderate annuity for life, in case (which then appeared too probable) ill health should oblige him to relinquish his profession entirely. For this he was indebted to the kindness of his friend, Sir William Knighton. The summer of this year Gooch passed chiefly at Malvern; he had intended to visit the Cumberland Lakes again, but found his strength unequal to the journey. The air of Malvern agreed with him, and he returned to town able to resume his medical practice, but still obliged to restrict himself to a very limited number of hours of active employment. His mind was, however, rarely at rest; he was either occupied in preparing for publication his work on the diseases of women, or in contributions to periodical publications. In whatever he engaged, there was an earnestness of purpose which not unfrequently exhausted his bodily powers. The few remaining years of Gooch's life exhibited a striking contrast between-

mental vigour and bodily weakness. His best health was that of a complete valetudinarian; but he was able to see a considerable number of patients most days, and to devote some hours to literary labour. The summer of 1827 he passed at Southborough, near Bromley; that of the following year at Hampestead and Tunbridge Wells.

Gooch had now been for a considerable part of his life engaged in attending more particularly to the diseases of women, and he was not a man upon whom the lessons of experience were lost. The publication of his work on this subject was, therefore, sure to add to his reputation. He corrected the last sheets of this volume while at Brighton, in the summer of 1829; and he lived long enough to know that he had not disappointed the high expectations of his medical friends. On his return to town he found that his book had been praised by every professional reader, and that he could have increased his practice to any extent had his health permitted. But his strength was unequal even to the former demands upon it. His bodily powers failed gradually and progressively, but his mind retained its activity almost to the last. He became a living skeleton, and so helpless that he was fed like an infant, yet he would dictate with a faltering voice sentences which indicated no mental feebleness. Once or twice he became delirious for a few minutes, and the consciousness that he was so distressed him greatly. His life was prolonged for some days by the constant watching of his medical friends, Mr. George Young and Mr. Fernandez, who relieved each other at his bedside; and by the admirable nursing of his wife, whose health suffered materially by her incessant attentions.

On the 16th of February, 1830, he breathed his last. Enough has been stated in this brief memoir to show that Robert Gooch was no ordinary man. During a short life, embittered by almost constant illness, he succeeded in attaining to great eminence in his profession, and left behind him valuable contributions to medical knowledge. His Essay on the Plague settled the question of the contagious nature of that

disease, at least for the present generation \*; and, when the same controversy shall be again revived, (for medical as well as theological heresies spring up again after the lapse of a few generations,) will furnish facts and arguments for the confutation of future anticontagionists. The paper on Anatomy in the *Quarterly Review* for January, 1830, which bears internal marks of being his, and must, of course, have been dictated from his death-bed, has placed the question in a right point of view, by proving that it is the interest of the public rather than that of the medical profession that the impediments to the study of that science should be removed. His book *On the Diseases peculiar to Women* is the most valuable work on that subject in any language; the chapters on puerperal fever and puerperal madness are probably the most important additions to practical medicine of the present age.

With regard to personal appearance, Gooch was rather below the ordinary height, and always thin; his countenance was elegantly marked; the dark full eyes remarkably fine; the habitual expression made up of sagacity and melancholy, though no features could exhibit occasionally a more happy play of humour. His manners were singularly well adapted to a sick room—natural, quiet, impressive; and the kindness of his heart led him to sympathise readily with the feelings of others, and rarely failed to attach his patients strongly. They who were accustomed to rely upon him merely for professional aid, will find it difficult to supply his place; to his intimates and his family his loss is irreparable. Dr. Gooch has left three children—two boys and a girl; his family will be moderately provided for, and his sons will inherit the inestimable advantage of their father's good name and example.

\* A letter has recently appeared in the *London Medical Gazette*, from Dr. Granville, denying that it was Dr. Gooch who, by his essay, settled the question of the contagious nature of the plague, and maintaining that the question was settled by Dr. Granville himself and other medical men examined before a Committee of the House of Commons, whose opinion was acted on by government before Dr. Gooch wrote upon the subject.—*Ed. A. B.*



## No. VIII.

## SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, KNIGHT,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, PRINCIPAL PORTRAIT PAINTER TO HIS MAJESTY, LL.D. OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, MEMBER OF THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOUR, AND OF THE ACADEMIES OF ROME, VENICE, FLORENCE, VIENNA, AND NEW YORK, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, MEMBER OF THE DILETTANTI SOCIETY, &C.

“WE may venture to assert,” was the just remark of a popular journal, in alluding to the decease of Sir Thomas Lawrence, “that since the lamented deaths of Byron and Canning, no public loss has been so generally or so feelingly deplored. If refinement of intellect, liberality of principle, and urbanity of manners, can entitle a man to the regard and interest of his contemporaries, the late President of the Royal Academy was indeed richly endowed to win and wear the honours of social favour; but when we connect these valuable gifts with the one surpassing talent which has dispersed his fame throughout Europe, and bequeathed his name to history, we can no longer wonder at the universal regret excited by the announcement of his premature decease.”

Sir Thomas Lawrence was born at Bristol, on the 13th of April, 1769. His father, Thomas, who had been a Supervisor of Excise, took possession of the White Lion Inn, in Broad Street, on the 3d of June following. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. W. Read, the Incumbent of Tetbury, in Gloucestershire. He had two brothers and two sisters. His elder brother, the Rev. Andrew Lawrence, was Chaplain of Haslar Hospital, and his brother William a Major in the army: both have been dead some years. His elder sister Lucy, was married in March, 1800, to Mr. Meredith, Solicitor,

of Birmingham: she died in February 1813, leaving one daughter, married to Mr. John Aston, of St. Paul's Square, in Birmingham. His younger sister, Anne, married the Rev. Dr. Bloxam, of Rugby; and they have six sons, and three daughters living.

Sir Thomas's father was a singular man. In person he was tall and robust; and to the last, he wore a large bushy wig, and a cocked hat. His manners were mild and pleasing, and his countenance was blooming and graceful. He made some pretensions to literary taste, and was fond of reciting poetry, particularly passages from Shakspeare and Milton. In some satiric lines, by Chatterton, entitled "The Defence," he is lashed as an admirer of one of the contemporary versifiers of the boy-bard, whose resplendent genius was undistinguished through the Bœotian fogs that then enveloped his native city —

" Say, can the satirising pen of *Shears*  
Exalt his name, or mutilate his ears?  
None but a *Lawrence* can adorn his lays,  
Who in a quart of claret drinks his praise."

Mrs. Lawrence was highly valued by her friends. Mild, unassuming, and of correct principles, she devoted herself to the care and education of her children. Amidst the unpleasant scenes in which she was involved by her husband's pursuits, for which her birth and previous habits were calculated to disqualify her, she evinced a meritorious resignation. Without forsaking the most active duties of a wife and mother, she retained, throughout all her trials, the refinement of mind, and the delicate manners of a gentlewoman.

The speculation at Bristol proved unsuccessful. Having, however, obtained the funds necessary for a similar effort elsewhere, Mr. Lawrence, in 1772, became the landlord of the Black Bear at Devizes.

One of the earliest recorded instances of young Lawrence's talents is to be found in an incident which occurred to Lord and Lady Kenyon, some years before the former attained the

peerage. Happening to stop for a day at the Black Bear, on their way to Bath, Mr. Lawrence, the landlord, entered their apartment, and began to expatiate on the genius of his boy, who, "although only in his fifth year, could recite them poetry, or speeches, or take their likenesses, whichever they chose." Mrs. Kenyon was, in the first instance, somewhat annoyed by the interruption; but there presently capered into the room, straddling upon a stick, the most lovely and spirited child she had ever beheld. His beautiful face was flushed with exercise, and neither she nor her husband felt inclined to stop his gambols. As soon as the boy could be induced to stand still, Mrs. Kenyon took him into her arms, and asked him if he could take the likeness of that gentleman, pointing to the future Lord Chief Justice. The child, looking with an impatient earnestness at Mr. Kenyon, exclaimed, "Yes, that I can, and very like too." Whilst materials were sent for, the child resumed his play: but when all was prepared, throwing his little legs from over his stick, he was lifted on the table, and seated in an arm chair, from which height he took Mr. Kenyon's likeness, with a rapidity, a spirit, and a correctness truly astonishing. That done, he was impatient to be gone; but Mr. Kenyon, coaxing him, asked if he could take the likeness of the lady. The boy exclaimed, "Yes, that I can, if she will only turn her side to me, for her face is not straight." This produced a burst of laughter; for Mrs. Kenyon, by an accident, had a slight curvature of the nose. The child took the profile. Twenty-five years after, an old friend of Lady Kenyon saw this portrait, and could distinctly trace a resemblance to what her ladyship had been at the period when it was taken. The drawing was about five inches square, delicately shaded, but with the feebleness and indecision of an infantile hand, except in the lines forming the contour of the countenance.

At six years of age, little Lawrence was sent to a respectable school, kept by a Mr. Jones, at a place called the Fort, near Bristol; but he was removed from it before the age of eight. This was all the formal education he ever received,



except instructions in reading and recitation from his father, and a few lessons in Latin and French from a dissenting clergyman named Jervis, whose son was chaplain or librarian to the celebrated Earl of Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdown, at Bow-wood, in Wiltshire. But the mind that is worth educating will educate itself; and long ere our young artist attracted the public attention, he had acquired a more than ordinary fund of knowledge.

It is said that the first painting he ever saw, except the daubs in the country inns, or the portraits over the farmers' chimneypieces, was in 1777, when he was eight years old, and was taken through Corsham House, the seat of the Methuen family. Going over the rooms, the visitants totally forgot the child, and, retracing their steps, they found him in one of the apartments, rivetted to the spot by a painting of Rubens. — “Ah! I shall never be able to paint like that!” was his exclamation upon their removing him from the picture.

At the age of ten, suddenly, and at his own suggestion, our young artist burst, from taking likenesses, into original compositions of the highest class. He painted Christ reproving Peter for denying him before Pilate; and Reuben's application to his father, that Benjamin might accompany his brethren into Egypt. Encouraged in these attempts, he next chose for a subject “Haman and Mordecai,” which he finished with great rapidity.

The fame of the juvenile artist now spread among the higher families of Wiltshire and the neighbouring counties; and we find Mr. Wild, of Lulworth Castle, taking him to the Earl of Pembroke's, at Wilton, and to the mansions of other noblemen and gentlemen, who possessed galleries of the eminent masters.

It was not long after this that the Honourable Daines Barrington notices young Lawrence in his *Miscellanies*: after speaking of the early musical talent exhibited by the Earl of Mornington, he proceeds, — “As I have mentioned so many other proofs of early genius in children, I here cannot pass

unnoticed a master Lawrence, son of an innkeeper at Devizes, in Wiltshire. \* This boy is now (Feb. 1780) nearly ten years and a half old; but at the age of nine, without the most distant instruction from any one, he was capable of copying historical pictures in a masterly style, and also succeeded amazingly in compositions of his own, particularly that of Peter denying Christ. In about seven minutes he scarcely ever failed in drawing a strong likeness of any person present, which had generally much freedom and grace, if the subject permitted. He is likewise an excellent reader of blank verse, and will immediately convince any one that he both understands and feels the striking passages of Milton and Shakespeare."

Failing in business at Devizes, as he had failed at Bristol, Mr. Lawrence repaired to Bath, where he took a private residence in Alfred Street. Here he placed his son for some time as a pupil with Mr. Hoare, the father of the highly esteemed Mr. Prince Hoare (Secretary for Foreign Correspondence to the Royal Academy), and a crayon-painter of exquisite taste, fancy, and feeling. Under such a master, it is not surprising that Lawrence should begin to acquire those qualities of grace, elegance, and spirit, which afterwards rendered him so truly the artist of patrician dignity and loveliness. At first, he executed crayon likenesses in the manner of his instructor; and two of these portraits have been seen, of ladies in red jackets, with hats and feathers, the then unsightly costume of the fashionable of Bath, for which he was paid *ten shillings and sixpence* each; yet in their finish they partake of the extreme delicacy of his latest productions.

The Hon. John Hamilton, a member of the Abercorn family, who resided on Lansdown Hill, contributed greatly towards the cultivation of the young artist's talents, as well by pecuniary encouragement, as by affording him access to some very fine scriptural pieces, the production of the old masters, in his possession. Another of his early patrons was Sir Henry Harpur, a Derbyshire baronet of fortune and

liberality, who even went so far as to offer to send the lad to Italy at his own expense, and dedicate 1000*l.* to that purpose; but the proposal was declined by the father (who was naturally very proud of his son), on the alleged ground that "Thomas's genius stood in need of no such aid." Personal motives of a less disinterested nature might, it is to be feared, have had their share in producing this decision; his son's pencil being, as we have already seen, at that period, the main prop of the whole family.

But the most remarkable incident in the life of young Lawrence during his residence at Bath, was his receiving the great silver pallet from the Society of Arts,—an event of which he spoke at a recent anniversary of that Society in terms of the warmest gratitude, ascribing to this encouragement and honour much of that enthusiastic feeling and love of his art which had raised him to his eminent station. As the documents respecting this transaction are very interesting, we copy them from the proceedings of the Society.

The first entry appears under the date of March 9. 1784, and is as follows:—"Resolved, That, as the drawing marked G appears, by a date upon it to have been executed in the year 1782, it cannot, according to the conditions, page 197., be admitted a candidate."

In consequence of this difficulty, it appears that enquiries had been instituted; and on the 30th of March, we find the annexed record;—"Took into consideration the drawing of the Transfiguration marked G, and opened the paper containing the name of the candidate, according to the directions of the Society, and it appeared to the Committee that the candidate was T. Lawrence, aged 13, 1783, in Alfred Street, Bath. The Committee having received satisfactory information that the production is entirely the work of the young man; Resolved,—To recommend to the Society to give the greater silver pallet gilt, and five guineas, to Mr. T. Lawrence, as a token of the Society's approbation of his abilities."

The grant of five guineas was a very uncommon thing at



this period of the Society's history, and shows how highly Lawrence's performance — the Transfiguration of Raphael, in crayons — was appreciated by his judges; one of whom, the Chairman of the Committee, was Valentine Green, the celebrated engraver.

During Mr. Lawrence's residence at Bath, he took his son on excursions to Oxford, Salisbury, and Weymouth, where he obtained considerable occupation for his pencil. His large crayon drawings became in great request. He generally received four sitters every day; gave to each half an hour, and painted half an hour longer from memory.

When about sixteen years old, young Lawrence was strongly inclined to make the stage his profession. This circumstance, and some curious anecdotes of his early life, as well of his father, are mentioned in Bernard's "Retrospections of the Stage."

After describing the representation of Othello at the Bath theatre, by a set of amateurs, for the benefit of a charitable institution, the author thus proceeds: —

"One of the minor characters of this performance was supported by young Lawrence, the painter, then about seventeen, who was receiving professional instructions, I believe, from Mr. Hoare, of Bath.

"On my first visit to Bath, I became acquainted with his father, who had formerly been an actor, and was then an inn-keeper at Devizes. The stage, though a relinquished, was his favourite pursuit, and he came to Bath regularly once a week, to pass an evening in the green-room. Here he recounted his early adventures, in connection with some member of the company, and criticised actors, metropolitan and provincial. I could not learn the measure of his own talents, but he certainly deserved the fame he enjoyed of being a most excellent reader. He had a clear full voice, and gave to Milton and to Shakspeare all their dignity and tenderness. Ability of any kind is seldom unaccompanied with vanity; it is the shadow which is sure to be produced by the sunshine of public favour.

“ Lawrence not only used to entertain his friends at home (round a snug parlour fire) with his ‘ readings,’ but, whenever a new play was announced, would come over to Bath, and proffer his services to the actors, to ‘ read their parts;’ a kindness which some who intended to sponge at his house would accept, but which others, of more dignity, declined.

“ The wag of the Bath green-room (as indeed he continued to be) was Jonathan Payne, an actor of the true Joe Miller order — more famous for the good things he said off the stage than on. Payne, however, was of that particular species of humorist, who is fond of a practical joke; and the worthy innkeeper presented a notable means for the exercise of his genius.

“ ‘ Rosina’ was to be performed, in which Payne was cast one of the rustics. Meeting Lawrence behind the scenes, he told him that he had to play a new part the next night, and should feel extremely obliged if Mr. Lawrence would read it to him. Lawrence bustled up stairs to his dressing-room (which was that of a dozen others), with the greatest alacrity, and Payne very gravely handed to him the part. Lawrence put on his spectacles, and began to con it over. ‘ Act I. Scene I. Enter Rustic, O. P.; at end of the song, exit P. S. with group. Scene II. Enter Rustic, P. S. with haymakers. Exit Rustic, with ditto. Act II. Enter Rustic, O. P. with rustics — on to the end.’

“ Lawrence, reading the above aloud with great deliberation and emphasis, involved himself in a mist of surprise, and his hearers in a roar of laughter. Looking up, he then exclaimed, ‘ Read your part! Mr. Payne; I don’t perceive you have a word to say.’ ‘ No, Sir,’ said Payne; ‘ for if I had, I should not have asked you.’

“ But Lawrence at this time owed all his notoriety to his son ‘ Tom,’ a boy of about nine years of age, who exhibited a wonderful precocity of talent in taking likenesses. His father, however, had taught him to read Shakspeare and Milton with considerable effect, and deemed his ability in this respect, since it proceeded from himself, of a much higher order than the

former, which was natural. Nevertheless the distinction between the two was, that, as a reader, 'Little Tom' was but little Tom, a very clever child nine years of age; and, as a sketcher of likenesses, he disclosed the rudiments of the future powers of the President.

"Lawrence frequently brought his boy to the green-room, and we would set him on a table, and make him recite 'Hamlet's directions to the players.' On one of these occasions Henderson was present, and expressed much gratification. The little fellow, in return for our civilities and flatteries, was desirous to take our likenesses the first time we came to Devizes; and Edwin and myself afforded him an opportunity soon after, on one of our non-play-day excursions.

"After dinner, Lawrence proposed giving us a 'reading,' as usual; but Tom reminding him of our promise, we preferred a specimen of his talents, as being the most novel. The young artist collected his materials very quickly, and essayed my visage the first. In about ten minutes he produced a faithful delineation in crayon, which for many years I kept as a curiosity. He next attempted Edwin's; who, startled at the boy's ability, resolved (in his usual way) to perplex him. No man had a more flexible countenance than Edwin. It was not only well featured, but well muscled, if I may use the expression, which enabled him to throw over its surface, as on a moral prism, all the colours of expression, minutely blending, or powerfully contrasting. He accordingly commenced his sitting, by settling his face into a sober and rather serious aspect; and when the young artist had taken its outline, and come to the eyes, he began gradually but imperceptibly to extend and change it; raising his brows, compressing his lips, and widening his mouth, till his face wore the expression of brightness and gaiety. Tom no sooner perceived the change than he started in supreme wonder, attributing it to a defect in his own vision. The first outline was accordingly abandoned, and a second commenced. Tom was now more particular, and watched him narrowly; but Edwin, feature by feature, and muscle by muscle, so completely ran what might



have been called the gamut of his countenance, that the boy drew, and rubbed out, till his hand fell by his side, and he stood silently looking in Edwin's face, to discover, if possible, its true expression. Edwin could not long maintain his composure at this scrutiny, and revealed the hoax with a burst of merriment that mimicked thunder.

“ Little Tom could not take up Shakspeare or Milton and read at random: he had been instructed in particular speeches, and to those he referred. There was one in Milton — Satan's address to the Sun — he had been long wishing to learn; but his father, from an apprehension that his mind was yet unequal to its grasp, had passed it over. Tom had listened, nevertheless, whenever the former read it to a friend, and surprised his father not slightly with the news that he could imitate him. A family in Devizes who were well known to Lawrence, giving a party one evening, requested the favour of his son's company for his readings. Lawrence consented, but on condition that Tom was not requested to select other than his own passages. He then cautioned his boy against attempting any thing in which he was not perfect, and particularly this address of Satan. In the evening, Tom walked to the house, with Milton and Shakspeare under his arms, and was shown into the company with the utmost attention. When the complimenting, &c. was over, he was asked what recitation he preferred in Milton. He replied, ‘ Satan's address to the Sun;’ but that his father would not permit him to give it. For that reason they were particularly eager to hear it, as they wished to discover whether Tom was a mere parrot or a prodigy. His dutiful scruples, however, were not to be overcome till they had promised to obtain his father's forgiveness. He then turned to the forbidden page, and a written slip of paper dropped from it. A gentleman picked it up, and read it aloud — ‘ Tom! mind you don't touch Satan!’ — My reader must conceive the effect which the wording of this caution produced on the hearers. Tom, however, did have dealings with Satan; and handled him, as I was informed, with great discretion.

As young Lawrence grew up, his Shakspearian readings, and his frequent visits to the theatre, imbued him with a strong dramatic propensity, and about his sixteenth year\* he had serious intentions of making the stage his profession.

“ I was now in Bath once more, but with a wonderful improvement in my fame and fortunes. No man could be more favourably situated than myself (combining private with public advantages) to give advice or assistance to an aspirant; and the young artist needed no introduction in coming to me for both. I heard him recite *Jaffier*; and though private recitation, I will admit, is at all times an imperfect criterion, I did not perceive, on this occasion, any evidences of talent he could balance against that which was acknowledged in his present pursuit. I desired him, however, to call on me again, and said that, in the interim, I would speak to Mr. Palmer. In the interim, I met his father, and felt myself bound to disclose what had passed. Lawrence had failed in his business at Devizes, and was looking forward to his son's efforts for support. Knowing from experience the precarious fortunes of an actor, and, by this time, the value of his son's talents, he was necessarily alarmed at my intelligence, and begged I would use all my influence in dissuading him from his design. I knew young Lawrence's filial attachment (which, among his acquaintance, was indeed proverbial), and I suggested that the best plan would be to achieve the desired object by a surprise. I appointed Lawrence, therefore, to come to my house the next morning, about twelve, with some friends, and sent word to his son to meet me there half an hour after. I then went to Mr. Palmer, told him the circumstance, and requested his co-operation. He promised it most freely, and agreed to attend the rendezvous at the time appointed.

“ By half-past twelve, the next day, all the parties were assembled: old Lawrence and his friends in the back parlour; young Lawrence, Mr. Palmer, and myself, in the front. The manager was no sooner introduced, than, with great adroit-

\* The winter of 1785.

ness, he desired a specimen of young Lawrence's abilities, and took his seat at one end of the room. I proposed the opening scene between Priuli and Jaffier. We accordingly commenced (I Priuli, he Jaffier); and he proceeded very perfectly, till, in the well known speech of 'To me you owe her,' he came to the lines,

'I brought her — gave her to your despairing arms;  
Indeed you thanked me; but ——'

Here Jaffier stammered, and became stationary. I held the book, but would not assist him; and he recommenced and stopped, reiterated, and hemmed, till his father, who had heard him with growing impatience, could contain his vexation no longer, but, pushing open the door, thrust in his head, and prompted him to the sentence,

—— 'a nobler gratitude  
Rose in her soul; for from that hour she loved me,  
Till for her life she paid me with herself;'

then added, 'You play Jaffier, Tom! hang me if they'd suffer you to murder a conspirator.'

"The whole party now made their appearance, and began to remonstrate; when Mr. Palmer, taking young Lawrence by the hand, assured him, in the most friendly manner, that he would do any thing to serve him, but that it was his conviction he did not possess those advantages which would render the stage a safe undertaking. This address did not produce an instantaneous effect. It was obvious that the young artist entertained the reverse opinion. A conversation ensued, in which I, abusing the life of an actor, and other friends representing the prospects of a painter, young Lawrence at length became convinced; but remarked with a sigh, 'that if he could have gone on the stage, he might have assisted his family much sooner than by his present employments.' My reader can appreciate the affection of this sentiment; but I am unable to describe its delivery, or the effect it took upon every person present. Passing over, therefore, the scene which ensued, I will only add, that young Lawrence



went away, renouncing his intentions, and retaining his friends."

At seventeen, he made his first attempt in oils. The subject was Christ bearing the Cross, and the canvass was eight feet high. After this large painting, young Lawrence painted his own portrait in oils. In this, he evidently aimed at the style of Rembrandt in his middle life, when he had neglected his high finish, and availed himself of the broad fulness of the brush, with deep contrasts and sudden transitions, and with great breadth of light and shade.

In the early part of the year 1787, when in his eighteenth year, young Lawrence was brought to London, to avail himself of the public Institutions for instruction in his art, and to commence that career which terminated so triumphantly. His father, on his arrival, immediately hired a handsome suite of apartments in Leicester Square. They were within sight of the house of Sir Joshua Reynolds; whose exhibition and painting-rooms were daily visited by all the opulence, rank, and fashion of London. This was a sight that must have been very inspiring to a lad of real genius and laudable ambition.

Provincial and metropolitan fame are, however, very distinct; and, notwithstanding young Lawrence's having been the phenomenon of Bath, his having received the medal of the Society of Arts, and his juvenile drawings having been widely talked of, these were scarcely sufficient introductions to a step so bold as that of challenging the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the height of his fame and splendour. But the President was kind, and easy of access to persons of decided talents; and Mr. Hoare had paved the way on the present occasion.

Sir Joshua, in reply to an application from the father, immediately appointed an interview; and young Lawrence, with the sensibility inseparable from worth and talents, was taken to the painting-room of this distinguished head of the English school of art. Sir Joshua was forcibly struck by the beauty, fine figure, and graceful manners of the lad, and received him with an attention and a benignity that dissipated his appre-

hensions, and restored him to self-possession. As they entered, Sir Joshua was examining the specimen of another juvenile aspirant, who had evidently come with the same object. The youth stood in trembling expectation of the decision of the oracle, which was to determine his course of life; and after some ominous hems and halts, some positive blame, and some condemning with faint praise, the Mæneas dismissed him with the negative encouragement of "Well, well! go on, go on." The situation of young Lawrence during this scene may be easily imagined.

Sir Joshua now inspected the performance of young Lawrence. He was evidently much struck with it; no doubt discerning in it those marks of genius which gave promise of the future fame of the artist. He accordingly bestowed on the painting a very long scrutiny, in, as young Lawrence thought, an alarming contrast to the hasty glance with which he had dismissed the other.

At last he addressed the youth with an air of kindness, though seriously and impressively: — "Stop, young man, I must have some talk with you. Well, I suppose you think this is very fine, and this colouring very natural, hey? hey?" He then began to analyse the performance, and to point out imperfections, sufficient, in the alarmed imagination of the sensitive lad, to destroy all hope of being a great painter. Presently, altering his tone, he expatiated on its merits; and concluded in a mild manner,—"It is very clear you have been copying the old masters; but my advice to you is, to study *nature*; apply your talents to nature, and don't *copy* paintings?" He then took him by the hand, and kindly told him he was welcome, whenever he chose to call. Young Lawrence was always well received by Sir Joshua, from that hour to his last illness, which occurred four years after.

Mr. Lawrence was now admitted a student at the Royal Academy; and one of his contemporaries has assured us that his presence among the young artists produced a very extraordinary effect. His countenance, person, and manners, excited great admiration; his liberal and conciliatory dispo-

sition created attachment, and his superior talents and rapid progress were acknowledged without envy or detraction. The mode of study which he adopted, was to make small, but most highly finished, drawings. In that style he drew the Apollo all round. When just twenty years of age, he was permitted to draw from the living subject; a privilege at that period not so extensively granted as at present.

He made his first appearance as an exhibitor at Somerset House in 1787, the year of his arrival in London. His address was then No. 4. Leicester Square; and his performances were seven in number; viz. a portrait of Mrs. Esten in the character of Belvidera, four other portraits of ladies, a Vestal Virgin, and a Mad Girl. Next year the artist resided at No. 41. in Jermyn Street, and sent six of his performances, all portraits. In 1789, he exhibited no fewer than thirteen pieces, and was evidently advancing rapidly in his profession, as three of the portraits were "ladies of quality," besides his Royal Highness the Duke of York. In 1790, among twelve pictures, occur the Princess Amelia, her Majesty, a Nobleman's Son, a General Officer, and a Celebrated Actress. The last was Miss Farren, whose beautiful whole-length was hung as a *pendant* to the celebrated one of Mrs. Billington, as St. Cecilia, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Some of the critics of the day objected to the inconsistency in the portrait of Miss Farren, of a muff and furred cloak, with foliage on the trees in the back-ground. Young Lawrence happening to meet in the Exhibition Room with Mr. Burke, to whom he had been previously introduced by Sir Joshua, asked him if he thought it an impropriety. "Never mind what they say, young gentleman," was Mr. Burke's reply; "in a picture, painters' proprieties are the best."

In the year 1791, Mr. Lawrence's address was 24. Old Bond Street\*; and "Homer reciting his Poems to the Greeks," is the first subject with his name in the Catalogue of the Exhibition. This picture he painted for Mr. Payne

\* He subsequently removed to Greek Street, and ultimately to Russell Square.



Knight, and it is now in the possession of Mr. Andrew Knight, of Downton Castle. It was considered a very extraordinary performance for so young a man, and evinced very unequivocally the elegance and discrimination of the artist's mind.

On the 10th of November, 1791, Mr. Lawrence was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. The other candidates were Messrs. Smirke, Stothard, Marchant, and Tresham.

Though private commissions to a considerable extent flowed in upon him, his pecuniary affairs were far from affluent. The drafts upon his private purse, in behalf of his parents, were absorbing; and, at an early period of his residence in London, his beautiful crayon drawings, executed with the facility of genius and the rapidity of long practice, were taken about by his father to be sold, even at the low price of half a guinea. Sir Thomas, latterly, bought up these drawings with great eagerness, whenever he could trace them. Let not pride conceal these facts. Sir Thomas, though he sometimes confidentially accounted for his straitened circumstances through life by referring to his early burdens, never regretted them, or murmured at the reminiscence. The statement redounds greatly to his honour, and it is made in homage to his memory. It may be observed, that Sir Joshua Reynolds said, that for many years he spent money faster than he got it; and when he moved into his residence in Leicester Square, had put by so little, that he expended his whole accumulations in fitting up the house. Nicholas Poussin tells us, that at the commencement of his career, his landscapes sold for less than he had given for the raw materials. The early practice of a painter is seldom profitable.

On the 3d of March, 1792, we find Mr. Lawrence, and twelve other associates, attending the public funeral of Sir Joshua Reynolds to St. Paul's. The associates comprised the names of Bourgeois, Bonomi, Stothard, and Smirke; and these five out of the twelve attained to eminence. Sir Martin Archer Shee attended the funeral as a student.

At the death of Sir Joshua, Mr. Lawrence had not completed his twenty-third year, and yet numerous honours were bestowed on him, in preference to his very able competitors. The race was honourable to all; and his success was merited, and therefore excited no mean or malignant passions. The Dilettanti Society unanimously chose him to succeed Sir Joshua, as their painter; though, to effect this, they were obliged to rescind a regulation, which prevented the admission to the Society of any person who had not crossed the Alps. Mr. Lawrence's foot had never quitted the soil of England. His Majesty, George III., also appointed him to succeed Sir Joshua Reynolds, as his principal painter in ordinary.

In the Exhibition of 1792, Mr. Lawrence's principal pictures were a portrait of his Majesty George the Third, and another of a lady of fashion as *La Pensive*. Our further notice of his particular portraits must be only incidental. An enumeration of them would comprehend all the rank, fashion, and intelligence of the times in which he lived. Of Sir Thomas Lawrence it may be as justly said as it was of Sir Joshua Reynolds, that "he painted three generations of beauties."

Among the most distinguished of his works about this period were two whole-length portraits of the King and Queen, painted by special order, and designed as a present to be taken by Lord Macartney to the Emperor of China; a whole-length portrait of the Duke of Portland, for the Town-Hall at Bristol; and a whole-length portrait of his Majesty, presented by the Members for Coventry to the Corporation of that town.

In 1793, Mr. Lawrence exhibited a portrait of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, his present Majesty.

On the 10th of February, 1794, Mr. Lawrence was elected a Royal Academician.

In 1795, at the sale of the celebrated collection of M. de Calonne (the produce of which was 24,025*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*), Mr. John Julius Angerstein, the well known merchant, standing close to Mr. Lawrence, overheard him admire a half-length

portrait by Rembrandt; presently the lot was put up; Mr. Angerstein contested it, and it was knocked down to him at 105*l*. In the most flattering manner, he took an opportunity of presenting the painting to Mr. Lawrence; and a friendship commenced between them, which lasted to Mr. Angerstein's death. In forming his admirable collection of pictures (which now constitutes the chief part of the National Gallery), Mr. Angerstein was greatly indebted to Mr. Lawrence's taste and judgment.

In 1795, Mr. Lawrence exhibited a portrait of that elegant poet, and amiable man, the celebrated William Cowper.

In 1796, among other works, Mr. Lawrence exhibited portraits of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Gilbert Elliott, Lord Auckland, Lady Emily Hobart, and Mr. Knight.

In the year 1797, besides two fine portraits of Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Kemble, and one of Sir Charles Grey, Mr. Lawrence exhibited his "Satan;" which was subsequently purchased by the late Duke of Norfolk; was long the ornament of his house in St. James's Square; and at the sale of his Grace's effects was re-purchased by the artist himself. For this noble work he had long been preparing; principally at night, after his professional engagements as a portrait-painter were over. In these nocturnal studies he was accompanied by the late Mr. William Hamilton, the Royal Academician; and Mrs. Hamilton (now Mrs. Charles Denham) used to read to them. The execution of the picture itself occupied six weeks; and Lawrence frequently declared that it was the happiest time he had ever spent.

In 1798, appeared at Somerset House his portraits of Mr. John Julius Angerstein, Lord Seaforth, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Alnutt, Mrs. Neeve, and Mr. Kemble as Coriolanus. The dignified abstraction of the last-mentioned figure excited high admiration.

In 1799, the Duke of Norfolk, Samuel Lysons, Esq., Uvedale Price, Esq., Miss Jennings, and Mr. Alnutt, were among the prominent productions of his pencil.

In 1800; he exhibited the portraits of Lord Eldon, Mrs.



Angerstein, Mr. Boucheretes, Mrs. Curran, the Rev. Mr. Pennicott, Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. Twiss; and in the succeeding year, Mr. Curran, Mr. Antrobus, Lady Pollington and child, Mrs. Byng, the Honourable Miss Caroline Upton, the Honourable Miss Sophia Upton, and Mr. Kemble as Rolla. The expressive energy thrown into Mr. Curran's countenance was wonderful; and the more so, as it was the result of a single sitting. In the magnificent theatrical portrait of Mr. Kemble as Rolla, the child was a likeness of Mr. Sheridan's infant son.

The Marquis of Bath, Earl Cowper, Lady Cunningham, the Honourable Thomas Erskine, the Marchioness of Exeter, Sir William Grant, and Lady Templetown, were among Mr. Lawrence's contributions to the Exhibition of 1802.

In 1803, the Exhibition of the Royal Academy contained Mr. Lawrence's portraits of Lady Charlotte Campbell, the Countess of Derby, Lady Hamilton, Lord Thurlow, the Honourable Miss Lambert, and Mr. Windham. The whole length of Lady Charlotte Campbell was one of the most graceful and elegant figures ever painted.

In the years 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, and 1809, Mr. Lawrence exhibited portraits; among others, of Sir James Mackintosh, Mrs. Siddons (a magnificent whole-length), Mrs. Thelluson and child, Mrs. Williams (a fascinating picture of a fascinating woman), Lord Amherst, Lady Elizabeth Forster, the Honourable Charles Grey, the Bishop of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Hope, Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. William Baker, Lord Ellenborough, Lady Selina Meade, Mrs. Riddell, Sir Francis Baring, Mr. John Baring, and Mr. Wall (a group), the Honourable Benjamin Paget, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Suffolk, Mr. Angerstein's children, Mr. Farrington, Lady Hood, the Right Honourable William Pitt, and Mr. Kemble as Hamlet. The genius of Shakspeare never suggested a more interesting picture than that last mentioned. The portrait of Mr. Pitt was a posthumous one; it admirably expressed the lofty character of the original, and was spoken of by a contemporary critic in the following terms:—

“The present portrait of Mr. Pitt has a mixture of ideal art, with a sufficiency of that personal resemblance which a portrait requires. It is Mr. Pitt taken in his happiest mood, and represented, rather in the dignity of his actions, and the elevation of his great mind, than in the faithful portraiture of his person. It is a portrait in the epic style of painting, and worthy of going down to posterity.

“There is in the countenance of this picture that majestic and tremendous dignity, with which Mr. Pitt withered the attack of his opponents; that severity, by which the coruscations of wit and humour were extinguished before him; that proud and undaunted consciousness of personal integrity, with which he extorted admiration from the bitterest enemies of his public conduct.

“All the other portraits of Mr. Pitt have been tame likenesses of the man; none of them have, therefore, pleased. Simply as Mr. Pitt, there was every thing in his personal resemblance to excite contrary emotions to pleasure. As well might Alexander the Great have been painted with the hump on his back. Mr. Lawrence has better understood the dignity and latitude of his art. He has painted Mr. Pitt more in the likeness of his mind than in that of his person; but he has given a sufficient likeness to gratify the desires of affectionate remembrance, and has superadded that dignity and character which are of more value to posterity.”

The years 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814, were productive of the portraits of Mr. Canning; Lord Castlereagh, Lord Melville, the Hon. C. Stewart, Mr. Stratton, Mr. West (the President of the Academy); the Earl and Countess of Charlemont, Sir William Curtis (a highly characteristic resemblance of the worthy Alderman), Mr. Kemble as Cato, the Earl of Lonsdale, Mrs. May, Viscount Montjoy, Miss Wellesley Pole, Mr. John Taylor, Lady Ellenborough, Sir Henry Englefield, the Countess of Grey, Sir Thomas Graham; Miss Thayer (a lovely picture), the Marquess of Wellesley, Mr. Watt, Lady Emily Cowper, Lady Grantham (the utmost delicacy combined with a power-

ful impasting of colour), Lady Leicester as Hope (an exquisitely graceful figure), Master Locke, Colonel M'Mahon, Mr. Morgan, Sir Charles Stewart, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and others.

One of the most valuable friends that Mr. Lawrence ever made was Lord Charles Stewart, now the Marquess of Londonderry, of whom he painted a spirited half-length, in military costume, with his sabre over his shoulder, which was one of the chief attractions of the great room at Somerset House in the year in which it was exhibited. Owing to the circumstance of Mr. Lawrence's having slept occasionally at Montague House, Blackheath, while he was painting his fine composition of the Princess of Wales and the Princess Charlotte, it was not obscurely intimated that he had been treated somewhat too graciously by her Royal Highness. Mr. Lawrence did all he could to exonerate himself, by an affidavit, taken on the 24th of Sept. 1806, before the sitting magistrate at Hatton Garden Police Office. Nevertheless, an unfavourable impression respecting him remained on the mind of his late Majesty, then Prince Regent. Lord Charles Stewart was the first person who subsequently ventured to name Lawrence to his Royal Highness. One afternoon, at a convivial party at Carlton House, the Prince reminded Lord Charles that he had promised to grant him a favour whenever he required it, and asked him what it should be. "The favour which I request of your Royal Highness is to sit for your portrait for me." "Very well, who is your artist?" "May it please your Royal Highness, Lawrence is the only man." The Prince instantly, and indignantly, refused to sit to Lawrence, and here the matter dropped for the present.

A short time after, Colonel M'Mahon, his Royal Highness's private secretary, was secretly sitting to Mr. Lawrence for his portrait. Some good-natured friend having, however, communicated the fact to the Prince, he one day suddenly charged the Colonel with it, and added that he would forgive him only on one condition; namely, that he, the Prince,



should have the picture when finished. To this flattering proposition, Colonel M'Mahon of course readily consented; and the picture proved so admirable a one, that the Prince expressed his high approbation of it.

This occurrence, added to the circumstance that Lawrence had painted some very successful portraits of the Duke of York, the Princess Mary, and other members of the Royal family, encouraged Lord Charles Stewart to renew his application; and his Royal Highness not only consented, but consented to sit at Lawrence's own house; having first, however, with that attention to etiquette, which formed a part of his late Majesty's character, ascertained that Charles the First sat to Vandyke at his own residence. At the very first sitting his Royal Highness was delighted with the artist's execution, and pleased with the elegance and propriety of his manner; and thenceforward honoured him with his warmest patronage.

In 1814, when the Prince Regent was visited by the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, Field Marshal Blucher, the Hetman Platoff, and the other illustrious warriors and diplomatists, who had contributed to bring the war against the Emperor Napoleon to such a glorious termination, he immediately directed Mr. Lawrence to exercise his art upon these personages, as far as his strenuous exertions would enable him to avail himself of their irregular intervals from public affairs during their short sojourn in this country. He accordingly repaired to York House, St. James's Palace, where he made splendid portraits of the King of Prussia, Field Marshal Blucher, and the Hetman Platoff.

On the 22d of April, 1815, the Prince Regent was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon this distinguished artist.

The Exhibition of 1815 was a splendid one for Sir Thomas Lawrence. It contained portraits from his pencil, of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, Prince Blucher, Prince Platoff, the Duke of Wellington, the Marchioness of Thonmond, and Mrs. Wolfe; forming an extraordinary assemblage of rank, gallantry, and beauty.

In 1816, 1817, and 1818, Sir Thomas's principal pictures were portraits of Mr. John Julius Angerstein, Canova the celebrated sculptor, the Bishop of Durham, the Marchioness of Stafford, Sir Henry Torrens, Lady Wingrave, Prince Winnenburgh, the Duke of York, the Marques of Anglesey, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Cuthbert, the Duchess of Gloucester, Mr. Jekyll, Lord Lyndoch, Mr. Nash, Lady Maria Oglan-der, Lady Auckland and her children, Lady Elizabeth Leveson Gower, the Honourable H. Lowther, Sir Samuel Romilly, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Honourable Frederic Stewart, the Duke of Wellington, &c.

In the year 1818, on the assembling of the potentates and most illustrious statesmen of Europe at Aix-la-Chapelle, to arrange the political relations of mankind, Sir Thomas Lawrence received a magnificent commission from the Prince Regent to proceed thither, as well as to the various continental courts, and paint, for his Royal Highness, the resemblance of those by whose actions posterity was so much to be influenced. The genius of Lawrence induced the foreign Sovereigns cordially to concur in the Prince's wish; and, in the history of art, there is not on record a more splendid homage to the superiority of an individual over all competition. The glory of the man was reflected on his country.

To afford every advantage of light, and shade, and arrangement, for the subjects and accessories of those historical monuments, a wooden house was prepared in this country in framework, and sent to Aix-la-Chapelle; and Lord Castle-reagh directed that it should be fixed in the garden of his hotel. It contained a room of 50 feet by 18, and two rooms of 20 by 18, and 18 by 12. It was shipped from the Custom House on the 3d of October, 1818, but by some mismanagement it did not arrive until long after it was wanted, and the portraits were taken in a large room in the Town Hall, little suited to the purpose, or to the dignity of those who had to frequent it.

On the 7th of November, 1818, the Emperor of Russia repaired to the Town Hall, to sit to Sir Thomas Lawrence. The picture, although like, was certainly not one of Sir Thomas's most fortunate productions.

Having concluded his mission at Aix-la-Chapelle, Sir Thomas proceeded to Vienna; where he was treated with the highest honours, and with great personal kindness by the Emperor and the royal family. Here he painted the Emperor, in a gorgeous picture, without being falsely showy or deficient in sobriety of effect. The Archdukes, the Archduchess (Charles), and her daughters, Prince Schwartzburgh, Prince Metternich, Capo d'Istrias, and other illustrious persons then at that capital, also sat to him.

From Vienna Sir Thomas proceeded to Rome, and he had now the happiness of contemplating those masterpieces of ancient art, which other great painters had had the advantage of studying at an earlier period of life. He arrived at Rome on the 15th of May, 1819.

An Italian journal, of the 18th of November, 1819, announces that Sir Thomas Lawrence had finished the portrait of his Holiness; and, after suitable praise of this truly splendid production, it bestows upon the artist the epithet of the English Titian. His portrait of the Cardinal Gonsalvi was another magnificent proof of his powers.

At Rome he was caressed by the Pope and Cardinals; and he received from the Italian artists and foreigners of distinction then in the capital, a series of attentions and an expression of admiration highly gratifying to an Englishman to contemplate. The students of the French Academy at Rome repaired in a body to view the portraits when they were exhibited to the cognoscenti. One of them, after a short ecstasy, put his hands before his eyes, and would look no more, but retired, exclaiming—“*Ah, c'en est fait; voilà comme il faut faire les portraits.*”

At Parma, Sir Thomas painted the portraits of the Ex-empress Maria Louisa, and her son, young Napoleon: of the latter he also made a beautiful drawing; from which an admirable plate has recently been published, engraved some time ago by Mr. Bromley.

Most of the crowned heads painted by Sir Thomas for his royal master presented him with some jewel, or other similar mark of favour. The Emperor Francis, however, not being



aware of the delicate and refined character of the man he had to deal with, sent him a handsome sum of money. Sir Thomas Lawrence with all due courtesy and respect returned it, and soon after received a magnificent diamond ring. During his whole residence on the Continent, he was entertained in the palaces of the various Sovereigns with marked distinction; and although he was unable to speak with fluency any of the continental languages, the propriety and elegance of his deportment made an impression highly favourable to the character of an English artist and gentleman.

On the 11th of March, 1820, Mr. West, the venerable President of the Academy, expired; and on the day after the funeral, the 30th of March, 1820, Sir Thomas Lawrence was, without opposition, elected to succeed him. He arrived in England in the ensuing April, after an absence of eighteen months, and brought with him eight whole-length portraits for the King, the Prince Regent having ascended the throne on the death of his royal father in January.

His Majesty duly appreciated these superb works, and spoke of the honour which Sir Thomas's talents, as well as his conduct upon the Continent, had reflected on his Prince and on his country. Desirous of testifying his respect and admiration, the King, through the medium of Sir Thomas, conferred upon the Presidency of the Royal Academy a gold chain and medal, bearing the likeness of his Majesty, with the inscription, "FROM HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FOURTH, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY."

In the Exhibition of 1820, Sir Thomas's pictures were principally portraits of the Archduchess of Austria and her daughter, Mr. Abernethy, Mr. Bloomfield, Sir Wm. Grant, and Lady Selina Meade.

On the 10th of the ensuing December, the anniversary of the founding of the Royal Academy, when the officers of the Institution are elected for the year, and the prizes distributed, Sir Thomas Lawrence presided for the first time. He was dressed in a full court suit, and wore the rich chain and medal presented to him by his Majesty. The following is an

abridgment of the substance of his first discourse to the Academy: —

“GENTLEMEN, — I congratulate you upon the decided improvement of one of the schools of art (the Life Academy), and the general alacrity displayed in all. A spirit of emulation, so useful in all professions, is most particularly essential to the perfection of our art. I caution you, Gentlemen, against too great a reliance upon that genius, with which nature has gifted you. It is by perseverance, and not by natural talent alone, that you will be able to surmount the difficulties of art — those difficulties which enhance and give superiority to our profession over all others. While I congratulate you that the Life Academy has this year retrieved its character, I cannot omit still to enforce the necessity of a constant attention to correctness and purity of drawing; and this, too, in the most minute and apparently insignificant parts: as well as in the general contour of the whole. The works of antiquity should never be absent from your memories. Let no one depend upon the correctness of his eye for fidelity of representation, without having first formed his idea of beauty from these — for a knowledge of beauty is essential to that of truth.

“The gentlemen who are candidates in Historical Painting, I would advise, when inventing their compositions, not to be led away by an attention *only* to a play of line, and a harmonious adjustment of parts, but to let truth, nature, and simplicity, be their guides. It is well known that the happiness of life is often lost by inattention to known and vulgar truths; and in the same manner are the beauties of art missed, by overlooking those simple and affecting incidents, which nature presents to us every day. When inventing, Gentlemen, I would advise you not to follow this or that great master, but to consider your subject as it would have taken place in reality — rendering every thing subordinate to expression; for it is by expression alone we can touch the heart. ‘He who would make us feel, must feel himself,’ says a high authority; and the experience of every day justifies the truth of

the assertion. I would recommend to you, to make it your constant pursuit, every day and hour of your lives; to concentrate your thoughts towards that point; for whatever tends to fix and concentrate our thoughts, elevates us as thinking beings. Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Domenichino, and Rembrandt, are the four greatest masters of expression and form. From two sketches of these (in existence) it is evident that they made expression the primary and constant object of their studies.

“The first designs of Leonardo, and all his works (excepting those upon fortification and the mathematics), are all highly finished drawings of expression; for the characters and expressions in his large picture of the Last Supper, he appears all his lifetime to have been searching through nature. Raphael seemed to have formed in his mind the whole of his intended work before putting a line upon paper, and all was regulated by expression. Domenichino thought no line worthy of the painter, that the mind did not draw before the hand. The portfolio of Rembrandt is like the page of Shakespeare; every drawing is itself a drama; — the passions speak for themselves. Composition, colour, arrangement of light and shade, all are lost in the power of expression. It is this, and this alone, that entitles our works to situations in the galleries of monarchs, and by the side of the great efforts of genius of different ages.”

Sir Thomas then pointed out the course which he considered most proper for the students to pursue, to attain the grand objects of art. Some, he said, as accorded with their various tastes, should endeavour to catch the action or energy of the living model before them — others to imitate the traits of individual character; — some, again, to embody the vigour of manhood — others to trace the more delicate forms of female loveliness; — some to give the softness, the richness, the nature, and substance of flesh — others to catch those splendid gleams of light from nature, which always surprise and please. The advantages which the Academy afforded in the painting school, also, should be an additional spur to the



advancement of the student: for, not to mention the importance of the study of such examples of the great masters, in regard to the choice and the treatment of a subject, the very presence of them should be an excitement to emulation, if the student considered that he sat side by side, and studied as it were, in company with those celebrated painters.

It was with sincere pleasure, the President said, that he noticed the continued and decided improvement of the students of the antique; their sense of his Majesty's most gracious regard for the Royal Academy, in presenting them with so splendid a collection of antique models — many of them cast under the inspection of the greatest sculptor which ages have produced; — and their veneration for those memorials of the taste of the best age of Greece, which was fully proved, by the zeal and attention which their drawings displayed. He recommended to them strenuously to endeavour at a progressive improvement, and to remember the uncertain tenure by which all excellence was held. He trusted that the time would come, when, having accomplished the noblest ends of art, and their works being submitted to the inspection of men the most enlightened in understanding, most refined in taste, and profound in learning, of all Europe, it might with pride be acknowledged, that the basis of so magnificent a fabric was laid under the auspices of Mr. Fuseli.

The President concluded, by expressing his earnest wishes for their prosperity and happiness..

In the year 1821, Sir Thomas Lawrence's contributions to the Exhibition at Somerset House were portraits of Lady Belgrave, Mrs. Henry Baring and her children, the Princess Charlotte (a posthumous portrait), Sir Humphry Davy, Lady Louisa Lambton, the Marquess of Londonderry, his Majesty George IV., and Mr. Palmer.

Immediately after the coronation, in July, 1821, his Majesty directed Sir Thomas Lawrence to paint a full-length portrait of him, in his coronation robes, seated in St. Edward's chair, with his regalia, as he appeared at the altar in Westminster Abbey.

In the Exhibitions of 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825, the chief pictures by Sir Thomas Lawrence were portraits of the Countess of Blessington, the Duke of Bedford, the Right Honourable F. Robinson (now Lord Goderich), Mrs. Littleton (a circular picture of singular beauty), the Duke of Wellington (three pictures), the Duke of York (two pictures), Count Woronzoff, Lady Frances Conyngham, the Earl of Harewood, the Countess of Jersey, Sir William Knighton, the Countess of Lieven, the Archbishop of York, Sir William Curtis, the Earl of Clanwilliam, the children of Mr. Calmudy (one of the most beautiful groups ever depicted on canvass), the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Gloucester, Mrs. Harford, the children of the Marquess of Londonderry, Lord Stowell, Lord Bexley, Mr. Croker, Mr. Canning, the Princess Sophia, Mrs. Peel, and Master Lambton. — Our limits will not permit us to expatiate on the merits of these fine works. Of those of the portrait of the son of Mr. Lambton (now Lord Durham), the following extract from a periodical publication of the day justly expresses the general opinion:—

“ This is one of the most exquisite representations of interesting childhood that we have ever beheld. The simple action and sweet expression of infantile nature which we see in this portrait, were never excelled by Sir Joshua Reynolds in his happiest moments. The boy is seated amid some rocky scenery, enjoying, apparently, a waking dream of childhood, and for the moment unconscious of external objects. His attitude is simple and natural—just as a child might throw himself down on a green bank after being fatigued with sport, when the flow of his animal spirits subsides without being exhausted. His dress, being of crimson velvet, is of course very rich; yet it never attracts the attention for an instant from that soft look of innocence, and those engaging eyes which reflect the loveliest light of a pure and happy mind. It is, indeed, one of those works that make the painter be forgotten in the reality of the creation which he has produced. It speaks directly to the feelings, in the very voice of Nature,

and at once fascinates the heart. The colouring is warm and chaste; the execution marked with equal feeling and accuracy."

At the distribution of prizes on the 10th of December, 1823, Sir Thomas Lawrence made an address to the students of the Royal Academy, which contained much sound and valuable doctrine, and which was received with very general applause. After describing the motives by which the Academicians had been influenced in the adjudication of the premiums, the President thus proceeded:—

"Your judges, Gentlemen, are but students of a higher form. Continuing our exertions at a more advanced station, the obstacles we have ourselves to encounter remind us of the difficulties that await you; and we limit our expectations of your success by the uncertainty of our own. It is part of the triumph of our art, that it is slow in progress, and that, although there are frequent examples in it of youthful promise, there are none of youthful excellence. Even the early paintings of Raffaele bear no comparison, in finished merit, with the juvenile productions of the poet; with those of our own country—of Milton, Pope, or Cowley. Proceed, then, with equal firmness, humility, and hope, neither depressed nor vain; chiefly elated, that you determine to do better; as knowing that, in a state of reasonable progress, the seeds of beauty are already sown if you retain the consciousness of defect.

"The rising school of England ought to do much; for it proceeds with great advantages. It has the soundest theory for its instruction, the brightest example for its practice, and the history of past greatness for its excitement.

"The paternal care of the revered founder of this Institution, by the judicious selection of its officers, and the assignment of their duties, provided the most effectual means of study; and the councils of this Academy have been watchful to extend them; while, as the Establishment advanced, the care of its professors was seconded by the general exertion of the members, till in knowledge and ability it attained an eminence under its former and late President, that more than placed it on a level with the most enlightened schools in Europe. The



noble works of those celebrated artists, and of others of their time—the comprehensive labours of Barry—the Shakspeare and Milton Galleries,—the many sublime designs by the great author of the latter, whose unapproached invention and high attainments enforce this tribute to living genius—the numerous illustrations of our novelists and poets, in the greater number of which the purest spirit of Raffaele may be traced—the rich embellishments of Eastern fancy displayed in others with as fine delineations of the pathos and comedy of Cervantes—the series of outlines from Homer, and the Greek tragedians, which embody the principles of ancient art, and, in the expression of sentiment as well as grandeur, seem coëval with its brightest age;—these various and unrivalled efforts of the pencil fully support me in the assertion; whilst in the sister arts, the names of Banks, Nollekens, and Bacon, Sir William Chambers, Mr. Dance, and Mr. Wyatt, still more confirm it. We must be careful not to surrender this distinction; and although one obvious disadvantage presents itself in the inadequate powers of the individual who now fills the Chair, I yet hope, Gentlemen, that, remembering by whom he has been preceded, and by whom he is surrounded, you will yourselves endeavour to make up the *amount* of honour; do justice to the scene of your education, and the expectations of the country; and perpetuate by your own, the services of those great men who so largely contributed to its fame.

“Except in less brilliant periods, when decision may err between equality of talent, the voice of a profession is usually just; and of those distinguished persons, the pre-eminence must undoubtedly be given to our former and late President.

“The elevated philosophy of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in those golden precepts which are now acknowledged as canons of universal taste, and that illustrious society of which he was the centre, combined with his genius to give a dazzling splendour to his name which seemed to leave him without competitor; yet the powers and knowledge of Mr. West deserved not the contrast in their present fortunes.

“ At an era when historical painting was at the lowest ebb (with the few exceptions which the claims of the beautiful and the eminent permitted to the pencil of Sir Joshua), Mr. West, sustained by the beneficent patronage of his late Majesty, produced a series of compositions from sacred and profane history, profoundly studied, and executed with the most facile power, which not only were superior to any former productions of English art, but, far surpassing contemporary merit on the Continent, were unequalled at any period below the schools of the Caracci. The picture of ‘the Return of Regulus to Carthage,’ preserved with gracious attention in the palace of Buckingham House, and of ‘the Shipwreck of St. Paul,’ in the Chapel of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, are examples that may securely be adduced in testimony of the fact.

“ Towards the close of an honoured and laborious life, and when his advanced age might reasonably have deterred him from exertion, he produced a large and interesting work,\* which, meeting with liberal reward, so forcibly excited the admiration of the public, as even by its attraction to add new means of patronage to the prompt benevolence that secured it. This was succeeded by others, of still more arduous subject, of greater magnitude, and, if possible, more powerfully impressive. The display of such astonishing ability in age (for he was employed on them in his eightieth year), combined with the sacred importance of his subjects, gave him celebrity at the close of his life far greater than he had ever before enjoyed; and he became (almost to forgetfulness of deceased greatness) the one popular painter of his country. Yet what slight circumstances may retard the effect usually produced by death on the fame of the eminent and good! It is now more than three years that we have witnessed at his own residence an exhibition of the accumulated labours of this venerable and great artist, whose remains were honoured

\* “‘Christ healing the Sick,’ purchased by the British Institution.” Since presented to the National Gallery.

with a public funeral, and whose loss was felt as a national calamity—totally neglected and deserted!—the spacious rooms in which they are arranged, erected in just respect to a parent's memory, and due attention to the imagined expectations of the public, as destitute of spectators as the vacant halls of some assembly; and, but for the possession of other property of known value, threatening to injure the remaining fortunes of the filial love that raised them. But though unnoticed by the public, the gallery of Mr. West remains, Gentlemen, for you, and exists for your instruction: while the extent of knowledge that he possessed, and was so liberal to convey—the useful weight of his opinions, in societies of the highest rank—the gentle humanity of his nature—and that parental fondness, with which youth, and its young aspirings, were instructed and cherished by him,—will render his memory sacred to his friends, and endeared to the schools of this Academy, while respect for worth, and gratitude for invaluable service, are encouraged in them.

“ For myself, indebted to his friendship for no inconsiderable portion of that service, I can truly say that I never estimated the comprehensive ability of that great artist so highly, as when comparing his labours in my memory with many of the most celebrated compositions, then before me, of the revivers of modern art: and were the revered friend now living to whom my letters were addressed, his report would be evidence of that impression.

“ I hope it is impossible that the nation should long continue its neglect; and seem to prove by this indifference, that the general enthusiasm so recently excited by those fine productions, and the respect then shown to their venerated author, were but the impulse and fashion of an hour, dependent on the mere convenience of place and distance, instead of the rational tribute of the judgment, and the feeling protection of an enlightened and just people.

“ Yet, whatever in extent of fame had been the successful rivalry of Mr. West with his illustrious predecessor, the integrity of your late lamented President would still have



yielded the chief honours of the English school to our beloved Sir Joshua; of whose works, character, and conversation, he often spoke, in the last years of the intercourse I had the honour to have with him, with that pleased and proud remembrance which great minds always hold of the competitor who had most severely tasked their powers; of the genius that had surpassed them.

“ With what increased splendour did that genius lately re-appear amongst us!

“ Many of us must remember when, after long absence, the great tragic actress of our time returned for a season to the stage; to correct the forgetfulness of taste, and restore the dignity of her art: it was so with the return — the recovered glories of Sir Joshua. They who believed themselves best acquainted with his works, and entitled by their knowledge to speak of him with enthusiasm, felt how much that knowledge had forgotten; how inadequate to their merits was the praise they had bestowed. The prejudices so injurious to modern art were gone — Time seemed to have advanced the future with double speed, and, presenting Truth, invested her with new radiance. The few remaining competitors and scholars of this great artist saw him then with the eyes of posterity, and beheld in their own narrow period the sure stability of his fame.

“ It is singular that the judgment, the unpretending sense, and manly simplicity, so generally acknowledged to have marked the character of Sir Joshua, should have been impugned only on those opinions upon art which seem to have been the most deliberately formed, and were enforced by him with parental zeal as his last remembrance to this Academy. Sufficient proof of the sincerity of his admiration of Michael Angelo had previously existed in the actions of some of his finest groups having been taken from him; but we want no other evidence of its truth than his picture of Mrs. Siddons — a work of the highest epic character, and indisputably the finest female portrait in the world.

“ The link that united him to Michael Angelo was the sense

of ideal greatness; the noblest of all perceptions. It is this sublimity of thought that marks the first-rate genius: this impelling fancy, which has no where its defined form, yet every where its image; and while pursuing excellence too perfect to be attained, creates new beauty that cannot be surpassed. It belongs only to that finer sagacity which sees the essence of the beautiful or grand, divested of incongruous detail; and whose influence on the works of the great President is equally apparent in the calm firm Defender of the National Rock, as in the dying Queen of Virgil, or the grandeur of the Tragic Muse.

“ To a mind so enlarged and liberal as Sir Joshua’s — who decried not the value of an art that gave the world its Shakespeare, and in whose society a Garrick and a Kemble lived in grateful intercourse with Mr. Burke and Dr. Johnson, we may well imagine how gratifying were the contemplation and progress of that divine work; and, allowing much to anticipated fame, we may equally believe, that part of the noble purpose was protection of the genius he admired: to affix to passing excellence an imperishable name; extend the justice withheld by the limits of her art; and, in the beauty of that unequalled countenance, (fixed in the pale abstraction of some lofty vision, whose ‘bodiless creations’ are crowding on her view, and leave in suspended action the majestic form,) to verify the testimony of tradition, and, by the mental grandeur that invests her, record in resistless evidence the enchantment of her power.

“ That the works, Gentlemen, of this illustrious man should have the strongest influence upon you, cannot be matter of surprise: that the largest *style* of painting that perhaps is known, should captivate the scholar as it has charmed the teacher, is the most natural result that could have been produced in minds of sensibility and taste: but let it not mislead them. If they determine to make the labours of Sir Joshua their example, let them first examine by what only means their excellence was acquired.

“ His early pictures bear evidence of the utmost delicacy of

finishing; the most careful imitation. That sensitiveness of taste which probably from boyhood he possessed, could never have permitted him to enter into the mean details of Denner; or content himself with the insipidity of Cornelius Janssen: but in mere finishing he was inferior to neither; and the history of the greatest masters is but one. Truth is the key of art, as knowledge is of power: within the portals you have ample range, but each apartment must be opened by it. The noblest work that perhaps was ever yet projected, the loftiest in conception, and executed with as unequalled breadth, is the ceiling of Michael Angelo: the miniatures of Julio Clovis are not more finished than his studies.

“ On you, Gentlemen, who with the candidates of this evening are entering on the first department of the art, the conduct of Sir Joshua should act with treble force. Mr. Burke says of him — ‘ In painting portraits, he appeared not to be raised upon that platform, but to descend to it from a higher sphere.’ To that sphere let his example guide you, and it will lead you to the highest: to Correggio, to Titian, to Raffaele, to Michael Angelo. To ‘ those divine men, in whose presence,’ to use his own eloquent language, ‘ it is impossible to think or to invent in a mean manner; and by the contemplation of whose works a state of mind is acquired, that is disposed to receive those ideas of art only which relish of grandeur or simplicity.’

“ Tasks of great difficulty lie before you; and with them you have one essential duty to perform; fulfil the latter, and the former will more certainly be achieved. Be faithful at all times to the dignity of your art: let nothing tempt you to bend a noble theory to imperfect practice; be constant to it in failure, as in success; remembering that the most insidious approach of error is masked by disappointment. There may be new combinations, new excellencies, new paths, new powers (of which, to the glory of a sister country, we have fortunately high example); there can be no new PRINCIPLES in art; and the verdict of ages (unshaken during the most daring excitement of the human mind) is not now to be dis-



turbed. The variety of nature has no limit; and in the subjects she presents there is ample scope for the utmost diversity of thought; but since the judgment of mankind has limited the circle of greatness but to few, be these your audience — your tribunal: reject all meaner association; assured that once admitted to the highest, the rest are at all times sufficiently at your command.

“The present auspicious circumstances indicate an approaching era, that may teach us to look with less regret on the splendour of the past. A people more and more informed on the subject of the fine arts; a legislature alive to the importance of encouraging them; a government adopting measures to secure for them the noblest examples; and a gracious monarch to command its efforts, — at all times the munificent patron of this establishment, and whose reign has not been more the glory of his people, than their advancement and happiness are his reward.”

In the year 1825, at the desire of his Majesty, Sir Thomas Lawrence repaired to Paris, to paint the portraits of the King and Dauphin. The King (Charles X.) was rather wayward in his sittings, and not punctual to his appointments. Sir Thomas conducted himself with a nice tact and fine spirit on the occasion, and the King, as a mark of his sense of this, complimented him by a present of the finest specimens of the Sèvres china, in which his Majesty gratified his national pride by displaying the exquisite ingenuity of the French artists.

On the 9th of December in the same year, Sir Thomas arrived in London from Paris, and on the next day presided at the distribution of medals at the Royal Academy; to the students of which Institution he made the following address: —

“GENTLEMEN, — It has again been my pleasing duty to distribute the highest prizes of the Royal Academy.

“In deciding on the productions of youthful genius, there will often be much nicety of discussion, since taste and judgment, the subtlest and severest arbiters, are to give the sentence. Some difference of opinion may have existed on the

present occasion. The result, however, sufficiently proves that the Academy are pleased with your exertions.

“ In framing the laws which refer to those exertions, the council and members of the Royal Academy employed the most serious consideration, and maturely weighed every probable circumstance to which they can apply. It might reasonably be expected, that the known printed regulations of a public body would be scrupulously obeyed by those who are to benefit by their operations, and the most injurious consequences would ensue, if they could be infringed with impunity. As this however cannot be permitted, the penalty of the fault, or the mistake, must fall on the individual. The regret indeed may be deeply felt by the Academy; since few things can be more painful to it than to see a work of genius deprived of its reward, and the Institution itself of the just credit, which it might otherwise have gained from it.

“ The superior importance attached to the delivery of the gold medals, which secure to the students who receive them the advantages of foreign study, determined the council of the Royal Academy to give more of ceremony to it, than belongs to the distribution of its prizes on other occasions. In conformity with this usage, my predecessors in the Chair have occasionally given monitory addresses or finished discourses on the higher principles of art, and the works of the finest masters. A custom which produced the greatest benefit to the arts that they have received in modern times, cannot be too justly commended, or carefully followed; yet still the performance of this voluntary task must be governed by the feelings and ability of the individual. A true knowledge of his limited talent may lead him to fear attempting it, and chance deprive him of the power. In this predicament I unfortunately stand at the present moment. An absence on the Continent, protracted beyond my expectation, and from which I returned but yesterday, has been so much occupied by my professional labours and engagements resulting from them, as to have filled the period which I intended to devote to the arrangement of such impressions or opinions, as I

might have considered worthy of your attention. I think it fair, however, to mention one circumstance, not perhaps generally known, which may a little extenuate the omission.

“ Sir Joshua Reynolds, with the usual propriety of his fine judgment, justifies himself for undertaking an office not specified in the laws of the Academy, by many considerations which fully authorise it, but veils the real circumstance by which it was occasioned. At the commencement of the Institution, the principles of taste were less generally diffused, and that nobler theory unknown which he so essentially contributed to form. This partial ignorance had its effect on the instruction of that period; and a Professorship — not then graced by the ability of a Barry, an Opie, and a Fuseli,—was felt to be inadequately filled, for the great purposes of the Institution. As the most substantial good often results from temporary ill, we owe to that unfavourable circumstance attending the struggling efforts of an infant society, one of the purest and most permanent triumphs of this country.

“ But, Gentlemen, I need not point out to you the obvious difference between the situation, as well as powers, of that illustrious man, and of the individual who now addresses you. You now, not only enjoy the benefit of Sir Joshua’s enlightened taste, but of the practical knowledge of Mr. West, and of the genius of the great man whom we have lately lost! You will soon participate in the information and judgment of his intelligent successor.\*

“ Of the qualifications of that gentleman for his important duty, it is almost improper in me to speak, since they have received the full sanction of this Academy: but I may be allowed to notice the generous zeal with which he prepares himself to undertake the office.

“ Long a master in his art, and often presenting in his works examples of its highest principles, he descends again to be the pupil, and travels to obtain, from personal inspection of the practice of the greatest masters, fresh matter for your

\* Thomas Phillips, Esq. R. A.



instruction. If other motives have mingled with that object — if the anxiety of friendship — respect and solicitude for distinguished genius, have determined, not the purpose but the moment of his departure, you will not be the less grateful to him for his sympathy on a subject of such general interest, but rather give more weight to an obligation so feelingly enhanced.

“ The mention of my absence on the Continent calls from me for every expression of humble gratitude, and as due acknowledgment of the honour conferred by his Majesty on the Royal Academy, in the late mission intrusted to its President. In venturing to undertake it, I had no fears for the credit of the arts of my country, too variously and powerfully supported at home; but I did justly apprehend that my own good fortune might desert me, and leave me unequal to my task.

“ If I have escaped this danger, I chiefly owe it to the beneficence of my reception — to the considerate regard of his Most Christian Majesty to the wishes of the King — and to the liberality of a foreign school, as candid as it is great.

“ Gentlemen, I will not longer detain you, except to wish you new exertions for new honours, and tranquillity and health in their pursuit.”

Among other works sent to the Exhibition by Sir Thomas Lawrence in 1826, were portraits of Lord Melville, Mr. Peel, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Wallscourt, and Mrs. Thomas Hope. To one of his fancy subjects, a contemporary critic paid the following tribute:—

“ A picture by the President, Sir Thomas Lawrence, the Portrait of a Child, which, had he produced no other work of art, every person of taste and judgment would consider entitled him to the proud rank he so eminently fills. Never, surely, since the time of Sir Joshua Reynolds did such a work as this grace the walls of the Royal Academy. The picture represents a sweet little girl (the daughter of Sir George Murray), who has just returned from a garden, with a lapful of the most beautiful flowers, which she is holding up, and looking you in the face with an expression of such sweet innocent

witchery, that one is almost beguiled into a belief that she will speak and ask you to cull a nosegay. This inimitable performance will prove one of the greatest attractions in the present Exhibition; and if any thing *could* add to the fame of the masterly hand that produced it, this exquisite picture would stamp Sir Thomas as the first artist of the age."

On the 14th of July, this year, the Gazette contained his Majesty's permission to Sir Thomas Lawrence to wear the insignia of the Legion of Honour, bestowed upon him by the King of France. The University of Oxford had conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws upon him; and he had been elected member of several foreign academies. He had now attained all his distinctions of this nature, and we may enumerate his honours. He was knighted, and was the President of the Royal Academy, principal Portrait Painter to his Majesty, LL.D. in the University of Oxford, Member of the Academies of Rome, Venice, Florence, Vienna, and New York, Member of the Dilettanti Society, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

He had received many splendid and honourable presents; among which may be specified, a diamond ring from the Emperor of Russia; a diamond ring from the King of Prussia, with the letter F. (Frederick) in brilliants, on a purple enamel ground, set round with diamonds; at Vienna, a diamond ring from the Emperor of Austria, and four very brilliant paintings, on large China saucers, of the palace and public buildings of that capital. From the sister of Princess Esterhazy he received the present of a rich cup and saucer, that had been brought to England from Italy by the late Duchess of Devonshire. 'Sir Thomas Lawrence' in gilt letters, had been burnt in round the edge, and a wreath of flowers was painted in the inside. A picture of the Coliseum, in mosaic, from the Pope, two feet by one, with the arms of his Holiness gilt on the top. From Cardinal Gonsalvi, a valuable gem of the Holy Family, two inches long, and one broad. From the King of France, the Sèvres China, a magnificent clock, and two superb China jars. The Duchess of

Berry presented him with a breakfast service; the tea-board having a beautiful painting on it, representing the court of Louis XIV. The whole of this was in a green morocco case, lined with crimson velvet, and with white satin covers. Besides these, he had received presents of paintings, snuff-boxes, valuable books, &c. &c. from Prince Metternich, and other eminent foreigners.

On the delivery of the prizes at the Royal Academy, on 11th of December, 1826, Sir Thomas Lawrence made the following Address to the Students: \*—

“GENTLEMEN,—If the distribution of the prizes of the Royal Academy affected only the interests and feelings of the candidates, it would still be formed with the most guarded care; for it being the duty of the General Assembly to distinguish superior merit, it is their obvious policy, to implant in the minds of the students that reliance on the justice of the Academy, which may leave them unchecked in their competition, by the slightest fear of prejudice or neglect.

“But a further duty is imposed on the council and members of this Academy. The chief purpose of its institution is the *advancement* of the arts; and the progress of the schools being essential to this object, it becomes necessary, not only to be just in the immediate decision, but to see what relation the works now presented, bear to those of a former year—how far they have improved upon, or kept pace with them—or to what cause, whether from carelessness or erroneous mode of study, their failure may be assigned.

“If any doubt, Gentlemen, of your success has existed in the present instance, that doubt must appear to have been unimportant, since all the prizes are awarded.

“But while a result so gratifying seems to render your longer attendance unnecessary, you must permit me to offer a few considerations to your attention, which I have reason to

\* We quoted a portion of this address in the Memoir of the late Mr. Flaxman, in the 12th volume of the Annual Biography and Obituary; but it is so honourable to the good feeling of Sir Thomas Lawrence, that we are sure we shall be pardoned for repeating it here.



believe are sanctioned by the opinions of my academical friends, and which the duties assigned to me authorise me to suggest.

“ They relate, in the first place, to the drawings from the life.

“ I need not remind you, that if the surest clue to knowledge of the living figure be faithful imitation, that mode of drawing is best adapted to it which in itself is the most simple since it is with the pencilling of a picture, or the execution of a drawing, as we are told it is with style in writing—that being considered the purest which least attracts us from the subject.

“ It is on this point that some of the drawings appear to be defective. We see in them a slight, yet obtrusive mode of hatching, which, though it may have the appearance of facility, cannot belong to accuracy and truth.

“ I know that there is some temptation to this error—that it seems to give evidence of power, and to show how much knowledge the artist must possess, who can afford to be so careless in its display. We have even the revered authority of your late Professor of painting, for the term ‘gracefulness being applied to the execution of a picture, as giving it a certain ease and lightness, which conceal its real labour.’ But this, however pleasing in the finished works of the established painter, becomes a dangerous attempt in the efforts of the student; and, indeed, is contrary to every mode of *study*, by which past excellence has been achieved. We find, in the first thoughts of the greatest masters, and in the details for their noblest works, no attempt at style, or manner of execution. The mind is solely bent on its important object; and the hand is accurate or careless, as the attention is more or less directed to it.—Your present studies, Gentlemen, may be considered as details for your future works. It is here that you are acquiring knowledge, and collecting materials for those performances which are hereafter to render you valuable to your country; and in proportion to their truth, is the promise of the excellence to which they lead.

“ There is, Gentlemen, another defect, the very opposite to this, which attaches to both the schools, but, I think, chiefly to the Antique Academy. It is that exclusive attention to the relief,<sup>o</sup> and high finishing of the parts of the figure, which too much diverts the mind from its general proportions.

“ We acknowledge the usefulness of the most careful finishing, when it is not accompanied by this defect; and we sometimes find it difficult to condemn a drawing, which presents so many beautiful details, and affords such pleasing evidence of the patient labour that produced them. Yet I know not any fault, that should more firmly and constantly be checked, than the inattention to which it leads.

“ In the great works of the ancients, proportion is every thing. It stamps the character of their divinities—of the demigod, the hero, the athleta, and the slave; and these, fixed in the mind, supply the like scale for the historical characters of the painter. Even in that second department of the art which I practise, there is no defect more fatal to the resemblance of the whole, than deviation from the proportion of the parts.

“ The features may each be accurately like, and convey their just expression; but if either be too large, or small, or too widely separated from each other, the striking part of the resemblance is gone, and while a something of likeness cannot be denied, its impression on the spectator is unsatisfactory and vague.

“ If in these remarks I appear to intrude on the province of the Keeper,\* who so anxiously, and so ably, presides over your studies, I still have reason to believe that they are in unison with his sentiments; and I need not say, that in their application to historical painting, those sentiments are of the highest authority and weight.

“ The limited number of examples from the Painting Academy, and their confined subject in composition, render it less necessary for me to address the students of that school.

\* Henry Thompson, Esq. R. A.

“ I feel some regret that they had not a more extensive field for their labours—but it would be great injustice in me not to congratulate them on their success. The merit of the pictures has been generally acknowledged by the council and the assembly; and the gentleman who has failed, has shown sufficient power, to justify our hopes from his talent in a future year.

“ We are sorry that only one specimen from the life has been presented to us in sculpture. Still the premium has been given for it; from a mixed motive—that of marking our approbation of the successful parts of the model, and of showing to the students, that the Academy take no advantage of any temporary want of combined effort, to withhold from them its rewards.

“ In voting the premium for the best architectural drawing of a known building, a prevailing sentiment in its favour has arisen from the completeness of its study, and the neat accuracy of its various measurements and details. It is this attention to the whole of your allotted task—this absence of all narrow reservation of that labour, which cold minds are too often contented to limit to what they imagine is sufficient end—it is this generous impulse to do the *utmost* that is expected from you, that, in its enlarged principle, will fit you for communion with the eminent and good,—and give you kindred right to lament at their extinction!

“ I know that the regulated proceedings of this evening might justify or impose my silence; but why, when the form of that estimable being, whose death we are deploring, is not yet consigned to earth—why should we not speak to you, Gentlemen, who may be considered as part of the family of this mansion, of the loss we have mutually sustained? Why should we hesitate to offer to you sympathy and condolence, and to claim them from you?

“ It is just that you should admire and revere him—it is just, on every principle of taste and virtue, that you should venerate his memory! And is it not equally so, that you should *grieve* for him WHO TOILED TO DO YOU SERVICE?



“ You remember the feebleness of his frame, and its evident though gradual decay ; yet how short has the time been since you saw him with you, sedulous and active as the youngest member — directing your studies with the affection of a parent — addressing you with the courtesy of an equal — and conferring the benefit of his knowledge and his genius, as though he himself were receiving obligation.

“ If, on the last meeting of this Academy, any member had been justified in declining to quit the happy seclusion of his studies, it was this admirable man ; whose solitude was made enjoyment to him, by a fancy teeming with images of tenderness, purity, or grandeur ; and whose imagination at the close of his life was severely intent on subjects that called for its greatest energy ; which, had he lived to execute or direct them, would have left permanent records of his genius on the palace of his King. But nothing of present distinction, or future fame, made him forgetful of a duty. On the day when the premiums were to be voted, he was punctual in his attendance in these rooms ; patiently going round to the performances of the candidates — intently observing each — and if a doubt existed in his mind, with that modest candour which never left him, seeking to guide his own opinion by the impressions of his friends.

“ To you, Gentlemen, this was benefit and honour. Yet it was but one example of the even tenour of his conduct in this Academy ; of which I could produce to you eloquent testimony, from members early associated with him in his duties, and long distinguished by endowments of no common kind.

“ The lamented Mr. Fuseli, in his Lecture on Invention, has well discriminated between its real character, and that imaginary power which ignorance had assigned to it.

“ Mr. Flaxman’s genius, in the strictest sense of the words, was original and inventive.

“ His purity of taste led him, in early life, to the study of the noblest relics of antiquity ; and a mind, though not then of classical education, of classic basis, urged him to the perusal of the best translations of the Greek philosophers and

poets; till it became deeply imbued with those simple and grand sentiments, which distinguish the productions of that favoured people. When engaged in these mingling studies, the patronage of a lady of high rank,\* whose taste will now be remembered with her known goodness, gave birth to that series of compositions from Homer and the Greek tragedians, which continues to be the admiration of Europe. These, perhaps, from their accuracy in costume, and even the felicitous union between their characters and subjects, to minds unaccustomed to prompt discrimination, may have conveyed the idea of too close an imitation of Grecian art. Undoubtedly, the *elements* of his style were founded on it; but only on its noblest principles: on its deeper intellectual power, and not on the mere surface of its skill. He was more the sculptor of sentiment, than of form; and, while the philosopher, the statesman, and the hero, were treated by him with appropriate dignity, not even in Raffaele have the gentler feelings and sorrows of human nature been traced with more touching pathos, than in the various designs and models of this estimable man. The rest of Europe know only the productions of his genius, when it bent to the grandeur of the antique; but these, which form its highest efforts, had their origin in nature only; and the sensibility and virtues of his mind. Like the greatest of modern painters, he delighted to trace from the actions of familiar life the lines of sentiment and passion; and from the populous haunts and momentary peacefulness of poverty and want, to form his inimitable groups of childhood and maternal tenderness; with those nobler compositions from Holy Writ,—as beneficent in their motive, as they were novel in design,—which open new sources of invention from its simplest texts, and inculcate the duties of our faith.

“ In piety, the minds of Michelagnuolo and Flaxman were congenial. I dare not assert their equality in art.—The group of ‘ Michael and the fallen Angel ’ is near approach

\* The late Dowager Countess Spencer.

to the greatness of the former; and sanctified as his memory is by time and glory, it gained no trivial homage in the admiration of the English sculptor; whose 'SHIELD OF ACHILLES,' *his* genius only could surpass!

"But I trespass too long on the various business of this evening. To be wholly silent on an event so afflicting to us all was quite impossible.

"I know the great and comprehensive talents that are round me—I know the strength remaining to the Academy; but knowing, likewise, the candour that accompanies it, I feel that I may safely appeal to this assembly for their acknowledgment with mine, that the loss of Mr. Flaxman is not merely loss of *power*, but loss of *dignity*, to the Institution. Deep and irreparable loss to art! to this country! and to Europe! Not to posterity—to whom his works, as they are to us, will be inestimable treasure; but who, knowing how short and limited the span that Providence has assigned to the efforts of the longest life, and the finest intellect; and learning that his genius, though its career was peaceful, had inadequate reward; will feel it to be their happier destiny, to *admire*, and not to *mourn* him—to be thankful that he had *existed*, and not, like us, to be depressed that he is gone—to revere and follow him as their master, and not, as is our misfortune, to lament him as their friend!

"He died in his own small circle of affection: enduring pain—but full of meekness, gratitude; and faith; recalling to the mind, in the pious confidence of his death, past characters of goodness; with well-remembered homage of the friend—

'And ne'er was to the bower of bliss convey'd  
A purer spirit or more welcome shade.'

Among the most admired of Sir Thomas's portraits in the Exhibition of 1827, was that of Miss Croker. Nothing could surpass its vivacity. He also sent admirable portraits of Sir Astley Cooper, Lord Francis Gower, the Earl of Liverpool, and Sir Walter Scott.

In the year 1828, the industrious pencil of this eminent man produced for the Exhibition eight capital portraits. Lady Londonderry, with her son, and Lady Lyndhurst, were treated



worthily of such subjects; the portrait of the infant daughter of Mr. Peel almost equalled that of Master Lambton; whilst the painting of Lord Grey, without any particular aids of art to produce effect, was a perfect instance of life and individuality. The other portraits were of Lady Gower, Mr. Abernethy, Lady Georgiana Agar Ellis, and Lord Eldon. The portrait of Lady Ellis was equal to any thing of its kind from the pencil of any master; and it made, like a great many of Sir Thomas Lawrence's works, an excellent engraving.

In the succeeding year, he exhibited the portraits of the Duke of Clarence (his present Majesty), the Duchess of Richmond, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Mr. Southey, Mr. Soane, Miss Macdonald, Lord Durham, and Mrs. Locke. The peculiar expression of that great artist, and liberal patron of art and literature, Mr. Soane, was given with a happy fidelity. Lord Durham's portrait was very successful; and those of the Duchess of Richmond, and of the Marchioness of Salisbury, carried the art of colouring to a point which few artists could have managed without verging on the false or the glaring.

From the respect entertained in the place of Sir Thomas's birth, Bristol, for his character, as well as for his talents, he was presented with the freedom of the city, at the time when a similar compliment was paid to Lord Eldon. The following is an extract of a letter to Mr. D. W. Acraman, in reply to his communication of this circumstance:—

“ Russell Square, April 9. 1829.

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ Your kind assurance now confirms to me, that I have received from my native city the very highest honour (the protection of Majesty excepted) that could have rewarded my professional exertions. I beg you to express to those of your friends who, with yourself, have generously assisted in procuring it, the sincere gratitude and respect with which it has impressed me, and the attachment it has strengthened to the place of my birth, as well as the zeal with which I shall attempt to forward any measure conducive to its honour, and

the improvement of its refined establishments. I shall gladly take advantage of your offer for the exhibition of my two other pictures. Pardon some haste in which I write; and believe me to remain, with the highest esteem,

“ My dear Sir,

“ Your very faithful servant,

“ T. LAWRENCE.”

“ *To D. W. Acraman, Esq. Bristol.*”

In another letter, very recently received at Bristol, by Mr. John Hare, jun., Sir Thomas, in enclosing a donation for the Anchor Society, expressed himself warmly interested in the welfare of his *native* city. He was elected an Honorary Member of the Philosophical and Literary Society at the Bristol Institution; and to the exhibition of pictures in the Institution he often liberally contributed, as a loan, some of his most beautiful performances.

Sir Thomas's last public duty was the delivery of the biennial medals, on the 10th December, 1829, when the affectionate eloquence of his address was such, that it will never be forgotten by the students. At that period no idea could be entertained that the dissolution of this amiable and enlightened man was so rapidly approaching.

On the 24th of December, 1829, he dined alone with an old and confidential friend. In the course of conversation he observed that, from the regularity of his living, and the care he took of his health, he thought he might attain a good old age; but nevertheless he would wish to insure his life for 5000*l.*; and, telling his age, he asked what would be the premium. He fixed on Friday, the 8th of January, to effect the assurance; on the previous day he expired! At this conversation he appeared perfectly well, and complained only that at night his eyes and forehead became heated, and he required cold water and a towel to bathe them. But this had been a practice with him years before.

Sir Thomas had long indulged himself in the hope of spending a week or fortnight, including the Christmas-day of 1829,

with his sister, Mrs. Bloxam, in Warwickshire. Always anxious on this account, in a letter to his sister, dated the 17th of December, he says, "I am grieved to the soul that urgent circumstances keep me at this time from the comfort of seeing you; but, in the next month, I will certainly break away from *all* engagements to be with you."

After several intermediate letters, he wrote on Wednesday, January 6. 1830:—

"I meant, my dearest Ann, to be with you by dinner time to-morrow, and have made exertions to do so; but it may not, cannot be! You must be content to see me to a late, simple dinner on Friday. Pray pardon a disappointment so painfully given by

"Your faithful and affectionate brother,

"THOMAS LAWRENCE."

"P. S.—I grieve to hear of the sad illness of good Lady S. Her pictures went from my house this morning; and by the person carrying them to the office I have sent you to-day four pheasants. — Love to all, and best remembrances to the Doctor."

"*You must be content to see me to a late, simple dinner on Friday.*" Alas! that hour of dinner had not arrived, when he was a corpse.

On Saturday the 2d of January, 1830, he dined, in company with Mr. Wilkie, Mr. Jackson, and some other eminent artists, at the house of Mr. Secretary Peel, with whom he had for some time been in habits of intimate acquaintance. On Sunday he complained of pain in the neck and lower part of the face. From that day till Tuesday his malady seemed to increase and remit at intervals, and was considered inflammation in the bowels.

So late as the Tuesday he was busily employed in the Committee of the Athenæum, making arrangements for the opening of the new house, where he was particularly animated on the subject of internal decoration, and took a great interest in



procuring works of art to adorn the interior. He had himself promised to paint and present a portrait of his Majesty, to be placed in the library; and on Wednesday he felt himself so much better, that he worked for some time upon this picture. It was the last effort of his pencil; thus verifying his motto—*Loyal à la mort*. His old and esteemed friend Mrs. Ottley, and a part of her young family, spent the evening with him; when he appeared to be very cheerful. After their departure, however, he felt so much indisposed that he sent for his friend Dr. Holland, who conceived his case so dangerous that he even sat up with him the whole night. No idea of danger had been previously entertained, nor any notion that he was worse than what is usually called *poorly*. On Thursday he was so much better, that in the evening he received two of his friends; one of whom read to him the able article in the *New Monthly Magazine*, written by Mr. Thomas Campbell, in answer to some observations in the *Edinburgh Review* upon Flaxman, who had been greatly beloved and admired by both of them. After some easy and pleasant conversation upon this article, subjects of art, and general topics, the two friends left his chamber, and retired for a short time to an adjoining apartment. Presently they were alarmed by the servant's cries for assistance; and on running into the room, to their horror, they beheld Sir Thomas a corpse. The servant related that, when he was called in, his master's arm was bleeding (he had been bled on Sunday). He leaned back in his chair, seemed much oppressed, and exclaimed—"I am very ill—I must be dying!" These were the last words he uttered.

A *post mortem* examination made by Mr. Green, in the presence of Dr. Holland and Mr. Foster Reeve, ascertained death to have ensued from an extensive and complicated ossification of the vessels of the heart.

Thus died the most distinguished artist of his day in that branch of the art which he made his profession—portrait-painting. To have so rendered himself was no ordinary achievement. "To become the most illustrious portrait-

painter of any age or country," says an able writer in a popular journal, "something more is required than the attributes, however essential, of a mere artist. A practised mastership of the manual dexterities of his art, an exquisite perception of the beautiful, a mind delicately organised, and enlightened by study, are not alone sufficient to form a Titian, a Vandyke, a Reynolds, or a Lawrence. In addition to those characteristics, it is indispensable that the tone and address of an individual, destined to record upon his canvass all that is illustrious and beautiful of his time, should be such as to qualify him for habitual familiarity with the objects who seek favour with posterity through his interpretation,—that he should live and move and have his being in that factitious atmosphere which has called into life the fair and fragile flowers, whose beauty is destined to be immortalised by his touch. Instead of rising from the sordid trivialities of vulgar life, to welcome some noble into his *studio*, before whose overpowering dignity his own greatness of conception sinks rebuked; the painter of princes should be the guest of princes;—should learn to note the aspect of the vain beauty, not as when, discontented and shivering, she throws her listless length into a chair, to be copied by the servile painter, but as when, with all her beauties radiant around her—with all the enchantments of her grace called into energy by the emulation and inspiring flattery of the ball-room—she expands into a brighter self! Nay, more than this: he should be permitted to follow his subjects into the gorgeous retreat of their luxurious homes; catching the air and negligent individuality of the statesman pen in hand, beside his own disordered table; and the domestic loveliness of the young mother, who exchanges the diamond necklace for the twining arms of her beautiful children. It was to a participation in advantages like these, that the supereminence of Sir Thomas Lawrence, as a *court painter*, might in a great measure be attributed. The airy grace, the exquisite high-breeding, of his female portraits,—the *tone*, in short, of his art, was but the tact of an elegant mind, refined by high association."

In truth, the distinguishing characteristic of Sir Thomas's style was the power of conveying a faithful resemblance with, at the same time, a singularly delicate sense of beauty, grace, elegance, and dignity. Rarely indeed did he fail to impart to his portraits the refinement of his own mind. No painter who ever lived seemed to have dived more deeply into individual character, as conveyed by the conformation of the visage, and the expression of the features; and none knew more skilfully how to avail himself of the changeful appearances which they betrayed in those conversations which were dexterously introduced during the sitting, and which destroyed or relaxed a rigidity of muscle assumed on such occasions, and which frequently baffles the utmost ingenuity of the artist.

In his female portraits—the great test of talent—he had more grace and a greater variety of attitude than Vandyke, although he certainly did not equal him in colouring. It is a general opinion also, among painters, that he had less nature and less breadth than Sir Joshua Reynolds, and that opinion is probably well founded. Sir Thomas, especially in the latter periods of his practice, exhibited more detail in his portraits, and appeared to paint with a smaller pencil, than his illustrious predecessor, who in his effects of light and shade seemed to take Correggio as his model. The hair in Sir Thomas's pictures was painted in fine masses, in a way peculiar to himself; and his eyes, to the splendour of which he sometimes made great sacrifices, were divine. The late Mr. Fuseli, who was by no means a thorough-going admirer even of Sir Thomas, has been heard to say of him, “But he paints eyes better than Titian.” Those who remember the late Keeper's respect for the great Venetian painter, will acknowledge that this was no slight encomium.

Whoever has seen Sir Thomas's chalk sketches, can testify to the greatness of his style in drawing. He had as powerful a hand as any artist that ever lived, and infinite freedom when he sketched for himself. One of the best judges of art living has said, that some of Sir Thomas's chalk sketches are as fine as Michael Angelo or Raffaele could have done.



Nevertheless, his general manner was more minute, as is well known — delicate, firm, and full (almost too full) of expression. Yet he could be as true as any one. In his drawing of the young Napoleon, he took great pains to make a veracious likeness. “I can safely assert that it is true,” said he; “for I drew every line, as if I were under an oath to do it correctly.”

Sir Thomas was capable of very expeditious execution. When strongly urged, he has repeatedly been known to paint a head in a day. But he had usually seven or eight sittings for a head, and two for a hand. His general practice was to begin by making a highly finished drawing in chalk on his canvass, thereby rendering himself familiar with the countenance of his sitter. On that he frequently commenced his picture; although he sometimes took a fresh cloth for that purpose. In his mode of proceeding with the head he differed from Sir Joshua, and from most other artists; for he painted it by parts, which, as he went on, he united with perfect facility. Such was the knowledge which he had derived from experience, that he often finished the head without touching the back-ground; accurately anticipating the effect which the depth of the latter would have in clearing up the tones of his flesh. When the head was completed, he generally occupied one or two sittings in drawing in the figure, with chalk or charcoal. In this state, the picture was given to some one of his pupils, who filled in the drapery and back-ground. It was then returned to Sir Thomas, who, with a very few touches, rectified any little error, and gave to the whole a uniform effect.

As an instance of the rapidity of his pencil, it may be mentioned, that, having promised the late Lord Colchester, when he was Speaker of the House of Commons, to paint a picture — we believe a whole-length — of his Majesty George III., by a certain day, when it was the Speaker's intention to entertain several members of the Royal Family, and the time rapidly approaching, without the picture having been begun, Sir Thomas, determined to keep his word, by the

incessant application of two days and a night, completed the work, which was hung up, in its wet state, just before the party sat down to dinner, to Mr. Abbott's great gratification.

On some occasions, although rarely, Sir Thomas, having made an accurate drawing of the head in chalk, has been known to describe the complexion to a pupil, and to desire him to lay it in, on another canvass, with a full body of colour, immediately preceding the time appointed for the next sitting. With life before him, Sir Thomas has then gone to work with his masterly pencil, and in an hour or two has finished the head. One of his finest portraits of the late Duke of York was accomplished in this manner.

It must not be supposed, however, that he was accustomed to slight his works; quite the contrary; although by those who were unacquainted with the art, that which was the result of much study and care was sometimes mistaken for negligence. Of this, he used to relate one among many whimsical instances. He had taken great pains with a particular picture, and had gone over it at least ten times, in order to render the effect as broad, to use the painters' phrase, as possible. It was then conveyed to Somerset House. The parties for whom it was intended, affected to be quite delighted with it, and intreated that Sir Thomas, after the Exhibition was over, would send it home, "as soon as it was *finished*." What they meant by "finishing," was the introduction of details, which would have entirely destroyed the quality that Sir Thomas had been so anxious to preserve.

That Sir Thomas was ambitious of the still higher honours of his art, there can be no doubt. The evidence which he gave to the committee of the House of Commons, touching the Elgin marbles\*, shows that he ardently aspired to the glory of an historical painter, although he was in trammels

\* Of those marbles Sir Thomas Lawrence's opinion was as follows:—The Elgin marbles are of a higher class of art than the Apollo Belvidere. There is in them a union of fine composition and very grand form, with a more true and natural expression of the effects of action upon the human frame than there is in the Apollo, or in any of the most celebrated statues."

which he found it impossible to break. Some of his early copies, and designs, have already been mentioned; and it is said that his attention had long been engaged on a grand composition from Milton.

His kindness to young artists was very conspicuous. Several, of whose talents he entertained a favourable opinion, he assisted to prosecute their studies in Italy. Among these was Mr. Gott, the sculptor, now resident in Rome, whose "Devotion," exhibited last year at Somerset House, evinced so much sentiment and elegance. An honourable instance of generous and grateful feeling on the part of a member of Mr. Gott's family deserves to be recorded. Last spring, Mr. Gott, a highly respectable merchant of Leeds, coming to London on business, was so gratified at hearing of his young relation's genius, and of Sir Thomas's liberality, that he called on the latter to thank him. After some conversation, Mr. Gott said, "Sir Thomas, I am desirous to have portraits of Mrs. Gott and myself from your pencil; pray what is the price of a picture of that size?" pointing to a bishop's half-length. "Five hundred guineas." "Very well; as I am in town, if you are at leisure, I may as well sit to you at once; and I will remain in town until the picture is finished." The next morning was appointed for the first sitting. After it was over, Mr. Gott observed, "I see, Sir Thomas, a very proper intimation on your card, respecting half-price; with your leave I will give you the whole at once;" and immediately wrote a check on his banker for a thousand guineas.

Sir Thomas's prices towards the close of his career were as follows:—

	Guineas.
Three-quarter (or head size) - - -	200
Kit-cat - - - - -	300
Half-length - - - - -	400
Bishop's half-length - - - - -	500
Whole-length - - - - -	600
Extra whole-length - - - - -	700

Half the price paid down at the first sitting.\*

\* These are just four times the prices charged by Sir Joshua Reynolds.



Sir Thomas, however, would frequently paint from motives of friendship. An old acquaintance begged him to recommend a cheap but competent artist, to take the likeness of his nephew, who was about to sail to India. Sir Thomas duly promised, but deferred the execution, until he was told that it was too late. He was evidently chagrined; but, to make amends, he made the young gentleman call upon him the next morning very early, and, in a few hours, painted an admirable portrait, which he sent as a present to the uncle. On the other hand, he knew well how to guard himself, firmly, but with good humour, from the encroachments of sordid avarice, as well as from the annoyance of silly and purse-proud vanity. On one occasion, when a lady of property wished her portrait painted gratuitously, on the ground that her face would make a capital picture that must do the artist credit, Sir Thomas concluded some neatly turned and delicately ironical compliments to her beauty, with "but it is some years since I painted for fame." When a wealthy lady was once exceedingly desirous that her portrait should be worth the money, she repeatedly asked, "But how will you paint it, Sir Thomas?" Sir Thomas, with a smile, kept making the reply, "Why, madam, you pay to have it well done, do you not?"

Sir Thomas Lawrence was considered so handsome in his early youth, that Mr. Hoare is reported to have said of him, that if he had to choose a head for a picture of Christ, he would select Lawrence for that study. This character he retained in an eminent degree through life. He was thought to resemble Mr. Canning, and he was proud of the resemblance. His person and countenance, as well as his general deportment, gave him the appearance of one to whom dignity came by birthright. He derived his fine but pensive cast of features, with his manly form and graceful action, from nature; but the charm of his conversation and manners arose from that which can alone impress the stamp of true gentility — intellect and goodness of heart. Invaluable as are the manners of a gentleman, there is one thing of a far more exalted nature, the

*mind* of a gentleman ; and this, with its attendant spirit, its generosity, its frankness, and its benevolence, seemed innate in him. His late Majesty, than whom there never was a more competent judge, pronounced Sir Thomas Lawrence to be one of the most elegant and best bred men in his dominions. In early life, he lived much upon what is called "the Town," and improved himself in all fashionable accomplishments. He danced with infinite grace. He was a fine fencer, and a capital sparrer. At the latter exercise his attitudes and action were extremely beautiful. When a boy, he imbibed the love of pugilism, which seems indigenious to the part of the country in which he was born. He used to go with a playmate into the fields, strip to the waist, and box in a style which left severe and permanent marks of the severity of the sport. His friendly antagonist confesses that Lawrence became an overmatch for him ; and yet this was the gentleman whose fine athletic figure induced Sir Thomas to draw from it, as a model of Satan, in his painting from the *Paradise Lost*. He was also passionately fond of billiards, at which he was a most graceful and successful player, but he played merely for the tables, as it is called. Even this amusement he had given up long before his death. A lady once asked him the reason why he had so long ceased to play at billiards, the only game he was fond of, and at which he so greatly excelled. His reply was full of character : — " My dear Mrs. ——" he replied, " although I never played for money myself, my play attracted much attention, and occasioned many, and often very high bets. Next to gambling yourself, is the vice of encouraging it in others ; and as I could not check the betting, I have given up my amusement. I have not played a game for many years. The last time I was in a billiard-room was a few years ago, when who should casually come in but the Duke of Wellington ? We had often played together, and with nearly equal success. We agreed to have a batch ; but we were both so perfectly out of practice, that, after a few strokes, we could not help smiling at each other, and we laid down the cues."

Sir Thomas was well acquainted with the ancient classics, as far as that acquaintance can be acquired by the medium of translations; for of Greek he was entirely ignorant; and his knowledge of Latin was not extensive or profound. With foreign literature he was also conversant; but it was principally through the same medium. His ardent mind was always engaged in efforts to obtain new ideas, and new combinations of ideas; and he had neither leisure nor inclination to study in manhood, what is generally acquired in youth — a knowledge of words. In the writings of his own countrymen, however, he was sufficiently versed. He was extensively read in poetry and the belles lettres. His memory was extraordinary, and he had a charming faculty of reading and reciting poems. His tone of voice was soft, but it was clear, distinct, deep-toned, and admitted of every variety of expression.

His performances in the private theatricals at the late Marquis of Abercorn's, at Stanmore, evinced so much dramatic skill and knowledge of stage effect, as (notwithstanding the opinions of his early friends) must have insured to him preeminence, had he adopted the stage as a profession.

He was once to have married a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments, the daughter of Mrs. Siddons; but at that period his own income was extremely limited, and the father of the lady, who was then living, refused his consent. The object of his addresses died some years after of a pulmonary complaint. Sir Thomas remained single; but the noblest efforts of his art have been exerted in perpetuating various real and historical resemblances of the different branches of this family; and it is remarkable that one of his last works was a sketch of Miss Fanny Kemble. This was engraved in lithography by Mr. Lane, whose skill and taste are well known. Sir Thomas took great interest in the progress of the drawing upon stone, and Mr. Lane worked on it for several days at Sir Thomas's house, and under his eye; frequent touches and improvements being added by him, and at his suggestion. This beautiful print may, therefore, be considered as affording a specimen of a master-hand



applied upon a material hitherto strange to him. Had he lived, the world would probably have been delighted with a lithographic drawing entirely of his own production.

Sir Thomas was fond of rhyming; and if his compositions were not fraught with the genius of poetry, they exhibited a neat turn of versification, with pathos, and a vein of amiable humour. We insert the three first stanzas of about fifteen which he wrote one day, on being left alone after dinner. They are not given as a specimen of poetry, nor even as a specimen of his general composition, for they are inferior to its average; but they humorously show the easy tone of manners from servants to a kind, indulgent master.

How shall I, friend, employ my time  
Alone, no book of prose or rhyme,  
Or pencil, to amuse me;  
Nor pen nor paper to be found,  
Nor friend to push the bottle round,  
Or for its stay abuse me?

The servants come and find me here,  
And stare upon me like the deer  
On Selkirk, in Fernandez;  
And quite as tame, they wipe the chairs,  
And scrub, and hum their favourite airs,  
And ask what my command is.

I wish one knew the way to change  
Customs so barbarous and strange,  
So savage and inhuman;  
I wish the sex were kinder grown  
And when they find a man alone,  
Would treat him like a woman.

Mr. Allan Cunningham, in his "Lives of British Sculptors," states, that after the death of Mr. Banks, Mrs. Forster, his daughter, permitted Sir Thomas Lawrence to have tracings of a collection which her father had made of the drawings of the old masters. In return, Sir Thomas presented her with a most lovely portrait of her eldest daughter, drawn in his finest style; telling her that it would be the last he should ever attempt, for he found it injurious to his eyes to draw objects much less than the size of life. He also sent her a very

small drawing of his own, done when he was about eight years old; under which was written, in a child's hand, "Thomas Lawrence, Devizes;" and in his own hand, at the time of sending it, "Done when *three weeks old*, I believe." The following extract of the letter to Mrs. Forster, dated the 21st of April, 1826, with which this little present was accompanied, and in which Sir Thomas acknowledges the safe arrival of the collection of ancient drawings alluded to, is interesting in several respects:—

"To live in the past is, I suppose, the common destiny of advanced life; but I can truly say, that from the earliest days of youth (I might almost have said childhood) these relics of the great masters have had attractions for me; and at fourteen the study of the large prints of Georgio Mantuano's, from Michael Angelo, led me to make drawings of colossal size from 'Paradise Lost,' in which, unless I greatly err, I should even now find some degree of merit. But I am writing to one who needs no explanation of the origin of feelings which she herself shares with me, and which are part of the legacy of genius left her by her lamented parent, of whom we often talk with just admiration of his powers, and as deep regret at the too slight encouragement extended to them.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Alas for Bonington!—your presage has been fatally verified—the last duties have been paid to him this day. Except in the case of Mr. Harlowe, I have never known in my own time the early death of talent so promising, and so rapidly and obviously improving. If I may judge from the later direction of his studies, and from remembrance of a morning's conversation, his mind seemed expanding every way, and ripening into full maturity of taste and elevated judgment, with that generous ambition which makes confinement to lesser departments in the art painfully irksome and annoying."

Sir Thomas's characteristic liberality, and the prompt and liberal manner in which he came forward to patronise Mr. Danby, on his leaving Bristol for London, drew forth the fol-

lowing affectionate tribute from another of the gifted sons of that city —

“ In genius vigorous, yet refin’d,  
Noble in art, yet more in mind —  
Sweet-temper’d, gift’d Lawrence, great,  
In singleness of heart innate :  
Pleas’d other’s genius to commend,  
And kind, a ready hand to lend  
To merit, when it wants a friend.”

In reference to this passage, Sir Thomas, in a letter to a friend, speaks of the too flattering mention of his name. “ I wish,” he says, “ I could feel that I deserved it ; yet I may truly say, that the natural tendency of my thoughts and wishes is to do so, and to show that gratitude to Providence for my own success, which should lead me to assist others, who, with equal talent, though in other departments of art, have been less fortunate in their career.”

Whilst quoting Sir Thomas’s letters, it may be noticed that his hand-writing was peculiarly neat and elegant.—As a speaker, he was clear, free, easy, and graceful, attempting no flight of oratory, but always leaving an impression of great neatness and propriety.

That Sir Thomas ever indulged in a passion for play is a calumny which, to those who knew his habits and feelings on the subject, requires no refutation ; at the same time it will not excite surprise, that among others, who heard of his large receipts, and were aware of his occasional embarrassments, and of his comparative poverty at the time of his decease, an opinion should be unadvisedly adopted, affording a ready solution to the question—what became of his money? His ardent passion, however, for the fine arts in general, and especially for that branch of them to which his own time was more particularly devoted, caused him to expend immense sums in their encouragement, and in the purchase of the works of the first masters, of whose drawings he gradually accumulated an unrivalled collection. His pecuniary assistance to the sons of genius less favoured by fortune, was also dealt out with no stinted allowance. Numerous instances of this we



could adduce and substantiate, were we not restrained by motives which must be obvious; it is, however, gratifying to know, that since his death, the right feelings of many of those who profited by his kindness have overcome the natural reluctance to publish their obligations.

Sir Thomas Lawrence's kindness to his dependents may be inferred from the following facts:—On the death of his house-keeper, an elderly female, who had superintended the management of his house for several years, he not only incurred a considerable expense in bestowing on her a very handsome funeral, but followed her himself to the grave: while, towards a man-servant who had spent some time in his employment, his conduct was of a still nobler description; and such, perhaps, as is rarely paralleled. This person was seized with a lingering illness, the nature of which rendered it evident to the medical attendant, that though a few months must inevitably put a period to his existence, his decease might yet be retarded by quiet and country air. Sir Thomas, on the fact being announced to him by the physician he had called in, not only went himself and took a comfortable lodging for the invalid in the neighbourhood of Kilburn, but subsequently gave up no small portion of what to him was more precious than money, his time; and would frequently hurry away from his academical duties and professional pursuits, to pass an hour by the bedside of the sufferer, in reading to him the Scriptures, and smoothing his passage to the grave by personal attentions,—this, too, during a protracted period of many weeks.

The following are a few, among many current anecdotes of his general benevolence:—

An artist, who was a man of considerable merit, but without patronage, had submitted three of his pictures to Sir Thomas's inspection. He called one evening at Sir Thomas's house, anxious to gain his approbation, and, at the same time, to take his works away. Having sent up his name to the President, the latter followed the servant down stairs, and put a paper into the hand of the artist, saying, "I had left this, should you have called whilst I was from home. I much admire your

productions, and wish you every success." On arriving at the first lamp, anxious to know what the paper contained, the artist unfolded it, and found within it a 30*l.* note, which saved him from despair.

Mr. B——, was in great pecuniary distress, which came to the ears of Sir Thomas. One morning Mr. B—— unexpectedly called upon a mutual friend, in a state of great joy. It was to relate, that Sir Thomas Lawrence had sent him a present of a 100*l.* note, "which," added Mr. B——, "has relieved me from my misery, and has made my wife's heart leap for joy."

On one occasion, the destitute widow of an artist was advised "to apply to Mr. Lawrence;" and was buoyed up to expect five pounds from him, "as he was a liberal man." She repaired to his residence, and created very strongly his sympathy for her misfortunes. Having left the house, she unfolded a paper he had given her; when, what was her astonishment, to find it not a five, but a 50*l.* note!

On going down to Haslar, to attend his brother's funeral, he witnessed the total destruction of the hut of a poor waterman, by the gale, which was so violent as to do very considerable damage to many public works. The wretchedness of the poor man, with his wife and numerous children in a state of nakedness, as they saw their whole property swept away, made a deep impression upon Sir Thomas Lawrence, whose mind was already oppressed with melancholy. He entered into the feelings of the sufferers, but what he gave them we know not; this, however, is known, that when a few years afterwards he again went to Portsmouth to witness the death of his remaining brother, he found the man and his family prosperous in a small cottage, and received from them their warmest gratitude for having "enabled them to do well in the world." After the funeral, he took leave of these poor people; and, praising their sober and industrious habits, he gave them a 10*l.* note.

Mrs. M—— was the widow of a highly endowed engraver. Being in great distress, she requested Sir Thomas to recommend her to the Artists' Benevolent Fund, of which he was the

President. He candidly told her he could be of no service to her that year, as he had given away all his recommendations; "but," said he, "accept this in the mean time (placing a five-pound note in her hand), and I think I can serve you with the Council and Body of Academicians." From that respectable body Sir Thomas obtained for Mrs. M—— no less than fifty pounds.

No man was ever more affectionate to relations. On the death of a niece, of whom he had made a drawing, which was subsequently engraved, he writes to a friend, in great depression of spirits,—“I have lost a sweet, good, modest little being, in my niece Susan; but who can, for the innocent, lament the death of the innocent? It is a severe affliction to her parents, sisters, and friends. I feel thankful that this one talent, which God has given me, has, in this case, afforded consolation to my good sister and her family, by perpetuating the form, and expressing the nature, of this lovely lamented being, my dear Susan.”

His kindness to animals was invariable. It was not in his nature to inflict or to witness pain. In a letter to a lady he says, “Have you had more letters from Sir Walter? (Scott). How sincerely sorry I am to learn that his favourite hound is dead. A selfish regret has great part in this feeling; for the fine animal was to have been my subject.”

One of his last acts of courtesy was sending the following letter to a French lady, who had dedicated to him a little publication on Flower Painting:—

Russell Square, Jan. 1. 1830.

“MADAM, — The pressure of very urgent business has prevented me from sooner acknowledging the receipt of the very elegant and flattering present which you have done me the honour to send to me: a work that, in its interior character, does infinite credit to your taste and talent; although I fear your judgment in its dedication must be considered to have been too much influenced by your partial kindness to the artist who has been thus distinguished by you. I beg you to accept



my sincere thanks for this unexpected obligation, and to be assured of my best wishes for your success in the pursuit that you have chosen, and of my earnest endeavours (whenever there is a prospect of their being useful) that professional merit of such certain character (especially when accompanied by so amiable a nature) may be appropriately rewarded.

“I have the honour to remain, with much respect, Madam, your exceedingly obliged, and very obedient servant,

“THOMAS LAWRENCE.”

Sir Thomas's principal pupils were Messrs. Burnell, Lane, Harlowe, Etty, and Evans.\*

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Soon after the lamented decease of Sir Thomas Lawrence, the Council of the Royal Academy signified to Mr. Keightley, his executor, their wish to pay every possible mark of respect towards the memory of the late excellent President, by the attendance of the Members of the Academy at his funeral. That the last sad honours should be observed in a manner due to his eminent public merits and private worth, the requisite arrangements were made for the interment of his remains in St. Paul's Cathedral, with the same public ceremony that marked the feelings of the Academy on the interment of his distinguished predecessor, Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Accordingly, on the evening of Wednesday, the 20th of January, the body of the President was conveyed from his house in Russell Square, (followed by four members of his family and the executor, attended by an old and faithful servant,) to Somerset House, where, on its arrival at the rooms of the Royal Academy, it was received by the Council and officers of that establishment, and deposited in the Model-room, which was appropriated for its reception. The room had been previously hung with black cloth, and lighted with large wax tapers and numerous wax candles dispersed in silvered sconces.

At the head of the coffin was placed a large hatchment † of the armorial

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\* The last-named gentleman has succeeded to Sir Thomas's house in Russell square.

† Argent, a cross raguly gules. Crest, a demi-turbot proper. Motto, *Loyal à la mort*. In the hatchment in Russell Square is suspended from the bottom of the shield, on the dexter side, the chain and badge of the President of the Royal Academy; on the sinister, the cross of the French order of the Legion of Honour. The medal and chain worn by Sir Thomas Lawrence as President of the Academy was, as we have already mentioned, presented to him by his late Majesty,

bearings of the deceased, and the pall over the coffin \* was also decorated with silk escutcheons of the arms.

The Members of the Council and the family having retired, the body lay in state all night, the old servant of the President sitting up with it, at his own particular request, as a last tribute of duty and respect to a kind and valued master.

The following morning, Thursday, the 21st, being appointed for the conveyance of the remains to St. Paul's, the family of the deceased assembled in the Library of the Royal Academy soon after ten o'clock, and the mourners invited upon the occasion, with the Members of the Academy, in the great Exhibition Room.

The hearse, mourning coaches, and carriages of the nobility and gentry, occupied the great square of Somerset House. By half-past twelve Mr. Thornton, the undertaker, had completed the various arrangements, when the extensive line of procession, consisting of forty-three mourning coaches and seventy-two private carriages, besides those of the Lord Mayor (who was prevented, by serious indisposition, from attending in person) and Sheriffs, moved in the following order: —

Four Marshal's Men.

Two of the City Marshals on horseback.

Carriage of the Lord Mayor.

Carriage of Mr. Sheriff Ward.

Carriage of Mr. Sheriff Richardson.

The Undertaker, Mr. Thornton, jun. on horseback.

Four Mutes, followed by Six Conductors, on horseback.

The Lid of Feathers, supported by a Page on each side.

The Hearse, drawn by six horses, with five Pages on each side.

*The eight Pall-bearers in mourning coaches :*

The Earl of Aberdeen; the Earl of Clanwilliam; Earl Gower; the Right Hon. Robert Peel; Hon. George Agar Ellis; Right Hon. Sir. Geo. Murray, G. C. B.; Right Hon. John Wilson Croker; R. Hart Davis, Esq. M. P. for Bristol.

*Mourning coaches :*

Containing the Rev. Rowland Bloxam, chief mourner; Rev. Thomas Lawrence Bloxam; Mr. Henry Bloxam; Rev. Andrew Bloxam; Mr. Matthew Bloxam; Mr. John Rouse Bloxam; Mr. John Meredith; Rev. Dr. Bloxam; Mr. John Aston; Rev. Roger Bird; Archibald Keightley, jun. Esq. Executor; the Rector of St. George, Bloomsbury (Rev. J. Lonsdale); the confidential Servant of the deceased.

as an especial mark of royal favour; and he was the first President upon whom the distinction was conferred. As, however, it was in the character of President that he was so honoured, these insignia were returned into the royal hands.

\* Inscription on the coffin-plate: —

Sir Thomas Lawrence, Knt. LL.D. F. R. S.

President

of the Royal Academy of Arts in London,

Knight of the Royal French Order

of the Legion of Honour.

Died 7th January, MDCCCXXX.

In the Lxi. year of his age.

*Officers of the Royal Academy :*

W. Hilton, Esq. Keeper ; H. Howard, Esq. Secretary ; R. Smirke, Esq. jun. Treasurer ; Joseph Hen. Green, Esq. Professor of Anatomy.

*Council of the Academy :*

E. H. Baily, Esq. ; A. Cooper, Esq. ; W. Collins, Esq. ; J. Constable, Esq. ; W. Etty, Esq. ; D. Wilkie, Esq. ; J. Ward, Esq.

*Royal Academicians :*

Sir W. Beechey ; Martin A. Shee, Esq. \* ; J. W. Turner, Esq. ; Ch. Rossi, Esq. ; Thos. Phillips, Esq. ; A. W. Calcott, Esq. ; R. Westmacott, Esq. ; H. Bone, Esq. ; W. Mulready, Esq. ; John Jackson, Esq. ; Fras. Chantrey, Esq. ; R. Cook, Esq. ; W. Daniell, Esq. ; R. R. Reinagle, Esq. ; Sir Jeffery Wyattville ; C. R. Leslie, Esq. ; H. W. Pickersgill, Esq.

*Associates :*

J. Gandy, Esq. ; A. I. Oliver, Esq. ; G. Arnold, Esq. ; G. Clint, Esq. ; J. J. Chalon, Esq. ; G. S. Newton, Esq. ; C. R. Cockerell, Esq. ; Edwin Landseer, Esq. ; J. P. Deering, Esq. ; F. Danby, Esq. ; H. P. Briggs, Esq.

*Associate Engravers :*

John Landseer ; W. Bromley ; R. J. Lane ; C. Turner.

*Students :*

G. Patten ; W. Patten ; W. B. Taylor ; Cafe ; Vulliamy ; J. Webster ; Ainslie ; H. Behnes ; W. Behnes ; Fairland ; C. Moore ; Andrews ; Hayter ; D. M'Clise ; Kearney ; S. C. Smith ; Blackmore ; Rouw ; Leigh ; Grant ; Redgrave ; Hughes ; Pegler ; Solomon ; Wood ; Sass ; Johnson ; Smith ; Middleton ; Brockedon ; Wright ; Boxall ; Carey ; Freebairn ; Ross ; Mead ; Stothard ; Moore ; Cary ; Millington ; Brooks ; Watson ; Panorme.

*Private Mourners :*

The Hon. Charles Greville ; Sir Robert H. Inglis ; Major-Gen. M'Donald ; Col. Hugh Baillie ; Washington Irving, Theodore Irving, and L. Ramsey, the three Secretaries of the American Embassy ; Horace Twiss, Esq. M. P. ; John Nash, Esq. ; Wm. Woodgate, Esq. ; Herman S. Wolff, Esq. ; Chas. Kemble, Esq. ; Joseph Gwilt, Esq. ; Thos. Campbell, Esq. ; Archer D. Croft, Esq. ; Dr. Signond ; Sir Anth. Carlisle ; Henry Ellis, Esq. ; Rev. Josiah Forshall ; Edward Hawkins, Esq. ; Geo. Morant, Esq. ; Thos. Fullerton, Esq. ; Thos. Boddington, Esq. ; P. Hardwicke, Esq. ; Decimus Burton, Esq. ; John Knowles, Esq. ; J. W. Sievier, Esq. ; R. Evans, Esq. ; Chas. Denham, Esq. ; S. Woodburn, Esq. ; Mr. Moon ; John F. Reeve, Esq. ; G. Simpson, Esq. ; J. Simpson, Esq. ; G. R. Ward, Esq. ; John Irwine, Esq. ; Mr. F. C. Lewis ; Mr. Hogarth ; E. Holman, Esq. ; Thos. Robson, Esq. ; W. Y. Ottley, Esq. ; Warner Ottley, Esq.

*The Officers, &c. of the Society of Painters in Water Colours :*

Messrs. George Barrett ; Cha. Wild ; R. Hills ; P. Dewint ; G. F. Robson ; J. Varley ; F. Nash ; A. Pugin ; F. Mackenzie ; F. O. Finch ; W. Nesfield ; S. Prout.

*The Society of British Artists :*

Messrs. Davis, Holmes, Dawe, Hofland.

\* This gentleman has been since elected to succeed Sir Thomas Lawrence in the Chair of the Royal Academy, has been approved of by the King, and has received the honour of knighthood.



*The Society of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution :*

Messrs. Davison, Corbould, Stanfield, Robertson, Roper, Davis, Lahee, Tjhou.  
Carriages of the Nobility and Gentry, following after the carriage of Sir Thos.  
Lawrence.

*Carriages of the Pall-bearers :*

Earls of Aberdeen, Clanwilliam, and Gower ; Right Hon. R. Peel ; Hon.  
George Agar Ellis ; Right Hon. Sir Geo. Murray ; Rt. Hon. J. W. Croker ;  
and Rich. Hart Davis, Esq. M. P.

*Carriages of*

The Lord Chancellor ; Dukes of St. Alban's, Bedford, Devonshire, Wellington ;  
Marquesses of Stafford, Londonderry, Bristol ; Earl of Essex ; Countess of  
Guilford ; Earls Spencer, Bathurst, Listowel, Rosslyn, Charleville, Dudley,  
and Mountcharles ; Viscounts Granville, Beresford, and Goderich ; Bishop  
of London ; Lords Holland, Hill, Stowell, Bexley, Farnborough, and Seaford ;  
Prince Esterhazy ; Baron Bulow ; the American Ambassador ; Sir Henry  
Hardinge, M. P. ; Sir Abraham Hume ; Sir Rob. H. Inglis, M. P. ; Sir  
Henry Halford ; Sir Charles Flower ; Right Hon. Sir John Becket, M. P. ;  
Sir W. Knighton ; Sir Edm. Antrobus ; Sir Astley Cooper ; Sir Coultts  
Trotter, and Sir. Fras. Freeling, Barts. ; Sir James Esdaile, and Sir Jeffery  
Wyatville, Knts. ; J. Planta, Esq. M. P. ; — Fuller, Esq. ; T. Hope, Esq. ;  
Carrick Moore, Esq. ; — Lyon, Esq. ; C. Kemble, Esq. ; — Fairlie, Esq. ;  
Major-General M'Donald ; Colonel Hugh Baillie ; Messrs. Smirke, Chantrey,  
Wilkins, Green, Nash, Soane, Dunlop, Boddington, Fullerton ; T. Barber  
Beaumont ; Dr. Sigmond, and Dr. Holland.

The hearse arrived at the great west door of St. Paul's about a quarter before  
two, and about half past two the body reached the choir, preceded by the digni-  
taries of the church, and the members of the choir, singing the sentences at the  
commencement of the burial service, to the solemn and affecting music of Croft.  
The body being placed on strestles, the chief mourner was seated in a chair at  
the head of the coffin, attended by the old servant of the deceased. The mourners  
being also seated, on each side of the choir, the funeral service proceeded, the  
proper portions being chaunted. The lesson was read by the Rev. Dr. Hughes,  
the Canon Residentiary, whose feelings were more than once so overpowered as  
to prevent his proceeding without a pause.\* Green's fine anthem, " Lord, let me  
know mine end ! " was sung by the choir, accompanied by the organ ; after which  
the body was removed into the crypt, and placed under the centre of the dome,  
when the mourners being summoned, and preceded by the clergy and choir,  
went in procession to the centre, and turning to the right formed a large circle,  
which during the time the music continued, fell into a double line round the per-  
forated brass plate, where the remainder of the service was read by the Bishop of  
Llandaff, Dean of St. Paul's, in a most impressive manner. The whole con-  
cluding with part of Handel's matchless Funeral Anthem, " Their bodies are  
buried in peace." Here the voices of the young choristers, strengthened by the  
addition of the children from the Chapel Royal, produced a delightful effect.  
After the pathetic and solemn, though somewhat lengthened and monotonous,  
effect of the mournful strains which had preceded it, the words " But their name  
liveth evermore," cheered the senses ; and produced feelings the more pleasing  
from being unexpected.

The ceremony having concluded, the mourners returned to their carriages.

\* Dr. Hughes was an old and intimate friend of Sir T. Lawrence.

The executor and some of the family of the deceased went down to the crypt and saw the body deposited in the grave prepared for it, at the head of the late President West, and not far from the remains of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The solemnity and decorum which prevailed throughout the whole proceedings upon this melancholy occasion, were the subjects of general remark and approbation.

By the order of Mr. Secretary Peel, a strong force of the Metropolitan Police, under the direction of Mr. Thomas, attended, and preserved order throughout the line of route, from Somerset House to Temple Bar; and in consequence of orders issued by the Lord Mayor, the City Police had kept the whole line of Fleet Street free from the interruption of carriages, from an early hour in the morning, by which means the mournful cavalcade preserved due order, and reached the church without a single interruption or break of its extensive line. The shop windows were every where closed. The streets were crowded: indeed, the Strand and Fleet Street may be said to have been lined on both sides by the people, who preserved the most respectful order; and the windows of the houses in the route of the procession were filled with spectators, who witnessed upon this occasion the just tribute paid to distinguished merit, in perhaps one of the most extensive attendances of persons that have done honour to the memory of the dead since the public funerals of Nelson and Pitt. No accident happened, nor did any untoward event arise to interrupt the decorum of the scene.

The following is an abstract copy of Sir Thomas Lawrence's will: —

“ July 28. 1828. — My collection of genuine drawings, by the old masters, which, in number and value, I know to be unequalled in Europe, and which I am fully justified in estimating as a collection at 20,000*l.*, I desire may be first offered to his most gracious Majesty King George IV. at the sum of 18,000*l.*; and if his Majesty shall not be pleased to purchase the same at that price, then that the collection be offered at the same price to the Trustees of the British Museum; and afterwards, successively, to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, and to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dudley; and if none of such offers shall be accepted, then I desire that the said collection may be forthwith advertised in the principal capitals of Europe, and elsewhere; and if within two years a purchaser shall not be found at the sum of 20,000*l.*, then I desire that the same may be sold by public auction, or private contract, in London, either altogether or in separate lots, at such price or prices, and in such manner, as my executor shall think best.

“ And I desire that like offers may be made to his Majesty (and if he shall not be pleased to make the purchase, then to the Trustees of the British Museum) of two volumes of drawings by Fra. Bartolomeo, from the collection of the late President of the Royal Academy, Benjamin West, Esq. at the sum of 800*l.*; and that the series of original cartoons of *The Last Supper*, by Leonardi da Vinci, at the sum of 1000*l.*; and my picture by Rembrandt, of *The Wife of Potiphar accusing Joseph*, at the sum of 1,500*l.*; and the two small pictures by Raffaele, from the Borghese collection, namely, one of the *Entombment*, and one of the group called *The Charity*, at the sum of 1000*l.*; be also offered to his Majesty; and if he shall decline the same, then to the Directors of the National Gallery; and if they decline, at the same prices to the Right Hon. Robert Peel; and, if he decline, to the Earl of Dudley. And if a purchaser shall not

be found, I leave it to my executor's discretion to adopt such measures for disposing of the same, as he may think proper.

“ My collection of architectural casts, which I purchased from — Saunders, Esq. for 500*l.* I desire may be offered to the President and Council of the Royal Academy of Arts, at the price of 250*l.*; and if they shall decline the purchase, then that the casts be sold in the manner directed with respect to my property in general.

“ Having, in the year 1825, been honoured by a mission from his most Gracious Majesty King George IV. to paint the portraits of his most Christian Majesty Charles the Tenth, and of his Royal Highness the Dauphin of France, I had the honour to receive from that monarch, as a mark of his distinguished favour, a superb service of Sèvres porcelain. This splendid token of royal courtesy I bequeath to the President and Council, for the time being, of the Royal Academy of Arts, to be by them used on the birthdays of the King, and at the annual dinner on the opening of the Exhibition, and on other public occasions, in remembrance of the honour conferred by a foreign Prince on the President of the Royal Academy of Great Britain.

“ And as to all other works of art in my possession at the time of my decease, whether pictures, drawings, engravings, bound or unbound, casts, marbles, bronzes, models, or of whatsoever other kind, and also as to my books, plate, linen, china, and furniture, and all other my estate and effects, I bequeath the same to Archibald Keightley the younger, of No. 5. Hare-court, Temple, my executor, to sell and dispose of the same, as to him shall seem meet; and the monies upon trust, in the first place, to pay off my just debts, funeral expenses, &c.; and to divide the residue into three equal parts; and as to two equal third parts thereof, to divide the same equally among such of my nephews and nieces following; that is to say, my niece Lucy, wife of John Aston, of Birmingham, merchant, and the children of my sister Ann, the wife of Richard Rouse Bloxam, D.D. of Rugby, as shall be living at the time of my decease, and the issue of such as shall have died in my lifetime leaving issue; and as to the remaining one third part, to pay the same to my nephew, Henry Bloxam, of Ellesmere, Salop, gentleman, upon trust, to invest the same in real or Government security, and pay the annual proceeds unto my said sister Ann Bloxam, for and during the term of her natural life, for her sole and separate use; and after her decease, to the person or persons entitled to the other two third parts.

“ I authorise my executor to employ such artists or other persons as he may think proper in arranging my different works of art for sale, and preparing any catalogue or catalogues thereof, or otherwise in any way for facilitating the advantageous sale thereof, as to him shall seem meet, and to make such remuneration as he may think reasonable; and I recommend my highly intelligent friend, William Young Ottley, Esq. as a person, from his sound knowledge of art, peculiarly competent to the task of arranging my various works of art for sale, if he will kindly undertake the office.”

In the Exhibition of 1830, the posthumous portraits of Sir Thomas Lawrence excited the deepest interest, both from their intrinsic merit, and from the mournful reflection that it was the last time that the walls of the Academy would be so decorated. The subjects were, Lady Belfast, Sir Ralph James



Woodford, the Archbishop of Armagh, Miss Fry, the Earl of Aberdeen, Thomas Moore, Esq., the Earl of Hardwicke, and John Angerstein, Esq. Although the draperies and backgrounds of several of them were unfinished, they all afforded admirable proofs of his splendid genius.

His late Majesty, having granted permission to the family publicly to exhibit, for their exclusive benefit, all the portraits of royal and distinguished persons painted for the King by Sir Thomas Lawrence, a number of other fine works from his pencil were obtained in addition from various quarters; and towards the latter end of May, 1830, the collection was opened to the public at the gallery of the British Institution. Of this exhibition, the following notice appeared in a popular weekly journal:—

“ Next to the sensation which would be excited by a sudden introduction to a living assembly of monarchs, statesmen, heroes, and beauties,—to a galaxy of all that is dignified in rank, splendid in talent, memorable in warlike achievement, and fascinating in female loveliness,—is that which is actually produced at the present moment on entering the gallery of the British Institution, richly decorated as it is by nearly a centenary of the most admirable productions of the highly-gifted and lamented Lawrence. It is bringing the powers of any artist to a most severe test when he is thus required, single-handed, to furnish a whole exhibition; and an exhibition, too, consisting almost exclusively of portraits; but it is a test which in this instance is most triumphantly borne. Whether contemplated merely with reference to their merit as works of art, or whether with that contemplation is associated the deeply interesting recollections which many of these noble performances are calculated to awaken, that visiter to the gallery must indeed be cold and phlegmatic, who does not feel strongly impressed by the magnificent and delightful spectacle which presents itself to him.

“ It will here, among other things, be seen how important is the single but comprehensive quality of TASTE in the creations of the pencil. That high and rare quality, it is allowed on all

hands, no artist ever possessed in a greater degree than Sir Thomas Lawrence. His mind was thoroughly imbued with it. It was inseparable from every effort. It accompanied the slightest and most careless touch of his crayon. Many of his groups of portraits, refined and elevated by the pervading influence of that invaluable quality, almost assume the character of poetical or historical compositions. It is extraordinary, indeed, to observe what a vast change portrait-painting in this country has undergone in that respect since the days of Jervas, Richardson, and Hudson. To Sir Joshua Reynolds is undoubtedly due the glory of having struck out a new path, and of having invested his own branch of the fine arts with a dignity and a charm, which, except in some few cases, it had never before possessed. How ably and successfully the example of the first President of the Royal Academy was followed up by the last, the walls of the British Gallery now abundantly show.

“ The germ of epic art is very visible in such pictures as Sir Thomas’s ‘ Rolla,’ ‘ Coriolanus,’ ‘ Cato,’ and ‘ Hamlet;’ although the only work in which it is absolutely unfolded is his ‘ Satan;’ — a grand and appalling conception, which, however liable it may in some points be to critical remark, proves of what this great artist was capable, had the sympathy of the times and the country in which he lived encouraged him to devote himself to the more intellectual and ambitious walks of his profession.

“ Of the three apartments of which the British Gallery consists, the North Room, containing twenty-one portraits, the majority of them whole-lengths, painted by order of his Majesty for the Waterloo Gallery at Windsor, is peculiarly attractive; both because most of the pictures are new to the public, and because they are the striking resemblances of distinguished and celebrated persons; several of them ‘ men of royal siege,’ and all of them sharers, more or less conspicuous and important, in the events of one of the most extraordinary periods of history. It is not our intention to enter into any detailed description of these pictures; but we cannot refrain from expressing our un-

bounded admiration of two of them in particular, which appear to us to be transcendent;—we mean ‘Francis the Second, Emperor of Austria,’ and ‘his late Holiness, Pope Pius VII.’ We know of no productions of a similar kind, by any artist, ancient or modern, with which they would for an instant suffer in the comparison. It is said that Sir Thomas considered the portrait of the Emperor of Austria, in which he has conquered so many difficulties, arising from the singular costume, and from other circumstances, as the finest work of his life. While we gaze at it, we fully agree with him; but when we turn round, and behold his portrait of the venerable Pius, we at least hesitate to which the palm of excellence ought to be adjudged.”

For the materials of this little Memoir we are greatly indebted, among other respectable publications, to the Juvenile Library, the Gentleman’s Magazine, the Literary Gazette, and the Court Journal. Some interesting communications have also been made to us from private sources. We cannot better conclude, than by quoting the eloquent and feeling exordium of Mr. Westmacott’s Lecture to the Students of the Royal Academy, on the 15th of February, 1830:—

“GENTLEMEN, — I resume my lectures this year with feelings far different from those when I last addressed you. Any apology for this preface will, I am confident, be considered unnecessary; for although my duty to you may not strictly require it, I should but ill discharge that which I owe to my own feelings, if I were to pass by an event in silence which has diffused a grief through this Academy, through every Society in the country connected with liberal pursuits, and felt, indeed, throughout every civilised part of Europe. Genius and great attainments will ever command the respect of mankind; but when with these are combined the social and milder virtues, when gentleness of manners and the practice of the graceful courtesies of life are blended with benevolence of heart, we dwell with peculiar fondness on the memory of such



rare accomplishments. As a sculptor, I feel unfitted to speak of the distinguishing excellencies of our late lamented President further than as elementary qualities, which the sisters of art equally require. A long series of years, and none without some splendid addition to his fame, marked in their application the soundness of his principles, his accuracy of perception, his clearness of judgment, his comprehensive endowments. Though expressed with suitable warmth, the delicacy of his character never suffered him to press the confidence of his opinions upon the conviction of others; it would be indeed impossible to find an artist more free from presumption, or more disposed to a liberal acknowledgment of the merits of others. To a refined taste he united a thorough acquaintance with the general literature and classics of his own country; and few had more acuteness in discovering their beauties, or readiness in applying their images, wherever the character of his works admitted. His illustrations of Cato, Coriolanus, and Hamlet, may be considered historical works, and examples of his creative genius, possessing a vigour of imagination, a propriety of sentiment, a breadth and chasteness of composition, worthy to be ranked with the classical and distinguished efforts of the sixteenth century; whilst his more comprehensive powers were displayed in the admirable picture of Satan: all eminent proofs that he possessed talents equal to the accomplishment of the highest designs in the art. If considered with relation to this Academy, whether in the discharge of the duties of the high station he filled, or simply as an Academician, no man has died with better claims to the respect of his brother members. Unremitting diligence, zeal for the interests of the Institution, and equal deportment, distinguished him in the first; how effectually he supported it in the second, the unanimous homage which his talent elicited abundantly declares. In both we cannot but feel surprised that he could have accomplished, in the multifarious demands upon his time, not only so much, but so well.

“ To you, Gentlemen (looking to the students), a more than common share of his attention was devoted. To you he was

ever accessible; his indulgence encouraged — his observations enlightened — his judgment confirmed; and I may add, where genius required it, his liberality sustained. It is not to aggravate your misfortune that I intimate the extent of your loss; but to stimulate in those younger bosoms amongst you — and many there are, I trust, who thirst for fame and honour — the emulation of his great qualities; to excite you to the exercise of the precepts he has delivered to you; and to remind you, that though his counsels are withdrawn, the examples he has left, and the principles he pursued for their achievement, were the result of perseverance and well-directed time and genius. To his country, and to those who loved him, it is a proud consolation that Heaven spared him until he had by his talents justly acquired the judgment of his own, and accordance of rival countries, to place him in the list of those imperishable names which serve at once to adorn, to dignify, and to perpetuate, the history and arts of his country.”

## No. IX.

THE RIGHT REVEREND

JOHN THOMAS JAMES, D. D.

LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

IN the Index to our last volume we noticed the death of this amiable prelate. A Memoir of him has since appeared, from the pen of one of his brothers, the Rev. Edward James, M. A., Prebendary of Winchester, and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. Of that Memoir the following is an abridgment. To those, however, to whom active virtue, rational piety, and all the kindly feelings of human nature, are subjects of pleasing contemplation, we recommend the perusal of the original \* ; one of the most interesting portions of which consists of extracts from the unaffected and admirable letters of Mrs. James to her friends in England.

John Thomas James, D. D., late Bishop of Calcutta, was born on the 23d of January, 1786, at Rugby in Warwickshire. His father, Thomas James, D. D., was well known as a scholar, and held, for many years, the laborious office of Head Master of Rugby School, to which he was elected in 1778, having previously been Fellow and Tutor of King's College, Cambridge. Dr. James's health being impaired by his unremitting exertions in the school, he resigned the mastership in 1794, and on the application of the Trustees of the foundation at Rugby to Mr. Pitt, then Prime Minister, he was shortly afterwards preferred to a prebendal stall in the Cathedral Church of Worcester; in the enjoyment of which situation he continued to be among the foremost in every work of charity in that city, and equally zealous in the discharge of

\* Published by Hatchard and Son.



his duties as a parish priest at his rectory of Harvington in the vale of Evesham, till the day of his death in September, 1804. An elegant piece of sculpture by Chantrey, representing his full-length figure, has been erected by his scholars in the newly-built chapel at Rugby School; but his proudest monument, in the present age, is seen in the grateful recollection with which his memory is cherished by those, the improvement of whose early years was the object of his care.

John Thomas was the eldest of eight children Dr. James had by his second marriage with Arabella, daughter of William Caldecott, Esq., whose family was long resident at Catthorpe in Leicestershire. He received the rudiments of his education at Rugby School, under the immediate eye of his father; till, at the age of twelve, he was placed on the foundation at the Charterhouse by the late Earl of Dartmouth, one of the Governors. Here he soon won the good opinion of the Head Master, Dr. Matthew Raine, and the regard and esteem of his schoolfellows, among whom were the present learned Master of the school, Dr. Russell, and Robert W. Hay, Esq., late one of the under Secretaries of State, whose friendship he highly valued throughout his life. Besides distinguishing himself in the usual studies of the school, he here began to show considerable talent for drawing; and, in 1803, the first prize medal was awarded to him by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences, for a drawing of Worcester Cathedral.

The following sketch of his boyish character is from the pen of his schoolfellow at the Charterhouse, the Rev. C. R. Pritchett, now reader and librarian on that foundation:—  
“The leading feature in James’s character, at school, was excellent feeling; he always felt kindly, and few, that I have known, seemed to feel more correctly. I should say, that the singleness united with kindness of heart, which so strongly marked his father’s course through life, was no less conspicuous in the son. His disposition was particularly amiable, and he was universally beloved. But while he possessed a calmness which entitled him to be called dispassionate, no one

was more warm than he, no one showed greater animation under circumstances which so fell in with his turn of mind, as to rouse him from his usual quiet and thoughtful retirement. He was always considerate of the feelings of others; of this I remember a particular trait. His father used to allow him, during the winter, a fire in a private room, hired for him, with Dr. Raine's permission, at the gardener's house; but James would often deny himself this indulgence, rather than appear to enjoy what other boys could not have. With this thoughtfulness he was always cheerful, and had much original humour. In his studies he was diligent, and fond of private reading. Retired and sedentary in his habits, he seldom took an active part in the games common at schools. Drawing, in which he greatly excelled, constituted his chief amusement. But still he was always ready to engage in any exploit that embraced objects of more than ordinary enterprise and hardihood."

His own inclination, at this time, was to go to sea, and he showed great fondness for every pursuit connected with naval tactics; but at the earnest wish of his mother he forbore to indulge this inclination, and soon began to turn his mind to that profession in which he afterwards attained so high a rank.

In May, 1804, he was removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he entered as a commoner; but had scarcely begun to reside, when the death of his father deprived him at once of his best instructor and his ablest guide. He soon, however, recommended himself to the notice of that ready patron of merit, Dr. Cyril Jackson, then Dean, who, according to his yearly custom of rewarding some one of those who had best acquitted themselves at the collections or terminal examinations in the College, nominated him the Dean's student.

After proceeding to the degree of M. A. in 1810, he remained as one of the Tutors at Christ Church, till an opportunity occurred of indulging his wish to see foreign countries. The events of the war having now begun to open the Continent to Englishmen, he went abroad in 1813, with his college

friend, Sir James M. Riddell, Bart., and travelled over the greater part of the North of Europe. On returning to England, Mr. James published his travels in one volume quarto, and had the satisfaction to find that two editions in octavo also were soon called for in succession. At the wish of many of his friends he published, the year before he went to India, a series of views taken during this tour, which he engraved upon stone with his own hand, and coloured in a manner that gives the effect of the original drawings.

In 1816, he visited Italy with another Christ Church friend, the late George Hartopp, Esq., and enjoyed the opportunity of cultivating that taste for painting, which afforded the chief recreation of his mind amidst the graver studies to which it had been at all times habitually directed. Soon after his return from Italy, he was admitted to holy orders, and resigned his studentship at Christ Church on being presented by the Dean and Chapter to the small vicarage of Flitton, with Silsoe, in Bedfordshire. Here, in the leisure hours which his parochial duties afforded, he followed up those literary pursuits to which he had early become attached, and embodied the observations he had made on his favourite art during his tour in Italy, in a work called "The Italian Schools of Painting;" the success of which led him afterwards to publish, in 1822, "The Flemish, Dutch, and German Schools," which he enriched with many interesting anecdotes of the painters. He had it in contemplation to proceed to the painters of the English school, and also those of France and Spain, but his attention was now engrossed by a more serious subject. He could not be a silent spectator of the attempts which were made to bring revealed religion into disrepute; and the attacks upon Christianity, which had recently issued from the English press, induced him, as he had seen much of the evils of infidelity on the Continent, to give to the world his own reflections on the most important of all subjects, in a volume which he entitled "The Semi-sceptic; or, the Common Sense of Religion considered."

In 1823, he married Marianne Jane, fourth daughter of



Frederick Reeves, Esq., of East Sheen, Surrey, and formerly of Mangalore, in the Presidency of Bombay, to whom alone, during his illness in India, he was indebted for all the earthly comfort that smoothed his bed of suffering in the last hours of his life.

Towards the close of the summer of 1826, when the intelligence reached England that the see of Calcutta had become a second time vacant by the lamented death of Bishop Heber, it seemed no easy matter to find a fit successor to such a man; and the invitation transmitted to Mr. James to fill that highly responsible station could not be considered otherwise than as a token of great esteem for his character and qualifications. Upon receiving the offer, his first feeling was to decline it, and he made answer to that effect; but being afterwards strongly advised to reconsider his objections, he at length determined to accept it; and from that moment he thought of nothing but the object to which he had devoted himself, and felt it his duty, as his expression was, "not to look back."

Early in April, 1827, on the Sunday before he was to leave Flitton, a day which will not be forgotten in that village, he preached his farewell sermon; and on the following day he left with much regret the place, which, however small the income it afforded him, had been the scene of his happiest years; where the vicarage grounds still show the taste of him that laid them out, and many a cottage family around tells how much he did among them, and how dearly he was beloved.

From the time of his reaching London, he was constantly engaged in preparing for his new duties, and in attending to matters of business connected with his approaching departure for India. The University of Oxford paid him the compliment of conferring on him the degree of D.D. by diploma; and on Whitsunday, June 3d, he was consecrated in the chapel at Lambeth Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Durham, and St. David's. The consecration sermon was preached by his brother, the Rev. William James, Fellow of Oriel College, and Vicar of

Cobham, Surrey, and was printed by command of his Grace the Archbishop. At a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held at the Freemasons' Hall, May 25., when the Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair, the Bishop of Gloucester moved a resolution expressive of the great confidence which the Society reposed in the new Bishop, "whose known desire it was to follow the steps of Bishops Heber and Middleton;" and on the 13th of June a meeting was held of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for the purpose of making a valedictory address to the Bishop, prior to his departure for India, when an eloquent address was delivered in the name of the Society by the Bishop of Gloucester. The Bishop had also the honour of being presented to his Majesty at court.

On the 14th of July, 1827, the Bishop and his family, consisting of Mrs. J. T. James and her youngest boy, five months old (two elder children being left under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Reeves), Mrs. James's cousin, Miss Ommanney, and Mr. S. Hartopp Knapp, the Bishop's chaplain, embarked at Portsmouth on board the *Mary-Anne*, Captain Boucart, and sailed for India the next day. After touching at Madeira, the vessel reached the Cape of Good Hope on the 14th of October. General Bourke, the Lieutenant-Governor, immediately sent an offer of accommodations at his house, and the Bishop and his party were most kindly received on their arrival there.

The colony of the Cape of Good Hope is not included as part of the widely-extended diocese placed under the charge of the Bishops of Calcutta; but as the church arising there had never hitherto enjoyed the benefit of any episcopal visitation, which was felt to be much wanted, the Right Honourable the Secretary for the Colonies thought it advisable that Bishop James should be charged with a special commission from the Crown to commence his episcopal functions at that place. Accordingly, after receiving the visits of the chief officers of the government, his first and most anxious wish was to take measures for calling a public meeting of the inhabitants, with

a view to raising subscriptions for building an English church; next, to make arrangements for holding a confirmation, of which he had previously given notice by a letter from England; then, to visit the free schools, the hospital, and other establishments; and to make enquiry into the means adopted for extending the benefits of religious instruction in the colony; and into some special matters, which had long wanted enquiry, and were now committed to his charge.

On the 18th of October, the Bishop presided at a meeting of the District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; on the 21st he preached to the English residents at the Dutch Reformed Church; on the next day he administered the rite of confirmation to near 500 persons; and subsequently took the chair at a public meeting for considering the means to be adopted for building an English church. In the course of the proceedings, the Bishop had the gratifying task of laying before the meeting, as he had previously done before the chief inhabitants in private, the liberal offer he was commissioned to make, on the part of the government at home, to give a grant of land, and to supply half the expense of building the church, provided the inhabitants would furnish the other half. This announcement he followed by laying down his own private subscription; and had the satisfaction of seeing the sum amount to £2180 raised on the spot, before he quitted the chair, besides subscriptions in kind from those who had not money to give;—one month's labour from a carpenter, 500 feet of cedar from a timber-merchant, &c. The resolutions being passed, and the arrangements completed, the next day, at 3 o'clock, in the presence of the Governor, and nearly all the English inhabitants, the Bishop consecrated the piece of land allotted for the church, and also another to be used as a burying-ground, which was much wanted, as the burghers had full use for theirs.

For these, and for other valuable acts of service and kindness, the inhabitants of the Cape presented the Bishop, on the morning of his departure, October 19th, with a letter of



thanks, signed by fifty-six of the chief merchants and residents of the place; who met him at the Government House, together with the English clergy, and accompanied him in a body to the beach.

On the 14th of January, 1828, the Mary-Anne reached the Saugor Roads, and on Friday arrived off Hedgeriee; where she was met by the steam-vessel from Calcutta. Mr. Corrie, Archdeacon of Calcutta, Dr. Mill, Principal of Bishop's College, Mr. Ealès, Senior Chaplain, and Mr. Abbott, Registrar and Secretary to the Bishop (now the only survivor of those who went out with Bishop Middleton) were on board to pay their respects to their new diocesan, as were also some private friends. Early the next morning the Bishop and his family embarked on board the steam-vessel, and proceeded up the Hooghley. They landed under a salute from Fort William, and the Bishop was immediately conducted by the aids-de-camp of the Governor-general to the Government House, where he was most kindly welcomed by Lord Amherst.

The next day, being Sunday, the whole party went, with grateful hearts, to the Cathedral, where the Bishop was received by the Archdeacon and clergy, and, in the presence of a large congregation, was enthroned with the usual ceremonies in that seat, from which both of his amiable and gifted predecessors had been so suddenly called away; and which was so shortly to be again left vacant by his own decease!

Early on the following morning, he crossed the river; anxious to make his first visit to Bishop's College, where he found, as he had reason to expect, much to engage his immediate and serious attention. The business of the diocese; at all times too much for the charge of one Bishop, had accumulated in enormous arrears during the vacancy of the see; many important cases had been awaiting his arrival, and he found them to embrace matters of no ordinary delicacy and anxiety. To these, therefore, he immediately directed his whole care and unremitting attention. The receiving necessary visits of ceremony, and attending occasionally to take the chair at public meetings, were the Bishop's only relaxations

for several weeks, except a visit of a few days to the Governor-general and the Countess Amherst, at Barrackpoor. The consequence of this extreme application to business was, that the climate soon began to show its effects upon his health; and, before the month of March, he had been twice attacked by the disorder so fatally prevalent in Bengal.

The first object which had engaged the Bishop's attention was to make such arrangements as were calculated to facilitate the discharge of their duties by the Company's Chaplains; and to render it more extensively beneficial. His regulations in this respect received the sanction of the Governor-general in Council.

At six in the morning of the 27th of March, the Bishop went to consecrate the burial-ground in Fort William, and afterwards the church, a neat Gothic building, dedicated to St. Peter. It was the Bishop's intention, in whatever part of his diocese he might be, to preach, if possible, on all the great festivals; and on the 6th of April, being Easter Day, he preached at the Cathedral, and administered the sacrament to a large body of communicants. On the 8th of April (Easter Tuesday), he confirmed about 400 young persons at the Cathedral, among whom it gave him pleasure to see a few native converts. He afterwards addressed to them a plain but forcible exposition of the baptismal covenant, and the duties arising out of it. The heat of this day was excessive, and the Bishop suffered greatly from fatigue. But two days after he went out again at five o'clock in the morning, accompanied by Archdeacon Corrie and Mr. Knapp, to confirm and visit the schools at Dum Dum, a military station, a short distance from Calcutta, on the road to Luckipoor. On the following Monday, the 14th, the Bishop and Mrs. James went to pass the week with Mr. Charles Prinsep, at his villa at Ishera, on the bank of the river, four miles short of Barrackpoor, thinking that the Bishop would derive benefit from the fresh air of the river: here, however, he was again taken unwell. Fortunately medical assistance was promptly at hand from Barrackpoor; and he was soon able to return to Calcutta, but was too much

indisposed to appear at the Government House on the 23d, St. George's Day, when Mr. Bayley, the acting Governor-general\*, gave a splendid entertainment in honour of the King's birthday.

The heat and the long drought were now felt as unusually oppressive, even by those who had long been accustomed to the climate; and had been much against the recovery of the Bishop's strength. He was greatly revived, however, by a heavy fall of rain on the 27th of April.

Among other important enquiries in which the Bishop now engaged, was the general state of the schools in connection with the English Church, and particularly those supported by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Although he had not visited them, he was no inattentive observer of what was going on in the Hindoo and Mahometan colleges in Calcutta. He was also a watchful visiter at Bishop's College, and examined the students in the College-hall as often as he could find opportunity. To secure the best interests of that noble institution, on which his main hopes of promoting the Christianising of India were centred, was the object of his most anxious concern from the very day of his arrival at Calcutta. On the 15th of May, Ascension Day, the Bishop consecrated the chapel and burial-ground at the College.

On Sunday, May 18th, the Bishop held his first ordination. The following Sunday, being Whitsunday, he preached again at the Cathedral, and afterwards assisted in the service at the communion, though he was unable to administer the elements. Such, indeed, was his state of bodily weakness at this time, from the heat of the climate, that he was obliged to have cushions placed to support him in the pulpit, and actually preached on his knees; and in that posture delivered an eloquent and energetic discourse on Romans iv. 5.

A meeting of the Auxiliary British and Foreign Bible Society was held at Calcutta, June 18th, when the Bishop, who was foremost in every undertaking which had for its object

\* Lord Amherst had returned to England.



the diffusion of the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, became Patron of the Society; and, preparatory to the business of the day, was presented with a complete set of the Society's Oriental versions of the Bible.

The time had now arrived, when the Bishop was to commence the visitation of his diocese, and he had fixed to begin with the Presidency of Bengal; which alone he expected would occupy him for eight or nine months. Notice had been given, some time before, that he would this year confirm at all the principal stations or districts in the Archdeaconry of Calcutta; and, desirous to obtain the best information he could respecting the actual state of the diocese entrusted to his charge, he had previously circulated questions, to be answered in writing by the Chaplains at every station; the answers to which would have furnished a mass of valuable information as to the state of the church in India, if it had pleased God that the Bishop should have lived to finish the work he had taken in hand; but that work was to be left to another; his strength was sinking under it.

On Friday, the 20th of June, he held his visitation, and delivered his charge to the clergy at the Cathedral, which was fully attended. The day had been fixed with the hope that the rains would, by this time, have set in, and the heat become less oppressive; but unfortunately none had fallen for a long time, and the weather was more than ordinarily sultry; the thermometer on that morning being 92° in the shade. The Bishop returned to the palace quite exhausted with the heat; and from this day may be dated the beginning of his last illness. He made an effort to receive his clergy at dinner in the evening, which he was desirous to do, having something that he wished to say to them in private. He passed a restless night, and was very unwell. The next morning Dr. Nicholson pronounced the attack to be of the same nature as those he had suffered before, and to have been brought on by the heat and over exertion of the preceding day; and that he would soon recover, if he could be got away from the scene of his anxious occupations at Calcutta, and proceed up the river on his visit-

ation journey. Arrangements for that purpose were therefore made with all possible expedition; and on the evening of Tuesday, the 24th, the Bishop, accompanied by Mrs. James, embarked on board his pinnace, under a salute from the Fort.

For above three weeks, during the course up the Ganges, the Bishop's health suffered various fluctuations. On arriving however, at Bhagulpoor, in the province of Bahar, on the 16th of July, he was so ill, that it was with difficulty he was moved on shore to the house of Mr. Nesbit, the magistrate, where he was most kindly received. Such was now the alarming nature of the Bishop's symptoms, that Dr. Spens, the medical gentleman who had attended him from the Presidency, and Mr. Innis, the surgeon of Bhagulpoor, urged an immediate return to Calcutta, in order that Dr. Nicholson's decision might be had upon the necessity of taking measures for the Bishop going out to sea with as little delay as possible. It was determined to return, and no time was to be lost; but it was not till the 23d, that the acute pain was so far alleviated, that it was thought prudent to remove the patient from Mr. Nesbit's house to the pinnace. The Bishop and Mrs. James then began to retrace their voyage to Calcutta, which, by the great exertion of the rowers, they reached on the 31st.

The Bishop was now something better, though still so weak as not to be able to go ashore, nor equal to the exertion of putting on his clothes. The Governor-general\* and Lady William Bentinck most kindly sent immediately to offer the use of the Government House, which was much nearer the river than the Bishop's palace, in case it should be found advisable to move him on shore. But as soon as Dr. Nicholson came on board, he gave it as his decided opinion that it was best he should not be moved from his pinnace; that no time was to be lost in getting him out to sea; and that Penang was the destination he should recommend for the present, until there should be strength to bear the voyage to England; for

\* Lord William Bentinck had recently arrived.

that he ought not, on any account, to think of remaining in India, a decided enlargement of the liver having taken place, though it appeared to have been giving way to prompt and skilful treatment.

It was at first proposed that the government yacht should take the Bishop to Penang, and orders were given to prepare her for sea immediately. But it was afterwards thought more advisable that he should have a passage in the Honourable Company's ship Marquess Huntly, Captain Fraser, which was then lying in Saugor Roads, and ready to proceed direct to that island, on her voyage to China. On Wednesday, the 6th of August, he left the Chandpaul Ghaut, and proceeding down the river from Calcutta, reached Fultah, twenty-five miles, that evening; Dr. Spens accompanying in the pinnace. For the last two days distressing sinkings and faintings had come on, but he now repeatedly assured Mrs. James that he felt himself better as he approached the sea, and talked, with his usual cheerfulness, of the excellent arrangements she had made for his comfort.

The weather being calm, they were fortunately able to go down the whole way to the ship in the pinnace. On the evening of Saturday, the 9th of August, they reached the Marquess Huntly, lying at the new anchorage below Diamond Harbour, when every thing was extremely well managed by Captain Fraser for putting the Bishop on board. A cot was lowered, in which his mattress was placed, and he was swung easily up the side of the vessel, and was soon comfortably placed on a sofa in the cabin. He was much pleased with the way in which it was done; his spirits were raised by finding himself at sea; he was free from pain; he thought that he was certainly better, and for some days the hopes of all around him were raised; but the shivering fits which shortly came on, followed by violent perspirations for three successive evenings, and the increase of distressing hiccups, had convinced Dr. Spens, as well as Mr. Stirling, the skilful surgeon who now attended him, that he was really getting worse. On Thursday, the 21st, it became evident that human skill could do no more,



and that his end was fast approaching. Mrs. James, seeing this, made up her mind, with the fortitude which became her, to the trying task of communicating to him the awful truth. The way in which he received this unexpected intelligence exemplified strikingly the virtues of resignation and pious submission to the will of God, and gave a practical proof, far beyond any that words could give, how prepared he was to die. After a momentary pause, he thanked her most warmly, and said, "If it is so, my hope and my firm faith are in Jesus Christ!" He was then silent, and soon fell into a quiet sleep; on awaking, he again expressed, in the most tender manner, his thankfulness for the unreserved communication which she had made to him. He afterwards fixed that they should receive the holy sacrament together the next morning; and at intervals, in the course of that afternoon, calmly gave directions about his papers; and having instructed Mr. Knapp to add a few lines, which he dictated, to a document relating to the Bishop's College at Calcutta, (which was now his latest, as, on his arrival, it had been his earliest care) with great effort he held the pen, while his hand was guided to make his signature to it; and having done that, he said, "Now every thing is off my mind!"

The next morning he received the sacrament with Mrs. James. During the administration of the holy rite he was quite collected, and afterwards showed the subject on which his thoughts were dwelling, by making many Christian reflections on the state of the soul, as strength remained for utterance, which was now only in a low whisper. He expressed, also, his confident hope, that as he had given up his prospects in England, his health, and his life, for the sake of the church, something would be done for his widowed wife, and his fatherless children.

As evening came on, it was evident his strength was sinking, and that the hour which was to close his useful and active life was now drawing near. The pulse, though at 170, could hardly be felt to beat. The feet became cold, and the eyes dull, the hands refused any longer to answer the grasp of

affection — he sunk into a doze, and at 9 o'clock quietly breathed his last.

Thus he departed, in the forty-third year of his age, and the second of his consecration, to the great loss of the Indian church; for the government of which, in all the various situations of difficulty into which its prelates must be thrown, his previous habits, as well as his natural endowments, had fitted him in an eminent degree. His mind was by nature quick and vigorous; and to the acquirements of a scholar, and a highly cultivated taste in the fine arts, he had added a large stock of general information, the result, not only of private study, but of much travel in foreign countries, and acute observation of human nature. Such accomplishments, united with sound judgment, most conciliating manners, and the more sterling recommendations of real Christian benevolence, and a warm and generous heart, readily won for him the esteem and regard of all who knew him, and made him the chosen adviser, not of his family only, but of his friends. Above all, he possessed a deep vein of sincere and genuine piety, diffusing an amiable cheerfulness over his temper, and showing its influence on his whole conduct and habits, as his guide in the daily concerns of life. Hence sprung an imperative sense of duty which rose superior to all considerations of self in those trying emergencies of life, which are sent to prove what is in the heart of man. To the Church of England he was firmly attached, because he considered it as exhibiting, not merely the best, but, as he often said, the only true scriptural form of Christianity; though, in some things, he lamented the decay of her discipline, and was desirous to model his own diocese, by adhering as strictly as possible to the spirit of her constitution. In the pulpit, he was an impressive and persuasive reasoner; — in private exhortation, the less popular, but not less useful walk of ministerial duty, he was happy in his gentle way of applying the test of Scripture to the conscience of his hearer, and in so doing, always making himself felt as a kind friend, and not a harsh reprover. Mild, frank, and open in his disposition, winning in his address, prompt in decision, and possessing a

peculiar tact in all nice and difficult situations, he had qualifications which, as they fitted him in an eminent degree for the high office he was called to fill in the church, so, if it had pleased God that he should have lived to complete the career which he had so well begun, they would have placed his earthly name among those who shall be recorded to future ages in the ecclesiastical history of India, as having prepared and led the way to the "turning of many unto righteousness."

He was always of a contemplative and philosophical turn; and how tranquilly, how familiarly, he had accustomed his thoughts to dwell upon the approach of death may be seen from the following reflections, found in his pocket-book, and evidently written before he went to India:—

"As for death, no one who has, in the course of his life, from illness or any other cause, once made up his mind to contemplate it calmly and religiously—no one who has ever resolutely regarded the hour of his dissolution as at hand,—ever loses the calming and soothing influence which that hour has once produced upon his soul: he will feel, because at such an hour he *has* felt, how unsearchable are the ways of Him that ruleth over all; he will believe, because he *has then* believed, that there is a saving mercy beyond the grave, and that faith in the Redeemer is the only thing that can bring a man peace at the last. And that feeling once attained, the sting and the pain of death are gone, and the joy in believing is full."

As soon as the melancholy news reached Calcutta, a Gazette extraordinary was published; and every mark of respect to the high station of the deceased, and of mournful regret for the loss sustained by the Indian community, was shown by the Governor-general in Council; the flag of Fort William was hoisted half-mast high during the next day, and forty-three minute-guns, corresponding with the Bishop's age, were fired from the ramparts.

After a dismal and tedious passage, Mrs. James, with her little boy, reached Penang, Sept. 1., when a general order was immediately issued by the government, announcing the sad intelligence of the Bishop's death, and directing that, as a



tribute of respect to his rank, the flag at Fort Cornwallis should be hoisted half-mast high during the next day, and that forty-three minute-guns should be fired from the ramparts. It had been found necessary that the funeral should take place during the voyage.

Mrs. James, after having received from every one all the soothing attention which her melancholy situation called for, took her passage for England in the Berwickshire, Captain Madan, landed at Portsmouth on the 19th of March, 1829, and on the following day joined the two children she had left, with such different hopes, only nineteen months before, at her father's house at East Sheen.

## No. X.

## SIR THOMAS STAINES,

CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL NAVY; KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE MOST HONOURABLE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH; KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE ROYAL SICILIAN ORDER OF ST. FERDINAND AND OF MERIT; AND KNIGHT OF THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN ORDER OF THE CRESCENT.

THIS brave officer was born at Dent de Lion, near Margate, in the county of Kent, in 1776; and commenced his naval career at the beginning of January, 1790, from which period he served as a Midshipman on board the *Solebay* frigate, commanded by Captain Matthew Squire, on the West India station, till the spring of 1792. We subsequently find him proceeding to the Mediterranean, under the command of Captain (now Commissioner) Cunningham, with whom he continued actively engaged in various ships, from the commencement of the French revolutionary war, until the surrender of Calvi, in August, 1794.

Two days after the final subjugation of Corsica, Mr. Staines was removed from the *Lowestoffe* frigate into the *Victory*, a first rate, bearing the flag of Lord Hood, in which ship he assisted at the destruction of *l'Alcide* French 74, near Toulon, July 13. 1795.\* He afterwards served as mate of the signals, under the immediate eye of Sir John Jervis, by whom he was made a Lieutenant, and appointed to the *Peterel* sloop, July 3. 1796.

In December following, Lieutenant Staines landed on the coast of Corsica, which island had been recently evacuated by

\* The *Victory* then bore the flag of Rear-Admiral Mann.

the British, where he took possession of a martello tower, and threw the gun, a long brass 12-pounder, over a precipice into the sea. This service was performed without any loss; but on returning to the *Peterel*, he found her aground within musket-shot of the beach, where she remained for three hours, exposed to a continual fire of small arms, by which three of her crew were wounded.

The *Peterel* was at that time commanded by the Hon. Philip Wodehouse, and subsequently by the late Lord Proby. Towards the latter end of June, 1797, Lieutenant Staines obtained permission from the latter officer to attack a French privateer, which had violated the neutrality of Tuscany, by taking forcible possession of several merchant-vessels that had arrived at Castiglione from Elba, under the protection of the *Peterel*. Two boats, containing twenty officers and men, being placed under his orders, he rowed up to the enemy, boarded, and succeeded in carrying her, after a sharp conflict, in which five of his party were wounded. Lieutenant Staines, on this occasion, was personally opposed to the French commander, who died soon afterwards in consequence of his wounds. The vessel thus taken mounted two long guns and several swivels, with a complement of forty-five men.

In September, 1798, the *Peterel*, then at Gibraltar, under the command of Captain Digby, was charged with despatches from Earl St. Vincent, and ordered to land them at Faro, on the coast of Portugal, in order that they might be forwarded to England by the Lisbon packet. In the execution of this service, Lieutenant Staines had a very narrow escape, the *Peterel's* jolly boat, in which he was proceeding to the shore, being upset by a heavy sea near the bar of Faro, by which accident four men, including the pilot, were drowned, and himself and the only other survivor exposed to the most imminent peril for upwards of four hours.

From an account given us by a gentlemen who formerly sailed with the subject of this Memoir, it appears that one of the unfortunate sufferers perished immediately the boat capsize, and that Lieutenant Staines had considerable difficulty



in getting clear of the others, they having caught hold of his coat-tail, and thereby increased his personal danger. Disentangled at length from these poor fellows, and being an excellent swimmer, he succeeded in reaching the boat; but, although he contrived to right her several times, and as often got into her, she was again and again turned over by the tremendous breaking sea. In this desperate situation, the Lieutenant managed to pull off his coat, and lash it to a thwart, trusting that the despatches, by being washed on shore, would still reach their destination, even if he should perish. Providentially, however, it was ordered otherwise, as he succeeded in reaching Cape St. Mary, on which point of land his remaining companion was likewise thrown; the latter quite exhausted.

Having thus miraculously escaped from the waves, Lieutenant Staines immediately ran over to the other side of the island, and engaged an old fisherman, a woman, and a little boy, to assist him in removing his man to the boat, she being then on the river side, and in smooth water. After performing this humane action, he took an oar, and rowed all the way up to Faro, where he was hospitably received by the Governor, who entertained him until the ensuing day, when he returned on board the *Peterel*, to the great surprise and joy of Captain Digby, who had witnessed his disaster, but could not send him any assistance, from the conviction that any other boat would have met with a similar fate.

On the 12th of October following, the *Peterel* was captured near the Balearic Islands, by four Spanish frigates, one of which is said to have given her a broadside after she surrendered. The enemy also behaved most shamefully to their prisoners after removing them from the sloop, plundering them of their clothes, bedding, and every other article, and murdering a seaman who attempted to defend his little property.

This squadron was chased the next day by several British ships, under the orders of Commodore Duckworth; and the *Peterel*, in endeavouring to escape round Majorca, was fortu-

nately retaken by the *Argo* 44. The frigates, however, completely outsailed their pursuers, and returned to Carthage, from which port they had recently been sent with supplies for the garrison of Minorca.\*

After a detention of fourteen days at Carthage, Lieutenant Staines and his fellow-prisoners were embarked in a merchant brig bound to Malaga; but they did not arrive there until the 24th of December, a westerly wind having obliged the vessel to anchor off Almeira, where she was detained upwards of three weeks, during which period her passengers were confined on shore.

From Malaga our countrymen were marched to Gibraltar, under a strong escort of soldiers, who treated both officers and men with great brutality, but particularly Lieutenant Staines, who received a sabre wound in the wrist, whilst parrying a blow which one of those ruffians had aimed at his head. On their arrival at the Rock, a court-martial was assembled to investigate the circumstances attending their capture by the Spanish squadron: and as no blame could be attached to any individual, the whole of them were sent back to the *Peterel* immediately after their acquittal.

At the time of her falling into the hands of the enemy, the *Peterel* was commanded by Captain George Long, who afterwards fell in a sortie whilst employed defending the island of Elba. On the 3d of February, 1799, that gallant officer was superseded by Captain Francis William Austen, with whom Mr. Staines continued as first Lieutenant until October 16. in the same year, during which period he was present at the capture of three French frigates and two brigs of war; also of an armed galley, a transport brig laden with brass guns and ammunition, and twenty merchant vessels, most of which were cut out from the enemy's harbours by boats under his own directions. It is worthy of remark, that the gentleman who

\* Each frigate had on board 50,000 dollars. This money was all thrown overboard during the chase, to prevent the British from obtaining possession of it.

succeeded him as senior Lieutenant of the *Peterel* was killed in a boat attack, near Barcelona, on the third day after Mr. Staines was removed from that sloop.

In May, 1799, the *Peterel* was sent to inform Lord Nelson, then at Palermo with only one line-of-battle ship, that a powerful fleet from Brest, having eluded the vigilance of Lord Bridport, had passed the Straits of Gibraltar (intending to form a junction with the Spanish naval force at Carthagena, to embark troops at Toulon, and to act successively against Minorca, Ischia, Procida, and Sicily).

On his arrival off the north-west end of Sicily, the wind being easterly, Captain Austen despatched Lieutenant Staines with the important intelligence, overland to the capital, where he arrived at nine o'clock in the evening of May 13., having performed a journey of at least twenty-four miles in two hours and a quarter, notwithstanding the road was very bad, and his horse so little used to such great exertion that it died the following morning. For his very zealous conduct on this occasion, Lieutenant Staines had the honour of receiving Nelson's personal thanks on board the *Peterel*, and of being ever afterwards kindly noticed by that great hero.

Upon leaving the *Peterel*, Mr. Staines became third Lieutenant of the *Foudroyant* 80, bearing the flag of Lord Nelson, in which ship he assisted at the capture of two French Rear-Admirals, Messieurs Perrée and Decrès, February 18. and March 30. 1800.

After Nelson's departure from Leghorn for England, June, 1800, the *Foudroyant* received the flag of Lord Keith, under whom Lieutenant Staines served as signal officer during the whole of the Egyptian campaign. The superior medal of the Turkish Order of the Crescent (or more properly speaking, of the Star and Crescent) was presented to him for his services at that memorable period.

On the 3d of December, 1801, Lieutenant Staines was appointed to act as Commander of the *Romulus* troop-ship, during the illness of Captain John Culverhouse; and in her we find him employed conveying a detachment of the 54th



regiment from Alexandria to Malta, where he rejoined the Foudroyant, January 9. 1802.

On the 15th of May following, Lieutenant Staines was promoted by Lord Keith into the Camelion brig; and this appointment appears to have been confirmed at home, July 24. in the same year.

During the remainder of the short peace, Captain Staines was employed keeping up a communication between Malta and Naples; but immediately on the renewal of hostilities with France, he entered upon a series of services much more congenial to his active mind and enterprising spirit.

On the 28th of June, 1803, the Camelion joined Lord Nelson off Toulon; and after a short cruise in the Gulf of Genoa, Captain Staines was sent to Barcelona, ostensibly to procure bullocks, but in reality to obtain all the information he could respecting the intentions of the Spanish government towards Great Britain; a convincing proof of the confidence that Nelson reposed in his ability and discretion.

Captain Staines returned to the blockading squadron on the 2d of August, and was immediately detached to his former cruising ground, where the Camelion and her boats very soon succeeded in capturing nine sail of merchant vessels, and a French packet from Corsica bound to Toulon. One of the former prizes, a polacre ship, was cut out from under the batteries near Genoa, on which occasion the British had one man killed, and a Lieutenant (— Jones) and six men wounded; the enemy four killed and seven wounded. On the 29th of August, the Camelion had also an officer and nine men wounded, whilst endeavouring to capture five vessels which had taken shelter under the batteries at Rimasol; and on another occasion her boats sustained some loss in boarding a settee off Alassio, which vessel they brought out, in conjunction with those of the Niger frigate.

On the 16th of November, 1803, whilst lying nearly becalmed off Cape Corse, and in sight of the British fleet, Captain Staines discovered an armed schooner with a transport under her convoy: the Camelion's sweeps were imme-

diately manned, and he soon had the satisfaction of securing the former, which proved to be a French national vessel, mounting twelve guns, with a complement of ninety men. Her consort was afterwards taken possession of by an English 64.

Between this period and the month of August, 1804, Captain Staines was most actively employed along the coasts of Italy and Provence, from Genoa to Marseilles; off which latter place he not only offered battle to a large corvette and a brig of war, but actually chased them back to their strongly protected anchorage. During this cruise, the *Camelion* and her boats captured ten vessels, destroyed one under the batteries at Port Maurice, assisted at the capture of three others, and brought off a raft of spars and timber from the beach near Hieres.

In September, 1804, Captain Staines was sent up the Adriatic, with permission from Lord Nelson to cruise for three months according to his own discretion; but we are not aware of his having met with any success on that station. From December, 1804, until April, 1805, he was principally employed affording protection to the Levant trade; and we subsequently find him accompanying a large homeward bound fleet as far as Gibraltar. On the 15th of June, 1805, whilst in the Straits, he was attacked by a flotilla of Spanish gunboats; but on seeing the *Camelion* get out her sweeps, and a light breeze springing up at the same time, the enemy retreated without doing her any damage.

Captain Staines was next stationed off Carthagena, under the orders of Captain George Digby, commanding the *Beagle* sloop of war; and on one occasion, when reconnoitring that port, the *Camelion* appears to have run along the north side of Isle Ascombrera, and stood out through the eastern passage, under a heavy but harmless fire of shot and shells from the different batteries.

A few days after this hazardous proceeding, Captain Staines observed six merchant vessels going to the eastward under the protection of a *guarda-costa*, and immediately despatched

his boats to cut them off. Unfortunately, however, they were all too well armed, and the gallant party was obliged to retreat with the loss of five men killed, wounded, and missing; the latter either drowned in attempting to board the guardacosta, or secured by the Spaniards after gaining her deck.

On the 15th of August, 1805, the *Camelion* was obliged to throw all her carronades, shot, provisions, and stores of every description overboard, and to cut away three anchors, in order to effect her escape from a Spanish 74, by which she was chased after her usual daily reconnoitre; and although thus lightened, it is more than probable that Captain Staines would have been obliged to abandon her (as the enemy was bringing a breeze up with him), had not four sail hove in sight to the south-west, towards which vessels both British brigs immediately stood, making various signals, and thereby alarming the enemy, who worked back to his anchorage, followed by the *Beagle* and *Camelion*; the former having closed with her consort for the purpose of taking her in tow, and removing her crew if it should be found necessary to do so.

The *Camelion* was paid off at Portsmouth in September, 1805; and Captain Staines had the honour of dining with Nelson, on board his flag-ship, the very day previous to that great hero's last departure from England.

Captain Staines attained post rank January 22. 1806; but was not again employed until March 28. 1807, when he received a commission appointing him to the *Cyane*, of 32 guns and 155 men\*, in which ship he was present during the whole of the operations that led to the capitulation of Copenhagen, and the consequent surrender of the Danish navy.

After the departure of the British fleet and army with their

\* The *Cyane* was only rated a 22-gun ship, but she mounted exactly that number of long 9-pounders on her main-deck, and the quarter-deck and fore-castle were armed with eight 18-pounders and two long-sixes: to these, Captain Staines afterwards added two brass howitzers, and at his request her long nines were exchanged for 32-pounder carronades, and her complement was increased to 175 officers, men, and boys.



prizes, Captain Staines was employed blockading Zealand, and affording protection to the trade still remaining in the Baltic, on which station he continued under the orders of Captain (afterwards Vice-Admiral) Alexander Fraser, until November 30. 1807, when he sailed from Helsinburgh, on his return to England, in company with the Vanguard 74, several sloops of war, and as many merchantmen as could possibly be collected.

In February, 1808, Captain Staines once more proceeded to the Mediterranean; and on the 22d of May following, whilst cruising off Majorca, he captured the Medusa Spanish letter of marque, of twelve guns and eighty men. This was, we believe, the last armed vessel ever taken from that power by any of our cruisers. The Cyane and her boats had previously captured eight merchantmen of different descriptions.

On the 3d of June, 1808, Captain Staines received a letter from the Captain-General of the Balearic Islands, stating that the inhabitants of Majorca had declared in favour of Ferdinand VII., and requesting that he would repair to Palma Bay for the purpose of treating with the Supreme Junta on subjects which might be advantageous to their respective nations. The Cyane accordingly proceeded thither, exchanged salutes with the Spanish garrison, and communicated with a deputation from the capital; after which Captain Staines hastened with the gratifying intelligence to his senior officer, Rear-Admiral Thornbrough, who immediately despatched Sir Francis Laforey, in the Apollo frigate, to negotiate with the Junta.

For ten months from this period, the Cyane was almost constantly employed on the south coast of Spain, assisting the patriots, and annoying their oppressors. Whilst on this service she was repeatedly engaged with the enemy's batteries, and her boats made several captures.

On the 8th of May, 1809, Captain Staines captured a bombard, and drove another vessel on shore near Naples. Two days afterwards, in company with the Alceste frigate, he engaged a French convoy at Terracina; on which occasion two

gun-boats were destroyed by shells thrown from the *Cyane*. On the 14th and 15th of the same month, those two ships brought off as much timber as they could stow, from a depôt near Monte Circello; and on the 17th, Captain Staines obtained possession of two martello towers in the following easy manner:—

A detachment of seamen and marines, under his orders, having landed in the evening unobserved by the enemy, Captain Staines directed the respective officers to remain with their men at a good distance from the nearest tower, whilst he advanced with only a single attendant to reconnoitre it. Meeting with no interruption, and finding a ladder placed against the entrance, he ascended without hesitation, looked through the key-hole of the door, and descried the garrison carelessly carousing. Not a moment was lost by him in bringing forward his whole force; and after placing the men in ambush within a few yards of the tower, he re-ascended the ladder, taking with him an Italian, whom he had purposely brought on shore, to act as an interpreter. The enemy were then summoned to surrender, and at the same time given to understand that a large quantity of gunpowder had been so placed as to ensure their destruction if they did not immediately comply with his demand. A great bustle now took place among the French soldiers; and Captain Staines, suspecting that they were about to make resistance, instantly discharged a musket through the key-hole, which was sufficiently large to admit the muzzle of the piece. This completely frightened them, although no one was hurt thereby; the door soon flew open, and the whole were taken prisoners without any opposition.

Leaving a small party in charge of this tower, Captain Staines pushed on for the other, and directed the French officer, whom he had already surprised and taken, to acquaint his countrymen, that unless they quietly surrendered, their little fortress would certainly be blown to atoms, and themselves involved in its destruction. This menace also had the desired effect, and both towers were demolished without a

single casualty. Captain Staines subsequently blew up another fortification of the same description \*; and we need scarcely add, that his able and resolute conduct was duly reported by Captain Murray Maxwell, the officer under whom he was then serving.

At this period, Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, Commander-in-chief of the British forces in Sicily, and Rear-Admiral (now Sir George) Martin, the senior naval officer on that station, were making a diversion in favour of Austria, by threatening Naples with an invasion, and thereby causing Murat, the usurper, to recall a considerable body of troops that had been sent by him as a reinforcement to the French army in Upper Italy. The proceedings of the expedition thus undertaken will be seen by the Rear-Admiral's official letter to Lord Collingwood, of which the following is an extract:—

“ H. M. S. *Canopus*, off Ischia, July 2. 1809.

“ MY LORD,—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that I sailed from Melazzo on the 11th of June, in company with the *Spartiate*, *Warrior*, *Cyane*, and *Espoir* †; and the same day I detached the *Philomel* (brig) with four transports, containing two regiments of infantry, which Sir John Stuart wished to be landed on the coast of Calabria, for the purpose of destroying the enemy's batteries, and of undertaking the siege of Scylla, should it be found practicable. I proceeded with the remainder of the transports, gun-boats, &c., amounting in the whole to 133 sail, into the Gulf of St. Eufemia, and close along the coast of Calabria, in the hope of diverting the attention of the enemy from Lower Calabria, and of enabling the two regiments detached by the Lieutenant-General to effect the pur-

\* Each of the towers mounted two heavy guns.

† The two former were 74-gun ships, commanded by Captains Sir Francis Laforey and John William Spranger. The *Canopus* 80, bearing Rear-Admiral Martin's flag, was commanded by Captain Charles Inglis; and the *Espoir*, an 18-gun brig, by Captain Robert Mitford. The *Cyane* joined this squadron at Melazzo on the 26th of May.



pose for which they were sent.\* For four or five days it was nearly calm; and the whole expedition continued in sight of Calabria. On the 15th, the transports from Palermo, amounting to nearly 100 sail, accompanied by two Sicilian frigates, and H. M. ship *Alceste*, joined us; H. R. H. Prince Leopold was on board one of the frigates, and Lieutenant-General Bourcard, appointed to command the Sicilian troops employed on this expedition, in the other. Sir John Stuart, upon being joined by this force, expressed a desire that General Bourcard should continue with his division on the coast of Calabria, putting some men on shore to effect a diversion, and that in the mean time we should proceed with the British and Sicilian troops (15,000 in number), which had sailed with us from Melazzo, to make an attack on the islands of Ischia and Procida.† On the 24th, I anchored to the northward of the said islands; and on the morning of the 25th, a landing was effected on the island of Ischia under cover of H. M. ships *Warrior* and *Success*, H. S. M. sloop *Leone*, and several gun-boats, without the loss of a man, and the whole taken possession of, except a strong insulated castle off the S. E. part of the island, which did not surrender till the 1st instant, after batteries had been erected and opened against it. The island of Procida capitulated on the evening of the 25th; and that night I received information that a flotilla of gun-boats, &c. was coming from Gaeta along shore; in consequence of which, the few gun-boats near us were detached in that direction; and at daylight on the 26th, the flotilla, consisting of forty-seven sail, was seen, and a signal made to the *Cyane* to prevent the gun-boats from entering the bay of Naples. Captain Staines executed that service with the same ability and judgment which he has shown upon every other occasion; and by turning the

\* On the appearance of this detachment, the enemy abandoned their posts opposite Messina, which were immediately seized and dismantled by the British.

† On the 20th, Captain Staines was detached, with the *Espoir* and twelve Anglo-Sicilian gun-boats under his orders, to cruise between Procida and Point Miseno, for the purpose of preventing any reinforcement or supplies from being conveyed to the enemy's garrisons.

enemy, and preventing them getting round the point of Baiæ, they were brought to action by our gun-boats, supported by the *Cyane* and *Espoir*. Eighteen of them were taken, and four destroyed. *No language, which I am master of, can convey to your Lordship an adequate idea of the gallantry, judgment, and good conduct displayed by Captain Staines \* \* \* \* \**”

We must now, for a moment, lay down Rear-Admiral Martin's letter, in order to describe the *Cyane's* proceedings more clearly and fully than it does; likewise to correct an error or two therein.

Captain Staines appears to have commenced active operations against the enemy on the 24th of June, by driving twelve gun-boats, each mounting a long 24-pounder, into the bay of Pozzuoli. In the course of the same day and the ensuing night, his boats cut out *two* polacre ships from under different batteries, and one of them was found to contain a detachment of troops, intended to reinforce the garrison of Procida.

On the morning of the 25th, a frigate of 42 guns and 350 men, a corvette of 28 guns and 260 men, the above-mentioned division of gun-boats, and eight others of the same description, came out of Pozzuoli Bay, apparently with the intention of forcing their way to Naples. This formidable force, however, was intimidated by the daring manœuvres of the Anglo-Sicilian detachment, and returned to its anchorage after a mutual cannonade of about one hour and a quarter, during which the *Cyane* sustained no loss, and but very little damage.

In the action of June 26., the *Cyane* sustained the fire of two heavy batteries for nearly three hours, received twenty-three large shot in her hull, and was much cut up in her masts, yards, sails, and rigging. Her loss on this occasion consisted, according to the official return, of two killed, one mortally and six slightly wounded. The enemy, in addition to their heavy gun-boats, had to regret the loss of fifteen other armed vessels, making a total of *thirty-seven* taken and destroyed on that occasion.

Scarcely had the enemy's flotilla been thus disposed of, when Captain Staines observed a flag of truce flying in a battery on Point Mesino. His boats on arriving there found fifteen French soldiers ready to abandon their post, which afforded the commanding officer an opportunity of spiking the guns (four 42-pounders), destroying the carriages, and bringing off all the powder, the deserters of course accompanying him. The same night, Captain Staines annoyed the enemy's frigate, corvette, and gun-boats, in Pozzuoli Bay, by throwing shot and shells among them.

At 8 A. M. on the following day, the *Cyane* was becalmed so near to the shore, that a battery of *eight* 42-pounders, *two* 10-inch mortars, and *two* howitzers, opened upon her, and became so troublesome by 10 o'clock, that Captain Staines determined not to put up with the annoyance any longer. He therefore got into a boat, led the flotilla under his orders to the attack, soon silenced the enemy's fire, then landed with a party of men, gained the height on which the battery was situated, spiked the guns, &c. threw one of the mortars into the sea, and returned to his ship without the slightest accident happening either to himself or to any of his gallant subordinates.

On the same day, according to Rear-Admiral Martin's letter, "Captains Staines and Mitford attacked the enemy's frigate and corvette, which, with a number of gun-boats, were moving from Baïæ to the mole of Naples. The action lasted from 7 till half-past 8 P. M. with the frigate (the corvette out-sailing her much, soon made the best of her way to Naples). During the greater part of the time, the *Cyane* was within half-pistol shot of the frigate; but from her being so near the shore, and supported by a number of gun-boats and batteries, she was not able to continue the action."

Captain Staines and his first Lieutenant being dangerously wounded in this conflict, the second Lieutenant also disabled, and the command of the *Cyane* having, in consequence thereof, devolved upon the Master, we presume that Rear-Admiral Martin was not acquainted with all the particulars of the



action when he wrote his official letter respecting it. The fact is, that the *Espoir* and the Sicilian flotilla were too far astern to be of much service to the *Cyane*, whilst, on the other hand, the enemy's frigate received considerable support *from the corvette*, as well as from the Neapolitan gun-boats. A journal kept on board the *Cyane* affords us the following information: —

“ At 6-15, the frigate weathered Nisida, and appeared becalmed — out sweeps, and cut all the boats adrift, with a keeper in each. The total number of officers, men, and boys, now remaining on board, able to come to their quarters, did not exceed 150.

“ At 7, a battery tried to annoy us, and in five minutes afterwards we were abreast of the frigate, within half pistol-shot. The corvette, then half a mile a-head, and the batteries of Naples, as also the gun-boats, opened their fire upon us.

“ At about half-past 7, the frigate received some men from the shore, notwithstanding which *she ceased firing, and hauled down her colours*, a few minutes before 8 o'clock. On obtaining a second reinforcement she again hoisted her ensign, and returned our fire, but with less vigour than before. In half an hour more she was completely silenced; but as our powder was all expended, and we were fast approaching the mole of Naples, then only one mile and a half distant, Castle Uovo and several batteries at the same time annoying us considerably, it was impossible, without boats, to profit by the enemy's confusion. We therefore reluctantly hauled off, and swept into the offing.”

Rear-Admiral Martin concludes his official report in the following terms: —

“ It is with sincere concern I have to inform your Lordship, that during the action Captain Staines and both the Lieutenants of the *Cyane* were wounded; but the ship was fought, the latter part of the action, by Mr. Joseph Miller, the Master, whom Captain Staines speaks of in the highest terms, and begs to recommend to your Lordship. He also speaks very highly of the conduct of Lieutenant James Hall, first of

the *Cyane*, and of every officer and man under his command. \* \* \* \* Captain Staines has lost his left arm out of the socket, and is wounded also in the side, but he is in a fair way of recovery. Lieutenant Hall is likewise severely wounded in the thigh and arm, but there is every reason to hope he will do well.”\*

The loss and damages sustained by the *Cyane* in this last action is thus described in the journal now before us:—

“Two men killed; the Captain, two Lieutenants, one Midshipman, and sixteen men wounded. The fore and mizen masts badly wounded by large shot; all the other masts and yards much injured by grape; the standing and running rigging cut to pieces; all the sails rendered useless; nineteen large shot through the hull, twenty-six others lodged in the sides; six chain-plates, four port-timbers, and two port-cells destroyed; one knee on the gun-deck broke, and four guns disabled in consequence of the breeching ring-bolts giving way.” The enemy acknowledged that their loss amounted to fifty killed and wounded.

Lord Collingwood, when transmitting Rear-Admiral Martin’s despatch to the Board of Admiralty, expressed himself as follows:—

“It is represented to me that nothing could exceed the gallantry which was displayed by Captain Staines in all these several attacks, in which he was for three days (and with little interruption by night) engaged in a succession of battles. \* \* \* \* As the *Cyane* has suffered very much in her hull, masts, and other respects, I have sent orders for her to proceed to England to be refitted.”

Captain Staines arrived at the Motherbank, October 16. 1809; and received the honour of knighthood on the 6th of December following, about which period he also obtained his Sovereign’s permission to accept and wear the insignia of a K. F. M. which had been conferred upon him by the King of

\* Lieutenant Hall was promoted a few months after the action, but did not recover from his wounds as had been anticipated. He died at Scarrington, near Bingham, co. Notts., in the summer of 1810.

Sicily, as a reward for his distinguished bravery on the coast of Naples. In April, 1810, several of the principal gentlemen in the isle of Thanet gave him a dinner at Margate, and presented him with an elegant sword, "as a mark of the very high admiration in which they held both his public and private character."

A few days after this flattering entertainment, Sir Thomas Staines was appointed to the *Hamadryad* of 42 guns, in which ship we find him successively employed, convoying a transport to the banks of Newfoundland (on her way to Quebec), cruising off the Western Islands, escorting some troops, &c. to the mouth of the Tagus, accompanying a fleet of East Indiamen from St. Helena to the Downs, and cruising on the Irish station. His next appointment was, May 7. 1812, to the *Briton* frigate; but being at sea when it took place, he did not join her until the 17th of June following.

Between the latter period and December, 1813, Sir Thomas Staines cruised with his usual activity in the Bay of Biscay, where he captured the *Sans Souci* French privateer of 14 guns and 120 men; *la Melanie* letter of marque; the *Joel Barlow*, an American vessel of the same description; and six unarmed merchantmen. He also recaptured an English ship and two brigs; drove on shore two coasting traders; and assisted at the capture of five American vessels, the whole having valuable cargoes.

On the 31st of December, 1813, Sir Thomas Staines sailed from Spithead in company with several men-of-war and forty-nine merchantmen, destined for the East Indies; but on their arrival off Madeira he separated from his consorts in order to assist and protect a disabled Indiaman, with which he arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 19th of March, 1814. From thence the *Briton* was suddenly ordered round Cape Horn, in quest of a large American frigate which was reported to have gone thither to join the *Essex* of 46 guns, commanded by Captain David Porter, who had already done considerable injury to our whale fishery, and was then, according to the best information, refitting his ship in the port of Valparaiso.



The Essex was captured by the Phœbe frigate and Cherub sloop of war, and Sir Thomas Staines found Captain James Hillyar, C. B. lying at Valparaiso, in company with his prize and the Tagus frigate; the latter commanded by Captain Philip Pipon.

After seeing the Phœbe and Essex as far as the island of Juan Fernandez, the Briton and Tagus proceeded to Callao, Païta, and some other places of inferior note on the coast of Peru; thence to the Gallapagos and Marquesas Islands, but had not the good fortune to fall in with any thing like an enemy.

On the 28th of August, 1814, Sir Thomas Staines took formal possession of Nooaheevah, one of the most considerable of the latter group, on which island Captain Porter had built a fort, &c. and hoisted American colours.

Returning from the Marquesas to Valparaiso, and steering a course which ought, according to his chronometers, and the Admiralty and other charts, to have carried him nearly three degrees to the eastward of Pitcairn's Island, Sir Thomas Staines was greatly surprised by its sudden appearance on the 17th of September; and as this incident enabled him correctly to ascertain the manner in which H. M. late ship *Bounty* was disposed of, we shall avail ourselves of the information he obtained on that head from the only surviving mutineer.

Disappointed in his expectations at Toobouai, and dreading a discovery if he remained in the neighbourhood of Otaheite, Mr. Christian committed himself to the mere chance of being cast upon some desert island; and accident threw him upon that of Pitcairn, situated in the midst of the vast Southern Ocean, distant upwards of 1100 leagues from the continent of America, and far from any other island. Finding no anchorage near it, he ran the ship upon the rocky shore, caused her to be cleared of the live stock and every thing useful, and then set her on fire, by which means he deprived himself and his wretched adherents of every hope of escape.

After this rash act, Mr. Christian became very sullen and

peevish; his moroseness and irritability daily increased, and he soon disgusted every one by his very oppressive conduct. His treatment of the Otaheitean men and the Toobouaites appears to have been particularly severe and cruel; those who had hitherto lived harmoniously together were thereby divided into parties, disputes frequently took place, and often ended in affrays of a serious nature.

In this state of affairs, and within a twelvemonth after their landing, Mr. Christian's Otaheitean wife bore him a son, the first child born on the island, who was soon afterwards deprived of both his parents, the mother dying a natural death, and the father being shot by a Toobouaite, whilst he was digging in his own yam plantation. The cause assigned for this act of violence was his tyrannical conduct on all occasions, but particularly in taking the wife of an islander to himself, shortly after the dissolution of his own female partner. The opportunity of revenge had been anxiously sought for, and the assassin committed the act unobserved, firing from a thicket which skirted the plantation. Thus terminated the miserable existence of this ill-fated young man, who was not deficient in talent, energy, or connections, and who might, therefore, have risen in the service, and become an ornament to his profession.

Desperate contentions now ensued between the Englishmen and the islanders; nor did they cease until four of the former were killed, and the whole of the latter annihilated.

Previous to Mr. Christian's death, one Englishman had been killed in a drunken quarrel, and, consequently, there were only three of the *Bounty's* people remaining alive at this latter period; of these, one died of asthma, and another destroyed himself in a fit of insanity, leaving a widow who was afterwards taken by the only survivor to supply the place of his deceased help-mate. This man, Alexander Smith, appears to have had a narrow escape during the sanguinary strife, a musket-ball having entered his right shoulder behind, and gone out through the right breast.

The first ship descried off the island was seen on the 27th

of December, 1795; but as she did not approach the land, they could not make out to what nation she belonged. A second appeared some time in 1801, but did not attempt to communicate with them. A third came sufficiently near to see their habitations, but did not venture to send a boat on shore; which is the less surprising, considering the uniform ruggedness of the coast, the total want of shelter, and the almost constant and violent breaking of the sea against the stupendous rocks around it.\*

The only vessel that ever communicated with the descendants of the *Bounty's* mutineers (previous to the *Briton* and *Tagus*) was the *Topaze*, an American trader, commanded by Mr. Mayhew Folger, who touched at the island in February, 1808, and whose report of its situation very nearly corresponds with that made by Sir Thomas Staines, viz. lat.  $25^{\circ} 4' S.$  (by meridian observation); and long.  $130^{\circ} 25' W.$  (by the chronometers of the two frigates). We shall now proceed to give an account of the interesting little colony which Sir Thomas so unexpectedly fell in with.

On the 17th of September, 1814, at 2 A. M., Lieutenant Charles Belfield Louis having reported land on the lee-bow, he went immediately on deck and distinctly made it out to be a small island; the *Tagus* was then hailed, and both ships hove to until daylight, when they filled and stood towards it. On approaching the island, Sir Thomas Staines first observed the upper part to be cultivated; then discovered a hut near the summit; afterwards several others forming a square, about half-way from the sea upwards; and at length saw several men descending with canoes on their shoulders.

At 8 A. M., the frigates being then within a mile of the shore, four canoes, containing six persons, paddled alongside the *Briton*; and, to the great astonishment of Sir Thomas Staines, who was about to ask them some questions in the

\* Although Pitcairn's Island is at all times difficult of access, it may be approached with safety, as there is no bottom to be got with 120 fathoms of line within a mile of the shore.



language of the Marquesans, he found that they all spoke very good English.

The two men that first got on board the Briton soon explained the mystery; for one of them enquired whether any person knew a William Bligh, in England; and the other was introduced by him as Thursday-October-Christian, son of the unfortunate gentleman whose fate we have just recorded. This interesting stranger was then about twenty-four years of age, and is described as being a fine fellow, about six feet high, his hair deep black, his countenance open and engaging, complexion of a brownish cast, but free from that mixture of a reddish tint which prevails among the islanders in the Pacific Ocean: his only dress was a piece of cloth round his loins, and a straw hat, ornamented with the black feathers of the domestic fowl. "With a great share of good humour," says Captain Pipon, who was then on board the Briton, "we were glad to trace in his benevolent countenance all the features of an honest English face; and I must confess, I could not survey him without feelings of tenderness and compassion." One of his companions was named George Young, a fine youth, about eighteen years old, son of the only midshipman who continued with Mr. Christian.

Young, and another lad named Quintal, came alongside in the same canoe; and so eager were they to see the ship, that they both jumped on board together, when their little bark went adrift and capsized, but she was soon picked up and towed back by another. "I then," says Sir Thomas Staines, "for the safety of their boats, found it necessary to direct that one person should remain in each, and desired Quintal to go into his, leaving Young on board to inspect the ship. Quintal, however, whose curiosity was equally unsatisfied, immediately said, with a smile on his countenance, 'I should like to see the ship too; suppose you let us draw for it, I think that will be the fairest way.' This was spoken with the greatest good nature, and I must own that I was greatly surprised to hear them speak the language of their fathers so correctly."

If the astonishment of Sir Thomas Staines was great on hearing their first salutation in English, his surprise was unbounded when, on taking the young men below, and setting before them something to eat, they rose up, and placing their hands together in a posture of devotion, distinctly repeated, and in a pleasing tone and manner, — “For what we are going to receive, the Lord make us truly thankful.” They expressed great surprise on seeing a cow, and said they could not conceive what that great red thing with horns was; but, although they had never seen a dog before, the moment Young saw a little terrier belonging to Sir Thomas Staines, he exclaimed, “Oh! what a pretty little thing! I know what it is — it is a dog.”

After breakfast, the two Captains accomplished a landing through the surf, and were introduced to the head of this little colony, whom they found to be a venerable looking person, upwards of sixty years of age, but of robust stature, and in perfect good health. His wife appeared still older, and was then totally blind.

The little village of Pitcairn forms a pretty square, the houses at the upper end of which were occupied by this ancient couple and their offspring by both marriages: their youngest child is described by Sir Thomas Staines as the finest boy he ever saw. On the opposite side was the dwelling of Thursday-October-Christian, who had married a woman much older than himself, she being the widow of one of the *Bounty's* people, and, consequently, a native of Otaheite; in the centre was a smooth verdant lawn, on which the poultry were let loose, but fenced in so as to prevent the intrusion of the domestic quadrupeds.

The inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island at this time consisted of forty-one persons, old and young, the whole in such perfect health that they had not so much as a headach among them. It is almost needless to say, that they all looked up to the old Englishman, Alexander Smith, *alias* John Adams, as their head and adviser, both in temporal and spiritual matters; and, says Sir Thomas Staines, “his exemplary conduct, and fa-

therly care of the whole little colony, could not but command admiration."

The young men were very athletic, and of the finest forms; their countenances open and pleasing, indicating much benevolence and goodness of heart, whilst in every action they appeared studious to oblige each other: but the Pitcairn females were objects of particular regard; tall, robust, and beautifully formed, their faces beaming with smiles and unruffled good humour; their teeth, like ivory, were regular and beautiful, without a single exception; all of them had fine eyes, and the most marked English features; their dress, which the heat of the climate requires to be scanty, was still such as the strictest modesty would require; and their behaviour is entitled to the warmest praise; for instead of the wanton and licentious carriage which characterises the females of all the other South Sea Islands, the greatest propriety prevailed in all their actions.

Smith, whom we shall hereafter call John Adams, assured Sir Thomas Staines, that, since Mr. Fletcher Christian's death, there had not been a single instance of infidelity in the married women, nor of doubtful chastity in the others, and that he was equally ignorant of any attempt at seduction on the part of the males. They were all made to labour while young in the cultivation of the ground; and when possessed of a sufficient quantity of cleared land, and of stock sufficient to maintain a family, they were allowed to marry, but always with the consent of Adams, who united them by a formal ceremony; and "they bade fair," says Sir Thomas Staines, "to raise a progeny, beautifully formed as any in Europe."

The greatest harmony prevailed in this little society; their only quarrels, and these rarely happened, being, according to their own expression, "quarrels of the mouth." They were honest in their dealings, which consisted of bartering different articles for mutual accommodation. Their habitations were extremely neat: all that was done was obviously undertaken on a settled plan, unlike any thing to be met with in the other islands. In their houses they had a good deal of decent fur-



niture, consisting of beds laid upon bedsteads, with neat covering: they had also tables and large chests to contain their valuables and clothing; the latter of which was made from the bark of trees growing on the island, prepared chiefly by the Otaheitéan women, five of whom were still surviving, exclusive of the wives of Adams and young Christian. The ground produced abundance of cocoa-nuts, bananas, bread-fruit, yams, and plantains; they had also plenty of fowls, goats, and pigs; the woods abounded with a species of wild hog, and the coasts of the island with several kinds of good fish: these constituted the whole of their resources, except a little sugar-cane, which Adams told Sir Thomas Staines, with a smile on his countenance, enabled him to make a *small* quantity of *bad* rum.

Their agricultural implements were made by themselves, from the iron supplied by the *Bounty*, which, with great labour, they beat out into spades, hatchets, &c. Adams kept a regular journal, in which was entered the nature and quantity of work performed by each family, what each had received, and what was due on account. There was, it seems, besides private property, a sort of general stock, out of which articles were issued on account of the several members of the community; and, for mutual accommodation, exchanges of one kind of provision for another were very frequent, as salt for fresh meat, vegetables and fruit for poultry, fish, &c.; also, when the stores of one family were low, or wholly expended, a fresh supply was raised from another, or out of the general stock, to be repaid when circumstances were more favourable; all of which transactions were carefully noted down in the patriarch's journal.

But what was most gratifying of all to the visiters, was the simple and unaffected manner in which the members of this little community returned thanks to the Almighty for the many blessings they enjoyed. They never failed to say grace before and after meals, to pray every morning at sunrise, and again on retiring to rest. The day on which Sir Thomas Staines and Captain Pipon landed, was Saturday, the

17th of September; but by John Adams's account it was Sunday, the 18th, and they had already commenced their Sabbath devotions when the frigates were first discovered by them. This difference in the time was occasioned by the *Bounty* having proceeded thither by the eastern route, and the *Briton* and *Tagus* having gone to the westward; the master of the *Topaze* found Adams right, according to his own reckoning, he having also approached Pitcairn's Island from the eastward.

John Adams declared, as it was natural enough he should do, that he was not concerned in the mutiny on board the *Bounty*, being in his hammock at the time it took place: but this, we know, is not exactly true; for it was he who told Churchill, the master-at-arms, "to look sharp after James Morrison," the boatswain's mate, as he had seen him shake hands with John Milward, when Mr. Fryer, the master, spoke to them about rescuing their commander, and recovering possession of the ship. It is, however, only an act of justice to state, that Adams was not particularly active on that lamentable occasion; neither did he offer any insult to Lieutenant Bligh, of whose harsh and severe treatment he spoke to Sir Thomas Staines in terms of strong feeling; he also expressed his utmost willingness to surrender himself, and be taken to England. Indeed, he rather seemed to have an inclination to revisit his native country; but the young men and women flocked around him, and with tears and entreaties begged that "their father and protector" might not be taken from them, "for without him they must all perish." It would therefore have been an act of the greatest inhumanity to remove him from the island; and it is hardly necessary to add, that Sir Thomas Staines lent a willing ear to their entreaties; thinking, no doubt, that, if he were even among the most guilty, his care and success in instilling religious and moral principles into the minds of this young and interesting society had, in a great degree, redeemed his former misconduct.

After his departure from Pitcairn's Island, Sir Thomas Staines revisited Valparaiso and Callao, touched at Coquimbo

and Juan Fernandez, and continued in the Pacific, affording protection to the British interests, until April, 1815; at the latter end of which month he returned to Rio Janeiro, and delivered a letter to his Commander-in-chief, of which the following is a copy:—

“ Valparaiso, March 27. 1815.

“ SIR,—The undersigned English merchants resident in Chile think it their duty most respectfully to inform you, that they conceive the presence of an English ship of war in the South Seas essentially necessary for the protection of their interests here, during the present very unsettled state of these countries; and they therefore join in requesting that before the *Indefatigable* leaves these seas she may be replaced by another vessel of war, if it be not incompatible with his Majesty's service.

“ In case this application should meet with, as we doubt not it will, your approbation, we beg leave to add, that from the highly honourable character of Sir Thomas Staines, and from the useful services he has always so willingly lent to British interests here, we conceive him most peculiarly qualified in every respect to promote the commercial interests of our country, and to maintain and protect its character.

“ We have the honour to subscribe ourselves, with the greatest respect, your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) “ COLIN CAMPBELL. “ ANDREW BLEST.  
 “ JNO. JAS. BARNARD. “ JOHN BLEST.  
 “ N. CROMPTON. “ T. BEETENSON.  
 “ GEORGE COOD. “ JAMES INGRAM.”

“ *To Vice-Admiral Manly Dixon.*”

On his arrival at Rio Janeiro, Sir Thomas Staines found the Commander-in-chief preparing to return home, in consequence of the termination of hostilities between Great Britain and America; and, notwithstanding the above application, he received orders to accompany that officer, with whom he arrived at Plymouth on the 8th of July, 1815.



The Briton being shortly afterwards put out of commission, we find no farther mention of Sir Thomas Staines until July 19. 1821, on which day he attended the coronation of his late Majesty, as a K. C. B., having had that honour conferred upon him on the 2d of January, 1815.

On the 23d of October, 1823, Sir Thomas Staines was appointed to the Superb, of 78 guns: in the following month he convoyed part of the 12th regiment of foot from Portsmouth to Gibraltar; and subsequently visited Barbadoes, St. Vincent's, Dominica, Bermuda, and Lisbon; at which last place he continued for a considerable time. The Superb was paid off December 19. 1825.

Sir Thomas Staines had recently held the command of the Isis, and had returned home from the Mediterranean scarcely beyond a fortnight, when a disease (aneurism of the aorta) with which he had been afflicted for the last five years, and against which he had borne up to the last, terminated fatally on the 13th of July, 1830, to the great grief of his amiable widow and of every person who enjoyed the pleasure of his society, and to the unavailing regret of every inhabitant of Margate, by whom he was literally adored as a native character, who, by his bold achievements, had not only done honour to his King and country, but, as they felt, reflected credit upon them.

Sir Thomas married, in May, 1819, Sarah, youngest daughter of Robert Tourney Bargrave, Esq., of Eastry Court, Kent.

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For nearly the whole of the foregoing Memoir we are indebted to "Marshall's Royal Naval Biography."

## No. XI.

REV. THOMAS SOMERVILLE, D. D. F. R. S. E., &c.

ONE OF THE CHAPLAINS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY, AND  
MINISTER OF JEDBURGH.

THERE is perhaps no class of men in this or any other country more generally distinguished for learning, intelligence, and moral worth, than the officiating clergy of the Scottish Church.

As historians, biblical critics, and moral philosophers, many of them have long held a distinguished rank in the republic of letters; while not a few have successfully laboured to enlarge the boundaries of science, and improve the mechanical and useful arts: nor have the lighter species of literature been wholly neglected by them, though the leaven of puritanical prejudice which continued even so late as the beginning of the present century to prevail amongst the great body of the Scottish Presbyterians against the stage, rendered the cultivation of the drama by their clergy extremely unpopular, and consequently rare.

Amongst the eminent characters who have, during the present and foregoing age, filled the pastoral office in Scotland, there are few whose names are more intimately connected with the history of the Church and of literature than the highly gifted and estimable subject of the present brief Memoir.

Thomas Somerville was born in the spring of 1741, at Hawick, a small village in Roxburghshire, situated near the confines of the Scottish border, of which parish his father was minister. By the death of the Rev. Mr. Somerville, his son and two sisters were left orphans, having lost their mother several years before. But the deprivation the youthful stu-

dent sustained from the loss of parental guidance, was in a great measure compensated to him by the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Cranstown, of Ancrum, and another member of the Presbytery of Jedburgh, to which his deceased parent belonged. Of the benefits conferred on him by the guardianship of those pious divines, Dr. Somerville retained during life a lively and grateful recollection, and ever spoke of their memory with filial reverence and regard.

Having received the rudiments of his education, we believe, at the Grammar School of Hawick, young Somerville in due time became an *Alumnus* of the University of Edinburgh, which at a later period conferred on him the degree of D. D.

Without evincing any uncommon precocity of talent, it should seem that he passed through the preparatory studies with credit to himself, and was regularly licensed as a preacher of the Gospel in the autumn of 1762, or during the early portion of the succeeding year.

Returning shortly afterwards to Roxburghshire, the young probationer was received into the family of Sir Gilbert Elliott, of Minto, in the capacity of preceptor to his son, the late Lord Minto, afterwards Governor-general of India. Here, however, he did not long remain; for, in 1767, the church of Minto becoming vacant, the presentation was bestowed by Sir Gilbert Elliott on his son's tutor, who immediately left the family of his patron to assume the pastoral charge of that congregation. Dr. Somerville continued to fill this office, however, only a few years; in 1772, on the translation of Dr. James Macknight to Edinburgh, the interest of his former patron was successfully exerted to procure for him the vacant and more lucrative living of Jedburgh. Hitherto the life of the future historian of William had flowed on in a clear and unruffled course; but he was now fated to endure one of those popular storms, which try the temper and afford a touchstone to the principles of men.

The act of Anne reviving church patronage in Scotland had always been extremely unpopular amongst the great body of the Presbyterians, and given occasion to much



violent discussion in their Synods and in the General Assembly; and only a few years previously to the period of which we write, produced a schism in this very parish of Jedburgh, which laid the foundation of the *Relief Secession*, now so widely extended over Scotland.

Except, however, in the above and a few other instances of *violent settlements*, as they are termed, the right of patronage had been exercised with so much delicacy and discretion as rarely to become a cause of offence.\* In most cases the patron either consulted the inclinations of the majority of the congregation, or the presentee himself declined accepting the charge under circumstances in which the exercise of his pastoral functions must have been equally unpleasant to himself and unprofitable to his flock.

Different, however, it should seem, were the opinions and feelings of Dr. Somerville on this subject, for he unhesitatingly declared his acceptance of the presentation, in direct opposition to the opinion of a great majority of the congregation; and after repeated protests against his settlement on the part of the parishioners, the Presbytery sustained the legality of the nomination.

Whatever might be the cause of the reverend presentee's extreme unpopularity, — whatever objections were alleged against the orthodoxy of his creed, or his mode of public teaching, — his most strenuous opponents were compelled to admit the correctness of his moral character; and several of the most discontented having seceded to the *Relief-meeting*, tranquillity was gradually restored.

It is probable Dr. Somerville had first imbibed a taste for political studies during his residence in the family of Sir Gilbert Elliott; but however this may be, soon after the commencement of the American revolutionary war, he began his

\* The late excellent Earl of Kinnoul, the enlightened friend of the Kirk of Scotland and its clergy, used to say, that though he would not promote any minister of whom he entertained not a good opinion, however earnestly the people might desire it, far less would he force even a good man into a parish, against whom the majority of the parishioners had conceived invincible prejudices. — *Scotch Preacher*.

literary career by the publication of a pamphlet entitled "Candid Thoughts on American Independence."

This production, which was written in a spirit of determined hostility to the claims of the Colonists, in no long time drew forth a reply from Mr. Tod, of Kirtlands, called "Consolatory Thoughts on American Independence, by a Merchant," in which many of the postulates and conclusions of the reverend author were ably examined and successfully combated.

A "History of the Political Transactions, and of Parties, from the Restoration of Charles II. to the Death of King William," next appeared from the pen of Dr. Somerville, in 1792.

In this work the author displays great patience of research, an enlarged acquaintance with facts, and, on the whole, a commendable spirit of impartiality, except where the character of William is concerned. An ill-concealed partiality for this monarch forms a most striking feature in his political disquisitions; on all occasions he stands forth his uncompromising advocate and warm panegyrist. He vindicates him from the accusation preferred against him by Count d'Auvaux, the French Ambassador, of having, when Prince of Orange, been an accessory to the invasion of Monmouth; and likewise from a similar charge by Dr. M'Cormick, respecting Argyle's rebellion. He defends him from the accusation of bigotry, and an undue partiality for Calvinism, alleged against him by Macpherson, and maintains that his interference in continental politics was by no means at variance with the true interests of the British empire. Though many will doubtless dissent from the accuracy of the reverend author's reasonings, and deny the validity of his conclusions, on those and other subjects, none, we think, can withhold from him the praise of being an acute and able apologist for the doubtful policy of this prince.

In 1793, this indefatigable author published a small pamphlet "On the Constitution and State of Great Britain," now out of print.

About this period Dr. Somerville was nominated one of the

Chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty for Scotland, and also elected a Member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

In 1798 he published a "History of the Reign of Queen Anne," dedicated by permission to George III.; and the author being, at the time of its publication, in London \*, was introduced at St. James's, and personally presented a copy of the work to his Sovereign.

The same patience of research which characterised the former productions of Dr. Somerville, is exhibited in the present work. The scattered details of the various transactions of this stirring period are carefully and luminously arranged, though less new light is thrown on the different events, and more especially on the details immediately relating to the Union, than the author seems to imagine. The apology attempted to be set up for the selfish and disgraceful conduct of those who brought about this measure, is unsupported by original documents, and is besides highly objectionable, and wholly at variance with the moral feeling displayed throughout the writings of the reverend author.

Dr. Somerville's historical style, if not splendid, is in general correct, sometimes even elegant; — his delineations of character are spirited; — and on that of Lord Somers he dilates with much animation; but however eminent the services of this nobleman, in bringing about and cementing the Revolution, his acceptance of large grants of lands must ever cast a shade of suspicion over the purity and disinterestedness of the motives by which he was actuated.

\* On the day subsequent to his arrival, while in the lobby of the House of Commons, Dr. S. was arrested, and taken to Bow Street on a charge of felony.

Thunderstruck, and utterly incapable of accounting for the strange predicament in which he was placed, our bewildered divine could scarcely avail himself of the polite advice of the magistrate, to apprise his friends of the circumstance.

Meanwhile the late Lord M., then Sir Harry Dundas, who had witnessed his seizure, entered the office, and having satisfied the magistrate of the respectability of his countryman, indulged in a hearty laugh at his expense.

A notorious and specious swindler had been, it should seem, a passenger on board the packet in which Dr. S. came to London; and being seen in the company of this man on their landing, led to his arrest as an accomplice.

This anecdote the writer has often heard Dr. S. relate with much pleasantry.



Political science having long been the favourite study of Dr. Somerville, it may readily be supposed that he took a deep interest in all that concerned the French Revolution. But he was not one of those, who hailed the dawn of liberty in that enslaved and benighted land; on the contrary, he beheld it as the harbinger of evil to the whole of civilised Europe; while, from the dissensions to which this event gave rise in his own country, he augured the downfall of that constitution in Church and State which he had so ably vindicated in his writings, and which he regarded as the *ne plus ultra* of perfection. An alarmist on principle, he involved in one sweeping condemnation all who entertained views different from his own on this subject; and the wild impracticable theorist — the temperate and philosophical advocate for reform — were with him equally objects of reprobation.\*

So omnipotent, indeed, is the sway of prejudice over minds otherwise liberal and highly enlightened, that when foreign aggression and internal faction led to those sanguinary scenes in France, which the philanthropist so much deplored, and which finally led to the extinction of the new-born liberties of that ill-fated land, Dr. Somerville pertinaciously continued to regard those evils as the necessary sequence of the principles of freedom, which they, in fact, so manifestly belied and so grossly outraged. With equal justice might he have charged to the mild and forbearing doctrines of Christianity, the persecutions and cruelties perpetrated by bigotry and intolerance in the name of a self-denying Master.

Always strict in the performance of his pastoral duties, he was now more especially zealous to enforce, both in his public discourses, and in his private intercourse with his parishioners, a reverence for the existing establishments, both in Church and in State; but, so far as the present writer knows, he took no share whatever in the political disquisitions with which the press teemed at this period of national excitation.

\* The *Vindiciæ Gallicæ* of Sir James Mackintosh found as little favour in his eyes as the *Rights of Man*.

Whether cool and dispassionate reflection tended to correct his first hasty estimate of the political events of this period, we know not, but Dr. Somerville certainly lived to behold a great and beneficial change effected in the state of society, which may in a great measure be traced to the impetus imparted to the public mind by those events which were to him, at the time they occurred, objects of such unfeigned alarm.

Even in the remote border-parish of which he so long filled the office of pastor, individuals might be pointed out, who hold an influential rank amongst their townsmen, and even exercise the duties of the magistracy, whose attention was first awakened to the interests, the trade, and the civil polity of their country, by the discussions consequent on the French revolution.

But to return, — the strictly professional writings of Dr. Somerville were not numerous; “Two Sermons communicated to the Scotch Preacher,” “A Collection of Sermons” published in 1815, and one “On the Nature and Obligation of an Oath,” which appeared in the “Scottish Pulpit” at a later period, comprise, we believe, nearly the whole of his works on religious subjects.

The style of those sermons is plain, simple, and perspicuous; they breathe throughout a spirit of sincere and deep-felt piety, and forcibly inculcate the obligations and practice of morality, by arguments drawn from the sacred writings.

The same chaste simplicity of style, the same spirit of sincere piety which characterise Dr. Somerville’s written sermons, pervaded his discourses from the pulpit. His manner was impressive — sometimes animated; and though his voice was neither powerful nor finely modulated, these defects were in a great measure remedied by an uncommonly distinct and emphatic articulation.

Devoted through a long life to the pursuits of literature, Dr. Somerville numbered amongst his friends many of the eminent scholars and divines of his native Scotland; and during his occasional visits to the British metropolis, he was

introduced to several of the distinguished literati of the South.\*

Superior to the mean jealousy and petty envy which too often prevail amongst the votaries of science and learning, Dr. Somerville was at all times, and on every occasion, eager to do justice to the talents and merit of his gifted contemporaries. No man could be more enthusiastically alive to the transcendent genius of Burns, or more feelingly deplore the moral aberrations of that inspired bard. In the dark hour of John Logan's eventful life, he stretched towards him the supporting hand of friendship; and shielded him, in some measure, from the attacks of bigotry and illiberality, by the weight and influence of his own pure and unimpeachable character.

A gold-headed cane, the parting gift of the grateful poet, when he bade a lasting adieu to Scotland, Dr. Somerville highly prized, and always carried in his hand when walking. But though the reverend historian survived most of the valued friends of his youth and manhood, he lived to behold many of the rising generation attain under his eye to great eminence in various departments of learning and the arts †; and, unlike most men at his advanced age, he continued to feel a lively interest in the progressive improvements of society.

Temperate and active in his habits, one of his favourite relaxations from study was superintending the cultivation of his glebe. ‡ He was partial to the exercise of walking, being

\* At the Chapter Coffee-House, a mutual acquaintance introduced him to Peter Pindar, then in the zenith of his fame; but the conversation of Dr. Wolcot left, on the whole, rather an unpleasant impression on the mind of the Scotch Divine.

† The able biographer of the late Rev. John Nicol, of Innerleithen, was one of those; and while writing this hasty sketch, a wish has arisen in the mind of the author, that a Critical Review of the Life and Times of the Historian of William and Anne may at some future period appear from the pen of the liberal and enlightened pastor of Craig.

‡ Dr. Somerville took a lively interest in the agricultural improvements, which, during the last fifty years, have so greatly enriched and embellished his native country. He furnished the *Statistical Survey of the Parish of Jedburgh* to Sir John Sinclair's collection; and on the attempt to introduce the culture of the tobacco



rather a timid rider, for which he used to account from having, when a student, received a severe contusion on the head by a fall from his horse: This accident occurred in Edinburgh, opposite the residence of the Rev. Mr. Bain, at that time the head of the *Relief Secession*. In his family the patient was attended for several months, with a kindness and humanity which made a deep and lasting impression on his mind. Often has the present writer heard him express the pleasure and improvement he had reaped from the enlightened conversation of his worthy host, during a long and tedious convalescence.

Dr. Somerville was extremely sensitive to praise, but not the most tolerant of censure; he was a warm friend, and if the vivacity of his feelings sometimes led him to form hasty or erroneous judgments, he never obstinately shut his ears against conviction, or hesitated to acknowledge an error when convinced it was such.

Of a cheerful temper, he mingled freely in society, and partook with much zest of the innocent pleasures of life; but never, amidst the hilarity of the social hour, did he deviate from that strict propriety of conduct becoming his sacred profession. With his brethren of the Presbytery he lived in habits of intimacy and friendship, and maintained, as far as circumstances permitted, the relations of good fellowship with the Dissenting pastors in the town and neighbourhood of Jedburgh, ever regarding them as fellow-labourers in the vineyard of his Divine Master, however they might differ in unessential forms and modes of worship.

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plant into Roxburghshire, during the American war, Dr. S. was amongst the first to afford it a fair trial.

The crop he raised on his glebe far exceeded his most sanguine anticipations, and promised an ample remuneration for the risk and trouble, when an act of Parliament not only prohibited its future growth, but compelled the cultivators to dispose of the standing crops to Government at the low price of 4*d.* per pound.

Shortly after the passing of this arbitrary act, one of those tremendous hail-showers, not unfrequent in Teviotdale, occurred; and as Dr. S. viewed from his own window the tall luxuriant plants beaten down and damaged by the weight of the hailstones, he clasped his hands together, exclaiming, "Government and Nature war against us," and turned away to conceal his severe disappointment.

But it was in his intercourse with the young that Dr. Somerville's piety and goodness of heart shone forth with the brightest lustre. To them he always depicted religion under a smiling aspect, calculated to heighten all the innocent enjoyments, and to afford the only solid consolation under the inevitable evils and misfortunes of this imperfect state of existence. In his public discourses, and in his private conversation, he uniformly marked with the sternest reprobation aught that tended to sully the purity or unhinge the principles of the youthful mind.

After a few days' illness, the life of this venerable divine terminated at Jedburgh on the 16th of May, 1830, in the ninetieth year of his age, and the sixty-fourth of his ministry. He retained complete possession of his faculties to the last; and, on the foregoing Sunday, preached and administered the sacrament to his congregation with his usual pious earnestness. As he had been, in a peculiar manner, the child of the Presbytery of Jedburgh, so at his death he might be emphatically termed not only *its father*, but *the father of the Scottish Church*, having survived, we believe, all his contemporaries of the ministry at the period of his ordination.

Soon after his settlement at Minto, Dr. Somerville married the daughter of Mr. Charters, who held, we believe, some office in the Board of Excise, by whom he had a family of three sons and four daughters. This union was dissolved several years ago by the death of Mrs. Somerville. His eldest son, William, began his career in life, like his father, as a private tutor in the family of the late Lord Minto; but on the present inheritor of that title being sent to Eton, he turned his attention to the study of medicine. After serving some time in the Medical Staff of the army on different foreign stations, Dr. William Somerville returned to Britain, and, in addition to his half-pay, had sufficient interest to obtain the appointment of Physician to Chelsea College. His second son, Samuel, was cut off by a lingering disease in the prime of life; the youngest son died in early infancy. His three

eldest daughters have been long settled in life; whether the youngest is married or single we know not.

Though Dr. Somerville's life was extended to almost a patriarchal length, one of his sisters still survives.

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For the foregoing Memoir we are indebted to a lady who was for many years intimately acquainted with Dr. Somerville.



## No. XII.

## SIR CHARLES MORICE POLE, BART.

LATE M. P. FOR PLYMOUTH; ADMIRAL OF THE RED; GENTLEMAN AND MASTER OF THE ROBES TO HIS MAJESTY; KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MOST HONOURABLE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH; A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY; AND FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

THREE families of the name of Pole have obtained the honour of Baronetage: viz. the Poles of Shute in Devonshire; the Poles of Walthamstow in Essex; and the subject of the following Memoir, who was a junior branch of the first-mentioned Poles, and derived his descent from Sir John Pole, the third Baronet of that line, who married Anne, youngest daughter of Sir William Morice, of Werrington, county of Devon, Knight, one of the Secretaries of State to King Charles II., by whom he had four sons; the youngest of whom, Carolus, Rector of St. Breock, in Cornwall, married Sarah, eldest daughter of Jonathan Rashleigh, of Menabilly, in the same county, Esq. and left issue two sons and one daughter.

Reginald Pole, of Stoke Damarell, county of Devon, Esq., the elder son, married Anne, second daughter of John Francis Buller, of Morvall, in Cornwall, Esq., by whom he had three sons and two daughters: viz. 1. Reginald\*; 2. Charles Morice, born at Stoke Damarell, county of Devon, January 18. 1757; and 3. Edward, who is married and has issue. The daughters were: Anne, who

\* Some years since, this gentleman added the name of Carew to that of his own, pursuant to the will of Sir Coventry Carew, of Anthony, in Cornwall; and he also represented the boroughs of Fowey and Lostwithiel, in several successive Parliaments, until he was appointed one of the auditors of public accounts; which office he relinquished at the general election in 1802, when he was again returned for Fowey. In the following year he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the home department, which he resigned on the termination of Mr. Addington's administration, in 1804; and, in 1805, he was sworn a Privy Counsellor. He married, in 1784, Jemima, only daughter and heiress of the Hon. John Yorke, fourth son of Philip, first Earl of Hardwicke, then Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

married Charles, the first Lord Somers; and Sarah, who married Henry Hippisley Coxe, of Stone Easton, in Somersetshire, Esq., and died without issue.

Charles Morice Pole, the second son, being intended for the sea service, and having received a suitable education at that excellent institution, the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, embarked as a Midshipman, with Captain Locker, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital\*, in the Thames frigate, in 1772: he afterwards served in the Salisbury, of 50 guns, with Sir Edward Hughes, whom he accompanied to the East Indies; where he received his promotion to a Lieutenancy in the Seahorse frigate, from which ship he was removed into the Rippon, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Vernon, and was engaged in the indecisive actions fought between that officer and Mons. Tranjolly. He was also employed in the command of a body of seamen and marines, at the siege of Pondicherry, the capital of the French settlements on the continent of Asia; on the surrender of which important place, October 17. 1778, being advanced to the rank of Commander, in the Cormorant sloop, he returned home with Sir Edward Vernon's despatches; and, on the 22d of March, 1779, ten days after his arrival, obtaining a Post Commission, was appointed Captain to the late Admiral Darby, in the Channel Fleet.

In 1780, he was nominated to the command of the Hussar, of 28 guns; but this ship, in entering the passage of what is termed Hell Gates, in North America, was thrown on the Pot-rock by the unskilfulness of her pilot, and totally lost, the officers and people, except one, being all saved. As no blame whatever could be imputed to Captain Pole in this accident, he was immediately charged with Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot's despatches to the Admiralty; and, soon after his arrival in England, received an appointment to the Success, of 32 guns and 220 men, in which frigate, March 16. 1782, being in company with a store-ship then under his convoy, he fell in with, engaged, and took, after a severe action of two hours and twenty minutes, the Santa Catalina, of 34 guns and 316 men, 38 of whom were killed and wounded. In this affair much bravery and seamanship were displayed; and what rendered

\* Lieutenant-Governor Locker died Dec. 26th, 1800. This gentleman was the nautical tutor of the late Lord Nelson, who loved him with the sincere affection of a friend, revered him as a foster-parent, and seized with avidity every possible opportunity of publicly declaring he was indebted for the honours he had been so fortunate in acquiring, to the instructions and knowledge he had received from this good and gallant man.

the victory still more satisfactory, it was achieved with the loss of only one man slain and four wounded on the part of the British. The following is a copy of Captain Pole's letter on the subject, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty :—

“ Spithead, March 30. 1782.

“ SIR, — I have the honour to desire you will inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 16th inst. at daylight, in lat. 35° 40' N., Cape Spartel bearing E.N.E. eighteen leagues, the wind at S.W., standing for the Gut with the Vernon store-ship, we discovered a sail right ahead, close hauled on the larboard tack. As soon as I could discover her hull from the mast-head, which the haze and lofty poop magnified, I made the Vernon's signal to haul the wind on the starboard tack, and make all sail.

“ Soon after hauling our wind, the strange sail tacked and gave chase. At half-past two P.M., finding the chase gain on the Vernon, I shortened sail to let her go ahead, and then brought to, in hopes at least to make him shorten sail, and to divert his attention from the ship under my convoy. We soon after discovered him to be only a large frigate with a poop. At a little after five, he hoisted a Spanish ensign with a broad pendant, and fired a gun : at six, being within random shot astern of me, I wore and stemmed for his lee bow, till we had just distance sufficient to weather him, then hauled close athwart his fore-foot, giving him our whole fire within half pistol shot ; passed close to windward engaging, while the enemy, expecting us to leeward, were firing their lee guns into the water. The disorder our first fire threw them into they did not recover. We then wore, and placed ourselves to great advantage, which our superiority of sailing allowed us to do, supporting without intermission a most astonishingly close and well served fire, at never more than half a cable distance, till the enemy struck, which was about twenty minutes past eight. She proved to be the Santa Catalina, Don Mig. Jacon commander, of 34 guns ; twenty-six long Spanish twelves on the main-deck, and eight 6-pounders on the quarter-deck. The number of men I have not been able to ascertain. We have on board 286 prisoners. The captain and officers say they have between 25 and 30 killed, and only 8 wounded.

“ Don M. Jacon is a captain in the line, hath a distinguishing pendant as such, and is senior officer of the frigates cruising off the Straits ; had a very particular description of the Success sent him, whom he was particularly directed to look out for ; had been cruising three weeks for us ; had seen us four times ; chased us twice, with a squadron of four and six sail, from whom he parted



two days before. He speaks with much displeasure of the behaviour of his ship's company.

“ Lieutenant Oakley, whom I had appointed to take charge of the prize, was indefatigable in clearing the wreck. Her mizen-mast fell some time before she struck, the main-mast a short time after, and her foremast must have shared the same fate, if the water had not been remarkably smooth: in short, without assuming much presumption, I may add, our guns did as much execution in the little time as could have been done; her hull was like a sieve, the shot going through both sides.

“ From this state of the prize, their Lordships may imagine my hopes of getting her to port were not very sanguine. While we were endeavouring to secure her foremast, and had just repaired our own damages, which were considerable in our masts, yards, and sails, at daylight of the 18th six sail appeared in sight, two frigates, some of whom had chased and were reconnoitring us. I instantly ordered the Vernon to make all sail, hoisted all my boats out, and sent on board for Lieutenant Oakley and the seamen, with orders to set fire to the Santa Catalina before he left her. She blew up in a quarter of an hour.

“ The wind being at S.E., I made all sail from the six sail, and determined on proceeding with the Vernon to Madeira, she being now in want of provisions and water. We had 286 prisoners on board, whose intention to attempt rising we had fortunately discovered, encouraged by the superiority of numbers, which appeared very striking to them.

“ The spirited behaviour of every officer, and of the ship's company, is superior to my praise; their real value and merit on this occasion hath shown itself in much stronger and more expressive terms than I am master of: but still it becomes a duty incumbent on me to represent them to your Lordships, as deserving their favour and protection. I have particular pleasure in so doing. Lieutenant M'Kinley (2d), assisted by Mr. James, master, were very assiduous in getting the Success's damages repaired, as well as they could admit. Lieutenant Pownal, of the marines, by the greatest attention and good example, formed a party that would do honour to veteran soldiers.

“ From the reports given me since, it adds to my satisfaction to know, that had I not been obliged to set fire to the Santa Catalina, she could not have swum; a gale of wind coming on immediately after, which obliged us to lay to, under a storm stay-sail. She was the largest frigate in the King of Spain's service; her exact dimen-

sions I have received from the captain; they were taken three months since, when she was copped at Cadiz.

*“Dimensions of the Santa Catalina.*

Length of keel	- - -	138 feet, 11 inches.
Length of deck	- - -	157 — 10 —
Extreme breadth	- - -	39 — 4 —
Height of middle port, when victualled for four months	} - - -	39 — 4 —

“ My thanks are due to Colonel Gladstone, and the other officers, passengers on board the Vernon store-ship, for their attention; particularly in assisting to secure the prisoners.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your most obedient humble Servant,

“ CHARLES M. POLE.

“ Killed in the Success, 1; wounded, 4.”

Captain Pole's friend, the gallant Nelson, on perusing the unassuming manner in which the Commander of the Success spoke of this action in the above official letter, observed (when writing to their former patron, Captain Locker), “ I am exceedingly happy at Charles Pole's success. In his seamanship he showed himself as superior to the Don as in his gallantry, and no man in the world was ever so modest in his account of it.” And afterwards, in another letter to the same gentleman, Captain Nelson added, “ Never was there a young man who bore his own merits with so much modesty; I esteem him as a brother.”

During the peace which commenced in 1783, Captain Pole commanded the Scipio, and afterwards the Crown, guard-ship; and, upon occasion of the Spanish armament, in 1790, was appointed to the Melampus, a 36-gun frigate, employed in watching the progress of any equipments which might take place in the port of Brest, with a view of seconding the efforts of the Court of Madrid. In the succeeding year, we find him in the Illustrious, of 74 guns; and about the same period he was nominated a Groom of the Bed-chamber to his present Majesty William IV., then Duke of Clarence.

On the commencement of the war with the French republic, in 1793, Captain Pole's services were too valuable to be passed unnoticed; and he was, accordingly, appointed to the command of the Colossus, another third-rate, and accompanied Vice-Admiral Hotham to the Mediterranean; from which station he returned to

England after the evacuation of Toulon by the allied forces. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, June 1. 1795.

Our officer, after serving for some time in the Channel Fleet, hoisted his flag in the *Colossus*, as second in command to the late Sir Hugh C. Christian, and took an able part in the various important services on which the squadron under that officer's orders was employed. On the 16th of November, 1795, Rear-Admirals Christian and Pole sailed from St. Helen's, with a squadron of men-of-war, and upwards of 200 sail of West Indiamen and transports, on board of which were embarked 16,000 troops, destined to act against the French and Dutch colonies. The late period of the season to which this expedition had been protracted, occasioned the most disastrous result. On the second night after they sailed, the wind shifted to the westward, and blew a violent gale, which dispersed the fleet: many of the ships put into Torbay, others into Portland, and some returned to Portsmouth. Several of the merchantmen and transports foundered, and many lives were lost.

Early in the following month, another attempt was made to get clear of the Channel; but the fleet was again separated in a dreadful storm, which continued with unabated fury for several weeks. Some of the vessels, taking shelter in the Cove of Cork, were enabled to sail from thence on the 25th of February, 1796, under the protection of Captain (now Admiral) George Bowen, of the *Canada* 74; but Sir Hugh Christian did not sail with the ships he had collected at Spithead until the 20th of the following month. Rear-Admiral Pole, who had been obliged, in consequence of the damage sustained by the *Colossus*, to remove his flag into the *Carnatic*, another ship of the same force, sailed for his original destination on the 12th of April, and arrived at the Leeward Islands in the course of the ensuing month. He returned to England with Sir Hugh C. Christian (who had been superseded by Rear-Admiral Harvey) in the *Beaulieu* frigate, towards the latter end of the same year.

Immediately on his return he was nominated to the distinguished station of First Captain in the Grand Fleet, where he continued to serve during the whole of the period that Lord Bridport held the chief command, hoisting his flag at times during his Lordship's absence; and the arrangements made by him for the discipline, health, and support of the fleet, did him the greatest credit, and gave general satisfaction. On the 27th of June, 1799, Lord Bridport struck his flag, and Rear-Admiral Pole put to sea in the *Royal George*, accompanied by a fire-ship, three bombs, and several smaller vessels. On the 1st of July, he joined Rear-Admiral Berkeley's squadron off the Isle of Rhé, and the next day pro-



ceeded to attack five Spanish line-of-battle ships, which had taken shelter under the protection of the batteries on that island, and a floating mortar battery moored in the passage between a shoal and the Isle of Oleron. The squadron having anchored in Basque Road, the bombs took their stations under cover of the frigates commanded by Captain (now Sir Richard G.) Keats, and opened their fire upon the enemy's ships, which was continued with great briskness for three hours, but with no effect, the Spaniards being at too great a distance. The batteries from the Isle of Aix, during this time, kept up an incessant cannonade. The wind dying away, and the enemy having brought forward several gun-boats, Rear-Admiral Pole called off the ships engaged, got under weigh, and stood to sea, fully convinced that fire-ships alone could have been brought forward with any reasonable prospect of success.

On the Rear-Admiral's return from the above service, the approbation of his conduct by the Board of Admiralty was marked by his appointment to be Commander-in-Chief and Governor of Newfoundland, to which station he proceeded in the *Agincourt*, of 64 guns; but on the indisposition, and urgent desire of Lord Nelson to be recalled from the *Baltic*, he was appointed to relieve his early friend in that important command, during the summer of 1801. On the first day of that year he had been advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

To succeed such an officer as the heroic Nelson, and at so critical a moment, was a duty which they who know how his Lordship was regarded can best appreciate; and no one in the Navy knew him better, or loved him with greater sincerity, than his successor; whose good fortune it was, by prudence and sagacity, to disperse every remnant of the northern confederacy, which had taken place under the auspices of Paul I., and to complete the work which his Lordship had so ably commenced. In returning from that station, the Vice-Admiral detached a part of his fleet, under the command of Sir T. Graves, through the Sound; whilst he himself determined to make the experiment of passing the Great Belt, with nine sail of the line, which he accomplished in the most satisfactory manner, his flag-ship, the *St. George*, of 98 guns, leading; and as the wind was adverse, his ships were under the necessity of working through, by which means that Channel, which had never before been passed by line-of-battle ships, was effectually explored, thereby fully establishing, for the first time, the importance and practicability of this navigation, which has since been of advantage to our operations in those seas.

Vice-Admiral Pole was next appointed to the command of the

squadron off Cadiz; whither he immediately repaired in the *St. George*, and remained watching that port until the suspension of hostilities at the latter end of the year enabled him to return to England. During his absence he was raised to the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain, by patent, dated September 12. 1801.

At the general election in 1802, Sir Charles Pole was returned to Parliament for Newark. On Mr. Addington coming into power, he joined with the Earl of St. Vincent in projecting an enquiry into the naval expenditure, for which the return of peace then afforded an opportunity. A Board was accordingly constituted, to enquire into the abuses in the civil department of the Navy, and other branches of public expenditure, and Sir Charles Pole was appointed Chairman. After some unavoidable delay in arranging the necessary preliminaries, the first Report was presented to the House of Commons, and ordered to be printed, May 12. 1803. It concerned the conduct of the naval storekeepers at Jamaica; the second respected the "Chest at Chatham," an institution for the relief of seamen maimed and wounded in the service of their country. In consequence of this investigation, on the 23d of July, 1803, Sir Charles Pole brought up the Bill for transferring to the Directors of Greenwich Hospital the administration of the Chest, and many beneficial consequences have ensued from that measure.

The next subject of investigation was the Block Contract, and the Cooper's Contract; the fourth, Prize Agency; concerning which, notwithstanding the general outcry, "abuses and irregularities, rather than fraud," were discoverable. The next, the Sixpenny Office; the sixth, Plymouth and Woolwich Yards; the seventh, the *Caton Hospital-Ship*, and the Naval Hospital at East Stonehouse; the eighth, his Majesty's Victualling Department at Plymouth, and the Embezzlement of the King's Casks; and the ninth, the Receipt and Issue of Stores in Plymouth Yard. In all these departments, it appeared that either great irregularities, or gross frauds, were evident; but it was the tenth Report, ordered to be printed February 13. 1805, that chiefly engaged the attention of the public, and furnished grounds of the memorable impeachment of Viscount Melville.

During these laborious investigations, the Commissioners sat daily from five to seven hours; and, in addition to his particular share in that duty, Sir Charles Pole was frequently obliged either sometimes to explain, or sometimes to defend, their conduct in his place in Parliament. On the 2d of May, 1805, it was carried, on a motion of Mr. Sheridan, that the Commissioners had, "as

far as appears from their Reports, exerted themselves with diligence, ability, and fortitude; and that the whole of their conduct in the arduous duty entrusted to them, has entitled them to the gratitude, approbation, and encouragement of the House."

In consequence of the decisive victory obtained off Cape Trafalgar, October 21. 1805, a general promotion took place on the 9th of the following month, and Sir Charles on that occasion became a full Admiral.

In February, 1806, Sir Charles Pole resigned his seat as Chairman of the Naval Enquiry; being called by Mr. Grey (now Earl Grey) to take a place at the Board of Admiralty, where he rendered essential service to his profession, and increased his knowledge of its interests; which interests he afterwards so uniformly supported in Parliament. He left the Admiralty in October, on the change which then took place in the administration.

During the short period at which he remained at the Board, he assisted in the wise measure which was then adopted of increasing the petty officers of the Navy, and augmenting the pay of every class. It was during this time, under the auspices of Mr. Grey, that a considerable superannuation list was added to the captains, commanders, and lieutenants. Under the same auspices, a bill was brought into Parliament, enabling the pensioners of the Chest to receive their pay at their own homes, as had been recommended by the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry; and the pay of that suffering and meritorious class of men was augmented from 7*l.* to 18*l.* per annum.

At the general election in 1807, Sir Charles was returned for Plymouth; and continued thenceforward to be an eminent and most valuable naval member of the House of Commons, where his conduct afforded an example to such of his profession as may there wish to maintain its interests, and to support their own independence. The continued exertions of Sir Charles Pole in the House, on naval subjects, acquired him a general and well-merited popularity. We must limit ourselves, however, to the notice of only a few of them.

In the debate on the Droits of Admiralty, February 11. 1808, Sir Charles observed, "that all his reflections on the subject convinced him that the Admiralty Court ought to be upon a new footing." At the close of the debate, disapproving of both the original motion, and an amendment by Mr. Huskisson, he proposed a motion of his own on the subject.

In March, 1808, Sir Charles endeavoured to call the attention of the House of Commons to the "Appointments in Greenwich



Hospital and the Naval Asylum;" and asked for leave to bring in a bill to prevent any but persons connected with the naval service from holding situations in either. In this measure, Sir C. Pole, after a very interesting debate, was defeated; but he soon afterwards proposed, and carried, an address to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to direct that the Charter of Greenwich Hospital should be so amended, or a new charter so drawn, as to prevent the recurrence of the abuses complained of.

In the debate respecting the Rochfort squadron, May 9. 1808, Sir Charles Pole warmly censured the conduct of the Board of Admiralty, for not having furnished Sir Richard Strahan with adequate supplies to enable him to keep his station off Rochfort, and to prevent the escape of the French squadron from that port.

In the same session, this indefatigable guardian of the welfare of the British Navy endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, to call the attention of the House of Commons to the office of King's Proctor, by moving an address to his Majesty, praying that he would appoint two or more proctors, in order that the naval service might have an option. He also exposed the defective constitution of the Victualling Board.

In 1809, he endeavoured to call the attention of the House to a subject which had been particularly recommended to him by his late friend, Lord Nelson, namely, "The encouragement of a Marine Corps of Artillery," in order to prevent a return of the quarrels which had occurred in the Mediterranean, whilst Lord Nelson had the command in 1803, in consequence of some young artillery officers refusing to allow such of their men as were embarked on board the bombs, to assist, in case of emergency, to support the labours of the crew.

On the motion of Lord Cochrane, in 1810, for papers, with a view to expose the abuses alleged to exist in the Court of Admiralty, his Lordship received the support of Sir. C. Pole; and the latter took occasion, during the same session, to propose certain reforms in the Navy, tending to a reduction of expense, and, at the same time, conducive to the efficiency of the service. He maintained the claim of the Army and Navy to be relieved from the operation of the Income Tax; contrasting their condition with that of the civil officers, the income of some of whom had, within a century, advanced from 400*l.* and 800*l.* a year, to 4000*l.* and 5000*l.*

When the Navy Estimates were debated in 1811, he complained of the delays that occurred in the adjudication of prizes, instancing particularly the case of a capture by Lord Duncan's fleet

in 1799, which, after a lapse of twelve years, remained *sub judice*. This charge he reiterated and maintained on a subsequent occasion, when Sir Wm. Scott again brought on the subject, with a view to justify the proceedings of the Court in which he presided.

On General Gascoyne's motion, in 1815, to exempt from the operation of the tax on property, the pay of such military and naval officers as were actually mustered on foreign service, Sir Charles seconded him, but their efforts were unsuccessful.

When Sir M. Ridley, in 1817, brought before the House a question affecting the Lords of the Admiralty, Sir Charles contended that the Board ought to consist of naval persons.

On various other occasions, Sir Charles Pole came forward in his place in Parliament, to support the interests of that profession of which he was so great an ornament.

On the 20th of February, 1818, Sir Charles was nominated Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath. On the accession of his present Majesty he was raised to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, on the 22d of July, 1830; and, two days after, he was appointed Master of the Robes to his Majesty.

This honour he did not live long to enjoy. His death took place on the 31st of August, 1830, at his seat, Aldenham Abbey, Hertfordshire, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Sir Charles married, June 8. 1792, Henrietta, third daughter of John Goddard, formerly of Rotterdam, and late of Woodford-hall, Essex, Esq., the great Amsterdam merchant. By that lady, who died November 16. 1818, he had three daughters: 1. Sarah-Maria-Henrietta, who was married August 9. 1821, to William Stuart, Esq., late member of Parliament for Armagh, the eldest son of the late Lord Primate of Ireland; 2. Anna-Maria; and 3. Charlotte-Jemima, who died 13th of September, 1822. Having left no son, his Baronetcy has expired with him.

Of this gallant and useful officer it has been justly said, that he was "by principle a strict disciplinarian; by nature brave and enterprising, yet unassuming; simple in his manners, open in his character, and uniform in his friendship."

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For by much the greater part of the foregoing Memoir, we are indebted to Marshall's Royal Naval Biography.

## WILLIAM BULMER, ESQ.

THE following little Memoir of Mr. Bulmer we have extracted from the pages of *The Gentleman's Magazine*.

The name of Bulmer is associated with all that is correct and beautiful in typography. By him the art was matured, and brought to its present high state of perfection.

This celebrated typographer was a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he was apprenticed to Mr. Thompson, in the Burnt House Entry, St. Nicholas' Churchyard, from whom he received the first rudiments of his art. During his apprenticeship he formed a friendship with Thomas Bewick, the celebrated engraver on wood, which lasted with great cordiality throughout life. It was their practice whilst youths to visit together every morning a farmhouse at Elswick, a small village about two miles from Newcastle, and indulge in Goody Coxen's hot rye-cake and butter-milk, who used to prepare these dainties for such of the Newcastle youths who were inclined to enjoy an early morning walk before the business of the day commenced.

During the period of the joint apprenticeships of these young aspirants for fame, Bulmer invariably took off the first impressions of Bewick's blocks, at his master's printing-office at Newcastle, where Bulmer printed the engraving of the Huntsman and Old Hound, which obtained for Bewick the premium from the Society of Arts in London. Mr. Bulmer afterwards suggested to his friend Bewick an improvement, of which he availed himself, of lowering the surfaces of the blocks where the distance or lighter parts of the engraving were to be shown to perfection.

When Mr. Bulmer first came to London, his services were engaged by Mr. John Bell, who was then publishing his beautiful miniature editions of the Poets, Shakspeare, &c. About 1787, an accidental circumstance introduced Mr. Bulmer to the late George Nicol, Esq. bookseller to King George III., who was then considering the best method of carrying into effect the projected magnificent national edition of Shakspeare, which he had suggested to Messrs. Boydell, ornamented with designs by the first artists of this country. Mr. Nicol had previously engaged the skilful talents of Mr. William Martin, of Birmingham, in cutting sets of types, after approved models, in imitation of the sharp and fine letter



used by the French and Italian printers; which Mr. Nicol for a length of time caused to be carried on his own house.

Premises were then engaged in Cleveland Row, St. James's, and the "Shakspeare Press" was established under the firm of "W. Bulmer and Co." This establishment soon evinced how judicious a choice Mr. Nicol had made in Mr. Bulmer to raise the reputation of his favourite project.

"This magnificent edition (says Dr. Dibdin), which is worthy of the unrivalled compositions of our great Dramatic Bard, will remain as long as those 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 possessed the proof sheets of the whole work, on which are many curious remarks by Steevens, not always of the most courteous description: also some original sonnets, a scene for a burlesque tragedy, some graphic sketches, &c.

"The establishment of the Shakspeare Press (continues 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 venerable monarch, George the Third, 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!"

One of his Majesty's principal hopes and wishes was, for his own country to rival the celebrity of Parma in the productions of Bodoni; and Dr. Dibdin pleasantly alludes to what he calls the Bodoni Hum—of "his Majesty being completely and joyfully *taken in*, by bestowing upon the efforts of Mr. Bulmer's press, that eulogy which he had supposed was due exclusively to Bodoni's."

The first number of the Shakspeare appeared in January, 1791; and at once established Mr. Bulmer's fame as the first practical printer of the day.

Dr. Dibdin has given (Bibliographical Decameron, ii. 384—395.) a curious and copious list of the "Books printed at the

Shakspeare Press," with judicious remarks, to which we must refer our readers; contenting ourselves with noticing some of the articles, chiefly those not printed for general sale.

1. *Aulii Persii Flacci Satyræ*, with Brewster's translation, 1790, 4to. This we believe to be the first production of Mr. Bulmer's press. It never was published.

2. The *Shakspeare*, 9 vols. folio, 1791—1805, before noticed.

3. *Contemplatio Philosophica*, a posthumous work of the late Brook Taylor, with his Life, by his relation the late Sir W. Young, Bart. 1793, 8vo. privately printed.

4. *Claudiani Opera*, 1793—1796, small 8vo. never published. One copy on VELLUM.

5. Next to the Shakspeare, perhaps the Edition of *The Poetical Works of John Milton*, in 3 vols. folio, 1793—1797, is the finest production of Mr. Bulmer's press. Dr. Dibdin seems to prefer this work even to the Shakspeare itself.

6. In 1795 Mr. Bulmer printed a beautiful edition in 4to. of the "*Poems of Goldsmith and Parnell*," one copy on WHITE SATIN, and three on VELLUM. The volume is dedicated to the Founders of the Shakspeare Printing-Office, Messrs. Boydells and Nicol. "The present volume," says Mr. Bulmer, in his Advertisement, "in addition to the SHAKSPEARE, the MILTON, and many other valuable works of elegance, which have already been given to the world, through the medium of the Shakspeare Press, are [is] particularly meant to combine the various beauties of PRINTING, TYPEFOUNDING, ENGRAVING, and PAPERMAKING; as well with a view to ascertain the near approach to perfection which those arts have attained in this country, as to invite a fair competition with the best Typographical productions of other nations. How far the different artists, who have contributed their exertions to this great object, have succeeded in the attempt, the public will now be fully able to judge. Much pains have been bestowed on the present publication, to render it a complete Specimen of the Arts of Type and Block-printing.

"The whole of the Types with which this work has been printed, are executed by Mr. William Martin, in the house of my friend Mr. George Nicol, whose unceasing endeavours to improve the Art of Printing, and its relative branches, are too well known to require any thing to be said on the present occasion; he has particularly patronised Mr. Martin, a very ingenious young Artist, who has resided with him seven years, and who is at this time forming a Foundry, by which he will shortly be enabled to offer to the world a Specimen of Types, that will in a very eminent degree unite utility, elegance, and beauty.\*

"The ornaments are all engraved on blocks of wood, by two of my earliest acquaintances, Messrs. Bewicks, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and London, after designs from the most interesting passages of the Poems they embellish. They have been executed with great care, and I may venture to say, without being sup-

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\* William Martin was brother of Robert Martin, the apprentice of Baskerville. He afterwards set up a foundry in Duke Street, St. James's. His Roman and Italic types were decided imitations of Baskerville's; but his Greeks and Orientals formed the most valuable part of his collection. His foundry in 1817 was united to the Caslon. — *Hansard's Typographia*, p. 360. This ingenious letter-founder died in the summer of 1815, and was buried in St. James's Church, Westminster.

posed to be influenced by ancient friendship, that they form the most extraordinary effort of the art of engraving upon wood, that ever was produced in any age, or any country. Indeed, it seems almost impossible that such delicate effects could be obtained from blocks of wood.\*

“Of the Paper it is only necessary to say, that it comes from the manufactory of Mr. Whatman.”

The chief wood-engravings in this beautiful volume are the following :—The Traveller, T. Bewick sculp. ; The Sad Historian, John Bewick del. and sculp. ; The Departure, R. Johnson del. T. Bewick sculp. ; The Hermit at his Morning Devotion, R. Johnson del. T. Bewick sculp. ; The Hermit, Angel, and Guide, R. Johnson del. T. Bewick sculp. Besides the above, the work was embellished with eight very superior vignettes. — The biographical Sketches of Goldsmith and Parnell, prefixed to the work, were by Isaac Reed. — This volume was highly appreciated by the public ; two editions of it in quarto were sold, and they produced a profit to the ingenious printer, after payment of all his expenses, of 1500*l*.

7. Stimulated by the great success of the work, Mr. Bulmer, in 1796, was induced to prepare an embellished quarto edition of “*Somerville’s Chase*.” Three copies were printed ON VELLUM. It is thus dedicated : —

“To the Patrons of fine Printing :”

“When the exertions of an individual to improve his profession are crowned with success, it is certainly the highest gratification his feelings can experience. The very distinguished approbation that attended the publication of the ornamented edition of Goldsmith’s Traveller, Deserted Village, and Parnell’s Hermit, which was last year offered to the public as a specimen of the improved state of Typography in this country, demands my warmest acknowledgments ; and is no less satisfactory to the different artists who contributed their efforts towards the completion of the work.

“The Chase, by Somerville ; is now given as a companion to Goldsmith ; and it is almost superfluous to observe, that the subjects which ornament the present volume, being entirely composed of landscape, scenery, and animals, are adapted, above all others, to display the beauties of wood engraving.

“Unfortunately for his friends, and the admirers of the art of engraving on wood, I have the painful task of announcing the death of my early acquaintance and friend, the younger Mr. [John] Bewick. He died at Ovingham, on the banks of the Tyne, in December last [1795], of a pulmonary complaint. Previously, however, to his departure from London for the place of his nativity, he had prepared, and indeed finished on wood, the whole of the designs, except one, which embellished the Chase ; they may therefore literally be considered as the last efforts of this ingenious and much-to-be-lamented artist.

“In executing the engravings, his brother, Mr. Thomas Bewick, has bestowed every possible care ; and the beautiful effect produced from their joint labours will, it is presumed, fully meet the approbation of the subscribers.”

“The Chase” is embellished with twelve uncommonly fine cuts, all drawn on the block by Mr. John Bewick, and engraved by his brother Thomas, and may perhaps

\* It is said that his Majesty George III. entertained so great a doubt on the subject, that he ordered his bookseller, Mr. George Nicol, to procure the blocks from Mr. Bulmer for his inspection, that he might convince himself of the fact.



be considered as *chefs-d'œuvre* of those celebrated engravers on wood."—The biographical sketch of Somerville was by Isaac Reed.

In 1804 the above two works were reprinted in one octavo volume, by Mr. Bulmer, with the same embellishments, for Messrs. Cadell and Davies, who had purchased the blocks.

8. *Odes, English and Latin*, 1798 [by T. J. Matthias, Esq.], sm. 8vo. not published. Mr. Bulmer printed several other publications on Italian literature for Mr. Matthias.

9. *Museum Worsleyanum*, 1798—1803, 2 vols. fol. English and Italian. Sir R. Worsley expended 27,000*l.* on this work, which was never published. Four hundred pounds has been given for a copy at a book-sale.

10. *Dissertation on the Greek Games*, 4to. 1800, with engravings. [By James Christie.]

11. *The Father's Revenge*, a Tragedy, and other Poems, by the Earl of Carlisle, 4to. 1800. Not published.

12. *The Passage of Mount St. Gothard*, a Poem, by the Duchess of Devonshire, with an Italian translation by Sig. Poliodori. Privately printed.

13. *Anacreontis Odaria*, Greek, à E. Forster, A. M. 1802. Ornamented with vignettes by Miss Bacon (afterwards Mrs. Forster). Mr. Bulmer justly prided himself on this beautiful work, the effect of which is like copper-plate of exquisite workmanship. A few copies were taken off on French paper, and certainly nothing ever exceeded the clearness of these impressions.

14. *Giraldus Cambrensis Itinerarium Cambriæ*, 4to. à R. C. Hoare, Bart. 4to. 1804.

15. *The Itinerary of Abp. Baldwin through Wales*, 2 vols. 4to. Translated by Sir R. C. Hoare; illustrated with views drawn by Sir Richard, and engraved by Byrne, 2 vols. 4to. This publication is in every respect admirable.

16. *A Tract on the Architecture of Wales*. By Sir R. C. Hoare and John Carter. Only 20 copies for private circulation, 1806. [This tract has recently been reprinted for sale.]

17. *A Disquisition on Etruscan Vases*, 1806 [by James Christie]. Small folio, with engravings, privately printed.

18. *Bentleii et doctorum Virorum Epistolæ*, à Rev. Car. Burney, 1807, 4to. Privately printed. 150 large, and 50 small copies.

19. *Prolegomena in Homerum*, &c. à R. P. Knight, 1808, 8vo. Privately printed; 50 copies.

20. *Memoir of the Life of the late Duke of Devonshire*, 1811, sm. 4to. Privately printed; 25 copies.

21. *History of Ancient Wiltshire*, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. 4 vols. folio.

22. A Catalogue of Books relating to the History and Topography of Italy, collected 1786—1790, 8vo. 1812, by Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. Privately printed. Only 12 copies. This valuable collection of topography has since been given by the public-spirited Baronet to the British Museum.

23. *Letters and Miscellaneous Papers of Barrè Charles Roberts*, 1813, 4to. Privately printed.

24. *Translation of the Andria of Terence*, 1814, sm. 8vo. By a well known Baronet. Privately printed. Eight copies on Imperial 4to.

25. *Life of Lord Viscount Barrington*, 1814, 4to. By his brother, Slute,

Bishop of Durham. Privately printed; 100 copies. This was reprinted in 8vo. in 1815.

26. *William of Malmesbury*, translated by Rev. John Sharpe, 4to. 1815. Only 57 on large paper.

27. *A Catalogue of Books relating to the History and Topography of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland*; 1815, 8vo. 25 copies; only six of which were on LARGE PAPER.

28. *Portraits of the Sovereigns of the Turkish Empire*, with biographical sketches in French and English; large folio. By John Young, Esq. This work was at the expense of the Sultan Selim, and the whole impression was sent to the Ottoman Court.

29. *The Antiquities of the Arabs in Spain*, by Cavannah Murphy, 1816, large folio. This herculean folio rivals Denon's *Egypt*, in nobleness of design, splendour of execution, and richness of material.

30. *The History of the Arabs in Spain, &c.* 4to. 1816. This volume is a companion to the above.

31. *The Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain*, by T. F. Dibdin. Vols. II. III. and IV. The union of the red and black inks, the proportioned spaces, and the boldness and singularity of the cuts, render these books very beautiful of their kind.

32. *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, 4 vols. 8vo. This work, considering the bulk of the volumes, and the quantity of matter introduced, is perhaps the most brilliant bibliographical production in existence, on the score of mere typographical excellence. Only 55 copies were struck off upon LARGE PAPER, in royal 4to., eight of which were reserved by Earl Spencer for presents. Upon the completion of this work, carried on without intermission for nearly four years, the printer presented Dr. Dibdin with a richly-wrought silver cup, of an antique form. (See *Bibliographical Decameron*, II. p. 394.)

33. *The Bibliographical Decameron*; by T. F. Dibdin. Of all the works executed at the Shakspeare Press, the present is acknowledged to be the most eminently successful in the development of all the skill and beauty attached to the art of printing. Mr. Hansard (*vide postea*) has not overpraised its excellence on this score. Never was such a variety of ornament — in the way of wood-cuts and red and black ink — exhibited. The quantity of matter, by way of note, is perhaps nowhere exceeded, in a performance which unites splendour of execution with curiosity of detail. The paper is also of the finest quality. This work continues to maintain a high price.

We have not space to enumerate the private reprints by Mr. Bulmer for the Roxburgh Club, the history of which will be found in Dr. Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. iii. pp. 69—74.

One of the chief difficulties Mr. Bulmer had to contend with, was the providing of good black printing ink. That formerly used by printers was execrable. Baskerville had made his own ink, as well as type, about 1760, which enabled him to produce such fine work; and Mr. Robert Martin, his apprentice, was still living when Mr. Bulmer began business. He first supplied Mr. Bulmer with fine lampblack, for his experiments in fine printing. But the

difficulty of obtaining any adequate supply, induced Mr. Bulmer to erect an apparatus for the purpose of making his own ink, and he succeeded to the extent of his wishes in producing a very superior black. "The most anxious scrutiny (observes Mr. Hansard, in his *Typographia*) cannot, in his Shakspeare or Milton, find the least appearance of failure of that beautiful velvet richness of colour which the ink originally possessed. In the Shakspeare, which was nine years in hand, the same harmony of tint and richness of colour prevail, as if the ink had been all made at one time, and the last sheet inked by the same hand in the same hour as the first: this single work probably contains more pages than all that Bodoni ever printed. But the finest criterion by which to judge of the perfection of ink and work is offered in the volumes printed by Mr. Bulmer, of Dr. Dibdin's *Decameron*; the numerous wood engravings in which the ground is an entire black, and others with parts of the figures black on white ground, exhibit such an evenness and intensity of colour, as nothing but ink of the most perfect compound for the purpose could effect. Much, of course, must have been owing to the aid of good and congenial quality in the paper, and ensured in effect by the experience and skill which Mr. Bulmer was so competent to impart to his workmen; and that a great deal must have depended on, and been effected by, the two last-named requisites, is very apparent, from his being able to produce the same effect in ink of another colour—namely, red."

After continuing in business with the highest credit for about thirty years, Mr. Bulmer retired in 1819, with a well earned fortune, to a genteel residence at Clapham Rise, and was succeeded at the Shakspeare Press by his partner Mr. W. Nicol, the only son of Mr. Bulmer's firm friend, the late G. Nicol, Esq. Mr. Nicol, in his *Octoglot folio* edition of Virgil, edited by W. Sotheby, Esq., has proved himself a most diligent and able successor; while, in publications of smaller dimensions, such as Major's editions of Walton's *Angler* and *Lives*, he has not been less eminently successful.

But whilst we have justly placed Mr. Bulmer in the first rank of his profession, let us not forget that he had equal claims to distinction among those whose memory is revered for their many private and domestic virtues. We may then truly say, that his art has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, and his friends have to lament the loss of one not easily surpassed in every moral excellence.

Mr. Bulmer was younger brother of Sir Fenwick Bulmer, who died May 4. 1824, aged 79, the senior member of the Honourable



Band of Gentlemen Pensioners. The late Mr. Bulmer was also for a long time one of the Gentlemen Pensioners; to which corps the late Wm. Gifford, Esq. was Paymaster. Some pleasant poetical letters from Mr. Gifford to Mr. Bulmer will soon appear in a sixth volume of Nichols's "Literary Illustrations."

Mr. Bulmer died at Clapham Rise, on the 9th of September, 1830, in his 74th year, and his remains were interred on the 16th, at St. Clement Danes, Strand (in which parish his brother had long resided), attended to the grave by a numerous and respectable company of mourning friends. He has left a widow; but had no children.

A portrait of Mr. Bulmer will be found in Vol. II. of Dr. Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron; but having been taken when he was a young man, the resemblance is not recognisable by us. Nor can we speak favourably of an engraving in wood of Mr. Bulmer in Hansard's *Typographia*. A more faithful portrait was executed in lithography, in 1827, painted and drawn on stone by James Ramsay.

## No. XIV.

## SIR ELIAB HARVEY, G.C.B.

THE SENIOR ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE; KNIGHT IN PARLIAMENT  
FOR THE COUNTY OF ESSEX; AND FELLOW OF THE ROYAL  
SOCIETY.

SIR Eliab was the last male descendant of a family which settled at Chigwell, in the person of Sir Eliab Harvey, brother to William Harvey, M.D., the immortal discoverer of the circulation of the blood. His father, William Harvey, Esq., was Member for Essex from 1722 to 1727, and from 1747 till his death in 1763. William Harvey, Esq., elder brother to Sir Eliab, was elected in 1775, but died in 1779, at the age of thirty-five. After his death, the subject of this Memoir was under the guardianship of his uncle, General Edward Harvey, Adjutant-general of the Forces. Eliab, another uncle, was a King's Counsel, and some time M. P. for Dunwich.

Mr. Eliab Harvey entered the naval service in 1771, as a Midshipman in the William and Mary yacht; and was thence removed to the Orpheus frigate, commanded by Captain (afterwards Admiral) M'Bride. He served in the same capacity in the Lynx, of 10 guns, at the Leeward Islands; and subsequently with Lord Howe, in the Eagle 74, whom he joined in 1775 on the coast of North America, at the eventful period of the revolt of the American provinces. Whilst on that station, he was occasionally lent to the Mermaid and Liverpool, and had the misfortune to be cast away in the latter upon Long Island.

He returned to England with Lord Howe, October 25. 1778, and was soon after promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In 1781, he joined the Dolphin, of 44 guns, on the North Sea station; and from that ship he removed into the Fury at Spithead, a few days prior to his being made a Commander in the Otter brig, then recently launched, and fitting at Deptford. In this vessel, Captain Harvey was employed in the North Sea until January, 1783, on the 20th of which month he was advanced to Post rank, by the express command of his late Majesty; but does not appear to have served again afloat until the Spanish armament in 1790, when he obtained the command of the Hussar, of 28 guns.

At the commencement of the French revolutionary war, Captain Harvey was appointed to the *Santa Margaritta*, a fine frigate, in which he served at the reduction of Martinique and Guadaloupe.

In the autumn of 1794, he assisted at the destruction of *La Félicité* French frigate, and two corvettes, near the Penmarks. Early in 1796, he removed into the *Valiant*, of 74 guns; and on the 11th of August, in the same year, sailed for the West Indies, in company with Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and the trade bound to that quarter. After remaining some time at the Leeward Islands, he proceeded to the Jamaica station, and invalided from St. Domingo in 1797.

On the first establishment of the Sea Fencibles, in the spring of 1798, Captain Harvey was entrusted with the command of the Essex district, on which service he continued about fifteen or sixteen months, and then received an appointment to the *Triumph*, of 74 guns. He served with the Channel fleet during the remainder of the war; and on the renewal of hostilities in 1803, he assumed the command of the *Temeraire*, a second rate, in which ship he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Trafalgar, October 21. 1805. The *Temeraire* was that day the next vessel astern of the *Victory*, bearing Lord Nelson's flag, and had no less than 47 men killed and 76 wounded; 43 of her crew likewise perished in the prizes.\*

A few days after the battle, Captain Harvey received the following handsome communication from Nelson's brave and worthy successor:—

“ Euryalus, Oct. 28. 1805.

“ MY DEAR SIR, — I congratulate you most sincerely on the victory his Majesty's fleet has obtained over the enemy, and on the noble and distinguished part the *Temeraire* took in the battle; nothing could be finer; I have not words in which I can sufficiently express my admiration of it. I hope to hear you are unhurt; and pray send me your report of killed and wounded, with the officers' names who fell in the action, and the state of your own ship,

\* Vice-Admiral Collingwood, in his official account of the action, reported that the *Temeraire* had been boarded by a French ship on one side, and a Spaniard on the other. This was not the case. The error probably arose from the circumstance of one of the Spanish prizes, with her colours over the quarter, bearing up, on the approach of Rear-Admiral Dumanoir's division, and mixing with the *Redoubtable* and *Fougueux*, which ships had been lashed to the *Temeraire* during the conflict. The enemies' three ships were all boomed off at the same time. When the despatch alluded to was written, no communication had taken place between the Vice-Admiral and Captain Harvey.



whether you can get her in a state to meet Gravina, should he again attempt any thing. I am, dear Sir, with great esteem, your faithful humble Servant,

CUTHBERT COLLINGWOOD."

At the general promotion that took place on the 9th of the following month, in honour of the victory, Captain Harvey was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral; and, on the change of administration in the ensuing spring, he hoisted his flag on board the *Tonnant*, of 80 guns, in the Channel fleet, under the orders of Earl St. Vincent. Previously to his sailing, he attended the funeral of his late heroic chief, and was one of the supporters of the pall at that memorable solemnity.

On the retirement of Earl St. Vincent from the command of the grand fleet, his Lordship addressed the following letter to the Rear-Admiral:—

" Mortimer Street, April 22. 1807.

" SIR,—I cannot retire from the command of the Channel fleet, without expressing the high sense I entertain of the ability, zeal, and perseverance displayed by you in the command of a detached squadron during an unexampled long cruise off the north coast of Spain; and assuring you of the esteem and regard with which I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

ST. VINCENT."

Rear-Admiral Harvey continued to serve in the Channel fleet until the spring of 1809, at which period a serious misunderstanding took place between him and Lord Gambier, who at that time held the chief command.

On the 22d of May, 1809, a Court-Martial assembled on board the *Gladiator* at Portsmouth, for the trial of Rear-Admiral Harvey, on charges which imputed disrespect to his superior officer, Admiral Lord Gambier, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel fleet; and which charges were comprised in two letters addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty. The first letter stated that when he (Lord Gambier) had informed Rear-Admiral Harvey that the Admiralty had ordered Lord Cochrane to be employed in attempting to destroy the enemy's fleet in Basque Roads, the Rear-Admiral declared in the most violent and disrespectful manner, and desired Lord Gambier to consider it as official communication, that if he were passed by, and Lord Cochrane, or any junior officer, appointed in preference, he should immediately desire to strike his flag and resign his commission. In the progress of the conversation, the

Rear-Admiral complained of his having been neglected, both by Lord Gambier, and other members of former Boards of Admiralty; and declared that he had differed from him with respect to his conduct in the command of the fleet, and that he would impeach him for misconduct and bad management. The second letter requested a Court-Martial to be held upon Rear-Admiral Harvey. Lord Gambier, Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Captains Beresford and Bowen, and Lord Cochrane, were severally examined in support of the charges. The latter admitted that Admiral Harvey had said he was no canting Methodist, no hypocrite, no psalm-singer; but it was evidently unpremeditated, and arose from the warmth of his feelings at the moment. On the following day the Court re-assembled, when the Rear-Admiral shortly stated his intention not to trouble the Court with calling any witnesses, but delivered in a paper, which he desired to be read. This request was complied with. In the paper the Rear-Admiral observed, that the charges had not been sustained; that he could not justify one part of his conduct, for which he offered an apology to the Court; that for the offence he had given to Lord Gambier he had already offered an apology satisfactory to his feelings; that his remarks had been made to officers of rank only, and at a time when he was greatly irritated, in consequence of his offer of attacking the French fleet having been passed over without any acknowledgment of its having been made; in fine, that excess of zeal, and impatience of restraint, where an opportunity of enterprise presented itself, although faults, were such as the most eminent naval commanders had not been free from; and that the effects of those were all that could be found blameable in his conduct. To the paper were appended two letters, one from Admiral Collingwood, the other from Earl St. Vincent, both acknowledging, in high terms, the meritorious services of Rear-Admiral Harvey. After a short deliberation, the Deputy Judge Advocate declared that the Court were of opinion that the charge of using insulting language to Lord Gambier, as well as speaking disrespectfully of him to several officers, had been proved; and adjudged Rear-Admiral Harvey to be dismissed his Majesty's service.

The character, however, of both parties engaged in this lamentable affair was so unimpeachable, that a veil was thrown over the circumstance; and Rear-Admiral Harvey was duly promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, 1810; nominated a K. C. B. 1815; made a full Admiral, 1819; and a G. C. B. 1825.

Sir Eliab Harvey first entered Parliament in May, 1780, as a Burgess for Maldon, on the death of the Honourable Richard S.

Nassau; he was re-chosen at the general election in that year, and sat till 1784. He was elected a Verderer of Waltham Forest on the death of Sir William Wake, Bart., in 1786; but was not again returned to the House of Commons until chosen for the county at the general election in 1803, when he succeeded Thomas B. Bramston, Esq., whose son is now elected in his room. Sir Eliab has not, however, represented Essex from that time without interruption; he was re-elected in 1806, and 1807, but retired in 1812. In 1812 and 1818, John Archer Houlton, Esq. was returned; but in 1820, Sir Eliab was again successful, and was re-elected in 1826. In his political opinions, as descended from an old Tory family, he gave a steady but not servile support to the administrations of Mr. Pitt and the late Earl of Liverpool; but was in the minority on the great question of Roman Catholic Emancipation.

His death took place at Roll's Park, Chigwell, on the 20th of February, 1830, at the age of seventy-one.

Sir Eliab Harvey married, May 15. 1784, Lady Louisa Nugent, younger daughter and coheir of Robert Earl Nugent, and aunt to the present Duke of Buckingham and Earl Nugent. His eldest son, Captain Harvey, was slain at the siege of Burgos in 1812; William, the younger, died soon after the completion of his twenty-first year, in 1823. Six daughters survive, of whom the eldest was married, October 8. 1804, to William Lloyd, of Aston, in Shropshire, Esq.; Georgiana, the fourth, April 22. 1816, to John Drummond, jun. Esq. banker; and Emma, the second, February 16. 1830, only four days before her father's death, to Colonel William Cornwallis Eustace, C.B. On the 12th of August, 1830, another daughter, Eliza, was married to Thomas William, son of T. G. Bramston, of Skreens.

The remains of Sir Eliab were deposited, on the 27th of February, in the family mausoleum at Hempsted Church, where also repose those of his great relative, the celebrated Dr. William Harvey. A numerous tenantry, by whom he was most highly respected and beloved for his liberality, preceded the procession. The carriages of Viscount Maynard, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and other neighbouring gentlemen, followed the corpse.

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“ Marshall's Royal Naval Biography,” and “ The Gentleman's Magazine,” have furnished the materials for the foregoing Memoir.



## No. XV.

## THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM HUSKISSON,

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE statesman whose sudden and lamentable death has rendered him one of the subjects of our present volume, was in many respects the most remarkable person that Parliament had to boast of. Posterity will enquire by what means, one who was sprung from comparatively humble parents, without fortune, without rank, neither supported by powerful friends, nor pushed forward by secret influence, contrived to raise himself to senatorial distinction so high as that which Mr. Huskisson had obtained. And when posterity shall be told that to his talents, and his industry, and his integrity alone, he was indebted for his honours, they will have studied very indifferently the character of the times of their fathers, and will have appreciated very inaccurately the difficulties which oppose the progress even of the highest genius, if they do not conclude that the talents, and the industry, and the integrity of Mr. Huskisson were passing great.

Mr. Huskisson was born at Birch Moreton, in Worcestershire, on the 11th of March, 1770. He was the eldest son of William Huskisson, Esq., a respectable private gentleman, who resided upon his patrimonial estate, called Oxley, in the parish of Bushbury, near Wolverhampton. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of John Rotton, Esq. of a highly respectable family in Staffordshire. In 1774, Mrs. Huskisson died suddenly and prematurely, a few hours after childbirth, leaving four children: namely, William, the subject of this notice; Richard, who has since died; Samuel, the present General; and Charles, who now resides near Birmingham. Mr. Huskisson, the father, married again after the lapse of some time, and had by his second wife several children, the eldest of whom is Captain Thomas Huskisson, of the Royal Navy.

At his mother's decease, the late Mr. Huskisson was not five years old, and he was placed at an infant school at Brewood in Staffordshire; when older, removed to Albrighton; and lastly, to Appleby in Leicestershire, where he gave evident promise of the talents by which he was afterwards so eminently distinguished.

Mr. Huskisson's mother was niece to Dr. Gem, a gentleman highly esteemed, as well for his medical skill as for his other scientific and literary acquirements. Dr. Gem had accompanied the Duke of Bedford on the embassy to France in 1762-3; and the society of the men of letters with whom he mixed, and the great facilities which Paris then afforded for the researches of science, decided him to fix his residence in that capital and its vicinity; paying occasional visits to his friends in England, and to his small family estate in Worcestershire (which, at his death in 1800, he bequeathed to Mr. Huskisson, appointing him also residuary legatee). Dr. Gem always felt great interest in the children of his favourite niece, and having expressed a wish, in consequence of the second marriage contracted by Mr. Huskisson's father, that the two eldest boys should be entrusted to his care, they were permitted to accompany him on his return to Paris in 1783.

The late Mr. Huskisson was then between twelve and thirteen years old. Dr. Gem attended most carefully to his education; but at that period he was remarkable only as a bashful, diffident, unassuming, and reserved youth; and on this point it may be mentioned, in illustration, that an intimate friend of his, in recently contradicting the erroneous statement that he had been a clerk in a banking-house, said, "I am quite certain he never entered a banking-house, except to fetch the needful; and even of this there is a doubt, for no one would have thought of sending him, as he was too bashful to tell his business." The statement that he was apprenticed to an apothecary is equally untrue. It was his uncle's intention to make him a physician, with the view of introducing him as his own successor in the appointment attached to the embassy at Paris; but he was from the first, as throughout his life, inclined to "throw physic to the dogs," and the circumstances of the time soon gave him an opportunity of following the bent of his inclination.

His brother Richard, on the contrary, pursued his studies with zeal, and was distinguished for superior skill as a surgeon, which was the line of the profession allotted to him. Sir Astley Cooper, who was a fellow-student with Richard, has been heard to speak very highly of his talents; but his career was brief, and may be told in a few words. He was, in the year 1793, through the then commencing influence of his brother William, appointed a surgeon in the army; and in the summer of the following year he fell a sacrifice to the yellow fever at Guadaloupe.

William was, however, reserved for a longer and more brilliant course; and it is curious to observe how strongly private and

public circumstances concurred in urging him from the path originally marked out for him, to that which led him to political distinction. His uncle and preceptor, Dr. Gem, was a man of rare talents and philosophical mind; he was the intimate associate of Franklin, and all the eminent men of the day; but he was a severely strict disciplinarian, and, from the oddity of his notions and habits, ill calculated to win a spirit but little predisposed to the laborious study of a somewhat repulsive profession. One instance of his peculiarity may suffice for the present purpose. With him, economy was ever the order of the day; and from this cause, perhaps, as well as with the view of preserving the elasticity of the mind during the hours devoted to study, it was his habit not to eat any thing whatever until the usual time of dinner, about five or six o'clock in the afternoon. The observance of this rule he enforced upon his pupils; and the only mitigation they were allowed, consisted of a scanty portion of bread and fruit, with which they were sometimes permitted to break the miserable monotony of this diurnal penance. Such a system, it may be supposed, was by no means agreeable to the feelings or suited to the constitution of youth; and it can excite no wonder to state that William Huskisson, after a few years' experience of it, was so much reduced in flesh, that when he visited England his family could scarcely recognise him, and it was only by great care that he was restored to his former vigour.

This alone would have been sufficient to give him a distaste for medicine; but it was mainly to the exciting state of public affairs at the time that the alteration in his course of life was attributable. There was then a spirit abroad which was well calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of youth, and, with a power almost irresistible, to draw the mind from sober studies to the pursuit of objects which, in perspective, were surrounded by dazzling glories, replete with soul-exciting grandeur, and pregnant with benefit to mankind. The triumphant struggle of America for independence had kindled a flame which spread from end to end of the civilised world with astonishing rapidity, and which found in France a ripe and redundant harvest of food. Situated as he was, it is scarcely matter of wonder that young Huskisson caught the contagion; that the talismanic name of liberty aroused him; and that the bashful, diffident, and reserved youth started at once into the warm assertor of the people's rights. With all the ardour natural to his years, of which he had then numbered but nineteen or twenty, he entered into the feelings of the Revolutionary party, and became a warm supporter



of principles and theories, which subsequent experience, and a more matured mind, taught him to regard as visionary and dangerous. He was not, however, as has been asserted, a member of the Jacobin Club, nor did he approve of their violent and anarchical doctrines. He was one of those who sought only a salutary change in the Government. The mistake on this point, which furnished his political opponents with apparent grounds for stigmatising him as "an Ultra Liberal, and a furious Democrat," arose from his being a member of a Society in Paris, entitled "La Société de 1789," or "Le Club de Quatre-vingt-neuf;" but that society was established by seceders from the Jacobin Club, and in opposition to it. Its object was to protect and defend the original principles of the Revolution of 1789; principles which the Jacobin Club had, by its founders, been intended to promote, in opposition to the more democratic views which that Club afterwards adopted. We have seen, in a collection of pamphlets, a speech which Mr. Huskisson, on the 29th of August, 1790, addressed to "Le Club de Quatre-vingt-neuf." The subject of it is the policy of an additional issue of *assignats*; and the manner in which that subject is treated would not have disgraced the more matured knowledge and judgment of the Right Honourable Gentleman. What he says of paper-money is incontrovertible; and the only evidence of an excessive liberalism in the speech is a recommendation to meet the wants of the state, not by an issue of depreciated paper, but by the sale of national property.\*

The only other Association with which Mr. Huskisson was at that time connected was "The London Corresponding Society," amongst the supporters of which were many men whose loyalty and patriotism cannot be doubted; and it would be unfair to argue, as has been attempted, that Mr. Huskisson's sentiments at

\* It having been stated that Mr. Huskisson had fraternised with the Jacobin Club, he some years ago addressed the following letter to a friend: —

"MY DEAR SIR, — Many thanks for your very kind letter. I am aware how industriously the calumnies to which you refer have been circulated by malevolence, and I am equally aware that in many instances they have unwittingly been received as truth.

"I never was in the Jacobin Club but once in my life. I went there as a spectator, and in company with the late Mr. Windham and the late Lord Chichester, (and also, it appears, the present Sir John Thomas Stanley, of Cheshire,) who were about as good Jacobins as myself.

"The club was an object of curiosity to foreigners; and in the indulgence of that curiosity we went to one sitting, as we might have gone to a bull-fight in Spain. *Voilà tout*. But every man who aspires to distinction in public life must lay his account to be assailed with such unfair weapons. — Yours very sincerely,

"W. HUSKISSON.

"C. Gardens, July."

that time were incompatible with a faithful allegiance to the British monarchy. This point was candidly and satisfactorily explained by Mr. Huskisson, in his address to the electors of Liverpool, at the election of 1823. From that explanation, it appears that Mr. Huskisson did not long continue his connection with the Club, and, indeed, he was soon by circumstances called upon to make a more profitable use of his time and talents.

During his residence in France Mr. Huskisson had become a perfect master of the French language; and the interest he took in public affairs had made him familiar with the intricacies, condition, and general bearings, of the several parties in Paris. He had also turned his attention to the study of international policy and commerce; his thorough knowledge of which afterwards enabled him to take so distinguished and active a part in the affairs of his own country. These qualifications for office, so well adapted to the times, did not escape the notice of Lord Gower (the present Marquis of Stafford), the British Ambassador, to whom he had been introduced by Dr. Warner, Chaplain to the Embassy. Dr. Warner was the friend of Dr. Gem, and had thus become acquainted with the promising talents and pleasing manners of young Huskisson; and having mentioned him in terms of high commendation to Lord Gower, his Lordship desired that he should be presented to him; and his Lordship's private secretary being prevented by illness from attending to his duties, Mr. Huskisson was offered the situation. He readily embraced the opportunity, and, attaching himself to the establishment of the Ambassador, relinquished totally the study of medicine. Thus began Mr. Huskisson's acquaintance with Lord Gower and Lady Sutherland, who, from that time to the day of his death, a period of forty years, continued to honour him with their friendship and confidence; whilst he never ceased to hold in grateful remembrance that kindness which had encouraged the early efforts of his mind and talents.

On being appointed Private Secretary to Lord Gower, Mr. Huskisson occupied apartments in the Ambassador's Hotel, and became a member of the family. Upon the return of Lord Gower to England, in 1792, Mr. Huskisson accompanied him, and continued to pass the greatest part of his time with his Lordship, and in his society. Soon after Mr. Dundas expressed to Lord Gower his wish to select some gentleman of abilities, who perfectly understood the French language, in order to assist in the projected arrangement of an office for the affairs of the emigrants who had taken refuge in England. Lord Gower immediately mentioned

Mr. Huskisson as being highly qualified for the situation, which Mr. Dundas then offered, and he accepted early in 1793.

The stirring scenes which he had witnessed, and the great expansion of his mind, had unfitted him for following the example of the former members of his family, who had for so many years resided upon their own property; and he felt disinclined to the quiet life of a country gentleman. His father had been obliged to alienate a considerable part of his property, in order to make provision for his younger children (of whom he left eight by his two marriages); and his eldest son inherited only the entailed property at Oxley, the adjoining lands and the advowson of the parish of Bushbury having been directed to be sold. This circumstance, combining with others, induced Mr. Huskisson to take measures for cutting off the entail, to sell his landed property, and to devote himself to official life.

Mr. Huskisson's talents had already won for him the esteem and approbation not only of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas, under whom he was employed, but also of many other distinguished men; and of Mr. Canning in particular, with whom he ever after maintained the most intimate union. In 1795 he was appointed Chief Clerk in the office of Mr. Dundas (the late Lord Melville,) then Secretary of State for the War Department, and in the following year he succeeded Sir Evan Nepean in the office of Under Secretary; and being found a valuable man of business, he was brought into Parliament, under the auspices of Mr. Pitt, for the borough of Morpeth, which place he continued to represent until the dissolution of Parliament in 1802.

About this period Mr. Huskisson was successively appointed Receiver-general of the Duchy of Lancaster, and a Commissioner of the Board of Trade.

On the 6th of April, 1799, Mr. Huskisson was married to Elizabeth-Mary, younger daughter of Admiral Mark Milbanke, a great-uncle of the present Sir John Peniston Milbanke, Bart., as also of the present Lord Viscount Melbourne and the dowager Lady Byron. Mrs. Huskisson survives her husband, without children.

In 1800, Mr. Huskisson purchased of Mr. Hayley the poet, and biographer of Cowper (with whom he had long been on terms of intimate friendship), his villa of Eartham, five miles from Chichester. "This originally unextensive domain," says the Rev. Mr. Dallaway, in his History of the Rape of Chichester, "was embellished by its late owner in the simple and genuine taste of the *ferme ornée*, as first introduced into this country by Shenstone at the Leasowes. Mr. Huskisson has greatly enlarged the mansion-



house, in a style of accommodation and elegance; having likewise extended and made alterations in the immediate environs. The present estate includes about 300 acres."

Mr. Huskisson remained in office as Under Secretary of the War Department until the breaking up of Mr. Pitt's administration in 1801, when he resigned; Mr. Pitt having, in consideration of his valuable services, previously obtained for him the King's Sign Manual, dated the 17th of May, 1801, securing to him a pension of 1200*l.* a year (contingent upon his not holding any office of that value), with a remainder of 615*l.* to Mrs. Huskisson, to commence from her husband's death.

At the general election in 1802, Mr. Huskisson was a candidate for Dover. After a severe contest of five days, he polled only 466 votes, while one of his competitors, Mr. Trevannion, had 666, and the other, Mr. Spencer Smith, 534. On this he declined proceeding further, and took leave of the inhabitants in a very handsome and conciliatory speech, which, in the accounts of the day, was stated to have called forth the approbation even of his opponents.

His place at Morpeth having been meanwhile filled by Mr. Ord, Mr. Huskisson remained out of Parliament until 1804, when the succession of the Hon. John Elliot to his father's peerage occasioned a vacant seat for the borough of Liskeard. After a contest with Thomas Sheridan, Esq. and a double return, Mr. Huskisson was by a committee declared duly elected, May 15. 1804.

On the very same day, Mr. Pitt returned to power; and soon after Mr. Huskisson was appointed one of the joint Secretaries to the Treasury, together with Mr. Sturges Bourne. At the general election in 1806, he was re-elected for Liskeard.

During Mr. Fox's short administration, Mr. Huskisson was in Opposition; but he returned with Mr. Perceval, and resumed his Secretaryship, being elected to Parliament in 1807 for the borough of Harwich.

Through the first four or five years of Mr. Huskisson's parliamentary life, he spoke but little; though much that was detailed by Ministers, particularly on financial resources and supplies, was the result of his previous researches, especially after he became Chief Secretary of the Treasury. Whenever he did speak, he commanded attention, as well by the unaffected and manly simplicity of his address, as by the clearness of his statements on subjects the most intricate and difficult. When, for instance, at the commencement of the Session of 1807, the Minister's arrangement with the Bank for managing the loan was censured by some of the acutest members of Opposition, especially Mr. Tierney and Lord

Henry Petty, Mr. Huskisson in very few words replied to their objections, and at once released Mr. Perceval from the perplexity in which they were involving him.

It would be difficult to find a statesman of eminence, and impossible to find one of Mr. Huskisson's gifted and merited eminence, more frank than he was in acknowledgment when convicted of an error. A jocose writer remarks that "Mr. Huskisson would as soon dance a minuet with an Austrian princess, as give up an opinion which he considered to be correct;" but let the incorrectness of an opinion which he had most resolutely avowed be clearly made out, and no man in the world was more ready to relinquish it. A sample of this temper was given in the year 1809; on a subject indeed of no great moment, yet sufficiently important to undergo a thorough investigation. Sir Francis Burdett complained that certain ground belonging to Chelsea Hospital was about to be leased to Colonel Gordon for building, which would "coop up" the infirmary to a degree injurious to its inmates. To this Mr. Huskisson answered that special provision was making in the lease to prevent this injury, which the large extent of the ground would amply allow. But a few days after Mr. Huskisson renewed the subject, and candidly remarked that, having since been on the spot, there appeared reason to apprehend that the building would interfere with the comfort and convenience of the Hospital, and that the site was consequently removed.

When Colonel Wardle, intoxicated with his partial triumph over the Duke of York, thrust himself into the foremost rank of radical reformers, and introduced his famous motion to save the amount of the income tax by retrenchments in the army and navy, at the most expensive and first hopeful period of the war — it fell to Mr. Huskisson's lot to reply to his statements, which he did in a tone of mingled argument and satire, the force of which was felt through the House.

To those who could not discern the minuter variations and subdivisions of the House of Commons at this time, Mr. Huskisson appeared a complete ministerial partizan, ready on all occasions not only to vote with the Cabinet, but to strengthen its measures by his influence, eloquence, and reasoning. This, however, was by no means the case: he belonged to a party in the Ministry rather than to the Ministry generally: and, willing as he was to merge trifling peculiarities in combined efforts for the nation's good, he sacrificed neither his integrity nor his independence; but, to preserve them, he was always willing to relinquish the honours and emoluments of office. Mr. Canning was for many years the

ostensible, and recently the acknowledged, head of the party to which Mr. Huskisson belonged; and which first assumed a distinct political character at the close of the year 1809, when that distinguished statesman avowed his difference from Lord Castlereagh, and of consequence left the Ministry. Mr. Canning's friends, among whom was Mr. Huskisson, separated with him; and in subsequent debates it soon appeared that this third party existed in the House — agreeing with the Ministry upon questions of general policy, both foreign and domestic; but contending, with the Opposition, for the necessity of retrenchment in the public expenditure.

Because Mr. Huskisson so zealously opposed Colonel Wardle's wild scheme of retrenchment, he was thought to be averse to economy in any shape; but he had soon an opportunity of showing his attachment to economical measures wisely chosen and prudently applied. We allude to the debate on the budget of 1810, when he urged the House to resist the addition which Mr. Perceval was proposing to make to the public burdens — to consider the impossibility of long carrying on the war in this way — and to examine whether a careful reduction of some millions might not be made without injury to the public credit, which he considered indispensable to the existence of the country. Aware that, being now out of office, his motives might be suspected, he anticipated the suspicion by this candid avowal: —

“Some persons may think the suggestions I have thrown out are the result of political feeling; and others may think that if I entertained these opinions formerly, I ought to have expressed them. The fact is, that *I have always entertained them*; but when in office, I considered it my duty to state them only to my superiors, convinced as I am that the revision and retrenchment which appear to me so desirable can be beneficially effected by the Executive Government alone.”

It will be remembered that Mr. Huskisson had not yet belonged to the Cabinet, — that his last and highest office was that of Chief Secretary to the Treasury, in which he could scarcely do more than, as he observed, “state his views to his superiors,” and advise “the Executive Government” to such measures as in his own judgment were both desirable and practicable. How far an individual, thus subordinately connected with the ministry, was bound by his principles to tell the House that his superiors would not listen to his advice, or by quitting his office to leave the decision of the matter to their discretion, is not for us to determine. The fact, however, is before us, that whatever official restraint was pre-



viously laid on his lips in the House, he was no sooner delivered from it than he gave publicity to his plans, and pleaded for that retrenchment and economy which he had more privately laboured in vain to effect.

When it was proposed, in 1811, to vote six millions in Exchequer bills, for the purpose of relieving the mercantile and manufacturing interests, Mr. Huskisson expressed strong doubts of the remedy being applicable to the case; and by a detail of the circumstances of 1793 to which the friends of the measure appealed, and a comparison with those of the existing distress, he showed that the causes were altogether different and dissimilar.

Being placed on the "Bullion Committee," Mr. Huskisson became one of its most prominent and active members; and defended the principles in the Report of that Committee, in a pamphlet, entitled "The Question concerning the Depreciation of our Currency stated and examined." The importance of the subject, and the well known talents of the writer, combined to give so rapid a sale to this pamphlet, that it reached to a third edition within as many weeks. In his preface, Mr. Huskisson adverted to the clamour against the Bullion Report, which he represented as ill-founded, and as arising from wilful misrepresentation. He observed, that being one of the Members of the Committee by whom the Report was drawn up, being naturally desirous to vindicate what share he might be supposed to have in it; and having been pressed for some explanation of his opinions respecting the state of our currency and circulation, and of the grounds on which those opinions were founded; he had committed to paper the substance of them, in part before, and the remainder very soon after, the publication of the Report. After determining on the question of the actual depreciation of the currency in the affirmative, the principal object of this pamphlet was to vindicate the necessity of the recommendation in the Bullion Report; namely, that the Bank should resume its payments in cash in two years. Mr. Huskisson answered, with great ability, all the objections that had been stated to that proposition. He declared that he foresaw no danger that could arise from carrying it into effect; but that, on the contrary, he was confident, with the repayment in gold, paper-currency would regain its former value, and all the evils of an excess of paper would be avoided. It was candidly admitted, even by one of the critics of that day who was not completely a convert to Mr. Huskisson's doctrine, "that this elaborate work contained facts and reasonings, without a previous knowledge and examination of which no man could be qualified to give an opinion on the subject."

When the Barrack Estimates occupied the attention of the House of Commons in the following year, Mr. Huskisson exposed the extravagance of the plan for a new Horse Barrack; showing by a calculation, that the cost for each horse would be equal to 40*l.* per annum, and the building he represented as an instance of "awkward magnificence between a palace and a stable." He renewed his efforts in favour of retrenchment, when Mr. Vansittart (now Lord Bexley), who had become Chancellor of the Exchequer on Mr. Perceval's assassination, brought forward the important budget of 1812. It had, in fact, been arranged by Mr. Perceval himself, and was Mr. Vansittart's only by approbation and adoption. The charges of the year were now risen to an appalling amount; but by means apparently simple, and which were generally approved, Mr. Vansittart proposed a proportionate addition to the revenue of the country. But Mr. Huskisson had still scope for some masterly reasoning on his favourite theme. As his opinions on matters of finance were always entitled to respect, the House listened with the greatest attention. He first dwelt on the fall which had taken place in the public funds, and on the disadvantageous terms of the late loan; but his chief attention was given to the failing revenue of Ireland, respecting which he stated some very singular circumstances. The impression made on the House was deeply in favour of Mr. Huskisson's argument, for investigating the finances of that country, and retrenching as much as possible at home.

About this period, Mr. Huskisson obtained the lucrative appointment of Colonial Agent for Ceylon; the salary of which was 4000*l.* a year. This he retained until 1823; when, considering it incompatible with his other situations, he relinquished the office.

At the election in 1812, Mr. Huskisson was returned for Chichester; but not, as has been stated, through the influence of the Duke of Richmond; on the contrary, he offered himself as a candidate on the pressing invitation of the Whig or Blue party, which is totally distinct from that of the Lennox family. His reception at Chichester was most enthusiastic; and the estimation in which he was held by the electors may be inferred from the fact, that it was with difficulty they allowed him to pay the ordinary expenses of his election, it being their unanimous desire to return him even without the cost of a dinner! But this offer he could not be prevailed upon to accept. At the elections in 1818, and 1820, Mr. Huskisson was returned for the same place. On his retirement from Chichester, and election for Liverpool, in 1823, his late constituents presented him with a handsome piece of plate

as a proof of their sincere regard, and the parting was on each side one of deep regret; Mr. Huskisson having accepted the invitation of the Liverpool electors, not from a desire to leave Chichester, where his attachment was ever strong, but from a sense of public duty, and an anxiety to render himself more extensively useful to his country.

In 1813, Mr. Huskisson made another effort in the House of Commons to keep the Army Estimates within bounds; but his chief exertions were applied to Mr. Vansittart's new plan of Finance, the interference of which with the Sinking Fund, as established by Mr. Pitt in 1786 and 1792, he represented as fraught with danger to the country and with injustice to the fundholder.

When Mr. Parnell brought on the consideration of the Corn Laws in the same year, Mr. Huskisson took up the subject, and embodied his ideas in an amendment, the purport of which was, that at and under an average rate of 63s. per quarter for wheat, the ports should be closed against importation of foreign grain, by a duty (24s. 3d.) equivalent to prohibition; with a diminution therefrom of 1s. per quarter for every advance of 1s. on the price of 63s.; so that at 86s. grain would come in free of all duty. Importations from our colonies to be permitted at half those rates. This amendment was carried. In the discussions which subsequently ensued on this subject, he argued, against those who supported the policy of free trade in corn, that in the complexity of our artificial state, principles, however sound in the abstract, were inapplicable; that the instances adduced of Holland, Venice, and Hamburgh, were no precedents, — the first named country not being capable of tillage to an extent at all adequate to her population, and the others being great commercial cities merely, without agricultural dependencies: and he met the objection to a graduated scale, by showing that the difficulties were by no means equal to those attending the assessment of the sugar duties.

On the 29th of July, 1814, Mr. Huskisson was sworn a Privy Counsellor; and on the 6th of August following was appointed the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests; a post which he retained until he was taken into the Cabinet, in 1823.

During Mr. Canning's mission to Portugal, Mr. Huskisson was more than once called on, in the House of Commons, to defend his absent friend, more especially from the attacks of Mr. Tierney.

In the session of 1815, Mr. Huskisson upheld the necessity of the new taxes proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer;



and when the Corn Laws were discussed, he took his stand at 80s. per quarter, as the proper protecting price of wheat.

Contrary to the course he had formerly pursued, Mr. Huskisson resisted Lord A. Hamilton's attempt, in 1815, to cause the Bank to resume cash payments within a limited time; and adverting to the vote he had given in 1811 for resumption at the end of two years, he expressed his gratification at having been over-ruled on that occasion, conceiving that, otherwise, it would have been impossible to have continued the war on a scale commensurate with the exigencies of the period. When, however, Mr. Horner, in the subsequent year, moved for the resumption of cash payments, Mr. Huskisson's confidence was so much restored as to lead him to propose a clause, which was carried, declaratory of the expectation of Parliament that the Bank would be enabled to adopt that measure at the end of two years. In the succession of attacks on the Bank of England by Mr. Grenfell, in 1817, Mr. Huskisson, so far as government was concerned, defended the measures pursued by that corporation: and when Mr. Tierney moved his Finance Resolutions, Mr. Huskisson argued in favour of those of Mr. C. Grant, and took occasion to give a summary of the causes that had led to the distress then so much the subject of general complaint.

On a motion from the Opposition, in 1818, to repeal the tax on Leather, Mr. Huskisson maintained that to repeal taxes on consumption would not afford the same relief to the public as a repeal to the same amount of direct taxes. The motion was accordingly lost. He also debated against Mr. Tierney, the complex questions of the circulating medium and the resumption of cash payments; a measure which it was now determined to postpone for another year. From his official situation, he likewise found himself called on for explanations respecting the bargains made with individuals in the sale and letting of Crown lands, on which occasions he asserted that government had conducted themselves with the strictest fairness and impartiality.

Notwithstanding the variance between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, and which must in some sort have extended to Mr. Canning's friends, his Lordship was too sensible of the value of Mr. Huskisson's talents, especially in matters of finance, to allow private feeling to deprive the country of the advantage of their exercise. Hence we find his name placed on his Lordship's Committee of Finance at the commencement of 1819; and, without his aid, the difficulties with which Ministers had then to contend would have been much greater than they were. When the pro-

positions of the Committee were laid before the House, they met with the most vigorous opposition from Mr. Tierney and Mr. Brougham; and but for the masterly detail of Mr. Huskisson, who took his stand between the combatants, defending the general policy of the Committee, yet conceding as much as possible to the Opposition, Ministers would, in all probability, have had to retrace their steps, if not to renounce their places. We should be glad, if our limits allowed us, to introduce but the substance of his convincing address on that occasion. He went through the financial revisions and improvements of the several Continental States, as though the management of each Exchequer had been under his own control; and, notwithstanding a comparison of our circumstances placed them in a most discouraging light, he forbade the House to despair, and made the discouragement itself a motive to economy and exertion, which he could not doubt would ultimately remove it.

Mr. Huskisson was the most active Ministerial Member of the Committee on the Corn Bill, which reported at such length in 1820; and he is understood to have made himself unpopular to the country gentlemen at that period, on account of the steadiness with which he advocated a more liberal system in opposition to them. He had a firm supporter in Mr. Ricardo, to whom he was, on several occasions, greatly indebted at that time. The Report was understood to have been chiefly his work.

In 1821, when a motion was made in the House of Commons, strongly inculcating Ministers on account of the recent proceedings against the Queen, Mr. Huskisson, we believe for the first time, infringed on the practice of his parliamentary life, by entering on a general question, and not confining himself to the more immediate topic of discussion. He defended the policy of Ministers on various other topics which had incidentally been introduced into the debate.

When it was subsequently proposed to repeal, first, the House and Window tax, next, the late addition to the Malt tax, and, lastly, the Agricultural Horse tax, he insisted on the necessity of keeping up a sinking fund proportioned to the magnitude of the debt. As to the Malt tax, he observed that it had been carried but two years before by a large majority, and amounted to four fifths of the three millions then voted, as absolutely required; and the money was as much wanting now as it was then. He denied that the taking off the Horse tax would afford any material relief to the farmer; and showed the inconsistency of voting for the

establishment of a sinking fund; and yet quarrelling with every tax that went to support it.

To alleviate the pressure on the agriculturists, the measures of a loan of four millions to be properly apportioned, and a reduction from the Malt duty, were proposed in 1822, and received the approval of Mr. Huskisson; and when the same subject was discussed in a later part of the session, he moved a string of Resolutions for the purpose of leaving his opinion on record; the principle of which was, that on the attainment of the price of 70s. per quarter, wheat should be admitted at a duty of 15s. (and other grain in proportion), and thenceforward be permanently admissible at that duty; a duty which, under all circumstances, he considered sufficient to protect the home grower. But, on application from Ireland, he resisted the attempt to protect home butter against foreign, by an addition of 10s. per cwt. to the already heavy duty of 20s. in British, and 26s. in other vessels. On this occasion, he observed that he wished to see no additional restrictions imposed on commerce; and desired that Great Britain should manifest a disposition to trade on terms of liberality, free from national jealousies. Mr. Huskisson had also to explain and to defend the plan brought forward by Mr. Vansittart, to relieve immediate pressure, by converting the Naval and Military Pensions into an annuity for a term of years: a measure better known by the denomination of "The Dead Weight."

On Mr. Western's motion respecting the effects resulting from the resumption of cash payments, Mr. Huskisson strenuously resisted all attempts at a reduction of the metallic standard; and combated the statements made, with a view of proving that the condition of the landed proprietors had been unfairly deteriorated in comparison with that of the stockholders.

On Mr. Canning's appointment to be Secretary of State, in September, 1822, and his declining being re-elected for Liverpool, the freemen of that town, solicitous to maintain their connection with him, chose his friend Mr. Huskisson for his successor.

On the 31st of January, 1823, Mr. Huskisson was appointed Treasurer of the Navy; to which office was added, on the 5th of April following, that of President of the Board of Trade.

When Mr. Whitmore, in the session of 1823, called on the House for a revision of the Corn Laws, Mr. Huskisson, undeviating from the course constantly recommended by him, maintained that the law as it stood was as perfect as it could be made, consistently with the interests and feelings of the parties concerned.

During the discussions on Mr. Maberly's motion for the reduc-



tion of taxation, and in the debate on the National Debt Reduction Bill, he supported the policy of a real sinking fund, arising from an excess of income above expenditure; which excess he admitted to be but three millions, to which might be added two millions let free by the operation of the Bill apportioning the payment of the Naval and Military Pensions.

In the course of this session, various measures connected with the general system of commercial and manufacturing relations were introduced into discussion. The Spitalfields manufacturers applied for a repeal of the Acts which regulated the rate of wages: the workmen desired that those regulations should continue. Mr. Huskisson contended that the effect of the existing law was injurious alike to both parties; that it had already driven certain parts of the manufacture into districts where wages were left to regulate themselves; as in other trades; and that to persist in the present unwise course threatened the total destruction of the manufacture, as regarded the place in favour of which it was originally instituted. Under the head of "Reciprocity of Duties," the whole of the commercial system of the country coming under the review of the House of Commons, against those who advocated the integrity of the Navigation Act, Mr. Huskisson maintained that, admitting it to be founded on the wisest principle, it was no longer in the power of the country to enforce it; that the United States of America had first caused it to be broken through by adopting laws of retaliation; that Portugal had followed; then the kingdom of the Netherlands; and, finally, that Prussia had determined to do the same, unless her vessels should be allowed to trade with Great Britain on the like footing. To persist, therefore, in the Navigation Laws would, he contended, as regarded all other nations, compel the interchange of commodities by a double set of vessels — going out mutually in ballast, and returning with freight, according as they made a homeward or outward voyage; and thus doubling to the consumer the expense, so far as it depended on cost of transport.

When Mr. Hume, in 1824, moved for a Committee to report on the laws as they affected the liberty of artisans to leave the country, the exportation of tools and machinery, and the power of combining to regulate wages, &c., Mr. Huskisson expressed his concurrence in the views taken by the Hon. Mover; and asserted that, so far from the laws against combination producing their intended effect, they actually tended to cause combination. In like manner, he supported Serjeant Onslow's attempt to repeal the Usury Laws, on the ground that they were calculated only to add to the difficulties of the borrower, to increase litiga-

tion, and to encourage fraud; that in addition to the market rate of interest, and the nature of the risk, the lender must be compensated for the obloquy affixed to the carrying on an illegal traffic, and for the penal risks incurred by breach of law. The House, however, remained unconvinced; and the Bill was thrown out.

The silk manufacturers, alarmed at the measure now contemplated, of admitting foreign manufactured goods at a duty of 30 per cent., applied, in March, 1824, to the House of Commons, by petition; on which occasion Mr. Huskisson showed that their alarms were groundless; that the duty proposed was a full protection; and that a prohibition such as they required would be nugatory, seeing that it was proved before the Committee, that any quantity of French silks could be smuggled into England upon payment of a premium of 10 per cent. only. He maintained that the admitted inferiority of English silks was mainly, if not entirely, owing to the monopoly, which, preventing competition, had produced a disregard to improvement; and that this was the reason why in this branch alone of manufactures England was outstripped by other countries: and he expressed his expectation, that under another and more wholesome system, she would gradually be enabled to compete with any rivals in the foreign market.

It had long been matter of doubt whether the restraints which confined the trade of the Colonies to the mother country alone, subject to such regulations as were made solely with a view to the advantage of the latter, were not in fact injurious to both; and some steps in relaxation of the system had been already adopted; when at length, in 1825, Mr. Huskisson undertook the responsibility of bringing the whole subject before the Legislature, and of braving the clamours of those whose prejudices might remain unconquered by his arguments and facts. He opened the trade of the Colonies to all other countries, navigating in direct intercourse, either in ships of their own, or in those of the Colonies to which they were bound. This was the chief point of departure from ancient policy; but it was attended with other measures, which, though subordinate, tended much, by ridding commerce of its shackles, to stimulate production, and facilitate the operations of trade. His measures regarding foreign and independent countries were of the same tendency. He reduced the rate of Import duty on a great variety of commodities; duties imposed not with a view to revenue, but to give monopoly, under the name of protection, to the home producer. By entering into historical details, he proved that those articles of manufacture which had been most

fostered, had most languished; that excessive duties made the smuggler's fortune, while the manufacturer was disappointed and the Exchequer robbed; that the apprehension which guarded cotton fabrics with a protection of from 50 to 75 per cent., woollens with 50 to 67½ per cent., and others in the like absurd ratio, were unfounded; and that the true policy of the state, and the real advantage of those more immediately concerned, would be best consulted by reducing these duties to no more than sufficient to countervail whatever might be imposed on the importation of the raw material used in the respective manufactories.

The misunderstanding which had arisen as to the real intent of the Legislature in repealing the old Combination Laws, and the admitted imperfections of the new, of which advantage had been taken in rather an alarming way in many parts of the kingdom, induced Mr. Huskisson to propose a revision of the recent Act, with a view more effectually to coerce those who appeared but too well disposed to make an improper use of their new condition; and at a late period of the session, when the Customs Consolidation Bill was under consideration, in adverting to the organised system of combination among the shipwrights and the seamen (the chief force of which lay in the means employed to prevent others willing to work on the terms offered), and again on the discussion of the Registry of Ships Bill, he proposed so far to relax the Navigation Laws as to allow, on a proper case being laid before the Privy Council, the repair of British ships in foreign ports without loss of registry; and held out as a warning to the sailors, that should it from their conduct become necessary, a similar permission to man British merchantmen with foreigners would be granted.

The alternations of price in the corn market, and the distress attendant on these fluctuations, since the period when the averages that were to regulate import had been fixed, once more brought this complex question before Parliament. Mr. Huskisson declared himself disposed to a revision of the whole matter: he never had supposed that the former law could be permanent; for the policy of it must necessarily be viewed in relation to the changes in the growth and price of corn abroad, as well as at home. It was also to be considered, that when we excluded grain, foreign nations, as a measure either of necessity or of retaliation, excluded manufactures; a state of things not to be desired by a nation so essentially manufacturing and commercial as England. At the same time, in legislating on the admission of foreign corn, it was fit that the landed interest should not be overlooked. When it



was said that our manufactures were no longer protected, and that therefore corn should also be free, the argument was not applicable; because the latter was grown cheaper abroad, the former produced cheaper at home, and therefore not subject, like the other, to be thrown down by permission to unrestrained import. The measure he would propose was at once to let in the bonded wheat at a duty of 10s. instead of 17s., waiting till the price should advance, as was expected, to 80s., when all wheat would come in free of duty, or till the approaching ascertainment of average; which, if above 70s., would permit importation at a rate of 17s. per quarter on wheat, and other grain in proportion.

The Nottingham manufacturers and others having taken alarm at the proposed relaxation of the laws which prohibited the export of machinery, and having applied to the House by petition, Mr. Huskisson, though adhering to his opinion of the policy of the measure, professed himself unwilling to urge it against the general sense of those most likely to be affected by it.

The measure which was to wind up and conclude the system so long in progression, respecting the return to a metallic circulation, by restricting the issue of Bank Paper in England to notes of not less than 5*l.*, was warmly canvassed in the session of 1826: though eventually carried, Mr. Huskisson, on this as on all other questions relative to finance and commerce, took an active part in support of the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But he was more peculiarly called up, when Mr. Ellice presented the Coventry petition, to vindicate the leading part he had taken, in removing the restraints that had formerly operated against that branch of industry; a task which he performed with eminent ability and success: and shortly after he had to apply himself to a similar defence of the policy pursued respecting the Shipping Interest and Navigation Laws; on which occasion nothing could be more clear or more comprehensive than his exposition of the principles on which the former system was founded, of the changes that had since occurred, and of the consequent necessity of a conformity on the part of Great Britain with those altered circumstances. The whole of our colonial and foreign commerce passed under his review, from the first enactment of the Navigation Law, 12 Charles II., to the present period. He proved the necessity as well as the policy of the various innovations which had from time to time, more especially since the close of the first American war, been made on the principle; and to support his statement, he concluded by moving for a variety of returns relative to shipping, tonnage, and men, employed in the merchant service from the year 1814 to 1825 inclusive.

Soon after, the Corn Laws were again agitated: and on being more particularly referred to, as having in the preceding session pledged himself to a revision of them, he maintained that the pledge was qualified; that the present was not the fit moment for such an undertaking, though he had every reason to suppose that in the next year the subject might with propriety be brought before the House, in which case he was most anxious to give it a calm and dispassionate consideration. For the present he would support Mr. Canning's temporary measure for the admission of bonded corn, actually imported, at 12s. per quarter on wheat, adding 5s. for whatever may be brought in during the three months following.

It was Mr. Huskisson's unenviable lot to occupy a position equally exposed to opposite attacks. He had now to defend his commercial system against the imputations of Sir H. Parnell and others; who, on moving for a return of foreign goods imported from the year 1824 to 1826 inclusive, maintained that the opening of trade was more specious than real; that it was merely a change from a system of exclusion to one of prohibitory duties; and that, under a fallacious pretext, the result was the same: and in a later period of the same session, the upholders of the ancient order of things renewed their assaults in a more determined manner than ordinary. Mr. Huskisson, thus challenged, proved himself quite equal to the combat. He founded his reasoning on returns of unquestionable authority; from which he proved that, in all the principal ports of Great Britain, there had been a constantly progressive increase of shipping entered inwards and outwards between the years 1814 and 1826 (with the exception only of 1825, when a slight reaction, the consequence of previous overtrading, had occurred); and that, in this increase, British shipping, so far from losing, was constantly gaining on the foreign shipping employed. He exposed the folly as well as the injustice of declaring war with Russia and other maritime powers (as recommended by some); because, in defence of their own marine, those powers had adopted as a general rule towards other countries, the system acted upon by Great Britain; claiming, in fact, nothing more than an undisputed right—that of reciprocity. He called on those who clamoured against “Free Trade,” to submit for the consideration of the House their plan, under whatever denomination they might please to bestow on it, of “Fettered Trade,” that he might be enabled to bring that plan into fair comparison with his own. He denied that he was a “cold-hearted theorist;” imputing to his opponents the charge of theorising and reasoning.

upon false assumption; and referring to the silk trade (on which he was by some supposed to be peculiarly vulnerable), he averred, from the best sources of information, that greater improvement in the manufacture of that fabric had taken place within the short period that had elapsed since the operation of the new laws, than within the memory of man; instancing, among many fancy articles which he enumerated, that of Bandana handkerchiefs, which were manufacturing in Spitalfields and other places, not for home consumption alone, but for exportation, to a considerable extent.

In the discussions on the state of the trade in wool, from which commodity he had taken off the import duty of 6*d.*, he was exposed to the reprehension of the agricultural interest, who imputed to this remission the great decline in price, and the glut of that article. This Mr. Huskisson showed to be assignable to other causes, which he stated at length: and besides which, he represented that, as respected agriculture, its interests were fairly consulted, by removing the restraints that affected the free exportation of British wool; and that at least as much was gained on the one side as lost on the other.

The breaking up of Lord Liverpool's Administration, of which a most influential portion became placed in strong opposition to Mr. Canning, who succeeded that nobleman in the Premiership, was the immediate cause of throwing out, in the Upper House, the Corn Bill, which had, with the approval of the former Cabinet, passed through the Commons. The Duke of Wellington moved an amendment on it, so completely subversive of its character, as to cause Mr. Huskisson to abandon the Bill when it came back to the Lower House. The strange misapprehension under which his Grace laboured, when he used Mr. Huskisson's name as an authority for this alteration, gave rise to an explanation from the latter, and the production of the various letters which had been exchanged in the discussion of this topic. The law, however, remained unchanged; with an understanding that the Minister would again bring the matter before the House in an early part of the next session.

On the premature death of Mr. Canning, and the consequent formation of Lord Goderich's Ministry, Mr. Huskisson, on the 3d of September, 1827, succeeded his Lordship as Secretary of State for War and the Colonies.

Although it was generally predicted, that the Administration framed by Lord Goderich would not long be kept together, no one could have supposed that it would fall to pieces almost with-



out a touch : but the elements of destruction were within ; and a difference, otherwise of the most trifling nature, arising between Mr. Huskisson and his colleague, Mr. Herries, as to the proposed appointment of Lord Althorp to the Chair of the Finance Committee, and that, not as to the fitness of his Lordship (for his competence was fully admitted on all sides), but as to the mode of originating the mention of his name, suddenly dissolved this ill-associated Cabinet.

The new Government, however, at the head of which was the Duke of Wellington, was not prepared to dispense with the valuable services of Mr. Huskisson ; and he retained his seat in the Cabinet.

The opinion of the Ministry respecting the battle of Navarino being not ambiguously expressed in the King's speech at the opening of the session of 1828, and it being clear that no proposal of thanks, or other rewards, such as are usually consequent on distinguished success in battle, would come from the Treasury bench, Mr. Hobhouse took up the subject, and was answered by Mr. Huskisson, who, in reviewing the policy pursued by the allied powers in their interference to compose the contest so long raging between the Greeks and their former masters, marked the circumstances, which, discriminating such a victory from one gained over a declared enemy, prevented Ministers from calling on the country to triumph in an event so "untoward."

Much soreness prevailing among the members of Lord Goderich's late Administration, who, excluded themselves from power, nevertheless found the very persons to whom they attributed the breaking up of his Lordship's Government holding the most influential offices under his successor, an early opportunity was found for requiring explanations on what, *primâ facie*, might warrantably be termed mysterious ; more especially as regarded Mr. Huskisson. His speech in reply was necessarily, therefore, one of circumstantial detail, comprising a narrative of all the steps as they occurred respecting the nomination of Lord Althorp, the discussions thereon, and the consequent resignation : — and, regarding his immediate acceptance of place under the Duke of Wellington, he defended himself by declaring, that he had ever held that a public man was not at liberty to reject the call of his Sovereign for his services, so long as there was nothing in the mode and nature of that call derogatory from his personal honour, or inconsistent with his public principles ; and he maintained, that among the individuals composing the existing Administration there

was a sufficient guarantee, that the measures to which he was more peculiarly pledged would be cordially followed up.

On the motion of Lord John Russell, to repeal the Test and Corporation Acts, Mr. Huskisson argued against the repeal, though on a ground different from that taken by those with whom he sided. He regretted that such laws should exist; but he thought the time for agitating the question ill chosen, and likely to militate against another more urgently claiming legislative interference. Ministers being, however, left in a minority, Lord John Russell proceeded with his Bill; and it being deemed advisable not to oppose it in the Upper House, the repeal was effected.

When the subject of the Corn Laws, that *quæstio vexata*, was again submitted to the Legislature, Mr. Huskisson's aim was to break in upon the policy of restriction, or of prices of restrictive operation. He desired to substitute a scale of duties, turning on a certain pivot; diminishing rateably with the advance of the average price of grain, and increasing with its decline. He maintained that the Corn Law of 1815 had been productive of a mass of evil and distress; that it had occasioned the destruction of capital to a considerable amount; and that its real effect was to keep down prices beneath the level which they would find if left to themselves.

Holding the office of Colonial Secretary, Mr. Huskisson's attention was necessarily attracted to Canada, where a spirit of discontent had long manifested itself, which threatened, if not put an end to, the most serious consequences. With a view to this object, he moved for a select Committee to enquire into the state of the Civil Government of Canada, &c.; which motion he prefaced by a speech, comprehending an epitome of the history of the colony, from its foundation by the French, in 1660, to the time at which he spoke.

The debate of the 19th of May, 1828, on the proposed disfranchisement of East Retford, taking a most unexpected turn, and Mr. Huskisson being called on to redeem a pledge which he had incautiously given in a former discussion on the same subject, found himself compelled to divide against his colleagues; a step which he followed up, by immediately writing to the Duke of Wellington, to say that, should his conduct in this particular be deemed likely to embarrass his Grace's Administration, he was prepared to place his office at the Duke's disposal. His Grace putting a more peremptory construction on this intimation than was intended by the writer, Mr. Huskisson, after a prolonged attempt at explanation and accommodation, was again removed from

his place in the Administration, and again called on, in the House of Commons, to lay before the country the circumstances which had led to that removal.

Shortly after leaving office, a petition from the merchants of Calcutta, praying for an equalisation of the duties on sugar, was intrusted to Mr. Huskisson, which he supported on the principles of the advantage derived from free intercourse: and he showed that, as respected India, the direct commerce between that country and this had more than doubled since the relaxation which had taken place on the last renewal of the charter; contrary to the predictions of those who were considered to be the great practical authorities on the subject.

Being justly considered, by all parties, as the main-stay of the system newly adopted with regard to commerce, Mr. Huskisson's dismissal from office, imparting fresh hopes to those who conceived their interests attacked by this system, encouraged them to bring before the House the distress under which the shipping interest was said to labour. Many of the arguments resting on misconception, Mr. Huskisson pointed out the errors; and, on the whole, very successfully showed; that where distress existed, it was imputable to other causes than those alleged.

In the discussions on the Ordnance Estimates, the cost of placing Canada in a state of effectual and permanent defence against the assaults of the United States, in case of future hostilities, being a prominent feature, Mr. Huskisson maintained that it was the true policy of Great Britain to defend the Canadas, and that at any cost: and that so deeply impressed was he with the necessity of pursuing this course, that though he were positive, that in fifty years to come, not to speak of a hundred, the Canadas were to become free and independent, still he would expend the money.

The arrangements respecting the trade between the United States and Great Britain and the Colonial possessions of the latter, founded on principles of reciprocity, having been infringed by the former, and a growing disposition being manifested to carry this encroachment to every length, Mr. Huskisson thought it his duty to bring the subject before the House; and he concluded his observations by moving for copies of the tariff of the present year and of the tariff of 1824.

The session of 1829 was ushered in by the recommendation, in the King's speech, of Catholic Emancipation; and this subject, almost to the exclusion of every other, kept possession of Parliament till the measure was carried. Mr. Huskisson, whose opinions



had been frequently declared in favour of it, took a more active share in these debates than was his custom on such topics: considering himself, probably, in this instance, as the representative of the late Mr. Canning, and the leader of the party who had acted under him. But in the collateral discussions growing out of the main question, especially on the Bill for raising the freehold qualification from 40s. to 10*l.*, he studiously guarded himself from any imputation of being friendly to Parliamentary Reform; and, on that principle, opposed the contemplated measure.

When this important subject was disposed of, and leisure was thereby afforded for the consideration of other matters, the complaints of those concerned in the silk trade afforded Mr. Huskisson another opportunity of showing how groundless was the clamour raised against him and his measures. He proved, from official documents, that, among the throwsters, the class said to be more especially oppressed, the material worked up by them had increased from an average of not quite two millions in the years 1821 to 1823, to within a fraction of four millions in the years 1827 and 1828; and on the debate on bringing out the Budget, he showed that our foreign trade was progressively increasing, while the home demand for articles, whether of necessity, comfort, or luxury, was increasing also.

Being again chosen to present a petition for opening the trade to the East Indies and China, Mr. Huskisson argued, from the experience of the partial relaxation on the renewal of the charter in 1813, that an extension of the freedom then granted would be attended with beneficial effects. The exports, which in 1814 had been only 1,600,000*l.*, had increased, in 1828, to 5,800,000*l.*; the tonnage from 28,000 tons to 109,000 tons. That British vessels should be excluded from a trade to China, which was allowed to foreigners, and of which the Americans actually availed themselves to a considerable extent (clearing out of the port of London for China, and bringing back cargoes to Europe), seemed not only unjust but unwise: and, on a consideration of the whole subject, he strongly recommended to Government, that they should take the matter into their early and most serious consideration, with a view to placing our relations with the East on another and a better footing than that on which they at present rested.

Mr. Huskisson was friendly to Mr. C. Grant's proposition to lower the rate of duties on sugar; supporting his opinion by showing that, on articles of such general use, a cheaper price, by improving consumption, compensated to the revenue for the portion of duty abandoned. He also wished the question to be con-

sidered with reference to the discriminating duties on East and West India sugar, — a subject on which he had taken a previous opportunity of expressing his opinion.

On the subject of Emigration, Mr. Huskisson coincided with Mr. Wilmot Horton, in thinking that a country might be advantageously relieved of its redundant population by a well devised scheme of colonisation : but he took the occasion to enforce the encouragement of industry at home, by the removal of duty on raw produce ; proving how unsound were the views taken by the adherents to the old system ; and after many statements and arguments respecting currency, banking, taxation, &c., he recommended that enquiries concerning specific objects should be instituted, instead of an enquiry into the causes of distress generally, as the most practical course for the attainment of true notions respecting them, and of the proper remedies to be applied.

When the affairs of the East India Company were again brought into debate, in the session of 1830, Mr. Huskisson, deviating from the subject of one monopoly to another, required to know how Ministers intended to deal with the charter of the Bank of England? He remarked, that from the abuse of the powers with which it invested that Company, he believed, grew most of the difficulties under which the country was then labouring.

Lord Palmerston's motion, on the 10th of March, 1830, for papers relative to the late transactions between Portugal and this country, being a vindication of the course of policy pursued by the late Mr. Canning and the party who more peculiarly belonged to him, was supported by Mr. Huskisson ; who maintained that the line pursued by those who had succeeded to Mr. Canning was as discreditable in the eyes of Europe, as unjust to the nation, who had been abused.

The subject of the distress of the country, introduced by a motion of Mr. Davenport, on the 18th of March, 1830, drew from Mr. Huskisson a review of the system which he had so long and so ably supported. He challenged those who raised the clamour against "Free Trade," to define the meaning they attached to that expression ; he called on them to point out, specifically, the alterations of which they disapproved ; and he invited them to move for the revival of those Acts, by which industry and trade would again be placed under their former shackles. He enumerated the articles of most extensive use in the manufactures of the country, and instituted a comparison upon the consumption of two periods of five years each, namely, from 1816 to 1820, and from 1824 to 1828.

The complaints relative to the cost to which the importers of bullion were subjected for freight, amounting to two, and even on some occasions to 3 and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., being embodied in a petition which was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Huskisson, he stated the case of the petitioners, and argued in favour of a relief from a charge so onerous, and which, to a considerable extent, operated to prevent the importation of the precious metals.

The abortive attempt to place the Jews on the same footing in civil matters as their fellow-subjects, was supported by Mr. Huskisson.

On the 20th of May, 1830, the merchants of Liverpool confided to Mr. Huskisson their petition respecting the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with Mexico; an intercourse which had been exposed to various interruptions, in consequence of the military enterprises undertaken against that country from Cuba. Mr. Huskisson contended that a fair system of reciprocity, as between this country, and Spain, and Mexico, respectively, demanded that as Great Britain had on a former occasion interfered to prevent Mexico from carrying into effect an attack upon Cuba, when there was every probability of its being attended with a successful issue, so she ought now to interpose to prevent these harassing expeditions of Spain against Mexico, which, but for the interposition of England, Spain would not have been in a condition to bring to bear.

The manner in which the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duties from Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands were transmitted, being in produce, which produce had, under an order of two years' standing, been admitted free of duty, having attracted public attention, and being deemed highly objectionable, Mr. Huskisson, at a subsequent period of the session, lent his assistance to prevent a continuance of this state of things; and so to limit the privilege of the Crown, as to prevent commodities being imported duty free, except such as were for the personal use of the Sovereign himself.

On the dissolution of Parliament at the end of the session, the state of Mr. Huskisson's health was such that he was under the necessity of declining being present at Liverpool at his re-election for that place. A residence of some weeks in the Isle of Wight had, however, so restored him, that in the early part of September, 1830, he determined to visit his constituents, in order to assist at the grand ceremony of opening the Liverpool and Manchester railway; — an event memorable in itself, but to the history of



which the dreadful accident that so suddenly terminated the life of this great practical statesman imparts the most painful interest.

On Monday, the 13th of September, Mr. Huskisson arrived in Liverpool; and soon after, accompanied by Mr. Bolton, Sir John Tobin, and other friends, walked on 'Change. About half-past three in the afternoon a vast multitude (having had some previous intimation that the Right Honourable Gentleman was expected) had, in addition to the gentlemen who usually attend about that hour, assembled to hail his approach once more, after the disappointment they had experienced by his non-attendance during the election. The large Exchange Room was crowded to excess; and it was believed that so many persons had never before been congregated in it. If there were any who supposed that, in consequence of his secession from the toils of public life, Mr. Huskisson had lost any of his popularity amongst his constituents, the enthusiasm with which he was received must have quickly undeceived them. There never was a period when his observations were listened to with deeper attention. After the Right Honourable Gentleman had passed through the room amidst the loudest cheers, he addressed the gentlemen present to the following effect:—

“As I perceive, among those who have honoured me with this very flattering reception, many who are my immediate constituents, and as I trust that you will allow me to consider myself as the representative of all the collective interests of this great community, without distinction between those who honour me with their support and those who are opposed to me, or between those who have votes and those who have not in the election of the members who are returned by this town to Parliament, my first anxiety in meeting you to-day was to express my regret that I was not able to be present, when it was so much my wish to have been here, at the late election. Gentlemen, I was about to offer you some apology for my involuntary absence; but if I had any thing suitable and appropriate to offer on the occasion, I fairly own that your kindness has driven it out of my head. But the very reception, which has superseded any explanation which I might have wished to offer, has more strongly impressed upon my heart those feelings of gratitude which are so pre-eminently due for your indulgence on the late occasion—almost the first, I believe, in modern times, in which a member for Liverpool has been restored to the confidence of his constituents without making his appearance among them at the hustings. Gentlemen, this loyal town is about to receive the visit of a distinguished individual of the highest station and influence in the affairs of this great country. I rejoice

that he is coming among you. I am sure that what he has already seen in this county, and what he will see here, will not fail to make a great impression on his mind. After this visit he will be better enabled to estimate the value and importance of Liverpool in the general scale of the great interests of this country.\* He will see what can be effected by patient and persevering industry, by enterprise, and good sense, unaided by monopoly or exclusive privileges, and in spite of their existence elsewhere. Gentlemen, he will, I hope, find that if you are not friendly to monopoly in other places, it is not because you require or want it for yourselves. He will see that you know how to thrive and prosper without it; that all you expect from government is encouragement, protection, facility, and freedom in your several pursuits and avocations, either of manufacturing industry or commerce. Gentlemen, I have heard with just satisfaction, and from many concurrent quarters, that every thing connected with these interests is in a more healthy and promising state than it was last year. I rejoice at the change for the better; I hope and believe it will be permanent. But do not let us be supine, and think that the energies under which difficulties are diminishing may relieve us from the necessity of unremitting exertion. In foreign countries you have powerful rivals to encounter; and you can only hope to continue your superiority over them by incessantly labouring to lighten the pressure upon the industry of our own people, and by promoting every measure which is calculated to give increased vigour, fresh life, and greater facility, to the powers which create, and to the hands which distribute, the almost boundless productions of this country. I trust, Gentlemen, that by a steady adherence to these views and principles, I shall most faithfully represent your wishes and feelings in Parliament. So long as we are in unison upon these points, I shall be most happy and proud to continue to be your representative, under the sanction of your confidence, and so long as health and strength shall be vouchsafed to me to fulfil the duties of the station which I now hold as one of your members in the House of Commons. I am persuaded, Gentlemen, that by this course I shall best consult your prosperity; and I am still more immovably convinced, that whatever advances the general interest of this great mart of commerce, will but advance all the other great interests of the country: and first and foremost, that interest which is the oldest and the greatest of all — the landed interest; upon which, as the example of the country so well

\* The Duke of Wellington.

demonstrates, industry and commerce have already conferred so many benefits."

The conclusion of this speech was followed by nine times nine as hearty cheers as ever burst from the lips of a Liverpool assembly. Mr. Huskisson afterwards visited the Underwriters' Room, where he was as warmly received. He then left the building, and, as he passed through the crowd, shook hands with his numerous friends.

It was on Wednesday, the 15th of September, 1830, that the ceremony of opening the railway took place. The railway consists of two roads. There were eight engines. The Northumbrian, with the car which carried the Duke of Wellington, Prince Esterhazy, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Huskisson, and a number of other distinguished persons, as well as the Directors of the undertaking, was placed on the one road, and the remaining engines with their respective cars were placed on the other.

The procession stopped, to take in fuel and water for the engines, at Parkside, near Newton; and here occurred that most lamentable accident which will long render the day on which it took place a day of sorrow to the enlightened and liberal portion of the kingdom. There are, as may well be supposed, some minute differences in the manner of describing an event which was over in an instant, and which was necessarily accompanied by much trepidation and alarm. The following account of it, however, is, we are disposed to believe, tolerably accurately:—

The Northumbrian had been propelled at various rates during its journey, sometimes passing on before, sometimes falling behind, the procession of cars on the other line. It arrived at Parkside before any of the rest, and halted. The next car that came up was the Phoenix; it was followed close by the North Star; and, at a considerable interval, by the Rocket. This was about ten minutes before twelve o'clock. It had been specially requested by the Directors, that no one should alight during the journey, and even the tickets of the party bore the same admonition. Notwithstanding these strong cautions, the Northumbrian had no sooner stopped, than twelve or fourteen of the party of the attached car got out. There were no steps by which to enter the car; the entrance had been made at Liverpool by a ladder, which was afterwards unhooked and suspended to the end of the vehicle. This will sufficiently account for the difficulty which was experienced in getting again into the car, and which only one of those whom the advance of the Rocket placed in jeopardy, namely, Mr. Calcraft, seems to have effected.



Mr. Huskisson had been conversing with Mr. Joseph Sanders, one of the principal promoters of the railway, and warmly congratulating him on the success which had at length crowned his plans; and as he turned away from that gentleman, he exclaimed — “Well, I must go and shake hands with the Duke of Wellington on this day at any rate.” He did see the Duke, and shook hands with him very cordially, only an instant before the advance of the Rocket was announced, and the cry raised to the gentlemen on the railway to save themselves.

The interior rails of the two ways are distant from each other about six feet; but by the projection of the cars, the six feet are narrowed to less than three. Still there is no danger to be apprehended, provided the party stand firmly in the centre of the intervening space. The greater number without difficulty reached a place of safety; some escaping before, some behind, the Northumbrian. Two or three remained, either from not apprehending any danger, or from that unaccountable hesitation which is so apt to affect even the boldest and most ready-minded when placed suddenly in a position that is at once novel and hazardous.

When the alarm was given, Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Holmes, who were on the inside of the Northumbrian, and consequently between it and the advancing engine, in the hurry of the moment stepped on the outside framework of the car. There they might have remained in perfect safety, and Mr. Holmes did so; but Mr. Huskisson, fearing from the breadth of the car that his person was not safe from pressure on the passing of the Rocket, attempted to climb over the side of the car into the seats, and placed one leg over. Mr. Holmes cautioned him to remain as he was: but, in the panic of the moment, he again scrambled to gain a fresh hold of the side of the carriage; and in so doing, caught the door, which gave way, and in the struggle Mr. Huskisson fell to the ground, at the moment the Rocket engine passed. He apparently endeavoured to fall with his body parallel with the rails, so that he might be safe in the space between the two lines of road; but in the fall and shock, his right leg doubled up and got across the railroad of the Rocket. Whether the engine-wheels, or the wheels of its carriage, or both, passed over the leg and thigh in that position, does not appear certain: one of the attendants of the Rocket stated that three wheels of the engine and following carriage went over it. The Rocket immediately on the call of danger was stopped. Several gentlemen ran to the spot, and found Mr. Huskisson weltering in blood, and lying across the two roads. Lord Wilton, Mr. William Rathbone of Liverpool,

and Mr. Joseph Parkes of Birmingham, were the first that came to his assistance. After some minutes' consultation as to the best mode of removing the unfortunate sufferer, the door of one of the Company's adjacent hovels was procured, and brought to the spot. They then placed him upon it, carefully removing his lower limbs and shattered leg and thigh. The latter were dreadfully mangled, and apparently separated in two parts below the knee, and far above the knee at the upper part of the thigh. Mr. Parkes, in moving the fracture to the board, expressed hope that he did not add to the pain: Mr. Huskisson shook his head in the negative, and replied, "This is my death;" and in a few moments faintly said, "God forgive me."

Mrs. Huskisson was in the Northumbrian, and witnessed her husband's fall, and the crushing and tearing of the muscles and bones from the ankle nearly as high as the hip, as the wheel grided over the unhappy gentleman; and her shriek of agony, says a narrator, who was close to the spot, "none that heard will ever forget!"

No great effusion of blood took place, nor does it appear that any of the great arteries were wounded; but the laceration and fracture are described as terrible. The thigh and leg were in such a position as to form, with the line of the rail-road, a triangle, of which the angle at the apex was formed by the bend of the knee. The wheel thus passed over the calf of the leg and the middle of the thigh, leaving the knee itself uninjured. There was a compound fracture in the upper part of the left leg just above the calf. The wheel went slantingly over the thigh up to the middle of it, and the muscles were laid bare in one immense flap; the bone was so dreadfully crushed as to resemble a powder.

A cry for surgeons was raised. Dr. Brandreth of Liverpool, and Dr. Hunter of Edinburgh, were fortunately in the procession, and every appliance that medical science could suggest was thus at hand.

The Earl of Wilton, who was one of the first by Mr. Huskisson's side after the accident, took also a most active part in the arrangements. His Lordship applied a temporary tourniquet to the thigh, formed, on the urgency of the moment, with handkerchiefs and a stick taken from one of the by-standers. After a few minutes' interval, a car in which the band had been borne, and which was speedily emptied of its passengers, was brought to the spot where Mr. Huskisson was, and he was lifted into it; Mrs. Huskisson hanging over him, Lord Colville supporting his head with his knee, and Lord Wilton sitting at the bottom of the car holding his hand

and arm, and endeavouring, by every means, to steady him, so that he should feel the motion of the machine as little as possible. In this condition he was brought to Eccles. Mr. Huskisson, who bore up with astonishing fortitude against the torture that was racking his whole frame, was the first to suggest that he should be removed to the house of the Rev. Mr. Blackburn, the Vicar of that place. The hint was of course obeyed; and, still lying on the board, he was borne to Mr. Blackburn's house, which is about two hundred yards from the railway.

The drawing-room being the most convenient, Mr. Huskisson was carried into that apartment, and laid upon a couch. A bedroom was instantly got ready; but his condition was such, that Dr. Brandreth and Dr. Hunter peremptorily forbade all attempt at removal. Mr. Holt, the principal surgeon at Eccles, hastened to volunteer his assistance; but the intense anxiety of Mr. Huskisson's friends made them desirous to have still further assistance; and the Earl of Wilton immediately undertook to proceed to Manchester in the orchestral car for that purpose. By this means the attendance of Mr. Ransom was procured. Mr. Ransom brought amputating instruments with him; and on his arrival a consultation took place, at which it was unanimously determined that it was out of the question to attempt any operation then: the only chance being to wait, in hopes of the patient rallying. Mr. Ransom, in speaking of Mr. Huskisson's condition at this time, observed, "If I were to lay him on the table and commence the operation, he would die under it." The rallying which was so anxiously waited for, never took place! Every moment the illustrious sufferer grew weaker. The spasms that had first appeared in the car in which he was carried to Eccles recurred with great violence, and at times it seemed as if the whole body was one universal convulsion; the intervals only served to show the havoc which his sufferings were making. A little after six, Mr. Huskisson made it his special request to Mr. Blackburn, that he would administer the sacrament to him, which was accordingly performed by the reverend gentleman. When this rite was concluded, Mr. Huskisson asked for Mr. Wainwright, his private secretary, for the purpose of dictating to him certain alterations in his will. At that moment, his voice was as firm, and his style as clear and collected, as it ever had been in transacting the most ordinary business. Mr. Wainwright received his instructions, and retired into the next room to draw them up. When they were finished, he brought them back to the drawing-room, and read them over to him. Mr. Huskisson listened with the deepest attention, sug-



gested some slight alterations, and signed the document. "I have seen," says the correspondent of one of the London papers, "the signature so affixed — the last act of the life of Mr. Huskisson. As I had an opportunity of comparing it with his usual handwriting, I am competent to pronounce how near it resembled his customary way of writing. The formation of all the letters is essentially the same—particularly the capital H; although it is easy to see how shaken the hand must have been that wrote it." It is curiously indicative of the habitual accuracy of the deceased, that when the letters of the signature were completed, Mr. Huskisson called for the paper back, to place a point after the W. the first letter of his Christian name.

During the intervals of pain, or rather of spasm, Mr. Huskisson took occasionally a little wine and water and a few grapes, to quench his dying thirst: this was the only thing administered, except a little laudanum, with a view to relieve his sufferings. About eight o'clock he began to sink so rapidly, that all intentions of amputation were finally abandoned by his medical attendants, and every hope of saving his life was given up. At five minutes past nine, his sufferings were terminated by death. Mrs. Huskisson, who had never left him from the moment when the lamentable disaster took place, was by his side. As soon as it was ascertained that he was dead, the unhappy lady, who had hitherto maintained an admirable self-control, yielded to the natural influence of her feelings; and at last was separated from the body almost by force, by the Earl of Wilton and Lord Granville, who also heard the last groans of the expiring statesman.

It has been stated that Mr. Huskisson died from loss of blood; and a previous operation, combined with weakness of body from long continued ill health, has been assigned as the reason why an operation was not attempted. Both of these statements seem to be inaccurate. The loss of blood was by no means great; and Mr. Huskisson fell a victim, not to its abstraction, but to the terrible shock given to the nervous system in consequence of the extensive derangement of the parts of his leg and thigh from the accident. The disorder, if it may be so termed, of which he died, was precisely of the same nature as that called tetanus, which so commonly supervenes after extensive lacerated wounds, and of which the universal spasms are the true characteristic — the locked jaw being only an isolated feature. It was the presence of the spasms, and not the apprehension of the bleeding, that prevented the amputation.

An inquest was held on the body of Mr. Huskisson on Thursday

morning; a ceremony which was necessary, not, of course, that there was any dispute about the cause of the death, but to clear the conductors of the Rocket from the blame which otherwise might have been imputed to them. The Jury gave no deodand; and this finding must set the question at rest, had there been any doubt that the fatal injury was purely accidental, and that not the slightest imputation of blame rested on the machines, the railway, or any individual.

This most lamentable and unlooked for accident of course discouraged all the further proceedings of the day. In the first instance, the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, who were both deeply affected by Mr. Huskisson's fate, refused to go on any farther; nor was it until a strong representation was made by the Managers, of the danger to the public peace that might ensue, from the people of Manchester being disappointed of the sight they had promised themselves, that the Duke was induced reluctantly to consent to visit that town. No entreaty, however, could prevail upon him to join in the festivities that had been prepared for him there. He and Sir Robert remained in the car, whither some refreshments were brought to them. The procession returned gloomy and sad to Liverpool about ten in the evening.

The Duke of Wellington left the car before it reached Liverpool, and proceeded to Childwall, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, where he had been previously residing. It had been arranged that a corporation dinner should be given to his Grace on Thursday; but at ten o'clock in the morning the following letter, which does credit to the Duke's head and heart, was received by the Mayor, and shortly afterwards published:—

“ Childwall, Sept. 16. 1830.

“ Half-past 7 A. M.

“ SIR,—I enclose a note received about an hour ago, from Lord Wilton, which will make you acquainted with the melancholy result of the misfortune of yesterday.

“ Having all been witnesses of this misfortune, and as all must feel for the loss which the public, and the town of Liverpool in particular, have sustained in Mr. Huskisson, I do not think that it would be satisfactory to any, that there should be at this moment in the town any parade or festivity.

“ Under these circumstances, I propose not to visit the town this morning; and I request you to excuse me for declining to dine with the corporation this day.

“ I likewise beg leave to suggest to you the expediency of postponing to some future period the ceremony of your delivering

to me the freedom of your corporation; to which you did me the honour of admitting me some time ago.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir,

“ Your most obedient humble Servant,

“ WELLINGTON.”

“ *The Worshipful the Mayor of Liverpool.*”

The following letter from Mr. Huskisson's private secretary was published the same day: —

“ Eccles Vicarage, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

“ SIR,—With the deepest grief, I have to acquaint you, for the information of yourself, and of the community over which you preside, that Mr. Huskisson breathed his last at nine o'clock this evening. He was attended from the moment of the accident, with indefatigable assiduity, by Dr. Brandreth, of Liverpool, Dr. Hunter, of Edinburgh; and Mr. Ransom, Mr. Whatton, Mr. Garside, and Mr. White, of Manchester.

“ His last moments were soothed by the devoted attentions of his now distracted widow, and by the presence of some of his distinguished and faithful friends.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir,

“ Your most obedient humble Servant,

“ WILLIAM WAINSWRIGHT.”

“ *The Mayor of Liverpool.*”

During the whole of the day the shops of Liverpool were shut, in compliment to the memory of its late excellent member, and business was wholly at a stand. A meeting of several gentlemen took place, and a requisition addressed to the Mayor, of which the following is a copy, was prepared for signature: —

“ We, the undersigned, respectfully request that you will, as the official organ of the inhabitants of Liverpool, make an immediate application to the friends of our late lamented representative, requesting that his remains may be interred within the precincts of this town, in which his distinguished public worth and his private virtues had secured for him the respect and esteem of the whole community.”

This requisition was signed in two hours by nearly 300 persons of the greatest respectability. It was delivered to the Mayor, who very properly confided it to the hands of the Rev. J. Brookes, the Rector of Liverpool, for presentation. The reverend gentleman, on his arrival at Eccles, found it too late to make any com-



munication to Mrs. Huskisson on Thursday, and on Friday Lord Granville kindly undertook to mention it to her. Mrs. Huskisson was deeply affected by the application, her own feelings being decidedly in favour of a private funeral at Eartham. On mature consideration, however, this estimable and strong-minded woman truly saw, in the manifestation of public feeling, the highest tribute of respect to the memory of her lamented husband, and she consented to the proposal. The following is a copy of the letter in which Lord Granville communicated Mrs. Huskisson's acquiescence in the wishes of the requisitionists:—

“ Eccles, Sept 16.

“ SIR, — Mr. Wainewright having put into my hands a letter which you had addressed to him, and which was brought here late last night by the Rev. Mr. Brookes, enclosing a requisition, most respectably signed by the merchants and other inhabitants of Liverpool, expressive of their wish to pay the last tribute in their power to the memory of their representative, by his remains being interred within the precincts of the town of Liverpool, and expressing also your sincere concurrence in that wish, I took the earliest opportunity, this morning, of communicating these papers to Mrs. Huskisson. Mrs. Huskisson had felt the strongest wish that her husband should be buried at his own place at Eartham; but, impressed with a most anxious desire to make every sacrifice of her own private feelings to what may be considered as due to his memory and to his public character, she has authorised me to express to you her deep sense of the honour intended; and, pleased with this testimony of respect to his memory, she is willing to accede to the application.

“ Mrs. H. was much flattered by Mr. Brookes having undertaken to be the bearer of this requisition.

“ I am, Sir, with great respect,

“ Your obedient humble Servant,

“ GRANVILLE.

“ *To Sir George Drinkwater,  
Mayor of Liverpool.*”

A committee of the most respectable inhabitants of Liverpool, consisting of thirty gentlemen, of which committee Colonel Bolton was the Chairman, and Sir John Tobin the Deputy Chairman, determined that the day of the funeral should be Friday, the 24th of September, and the place the centre of the new Cemetery; and on that day, and at that spot, the melancholy ceremony took place, with every demonstration of public respect.

Our summary of Mr. Huskisson's character must be brief. In his early career (we adopt, with some abridgment, the opinion which has already been pronounced upon him by an able public writer\*) he was a warm and zealous reformer; and to the end of his life he retained the most enlarged and liberal views of social government. Of eloquence, in the ordinary sense of the term, Mr. Huskisson had but little. He could neither gripe and hold fast the heart, like the honourable and learned member for Yorkshire †, by the irresistible energy of his appeals; nor could he please the ear and the fancy with the nicely modulated language and effervescing wit of his lamented friend and predecessor, the right honourable member for Liverpool. Yet not even the former, in his most solemn adjuration, nor the latter, in his happiest flight, ever commanded the attention of his hearers more completely than Mr. Huskisson. He was never unprepared, whatever might be the subject of discussion; and it was not in set harangues only that he excelled—he was a clever and able debater. When he first entered on his subject, his manner was cold, almost heavy; his intonation equable, almost monotonous; he had no peculiar grace of action. The secret of his oratory lay in the facility with which he could bring a number of facts to bear upon his argument, and in the soundness and comprehensiveness of his views. He was not an opponent with whom it was difficult to grapple, for he disdained all slippery arts of avoiding an antagonist; but he was one whom the stoutest champion found it impossible to throw. To the matter-of-fact arguer, Mr. Huskisson could present an accumulation of details sufficient to stagger the most practical; while to him who looked to rules rather than cases, he could offer general principles, conceived in so enlarged a spirit, that even in his dry and unadorned enunciation of them they rose to sublimity. Nothing could be finer than the splendid perorations of his more elaborate speeches. It was by the combination of an attention so accurate that the most minute objection did not escape its vigilance, and a judgment so comprehensive that the greatest could not elude its grasp, coupled with habits of unremitting industry and perfect integrity of purpose, that Mr. Huskisson, on every question of complication and importance, reigned almost undisputed in the House of Commons.

Irresistible as it generally proved, no one, however, dreaded his power. He convinced, or he silenced, but he never irritated. His peculiar calmness of temper kept him from indulging in sarcasm.

\* In the Spectator.

† Now Lord Chancellor.

He seldom uttered an ill-natured word, because he was seldom influenced by an ill-natured feeling.

From the uniform report of friends, nothing could be more amiable than the current of his domestic life. He belonged not to that class of pseudo-patriots who would persuade mankind that the public are unallied to the private virtues. The same simplicity, and kindness, and integrity, which formed the charm of the member of the Legislature, shed their hallowed influences around the fireside circle of the private citizen.

Such was William Huskisson on Wednesday morning; and on Wednesday night, all that remained of the ornament of the senate, the delight of his acquaintance, the idol of his family, was a mass of mouldering clay, to which "the worm was a sister, and the slow-worm a brother and a kinsman!"

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To the Parliamentary Debates, to the Annual Register, to the various publications of the day, to the able assistance of a kind friend, and to our own recollections, we are indebted for the materials of which the foregoing Memoir has been composed.



## No. XVI.

## MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID STEWART, OF GARTH.

GOVERNOR OF ST. LUCIA, AND C.B.

THE melancholy intelligence of the death of this brave, excellent, and extraordinary man, was received with a general feeling of regret by the whole kingdom; and throughout the Highlands of Scotland, the event was considered by every body in the light of a personal bereavement, or domestic calamity. For years to come sighs and blessings will be wafted from many a Highland hearth to the distant island in which he rests.

General Stewart, who was the second son of the late Robert Stewart, Esq. of Garth, was born in the year 1772, and entered the army as an Ensign in the 42d regiment, in the year 1789; being then only in his seventeenth year. In 1791, he was with the regiment in Edinburgh; and even then he was remarkable for the qualities which afterwards so greatly distinguished him; namely, steadiness of conduct and firmness of character, united with a benignity of nature and an amenity of manners peculiar to himself, together with an ardour and perseverance in every pursuit that he embarked in, which gave promise of the distinction he was afterwards destined to attain.

He served in the campaigns of the Duke of York in Flanders; and was present at the siege of Nieupoort, and the defence of Nimeguen. In 1796, he accompanied the regiment, which formed part of the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby, to the West Indies, and was for several years actively employed in a variety of operations against the enemy's settlements in that quarter of the world; particularly in the capture of St. Lucia, and in the harassing and desperate contest which was carried on with the Caribbs in St. Vincent and other islands, the extermination of that fierce, cruel, and untractable race having become indispensable to the safety of the colonists. In the landing near Pigeon Island, the General was among the first who jumped ashore, under a heavy fire of round and grape shot from a battery so posted as almost to sweep the beach. He was promoted to the rank of Captain-Lieutenant in

1796; and after serving in the West Indies for a year and a half, he returned to England, but not to enjoy repose; for he was almost immediately ordered to join the head-quarters of the regiment at Gibraltar, and the following year accompanied it, when ordered to assist in the expedition against the Island of Minorca. Unfortunately, he was afterwards taken prisoner at sea; but, having been detained for five months in Spain, he was exchanged.

On the 15th of December, 1800, he was promoted to the rank of Captain; a step which, like all the others he subsequently obtained, was given him for his services alone: and, in 1801, he received orders to join Sir Ralph Abercromby, who had been appointed to the command of the memorable expedition against Egypt, and of whose force the 42d was destined to form a part. At the landing effected in the Bay of Aboukir, in the face of the enemy, on the morning of the 8th of March, 1801, he was one of the first who leaped on shore from the boats; and when the four regiments destined for the attack of the enemy's position on the sand-hills; viz. the 40th, 23d, 28th, and 42d, had formed, and received orders to charge up the hill and dislodge the enemy at the point of the bayonet, Captain Stewart, by his gallant bearing, and knowledge of the capabilities of his countrymen when properly commanded, contributed essentially to the brilliant success which almost immediately crowned this daring operation. The 42d formed no part of the force engaged in the battle of the 13th, which Captain Stewart beheld as a spectator merely; but every one knows the distinguished share it had in the celebrated action of the 21st of March, when the Commander-in-chief was mortally wounded, and how, after being broken by a combined attack of the *élite* of the French infantry and cavalry, it continued to maintain a desperate resistance, until the fate of that memorable day was decided, and victory declared in favour of the British. On this occasion, Captain Stewart, whose personal exertions had been mainly instrumental in inspiring the men with a determination to conquer or perish, received a severe wound, which prevented his taking almost any part in the subsequent operations of the campaign.

Sometime after his return from Egypt (in 1804), he recruited, as was then the mode, for his Majority; and such was even at this time his popularity among his countrymen, that, in less than three weeks, he raised his contingent of 125 men, notwithstanding he offered no other temptation than the small bounty allowed by Government; and had he required ten times as many, he might easily have procured them upon the same terms. Of this indeed he had a most gratifying proof; for, on the very day, we believe, on

which the requisite number had been completed, between thirty and forty as fine fellows as ever trod the heather or handled claymore appeared on the lawn in front of Drumcharry House (his paternal mansion), and offered to follow him to the end of the world: nor can any language describe the disappointment and vexation which they seemed to feel when they found that they were too late. At a subsequent period he could almost by a wag of his finger have called to arms any portion of the Highland population, from Argyleshire on the west, to the remotest points of Ross-shire on the east and north; for his very name became a sort of talisman, which bound to him the affections of his countrymen to an extent and degree of which there is no other example in modern times.

Having completed his contingent in the way just described, he entered the second battalion of the 78th, or Ross-shire Highlanders, with the rank of Major. In April, 1805, this battalion was transferred to Hythe, where it was trained under the immediate direction of Sir John Moore. As a further proof of the attachment of his men to Major Stewart, we may mention a circumstance, related by himself, which occurred to him while the battalion was lying at Hythe; although, with the modesty which invariably characterised him, he concealed his own name in the narration, giving the fact merely as an illustration of the warm-heartedness of his favourite mountaineers.

“As one of the objects which I have in view is to point out such characteristic traits of disposition, principle, and habits, as may be in any way interesting, I shall notice the following circumstance, which occurred while this regiment lay at Hythe. — In the month of June, orders were issued for one field officer and four subalterns to join the first battalion in India. The day before the field officer fixed on for this purpose left the regiment, the soldiers held conferences with each other in the barracks; and, in the evening, several deputations were sent to him, entreating him in the most earnest manner to make application either to be allowed to remain with them, or obtain permission for them to accompany him. He returned his acknowledgments for their attachment, and for their spirited offer; but, as duty required his presence in India, while their services were at present confined to this country, they must, therefore, separate for some time. The next evening, when he went from the barracks to the town of Hythe, to take his seat in the coach for London, two thirds of the soldiers, and officers in the same proportion, accompanied him, all of them complaining of being left behind. They so crowded round the coach



as to impede its progress for a considerable length of time, till at last the guard was obliged to desire the coachman to force his way through them. Upon this, the soldiers, who hung by the wheels, horses, harness, and coach-doors, gave way, and allowed a passage. There was not a dry eye amongst the younger part of them. Such a scene as this, happening to more than six hundred men, and in the streets of a town, could not pass unnoticed, and was quickly reported to General Moore, whose mind was always alive to the advantages of mutual confidence and esteem between officers and soldiers. The circumstance was quite suited to his chivalrous mind. He laid the case before the Commander-in-chief; and his Royal Highness, with that high feeling which he has always shown when a case has been properly represented, ordered that, at present, there should be no separation, and that the field officer should return to the battalion in which he had so many friends ready to follow him to the cannon's mouth; and, when brought in front of an enemy, either to compel them to fly or perish in the field."

In September, 1805, Major Stewart accompanied his regiment to Gibraltar; where it continued to perform garrison-duty until the month of May, 1806; when it embarked for Sicily, to join in the descent which General Sir John Stuart was then meditating on Calabria. Major Stewart accompanied the battalion on this occasion, and was present in the battle of Maida, fought on the 4th of July, 1806; where he greatly distinguished himself, and was again severely wounded. In this action he gave another striking proof of his knowledge of the character of his countrymen, and of his talent for calling forth all its capabilities and energies. The second battalion of the 78th being merely a nursery for the first, consisted chiefly of boys; and as scarcely an individual in the ranks had ever seen a shot fired, except at a target, considerable anxiety was expressed as to the way in which they would conduct themselves in presence of the enemy. But Major Stewart felt none on this account. He knew that, youthful as the soldiers were, they would not disgrace themselves or their country if properly led on; so, when it became necessary to check the advance of the enemy, he addressed to them a few emphatic words in the Gaelic language, and instantly gave the order to charge. The effect was electrical. With their bayonets levelled, they rushed on like a mountain torrent; penetrated and broke the enemy's line in an instant; and in the first fury of the onset could scarcely be persuaded to give any quarter. This decisive movement in a great measure determined the fate of the day; but the gallant and

chivalrous man who ordered it, and who first showed his youthful countrymen the eye of the enemy, was soon placed *hors de combat* by a musket-shot, which completely shattered his left arm from the wrist to the elbow-joint, and forced him to retire from the field. The same cause subsequently prevented his accompanying the regiment on the second expedition to Egypt, which terminated so disastrously, and ultimately obliged him to return to Britain; where, however, as a reward for his eminent services, he was, on the 21st of April, 1808, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with a regimental appointment to the 3d West India Rangers, then in Trinidad. But the severity of the wounds he had received, and the effects of the hard service he had encountered in various parts of the world, rendered it impossible for him to avail himself of his good fortune, and he was obliged to retire upon half-pay at a period when, had he been able to keep the field, he would soon have found further promotion or a soldier's grave. Notwithstanding this circumstance, however, he was, in 1814, promoted to the rank of Colonel; and, in 1825, to that of Major-General; and was finally appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief of the island of St. Lucia, in the capture of which from the French he had formerly assisted.

Having thus given a rapid outline of General Stewart's military career, it becomes our duty to say a few words of him in another capacity, namely, in that of author. But here it will not be necessary to detain the reader long; for to expatiate on the merits of a book so well known, and so universally admired, as his "Sketches of the Character, Manners, and present State of the Highlanders of Scotland, with Details of the Military Service of the Highland Regiments," would be equally superfluous and impertinent. The circumstances under which it was undertaken were explicitly stated in a preface; towards the conclusion of which, the General expressed his hope that he should meet with the indulgence of the candid reader, in consideration of his great and anxious desire to do the subject justice. In that anticipation he was not disappointed. The unanimous suffrage of the public decreed that he *had* "done the subject justice;" and, moreover, that he had produced one of the most interesting and instructive narratives that ever were written, besides furnishing a manual of lessons and examples, not for the Highland soldiers alone, but for the whole British army. But it is principally in the introductory chapters on the character, manners, and, above all, the present state of the Highlanders, that we recognise in the writer strong touches and traces of the man. General Stewart had been an attentive and

anxious observer of the changes produced in the Highlands, in order to give effect to what was called the new system: he had seen whole glens depopulated at one fell swoop, to make way for sheep, the new tenants of the mountain wildernesses and solitudes: he had marked the gradual disappearance of the ancient race, under a system of wholesale innovation, or, we should rather say, proscription: he had witnessed the uprooting, as it were, of the aboriginal population from the soil, and the utter annihilation of the last remnants of those feelings and attachments, which sprang from the ancient system of patriarchal brotherhood, and stamped the Highland character with all its distinguishing peculiarities: he knew that all this overturning and desolation had been caused by a raging thirst of gain; the burning fever produced by which had extinguished or overpowered every kindlier feeling or emotion: he had been a frequent and heart-wrung spectator of the immediate misery caused by these changes; and many a time and oft had he shed a manly tear, as he beheld the poor disconsolate emigrants marching to the sea-shore, to shake the dust of their native land from off their feet, while the wailing tones of the bagpipes, playing the mournful air of *Ha til mi tulidh*, echoed the feelings and emotions of their bursting hearts. But sentiment alone had not swayed him, or obtained the mastery over his judgment. He had anxiously watched the progress of the new system, examined it in all its details, and cautiously noted the effects of which it was productive; and the result of the whole was a deep conviction that it was not more illusory in its promises of profit, than destructive of the happiness of the people, and injurious to the best interests of his country. This conviction, accordingly, he proclaimed, reckless of all consequences to himself; and although economists and others have contested his principles, none have as yet dared to challenge a single one of the many striking and indisputable facts by which those principles are sustained and upheld.

This work, as may easily be conceived, added greatly to the General's reputation, and probably contributed to his subsequent promotion. In fact, testimonies of approbation crowded in upon him from all quarters; among which were letters from his late Royal Highness the Duke of York; and from his present Majesty, filled with the most flattering encomiums, and anxiously urging the gallant author to undertake a history, upon the same plan, of the whole British army.

Not many months after the publication of his work on the Highlands, the death of his father, which was speedily followed by that



of his elder brother, put General Stewart in possession of the family estate of Garth. To a person less distinguished than he had now become, the succession to a property considerable in its extent, and inherited through a line of ancestors worthy of such a representative, would have conferred that rank and estimation which the world in general, but, above all, the people of Scotland, attach to the hereditary proprietor of a landed estate. But General Stewart had established for himself a character with the world, to which the mere acquisition of a patrimonial inheritance much more valuable than that which thus descended to him could add no consideration; and it is only necessary to refer to this part of his life, because he was now exposed to the temptations, arising from an income which, although sufficient for his exemplary habits of life, was narrow compared with what many in his rank and station enjoyed, to swerve in practice from those principles which he had so powerfully advocated as to the management of Highland estates. But he was not of a mould to yield to such temptations: and the tenants on the estate of Garth will long remember and bless his memory, for the kind-hearted and considerate application to them of that wise and humane course which he had recommended to others, and the departure from which it was so much the object of his work to condemn.

The success of his work, and an ardent desire to do justice to the history and character of the Highland Clans, induced him, about this time, to collect materials for a history of the memorable Rebellion in 1745 and 1746. This work he did not live to complete. But he devoted much time to gather from the best sources all that tradition, and the papers of the Highland families implicated in the events of those years, had recorded. In the year 1823, he made a tour through the Highland counties and the Western Isles on this errand. There were, however, many difficulties to prevent the satisfactory performance of the duties of the historian of that civil war. He not only did not complete the task which he contemplated, but it is doubtful whether, even if his life had been prolonged, he would ever have resumed it.

The appointment of General Stewart to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of the island of St. Lucia gave great satisfaction to his friends, as a proof that his merits were not altogether overlooked by the Government; but there were a few, who, on his departure, bade him in their minds an eternal farewell, never expecting to see him more. It was doubtless true, that he had been in the West Indies twice before, and had escaped the malignant effects of the deleterious climate of those regions; but it was

equally true, that he had been long at home, accustomed to enjoy the comforts and luxuries of refined society, and to breathe the pure air of his native mountains; that he was well advanced in life, and that his constitution could scarcely be expected to possess the same accommodating power as when he was in the heyday of youth. Accordingly, not long after his arrival, he was seized with the fever of the country; and the first attack was, after a short interval, succeeded by a second, which had well nigh carried him off at once, and which unquestionably laid the foundation of the disease that at length terminated his active, useful, and spotless career.

But, notwithstanding all this, the improvements he had commenced or projected afford a striking proof of his vigour of mind, and honourable zeal in the discharge of his duty. At the time of his death, two churches, one for Catholics and one for Protestants, were nearly completed; a wharf, the only one in the island, was about half finished; and from the 10th of November to the 6th of December, when they were to leave off for the season, no fewer than 1350 persons had been busily at work making roads. Before the General's arrival there was not a mile of cart or carriage way in the country, except what the planters had made for conveying their sugars to the sea-side; the natural consequence of which was, that the cultivation of the interior of the island was wholly neglected, and the insalubrity of the climate thereby increased. Four bridges had also been contracted for, and five more were to have been built in the course of the last year. Nor, while labouring to construct inland communication, did General Stewart overlook an improvement which was still more imperiously called for, in the administration of justice. On his arrival, he found the old French laws still in force, and the courts in the most degraded, if not corrupt, state. His first care was to set about reforming the one, and placing the other upon a more efficient and respectable footing; and in this difficult but necessary task he had made considerable progress, when, on the 18th of December, 1829, death put a period to his active and useful labours. But he has not gone altogether without his reward. By these efforts for the improvement and prosperity of the people over whom he was placed, not less than by his habitual kindness and attention to every one who came within his notice, he secured the esteem and regard of all; while his unexpected and lamented death plunged the whole island in mourning, and affected every one as if he had been stricken by a domestic calamity. "Never did I before witness," says a friend, in a letter from St. Lucia, "such general

feelings of distress in any community as this melancholy event has occasioned here. Every one is sensitively alive to the irreparable loss the colony has sustained by the death of David Stewart." And, as a farther proof of the esteem in which he was held in the West Indies, it may be mentioned here, that, on the death of Sir Charles Brisbane, Governor of St. Vincent, a number of the most respectable inhabitants sent a vessel express to St. Lucia, with a letter, urging General Stewart to make immediate application for the Government of that island. For many reasons he declined complying with their request, though he could not possibly be insensible to the compliment implied in it.

The illness which preceded the melancholy event was one of great severity, and of eight or ten days' duration. As we have already observed, subsequently to his arrival in St. Lucia, the General had two several attacks of fever, during the second of which his life was for many hours despaired of; but a sound and vigorous constitution at length prevailed, and his health was, to all appearance, pretty well established. The dregs of this second attack, however, appear never to have been thoroughly cleared away; and there obviously remained lurking in his constitution, and liable to be excited into fatal activity by a malignant climate, the elements of that mortal disease, which ultimately deprived his country of his valuable services, and humanity of one of its proudest ornaments. This is apparent from an incidental hint in a letter written by his own hand, so late as the 5th of December, 1829, only thirteen days before his death, and addressed to a friend in London: for although he concludes it by saying that "every body is keeping in good health here," he at the same time admits that he is himself suffering great annoyance from a boil deep-seated in his ear; and, in point of fact, the excitement and irritation produced by this very boil (a consequence probably of the former attack) affected the brain, and finally proved the cause of death. There can be little doubt, also, that his unsparing, uncalculating activity, and the constant exertion, if not anxiety of mind, occasioned by superintending the multitude of reforms and improvements which he had set on foot, and which, at the time of his demise, were advancing rapidly to completion, must have contributed, in no small degree, to stimulate the action of the morbid tendencies engendered by his former illness, and to cut short a life which had been continually spent in doing good. He died, as he had lived, nobly; retaining his senses to the last, and evincing that calm fortitude and resignation with which the brave and the good meet death. "His end," says a friend, "was like that of the



blessed, calm and serene, — without a struggle or a sigh, passing from time to eternity.”

After what has been said, it would be a vain and superfluous task to dilate on the merits, or attempt an elaborate sketch of the character, of this truly brave and excellent man. As a soldier, he distinguished himself wherever an opportunity was afforded him, and was ever ready, at the call of his country, to face danger, and fight her battles, in any quarter of the world. As a citizen, and, above all, as a country gentleman, he was distinguished for his public spirit, his active patriotism, and the zeal and perseverance with which he promoted and carried through whatever he deemed calculated to add to the comfort or advance the welfare of the district in which he resided. As a man, he was the kindest, the gentlest, the best: without guile himself, and unsuspecting of it in other men; free from all manner of envy and uncharitableness; upright, generous, and friendly almost to a fault; and probably more generally esteemed and beloved than any other man of his time. On looking around, therefore, we despair of finding any one to fill the space occupied by him. Many there doubtless are with more showy pretensions; not a few, perhaps, who, in several points, excelled him. But, taking him for all in all, — his sterling worth, his undisputed talents, his innate goodness, his unquenchable desire to confer benefits upon mankind, and particularly upon those whom ordinary minds regard with coolness and aversion, — we shall never look upon his like again. To the friendless he always proved himself a friend; and misfortune claimed, not his pity alone, but his protection. Straight-forward himself, he hated all manner of dissimulation or chicanery in others; and oppression of any sort he failed not to denounce with an honest indignation that never calculated the consequences to himself. In a word, he combined the sterner virtues with the gentler charities and affections of our nature in such a happy union, that he may be said to have approached as nearly to the character of a perfectly wise and good man, as it is possible in the present imperfect state to arrive at.

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For nearly the whole of the foregoing Memoir we are indebted to the “North Britain.” Shortly after the news of the General’s decease had arrived, a communication appeared in “The Cale-

donian Mercury," from Sir John Sinclair; strongly eulogising the character of his lamented friend, and quoting a letter which the Right Honourable Baronet had recently received from him, dated at St. Lucia, November 20. 1829. From that letter we transcribe the following paragraph:—the General is speaking of the capture of St. Lucia in 1796, in which he participated:

"I landed in a small bay beyond Pigeon Island, in the same boat with General Moore and Colonel Hope (the late Lord Hopetoun and Sir John Moore), who took me, with sixty men of the Highlanders, along with them, to clear the beach and neighbouring woods of a party of the enemy who fired on the troops in the boats. A cannon-ball from Pigeon Island passed Lord Hopetoun's left shoulder, and over my head. He observed that a miss was as good as a mile, to which I cordially agreed; and added, that it was fortunate for me that I was only five feet six inches; as if I were, like him, six feet five inches, I would have been a head shorter, and I would not be, as I am now, able and happy to be employed in writing to you."

From a friend of General Stewart's, to whom we applied for information respecting him, we received an obliging letter, in which it is stated,—

"Of the manner in which he exercised the functions of his office, and of the respect and affection with which he was regarded by all who knew him, numerous testimonies might be collected, if there were time to write and receive answers from the West Indies. There is a gentleman in town at this moment from a neighbouring island, who saw General Stewart a short time before his death, and speaks in the highest terms of his kindheartedness and conciliatory manners. Without compromising the dignity which as a Colonial Governor it became him to uphold, he appears to have won all classes by his affability, frankness, and unaffected courteousness of manner. It may not be trivial or irrelevant to state, that, like all his gallant countrymen of the Highlands, General Stewart was very fond of dancing; and in the balls which he gave at the Government House, the brave and light-hearted veteran kept it up with his accustomed spirits, to the infinite delight of the fairer part of his guests.—It was even said before he went out, that when some friends hinted at the danger of a tropical climate to one so far past the meridian of life, the General expressed a hope and intention in a few years 'to come home and take a wife.'

"The subjoined passages in a letter of his, dated 'Government House, St. Lucia, 30th of August, 1829,' are exceedingly charac-

teristic of him, and at the same time betray some of the causes of his death:—

“I find myself very comfortable here, with constant and regular employment on public business. And so much the better for me; for I am never so well as when in constant occupation of mind or body, or both conjoined. Much occupied at this moment in preparing a voluminous correspondence and documents to be forwarded to the Secretary of State by the packet to-morrow. I have not time to-day to tell you in what manner I am employed, and what I have done, what I am doing, and what I intend to do, for the improvement and welfare of this colony.

“I had a second attack of fever two months ago. With an experience of four yellow fevers in former West India campaigns, and with a constitution able to withstand pretty rough usage, I prescribed for myself, and beat the doctor out and out. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies. I took such powerful medicines, and cleared out so completely by these, and by the most copious perspiration,—stewing rather than sweating,—that the fever was checked the thirty-seventh hour after it had commenced: but I was so weakened in that short period, that, in an attempt to stand up on the floor, the cold air got hold of me, and I dropped down as dead as my grandfather. But my excellent constitution soon gathered strength; and in ten days I was on horseback, as well as ever.’”



## No. XVII.

## WILLIAM HAZLITT, ESQ.

**MR. HAZLITT** was a native of Shropshire. His father was an Unitarian Minister, who came originally from the north of Ireland, and who, after residing for some time in the above-named county, at another period of his life held a situation in the University of Glasgow, under the celebrated Dr. Adam Smith; he likewise went over to America, where he continued during nine years. He died only a few years since, at the age of eighty.

Mr. William Hazlitt was educated at the Unitarian College at Hackney. He began life as an artist, and thus obtained a knowledge of art, which qualified him for the criticism in which he was afterwards eminent. Through life he seems to have entertained an intense love for the fine arts. Some copies of his from pictures in the Louvre, by Titian and Raphael, have been spoken of as very spirited and beautiful. His own feeling with reference to the beautiful of nature and of art, especially in their relation to each other, may be inferred from this brief passage in one of his papers:—

“One of the most delightful parts of my life was one fine summer, when I used to walk out of an evening, to catch the last light of the sun, gemming the green slopes of the russet lawns, and gilding tower or tree; while the blue sky, gradually turning to purple and gold, or skirted with dusky grey, hung its broad marble pavement over all; as we see it in the great master of Italian landscape. But to come to a more particular explanation of the subject:—The first head I ever tried to paint, was an old woman with the upper part of the face shaded by her bonnet, and I certainly laboured at it with great perseverance. It took me numberless sittings to do it. I have it by me still, and sometimes look at it with surprise, to think how much pains were thrown away to little purpose—yet not altogether in vain, if it taught me to see good in every thing, and to know that there is nothing vulgar in nature, seen with the eyes of science or of true art. Refinement creates beauty every where: it is the grossness of the spectator that discovers nothing but grossness in the object.”

From some cause with which we are unacquainted, Mr. Hazlitt was induced to relinquish the pencil for the pen: instead of painting pictures, it became his delight to criticise them; and it must be allowed that in his critical strictures, when his strong and violent prejudices stood not in the way of justice, he was one of the most judicious, able, and powerful writers of his time. "His early education," as a contemporary has observed, "qualified him to judge with technical understanding; and his fine sense of the grand and of the beautiful enabled him duly to appreciate the merits and deficiencies of works of art, and to regulate the enthusiasm with which he contemplated their beauties."

Mr. Hazlitt's first acknowledged literary production was "An Essay on the Principles of Human Action," in which much metaphysical acuteness seems to have been displayed. In 1808, he published, in two volumes octavo, "The Eloquence of the British Senate; being a Selection of the best Speeches of the most distinguished Parliamentary Speakers, from the beginning of the Reign of Charles I. to the present Time: with Notes, biographical, critical, and explanatory." In 1810, "A new and improved English Grammar, for the use of Schools; in which the Discoveries of Mr. Horne Tooke, and other modern Writers on the Formation of Language, are for the first time incorporated." To which was added, "A new Guide to the English Tongue, by Edward Baldwyn," printed together in 12mo. Mr. Baldwyn published a smaller abridgment of Mr. Hazlitt's book, in 1812, 18mo. In conjunction with Mr. Leigh Hunt, he next wrote a series of Weekly Essays in the Examiner, afterwards published in 1817, under the title of "The Round Table; a Collection of Essays on Literature, Men, and Manners," two vols. 8vo. In the same year he published an octavo volume, "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays;" and, in 1818, "A View of the English Stage; containing a Series of Dramatic Criticism."

In 1818, Mr. Hazlitt was engaged to deliver some Lectures on English Poetry, at the Surrey Institution; they were published in an octavo volume.

Amongst the most popular of his writings are several volumes collected from periodical works, under the titles of "Table Talk," "The Spirit of the Age," and "The Plain Speaker." His largest and most elaborate performance is "The Life of Napoleon," which is in four volumes. In this, though tinged with party feeling, the writer displays much deep philosophical remark. Mr. Hazlitt was one of the writers in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica; he has also published "Political Essays and

Sketches of Public Characters," an account of "British Galleries of Art," "A Letter to William Gifford, Esq.," "The Literature of the Elizabethan Age," and "The Modern Pygmalion."

Mr. Hazlitt recently published a volume of "Notes on a Journey through France and Italy." At the very moment, as it were, of his death, his last labour issued from the press in an exceedingly pleasant and amusing volume, entitled, "Conversations of James Northcote, Esq. R. A., by William Hazlitt." Many, if not all, of these "Conversations," had previously appeared as detached papers.

Notwithstanding his inaccuracies of style, and his love of paradox, Mr. Hazlitt was a man of genius. In politics he was rather a Radical than a Whig; he opposed, with all the bitterness of sarcasm, every constituted authority, and all the existing state of things.

Mr. Hazlitt's death, which occurred in Frith Street, Soho, on the 18th of September, 1830, was occasioned by an organic disease of the stomach of many years' standing. He retained the entire possession of his faculties to the last; and, almost free from bodily pain, he died with perfect calmness of mind. His funeral, at St. Ann's, Soho, on the 25th of September, was strictly private. He was twice married, and has left an only son.

We have taken the foregoing brief notice of Mr. Hazlitt principally from the Monthly Magazine. Soon after his death, a character of him appeared in the Atlas; from which the following are extracts:—

"All our contemporaries have mistaken, or otherwise failed to appreciate duly, the character of William Hazlitt. His memory is entitled to justice, of which he had but little when living. He was not the sort of man to whom justice could have been done effectually, for there was a waywardness in him that was sure to upset the cup before the wine was emptied. Perhaps it is the nature of genius—and he had an abundant share—to make its own circumstances, and to make them, too, of the troubled cast. He made a name at little cost, and preserved it indifferently, as if it were to show the greatness of his powers, that could sustain without effort what the toil of others could not accomplish. Had he chosen to labour at the improvement of the faculties he had, and the enlargement of their application, there would be little need to enquire into the mysteries of his moral constitution. To those who knew him best he was the greatest marvel. They saw what the world could not see, the strangest combinations and the most perplexing contradictions.



“ It is said that accident made Hazlitt a writer. He was originally a painter, or pursued his earliest studies with that end in view. But his taste was not satisfied with his labours : he never could embody his own conceptions, or transfer to the canvass his own principles complete. Instead of practising the art, he expounded it. Connected with the philosophical examination of painting and sculpture, the drama and the theatre came naturally within his enquiries. Into these subjects he poured the tide of his luminous mind, and soon acquired the reputation of being one of the highest critical authorities on the drama and the fine arts. He penetrated boldly, and wrote graphically ; and whether his opinions were always profound or just, you felt that they were dexterously said, and hardly cared to question farther.

“ The history of his mind was this :—He commenced with a certain stock of ideas, or, more properly, dogmas. These he never renounced, and rarely consented to modify. He was an indolent reader, and never increased them. To the end they remained with him, and were his *penates*. What he did, then, was out of his own thoughts, and not by any process of analysis or comparison of others. Reasoning was all in all with him. He started with a principle, and carried you through a chain of inductions admirable and perfect. The only doubt was, whether his first position were true. The results were generally incontrovertible. The obstinacy of mind, generated by a stern adherence to a few doctrines, which, with inconceivable weakness, he applied equally to all questions, produced prejudices at last, and prevented him from seeing the whole of a topic. He seized upon a feature—perhaps a grand one, but still only a part—and arguing as if it were the whole, led the reader frequently into conclusions false as they respected truth, but true as they respected his view of it. He was deluded by his own powers of argument. They were so great, that they made him indifferent to all other means of greatness. That was his primary failing. What his enemies called bigotry, was in him habit. It would surprise the cursory admirer of Hazlitt’s works to learn how little, how very little, he actually read throughout his life. The whole action was in his mind, which, being thus thrown back upon its own resources, was frequently forced into old and beaten tracks over and over again. The positive truths he originated are compressible into a small compass. But he repeated himself unconsciously, and always with an air of novelty. He thought he was creating, when he was in fact but re-combining. This peculiarity prevented him from progressing with the age. He was of the school that cried down

the wisdom of our ancestors; but that was out of a sort of constitutional resistance to fanaticism and despotism, and not because he was advancing with the world. He came in with the principles of freedom, and maintained them zealously in the abstract. But he could not, as knowledge accumulated, accumulate new stores with it; nor could he well understand how others could be always in motion that way. His habitual distaste for the toil of books, arising from his mental isolation, rendered him unfit for literary labours in a professional sense. But necessity forced him to write, whether he would or not. The consequence was, that in trying to re-shape old materials, or dig up fragments of reflection that might have hitherto escaped, he frequently fell into extravagance and mysticism. He has written things that resemble the dreams of a disturbed imagination. He either did not see his subject clearly, or did not feel it sufficiently to make it intelligible.

“ Much has been said of the caustic bitterness of his style when occasion demanded it, and the public have not hesitated to ascribe it to his natural disposition. The inference was hasty and erroneous. Hazlitt was mild, even to a child's temper; he was self-willed, but who needed to have drawn out the venom? Had he been suffered to pursue his career at his ease, he would not have afforded grounds for charging malignity upon him. The malignity grew up elsewhere, and extracted from him all the gall that was in his heart. For some unaccountable reason, which Hazlitt could never fathom, Blackwood's Magazine took an extraordinary pleasure in ridiculing him. They went beyond ridicule, — they made him appear all that was base in public and private, until at last his fame became a sort of dangerous notoriety. His political and religious opinions were represented in such odious colours, that even the booksellers, — our trading ones, — shrunk from the publication of his writings, as if they contained nothing but treason and blasphemy. That impression went abroad, and nearly ruined him. He attributed it solely to the writers in Blackwood, who painted him as a cockney of the worst description, mixing up wickedness with namby-panby. Even Lady Morgan, smarting under his criticism in the Edinburgh Review, followed up the cry in her stupid “Book of the Boudoir.” It was not surprising that a man of Hazlitt's solitary habits should feel and resent this in his brooding moods. He did resent it, and fearfully, and the passion of revenge was instilled into his being, subdued only by the imperious presence of philosophy. He had strong passions and affections; and they swelled the torrent,

Those who charge him with evil should pause over the story of his agitated life.

“ When you were first introduced to Hazlitt, with this previous impression of his bold character on your mind, you were disappointed or astonished to meet an individual, nervous, low-spoken, and feeble, who lived on tea as a regimen. There was not a particle of energy about him ordinarily. His face, when at repose, had none of the marks of extraordinary intellect, or even of animation. The common expression was that of pain, or rather the traces left by pain: it was languor and inertion. But when he kindled, a flush mantled over his sunken cheeks, his eyes lighted up wildly, his chest expanded, he looked like one inspired, his motions were eloquent, and his whole form partook of the enthusiasm. This is commonly the case with men of genius, but it was so in a remarkable degree with him. His conversation, generally, was ragged in expression, exceedingly careless as to phraseology, and not always clear in purport. He used the most familiar words, and, for ease-sake, fell into conventional turns of language, to save himself the trouble of explanation. This was not so, however, when he grew warmed. Then he sometimes mounted into sublime flights. But his conversational powers were, at the best, below his literary capacity.

“ As a periodical writer, for the reasons we have stated, Hazlitt was unable to sustain any rank. The best articles of that kind for which we are indebted to his pen are to be found in the *Edinburgh Review*, where he had scope to enlarge upon his principles of taste and his political theories. Of his dramatic criticisms it may be remarked, that they cannot claim to be considered as being comprehensive. He could not read enough to make them so. But they are acute, sound, and in a philosophical spirit. Few had a higher zest for the poetry of the drama, but he did not permit it to develope itself freely. He warped and narrowed it. Taking a single point of beauty, he followed it up into all its aspects, but had no relish for judging by the context. His criticisms on the fine arts are more elaborate and liberal. There all was contemplation, and he could master it. The subject required no aids from drudgery in the library, and happened to fall in felicitously with his tastes.

“ But the work by which Hazlitt will be remembered, and through which he desired to transmit his name and his opinions to posterity, is his ‘*Life of Napoleon Bonaparte*.’ It was the greatest undertaking in which he ever engaged. It exhibits his powerful mind in a position most favourable for its display; and



presents an imperishable record of the strength and versatility of his genius. As a history, it has the merit of rendering narrative subservient to instruction, by making events the keys to thought. Hazlitt was too abstract and philosophical for the labour of details: hence his work contains so much of fact as is necessary to the ends of truth, and may be perused from the beginning to the end without inspiring in the reader a single misgiving that a page of matter has been wasted. That is a merit in an extensive history, not to speak of its other higher merits, that we have rarely an opportunity of applauding."

## No. XVIII.

JAMES RENNELL, Esq.

F. R. S. OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH; MEMBER OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE, OF THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF ST. PETERSBURG, AND OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF GOTTINGEN; AND LATE MAJOR OF ENGINEERS, AND SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

TRADITION ascribes to this celebrated geographer a Norman extraction. One of the knights who accompanied William the Conqueror in his descent upon England is believed to have been his paternal ancestor. He was born in the year 1742, at Chudleigh, in Devonshire; where his father had long been settled on a small estate, yielding sufficient for the enjoyments of private life. His education was derived from a free grammar-school in the neighbourhood.

Family circumstances rendering necessary his early settlement in life, he, at the age of fifteen, entered the naval service of his country. At the siege of Pondicherry, he gave proof of enterprise and talent. Some sloops of war belonging to the enemy having moored beyond the reach of our guns, in shallow water, he requested of his Captain the use of a boat. This, as the night was far advanced, was at first refused, but ultimately granted. Accompanied by only one sailor, Mr. Rennell accordingly departed, with what object in view no one was acquainted. After a brief interval he returned, with the assurance of having ascertained that, as the tide was unusually high, there was sufficient depth of water by which to reach the sloops of the enemy. This information was promptly acted upon, and the result was completely successful.

At the age of twenty-four, Mr. Rennell, on the suggestion of a friend, who possessed considerable interest in the India House, left the navy, entered into the army, and was immediately sent upon active service to India as an officer of engineers. There he distinguished himself greatly. During the sanguinary wars which led to the final conquest of the peninsula of India, his spirit of enterprise was apparent on many occasions; and his known skill and

ever-varying resources were well appreciated by the great Lord Clive. He received many desperate wounds, and was speedily promoted to a majority, the highest rank he ever attained.

In 1778 Major Rennell produced his first work, "A Chart of the Bank and Current of Cape Lagullas." This publication, of great local interest and utility, gave to him the reputation of one of the first geographers of the day. He was soon afterwards appointed to the laborious but lucrative office of Surveyor-General of Bengal. His next publications were his "History of the Transactions of the British Nation in Hindostan," and "A Description of the Roads in Bengal and Bahur." In 1781 he published his "Bengal Atlas," and "An Account of the Ganges and Burrampooter Rivers." The latter, which greatly advanced the reputation of its author, was inserted in the "Philosophical Transactions."

While in India, Major Rennell married one of the daughters of Dr. Thackeray, many years head-master of Harrow School. Soon after his marriage he returned to England, where he was received with great distinction, and his acquaintance courted by the most eminent men of the day. He was elected, by acclamation, as it were, a member of the Royal Society. From this period, he maintained an extensive correspondence with many of the most learned men of Europe. Amongst his most intimate friends were Dr. Horsley, Bishop of St. Asaph; Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster; and Sir William Jones. It was the publication, in 1782, of his "Memoir of a Map of Hindostan, or the Mogul's Empire," which introduced him to the friendship of the two former. With characteristic ardour, he aided Sir William Jones in his "Oriental Collections;" and many of the best articles in the Asiatic Researches and Registers were from his pen. A brief passage from one of these is important in itself, and at the same time indicates the character of the author's belief as a Christian: — "With regard to the conformity between some of the Christian and Indian doctrines, I have no hesitation to assert that all examination into Indian history and antiquities *most strongly* confirms the Mosaic and scriptural account."

In 1788 Major Rennell published "A Map of Hindostan, with a new Memoir;" in 1790, "A Memoir on the Geography of Africa, with an adjoined Map;" in 1791, a treatise "On the Rate of Travelling as performed by Camels, and its Application by a Scale to the Purposes of Geometry;" in 1792, "The Marches of the British Armies in the Peninsula of India, during the Campaigns of 1790 and 1791;" and in 1793, "A Memoir on a Map of the Peninsula in India."



In the year 1794, when the French revolution threatened the destruction of the civilised world, Major Rennell, whose loyalty and attachment to the constitution were always conspicuous, published a pamphlet, entitled "War with France the only Security of Britain." Of the spirit-stirring character of this little work, the following extract from it affords a specimen:—

"In a word, my valiant countrymen, we are committed in a contest, which to give up is to turn our back on an armed foe, standing within reach of us. Recollect the bright pages of our history, which are ever those which describe the contests between this country and France. Recollect that France is separated from us by the sea, and that its inhabitants, even if they were so inclined, cannot be wafted across it in numbers sufficient to hazard our independence, whilst we have fleets, and are faithful to ourselves. Recollect also, that no country of this extent can be conquered by a single nation, if we are determined to be independent, and to risk our lives for it. Every instrument becomes a weapon in the hands of a brave man; and every brave man becomes a combatant, when he feels his independence at stake. Decision in war is regulated by opinion; Britons have ever thought themselves invincible; and their active courage and perseverance have made them so. Unanimity will appal the enemy, and oppose a phalanx which nothing can break through."

In 1798, Major Rennell assisted Mr. Park in the arrangement of his "Travels in Africa;" and tracing the route of that gentleman through each day's journey, and comparing his observations with those of other travellers and geographers, he illustrated the work by a most accurate and able map. In the same year appeared his "Second and Third Memoir on the Geography of Africa."

The Major's next great performance, indeed his greatest, was "The Geographical System of Herodotus examined and explained;" a production the learning of which was equalled only by its utility. Though the merit of Herodotus has been confirmed beyond the reach of modern detraction by the concurring judgment of successive ages, he has still not wholly escaped the malignity of criticism, but has been accused of credulity and extravagant exaggeration; of knowing only the general nature of his subject, and supplying his ignorance of the particulars by conjecture and invention. Stephens was the first who undertook his defence against these imputations; but Stephens was a better commentator than either historian or geographer. He accordingly produced such a work as might have been expected from

him; a work inaccurate in its geography, and, with regard to the historical part, rendering "confusion worse confounded."

It remained for Major Rennell to come forward and vindicate his favourite. This he fully and ably effected, with an ingenuity peculiar to himself. With equal information and industry, he showed that Herodotus was not only generally, but even in his minutest detail, strictly accurate; and that he had been thought erroneous only because he had been ill understood. Every succeeding discovery was proved by Major Rennell to confirm the ability and veracity of the father of history. "Herodotus," he observed, "sometimes speaks of what he actually describes himself to have seen, and sometimes relates what he professes only to have heard. He does not undertake geometrically to define actual distances and dimensions; but his account of relative positions is important, and generally true."

Major Rennell's work is distinguished by the two great characteristic qualities of its author — elaborate accuracy and incomparable perspicuity, in respect both to explanation and to discussion. The general style is colloquial, and appears simply that of a well-informed mind disburdening itself in conversation. His enquiry into the circus of the ancient Babylon is a remarkable evidence of his powers of investigation. On that subject he corrects an error even of the learned, who had assigned to the space enclosed within the walls what he ably proves an impossible extent. In the last chapter of his work, the Major illustrates and endeavours to confirm the credit of the most ancient voyage in the world, that of Hanno. But it is impossible in a general biography to examine this elaborate performance in detail. We must content ourselves with observing, that it received the just tribute of general applause, and added to the reputation of its author not less in foreign countries than in his own. What increased the admiration which it excited, was the circumstance that Major Rennell, however learned in geography and ancient usages, was absolutely ignorant of the language of Herodotus, and, by his own avowal, was under the necessity of availing himself of Mr. Beloe's translation. Such is the effect of a natural vigour of mind, which perseveres through every obstacle to the final attainment of its object. Subjoined is the passage in the preface to the work; in which the fact is stated.

"It is proper that the reader should know that the author, being ignorant of the Greek language, could only obtain the knowledge of the text of Herodotus through the medium of translations. The magnitude of this defect will, perhaps, be differently estimated

by different persons. It may doubtless be said with truth, that no *ordinary* reader of Greek is likely to be so perfect a master of the subject of Herodotus by a perusal of the original work as by translations made by *professed scholars*, who have devoted a great part of their time to the study of it: although it must at the same time be allowed that such scholars, if also skilled in the science of geography, would be by far the fittest persons to undertake a task of this kind. Such a one, however, has not yet undertaken it: and therefore the author flatters himself that in the existing state of things his work may be allowed to pass, until the desired coincidence may take place. On this occasion the author has followed, almost universally, the English translation by Mr. Beloe."

During the intervals of leisure occasionally afforded by this great work, Major Rennell assisted Dr. Vincent in his elaborate and celebrated "Commentary on Arrian's Voyage of Nearchus." The object of the learned authors was to illustrate that monument of ancient navigation. The voyage was made in the year before Christ 326, commencing from Nicea; and, in an explanatory Memoir by Major Rennell, is said to consist of three parts: from Nicea to the mouth of the Indus; from the mouth of the Indus to Cape Jask, upon the maritime confines of Persia; and the passage up the Persian Gulf. It is evident that a commentary upon a voyage of such an extent must comprehend the whole system of ancient geography. The learned illustrators well performed their task. From the eastern branch of the Indus to the western mouth of the Tigris, every thing was elucidated with equal industry and success.

Subsequently to the appearance of his Herodotus, Major Rennell produced "A corrected Sheet Map of the Peninsula of India, of the Mysore Country, and the Cessions of 1798, 1799, and 1800;" as also, "A fourth Memoir on African Geography, and a Map of Mr. Horneman's Travels, for the African Association."

During the short peace of Amiens, Major Rennell received an invitation from the National Institute of France to become one of its members; but which honour he was induced by his political principles to decline. At a later period of his life he was elected a member of the Royal Institute, as well as of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg.

In the year 1814 appeared Major Rennell's "Observations on the Topography of the Plain of Troy," a work of extraordinary research, curiosity, and interest; and in 1816, his "Illustrations (chiefly geographical) of the History of the Expedition of Cyrus



from Sardis to Babylonia, and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks," &c.

Major Rennell was tall and well made, with a countenance no less expressive of dignity and sentiment than of benevolence. His conversation was full of vivacity and spirit; and he never appeared more in his element than in his moments of social intercourse. Universally respected and beloved, he, on the 20th of March, 1830, terminated a long and useful life; after many weeks of severe suffering, occasioned by the accidental fracture of his thigh. His remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey. The unostentatious tone of the funeral was well suited to the unassuming disposition of this celebrated man; yet it may be safely said, that, rich as that venerable cemetery is in heroes and philosophers, there are few of them on whom that honour has been more justly conferred. Fortunate were the circumstances which induced Major Rennell to relinquish his original profession (in which, however, as we have already stated, he was highly distinguished), and to devote the whole energy of his mind to literary pursuits. Germany could boast of Cluverius and Cellarius, and France of her D'Anville, but no eminent geographer had yet adorned this country. Rennell amply redeemed us from that reproach. To the industry of the former, and to the acuteness of the latter, he added a sagacity which reconciled the most discordant passages of history; a perseverance which ransacked every source of information; and a professional tact, which, in analysing the military movements of the ancients, not only facilitated his researches, but stamped his decisions with general conviction of their accuracy. But there was still another quality which more peculiarly marked his writings, and which cannot be too much held up for imitation, — the ingenuous candour with which he states the difficulties he could not vanquish, or acknowledges the happy conjectures of others. Those who have studied his *Geography of Herodotus*, and followed under his guidance the retreat of the Ten Thousand, will have felt how much this quality augments the value of his reasonings; and they will confess that, in exciting them to use their own judgment, he doubly contributes to their information. In all his discussions his sole object was the establishment of truth, and not the triumph of victory. Another characteristic of this amiable philosopher was the generous facility with which he imparted his stores of learning in conversation. A memory remarkably tenacious, and so well arranged, as to be equally ready for the reception or for the distribution of knowledge, made him a depository of facts to

which few ever applied in vain : adapting himself to the level of all who consulted him, he had the happy art of correcting their errors without hurting their feelings, and of leading them to truth without convicting them of ignorance. "My dear Sir," he would sometimes say, "you have consulted an imperfect map. I wish to heaven there were a public licenser for maps and charts. You have been deceived like myself, in believing that no one would undertake a task, of the very elements of which he was ignorant : yet such are the greater part of map-makers."

Major Rennell had several children by his lady. His estate has been administered to by his daughter, Mrs. Tremayne Rodd, and his property sworn under £70,000.

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The "Public Characters," and the "Monthly" and "Gentleman's Magazines," have contributed to the composition of this little Memoir.

# BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX\*

## OF DEATHS,

FOR 1830.

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### A.

**ANDERSON, Robert, M.D.** Feb. 20. 1830; in Windmill Street, Edinburgh; in his eighty-second year. He was born at Carnwath, in Lanarkshire, in the year 1749. He was the son of William Anderson, feuar in that place, and Margaret Melrose his wife. He was educated at the school of Lanark. In his tenth year he had the misfortune to lose his father, who died in his fortieth year, leaving his widow very slenderly provided for, with four sons, who were yet to be reared to manhood. This task, however, she accomplished with credit to herself, and advantage to her children; and before she died, in her 76th year, she had the satisfaction of seeing her son Robert established in good circumstances, and respected in the estimation of all who knew him. He showed very early a taste for study and reading, though he received little encouragement from those around him, their rural pursuits engaging them entirely, and books, or the society of learned men, being rarely to be found in that quarter. Aware that he must be the maker of his own fortune, the bent of his mind still inclined him to follow some liberal profession. He had one dear and early friend, James Groeme, the son of a neighbour, whose taste and pursuits were similar to his own. The works of this friend he has inserted in

his edition of the British Poets; but this amiable young man died of consumption in his twenty-second year, in the year 1792. Dr. Anderson's first predilection was towards the clerical profession; but circumstances altered his intention, and he applied to the study of medicine. After finishing his medical studies, he went for a short time as surgeon to the Dispensary of Bamborough Castle, in Northumberland. From thence he visited Alnwick, and formed some agreeable connections among the best society there. In the year 1777 he took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, and returned to Alnwick to settle there as a physician. In the same year he married Miss Grey, daughter of John Grey, Esq. of Alnwick, a relation of the noble family of that name. She was a most amiable and accomplished woman, and every way qualified to make her husband happy. After passing a few years at Alnwick, his wife's health began to decline; and change of air was thought advisable for her recovery. Dr. Anderson returned to Scotland with his family in the year 1784, and took a house in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. But in the end of the following year he had the affliction to lose his amiable partner, who sunk gradually under a consumption. He was left at her death with three infant daughters. The youngest soon after followed her

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\* The overflow of other matter compels us, in the present volume, to keep the Index within narrower limits than usual.



mother to the grave. From the time of his return to Scotland, Dr. Anderson never wished for, or put himself in the way of, practice; for, although not affluent, he had a moderate independence, and his taste led him to retired and studious pursuits. About the year 1793, his attention was somewhat divided between his family cares in the affectionate superintendence of his daughters, to whose education he paid the strictest attention, and his engagements in preparing for the press the *Lives of the British Poets*, that were published by Mundell, and engrossed much more of his time than at first he had apprehended. In this year he married Miss Dale, daughter of Mr. David Dale, a schoolmaster in East Lothian. His edition of the *British Poets* was published from 1795 to 1807, in fourteen large 8vo. volumes. His collection of Dr. Smollet's miscellaneous works has passed through six editions. The eight separate editions of his account of that author appeared under the title of "The Life of Tobias Smollet, M. D., with Critical Observations on his Works," 1818. His *Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson*, with critical observations on his works, reached a third edition, Edinb. 1815. At one time, he proposed to bring out a separate edition of the *Lives of the British Poets*. He had collected some materials for that purpose; but delicate health, and that spirit of procrastination which increases with advancing years, prevented him from fulfilling what he had so much at heart. He was for several years the editor of the *Edinburgh Magazine*, which afforded him some amusement, and the pleasure of occasionally bringing forward the performances of his young literary friends. In the year 1810 his eldest daughter was married to David Irving, LL.D. author of the *Life of George Buchanan*, and other learned works. In the year 1812, Dr. Anderson had the severe affliction of seeing Mrs. Irving very suddenly withdrawn from her family, at the moment when every thing bade fair to her for lengthened years and prosperity. She left a son who still survives. Dr. Anderson's habits were so regular, and his dispositions so cheerful and animated, that his old age stole on him almost imperceptibly. For the last winter he had been more than usually confined to the house by a succession of bad colds: but the disease which proved fatal, and terminated very

speedily, was a dropsy in the chest. Yet to the last day of his life he retained the possession of his mind, together with his habitually kind and social temper. On the close approach of death he displayed affecting and exemplary resignation, and spoke of his dissolution with tender remembrances of lost and surviving friends, as well as with pious hopes of futurity. His remains were taken to his native place, Carnwath, and deposited, as had always been his wish, beside his father and mother.

As a literary critic, Dr. Anderson was distinguished by a warm and honest sensibility to the beauties of poetry, and by extreme candour. His character as a man was marked by the most urbane manners, the most honourable probity in his dealings, and by unshaken constancy in friendship. He was an encouraging friend to young writers; and to him the author of "The Pleasures of Hope," who was long and mutually attached to him, dedicated his first production. — *New Monthly Magazine*.

ATHOLL, the Most Noble John Murray, fourth Duke of, Marquis of Tullibardine, Earl of Strathtay and Stratbardle, Viscount of Balquhidar, Glenalmond, and Glenlyon, Lord Murray, Balvenie, and Gask (1703); fifth Marquis of Atholl, Earl of Tullibardine, Viscount of Balquhidar, Lord Murray, Balvenie, and Gask (1676); ninth Earl of Tullibardine (1606), and sixth Earl of Atholl (1628); eighth Lord Murray of Tullibardine (1604) — all Scottish honours; first Earl Strange and Baron Murray of Stanley, co. Gloucester (1786), and ninth Baron Strange (by writ, 1628); K. T.; a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant and Hereditary Sheriff of Perthshire, Governor of the Isle of Man, a General of the Royal Archers of Scotland, and F. R. S.; Sept. 29. 1830; at his palace of Dunkeld, after a short illness, aged 75.

His Grace was born June 30. 1755, the eldest of the seven sons of John the third Duke, K. T., by his cousin Lady Charlotte Murray, only surviving child and heiress of James the second Duke, and K. T., and in her own right Baroness Strange in the Peerage of England. He succeeded to the dukedom, and his father's other titles, Nov. 5. 1774; and married, at London, on the 26th of the following month, the Hon. Jane Cathcart, eldest daughter of Charles ninth Lord Cathcart, and sis-

ter to the present William-Schaw Earl Cathcart, and K. T., and to Louisa Countess of Mansfield.

On the 25th of March, 1775, the Duke of Atholl was installed Grand Master of the most ancient and honourable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, according to the old institution. In 1799 he had occasion to defend in Parliament the conduct of that body, and at the same time asserted their loyalty and obedience to the laws.

In 1777 the Duke of Atholl raised a regiment for the public service, which was named the 77th regiment of foot, or Atholl Highlanders, and of which his uncle (afterwards Major-Gen.) James Murray was appointed Colonel; it was disbanded at the peace of 1783. In 1780 his Grace was elected one of the sixteen Representative Peers for Scotland.

In 1781 he presented a petition to Parliament, complaining of the provisions of the Act of 1765, by which the sovereignty of the Isle of Man had been transferred from his father to the Crown, and praying for a Bill to amend the same. A petition was presented by the House of Keys against the Bill; which, however, somewhat amended, passed the Commons, but was lost in the House of Lords.

In 1784 his Grace was not again elected a Representative Peer; but, by patent dated August 18. 1786, he was introduced into the House of Lords in his own right, as Baron Murray of Stanley, in the county of Gloucester, and Earl Strange. In 1788, when the Regency question was debated, his Grace voted with Ministers. In 1790, considering that his father had been so far intimidated, in consequence of the suspicion attached to him as a partisan of the House of Stuart, as to have parted with his sovereignty of the Isle of Man for an inadequate consideration\*, his Grace again petitioned the House of Commons, praying for an Act to appoint Commissioners, to enquire what rights might be restored to him without prejudice to the object

\* The price was, however, no less than 70,000*l.* and an annuity of 2000*l.* to the Duke and Duchess for their lives; and all manorial rights, and the patronage of the bishopric and ecclesiastical benefices, were also reserved. Stat. 5 Geo. III. cap. 26.

which the Crown had in view in obtaining the sovereignty. An investigation was in consequence made; but the House of Keys again advanced in opposition, and, after considerable discussion, Mr. Pitt, "notwithstanding his full conviction of the propriety and even necessity of proceeding with such a measure, yet, after the unfavourable impression which had gained ground on the subject," thought it prudent to postpone the Committee on the Bill for three months. It was, however, probably in consequence of the agitation of the question, that the Crown appointed the Duke of Atholl Captain-general and Governor-in-chief of the Isle of Man, Feb. 4. 1793.

Having lost his first Duchess, Dec. 5. 1780, his Grace married secondly, March 11. 1794, Margery, dowager of John Mackenzie, Lord Macleod (the eldest son of George, the third and attainted Earl of Cromartie); eldest daughter of James, 16th Lord Forbes, and sister to the present possessor of that title. Her Grace is still living.

On the 15th of May, 1796, in a reply to the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Atholl declared that he "was as warm in support of the constitution, and as independent, and as much a friend to liberty," as the chief of the Russells. The Duke of Atholl was sworn a Privy-Councillor June 28. 1797; constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Perth, and Colonel of the Perthshire Militia, in 1798; and invested with the Order of the Thistle in 1799.

In 1805, a third petition respecting the Isle of Man was presented to Parliament by the Duke; and a Bill for granting him an annuity in further compensation, was, after great opposition, carried in the Commons by a majority of 57, and in the Lords by 35 to 11. By this Act one fourth of the customs of the island was granted to the Duke, and in hereditary succession to the heir-general of the seventh Earl of Derby. His mother, through whom he had derived this golden claim upon the public purse, just survived to witness the favourable decision, and died Oct. 13. in the same year; whereupon his Grace succeeded to the Barony of Strange. During the last thirty-six years he has discharged the various and important duties attendant on his office as Lord Lieutenant of Perthshire, with a zeal and integrity which will make the bereavement as severely felt by



that county, as his loss, as a patriotic nobleman, will be lamented by the nation at large. By his first marriage, the Duke of Atholl had five sons and four daughters: 1. Lady Charlotte, married in 1797 to Sir John Menzies, of Castle Menzies in Perthshire, Bart. who died without issue in 1800; and secondly, in 1801, to Capt. Adam Drummond, R.N. by whom she has several children; 2. Lady Mary Louisa, who died an infant; 3. the Most Noble John now Duke of Atholl, born in 1778; 4. the Right Hon. Amelia-Sophia, Viscountess Strathallen, married in 1809 to James Drummond, esq. who succeeded to the Viscounty of Strathallen in 1817, and has a numerous family; 5. Major-Gen. the Right Hon. James Lord Glenlyon, who was created a Peer at the Coronation of King George the Fourth, and is a Lord of the Bedchamber; he married in 1810 Lady Emily Percy, sister to the Duke of Northumberland, and has two sons and two daughters; 6. Lord Edward, who died in 1795, aged eleven; 7. Lord Robert, who died in 1793, aged seven; 8. Lady Elizabeth, married in 1808 to Col. Sir Evan John Macgregor Murray, Bart. Aid-de-Camp to the King; and has a numerous family; 9. Lord Frederick, who died in infancy. The present Duchess was mother of two children, Lady Catherine, who died young; and Lord Charles, who, having volunteered in the cause of Greek independence, died at Gastouini in Greece, Aug. 11. 1824, aged 25.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

## B.

**BALLARD**, Samuel James, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue, of Park-Street, Bath, and Coates Hall, Yorkshire; at Exmouth; October, 1829.

This officer's grandfather, a Dutch merchant, settled at Portsmouth, and married a grand-daughter of the Rev. Francis Chandler, a bold, awakening, and popular preacher, and a man of great piety and learning, who lost a considerable property in houses by the Great Fire in 1666. His father, Samuel, went to sea at a very early age with Admiral Holmes, but afterwards became a merchant at Portsmouth, and married a Miss Flint, of Epsom in Surrey, to which county he retired from business in 1784.

Mr. S. J. Ballard entered the naval

service on board the *Valiant*, of 74 guns, commanded by the Hon. John Leveson Gower, Dec. 1. 1776, and in that ship was present at the capture of the *Licorne* and *Pallas*, French frigates, by the fleet under Admiral Keppel; and in the action with M. d'Orvilliers, off Brest, July 27. 1778, on which occasion the *Valiant* had 6 men killed and 26 wounded. In Oct. 1779, he was removed into the *Shrewsbury*, another third-rate, commanded by Captain Mark Robinson, and soon after sailed in company with the fleet under Sir G. B. Rodney, to the relief of Gibraltar.

On the passage thither, the *Shrewsbury* assisted at the capture of a Spanish convoy, and the defeat of Don Juan de Langara, Jan. 8. and 16. 1780. Returning to England with the prizes in the ensuing month, she also contributed to the capture of a French 64, and several merchant ships, by the squadron under Rear-Admiral Digby. We next find her proceeding to the West Indies, where she bore a part in no less than five actions with the French fleet commanded by Count de Grasse, viz. off Martinique, April 29. 1781; off the Chesapeake, Sept. 5. in the same year; and in Basseterre Road, Jan. 25, 26, and 27. 1782. In the two former she sustained a loss of 20 men slain, and 66 wounded.

Mr. Ballard was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant by Rear-Admiral Joshua Rowley, at Jamaica, Feb. 10. 1783; and from that period served successively in the *Shrewsbury*, *Torbay*, *Astrea*, *Monarch*, *Alfred*, and *Queen*, from which latter ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Gardner, he was made a Commander for his gallant conduct in the battles between Earl Howe and M. Villaret de Joyeuse, May 28. and 29. and June 1. 1794. The *Queen* on the latter day had 36 men killed, and 67 (including her captain and 3 lieutenants) wounded.

Our officer's post commission bears date Aug. 1. 1795; previously to which he had acted as Captain in several line-of-battle ships, during the temporary absence of their proper commanders; served as a volunteer in the *Queen*; regulated the quota men on the coast of Sussex; and commanded the *Megara* fire-vessel, attached to Lord Bridport's fleet. He subsequently acted for some time as Captain of the *Thunderer* 74; and on the 20th Feb. 1796, obtained the command of the *Pearl* frigate, in



which he was employed during the ensuing two years in affording protection to the Quebec, Baltic, and Newfoundland trades, and in occasional cruises off Calais and Havre.

In March 1798, the Pearl, in company with the Sheerness, of 44 guns, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore James Cornwallis, sailed for the coast of Africa; from whence she was sent to Barbadoes. Captain Ballard arrived there at the close of July, and from that period was principally employed as senior officer at the Saintes, watching two French frigates in Basseterre, and cruising to windward of Desceada, where he captured le Scevola, a privateer of 10 guns and 73 men; l'Independance, of 12 guns and 66 men; a row-boat, and a Dutch schooner; and re-captured eight American vessels. He returned to England in June 1799 with the Vengeance 74, and a large fleet of merchantmen.

In October following, Captain Ballard conveyed General Fox from Portsmouth to Minorca; and, during the ensuing two years, he was engaged in a great variety of service on the Mediterranean station, particularly in the Gulf of Lyons, and in the defence of Porto Ferrajo, in the island of Elba. He returned Dec. 3. 1801, and paid off the Pearl on the 14th March, 1802, after commanding her for upwards of six years, during which time he had taken, destroyed, and re-captured about 80 vessels; among which, in addition to those already mentioned, were a Genoese polacre, of 14 guns; la Vertu, of 10 guns and 40 men; and an armed xebec. He also assisted at the capture of la Carerre, a French frigate of 40 guns and 356 men; l'Incroyable, of 28 guns and 220 men; and a Ragusan brig bound to Algiers, with presents from Bonaparte to the Dey.

From this period, notwithstanding his repeated applications for an active ship, Captain Ballard could not obtain any other command than that of a district of Sea Fencibles, till Oct. 1809, when he was appointed to the Sceptre, of 74 guns, in which ship he soon after sailed for the Leeward Islands; and immediately on his arrival off Martinique, with the Alfred 74, and Freija frigate, under his orders, was sent by Sir Alex. Cochrane in pursuance of four French frigates, which had recently captured the Junon, a British frigate; and two of them, each pierced for 44

guns, were shortly after destroyed at Ance la Barque, together with the batteries and magazines under which they had taken refuge.

Towards the latter end of Jan. 1810, Captain Ballard escorted a division of the army destined for the attack of Guadaloupe from St. Lucia to the Saintes, and from thence he proceeded with the squadron under his orders, and transports, towards Trois Rivières. From that period until the surrender of the island, he commanded the detachment of seamen and marines attached to the second division of the army; and his active co-operation was acknowledged with the best thanks of the Commander of the Forces, Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, in general orders.

Previously to his return to England, Captain Ballard visited Antigua, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Tobago, Trinidad, Dominica, St. Kitts, Tortola, and St. Thomas's. He sailed from the latter island with the homeward-bound trade early in August, and arrived at Spithead Sept. 25. 1810. After docking and refitting the Sceptre, he was placed under the orders of Lord Gambier, and by him occasionally intrusted with the command of a detached squadron employed in watching the enemy's ships in Brest Harbour and Basque Roads. Some time in 1812 he received official notice of his being appointed to superintend the payment of the ships at Spithead; but, as he did not wish to be superseded at sea, while blockading an enemy, he remained in the Sceptre, on Channel service, till she was ordered to return to port, in Jan. 1813. He became a Rear-Admiral June 4. 1814.

Admiral Ballard married, first, his cousin Maria, only daughter of James Flint, of Feversham, Esq.; and by her had eight children, three of whom, a son and two daughters, are now living; secondly, Dec. 2. 1822, Catherine, daughter of the late, and sister to the present Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, Bart. of Flaxley Abbey, co. Gloucester.—*Marshall's Royal Naval Biography.*

BELSHAM, the Rev. Thomas, Minister of the Unitarian Chapel in Essex Street, Nov. 1829, at Hampstead (where he had for some time resided), in his 80th year.

This celebrated preacher was the elder brother of the late William Belsham, the historian. He was educated

under Dr. Caleb Ashworth, at the Dissenting Academy at Daventry, which had been removed to that town from Northampton in 1752, on Dr. Ashworth's succeeding Dr. Doddridge in the Mastership, and which afterwards returned to the county town on the resignation, in 1789, of Mr. Belsham, who himself became its master. A large portion of Mr. Belsham's life was spent at this establishment, since he was assistant tutor there in metaphysics, mathematics, and natural history till 1778, when he settled at Worcester; which he quitted in 1781, and returned to Daventry, in the double capacity of pastor and principal or theological tutor. His predecessor was the Rev. Thomas Robins, who had succeeded Dr. Caleb Ashworth in 1775, but who was obliged to resign his charge, in consequence of having irrecoverably lost his voice, from preaching three times on one Sunday whilst labouring under a severe cold: he passed the remainder of his life with great humility and contentment in the secular employments of a bookseller and druggist; and on his death, in 1810, was commemorated in an epitaph written by Mr. Belsham, which may be seen in Baker's History of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 331.

After Mr. Belsham had superintended the Daventry Academy for about eight years, his religious views having gradually receded from Calvinism to Unitarianism, he honourably apprised the trustees of the change, and in 1789 resigned both his functions. He published, in vindication of his conduct, "The Importance of Truth, and the Duty of making an open Profession of it; represented in a Discourse delivered on Wednesday, April 28. 1790, at the Meeting-house in the Old Jewry, London, to the Supporters of the new College at Hackney;" and "Dishonest Shame the primary source of Corruption of the Christian Doctrine; a Sermon preached at the Gravel-pit Meeting in Hackney, April 6. 1794." Mr. Belsham was now Professor of Divinity at the Hackney College, and the successor of Dr. Priestley at the Gravel-pit Meeting. Whilst filling those situations he published the following: Knowledge the Foundation of Virtue, a Sermon 1795. A Review of Mr. Wilberforce's Treatise, intitled, 'Practical View of the prevailing Religious Systems of professed Christianity.' In a Letter to a Lady,

1798, 3d edit. 1813. Elements of the Philosophy of the Mind, and of Moral Philosophy; to which is prefixed, a Compendium of Logic, 1801. Reflections and Exhortations, adapted to the State of the Times; a Thanksgiving Sermon, 1802. The Character of the Christian Teacher delineated, a Sermon, 1804. Discourse on the Death of Dr. Priestley, with a brief memoir of his life and writings, and a letter from his son, containing the particulars of his last illness, 1804. The Progress of Error concerning the Person of Christ, a Sermon, 1805. A Discourse delivered to the Unitarian Congregation at Hackney, on the resignation of the pastoral office in that society, 1805.

Mr. Belsham had accepted the post of Minister at the chapel in Essex-street on the resignation of the Rev. John Disney, D.D. F.S.A. His subsequent publications were: Adherence to Christian Truth recommended, a Sermon, 1805. Vindication of certain passages in a discourse on the death of Dr. Priestley, in reply to the animadversions of the Rev. John Pye Smith, 1806. Discourse occasioned by the Death of the Right Honourable C. J. Fox, 1806. The Importance of Right Sentiments respecting the Person of Christ, a Sermon, 1807. The Providence of God over-ruling the Issues of War and Conquest, a Sermon, 1807. A general View of the Evidence and Importance of Christian Revelation, 1807. Letters on Arminianism, and other topics in Metaphysics and Religion, 1808. A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Theophilus Lindsay, [a former Minister of Essex-street Chapel,] with a biographical memoir, 1808. The Year of the Jubilee, a discourse, 1809. Uncorrupted Christianity unpatronised by the Great, a discourse on the decease of the Duke of Grafton, 1811. Letter to Lord Sidmouth, on the subject of his Bill relative to Protestant Dissenting Ministers, 1811. A Calm Inquiry into the Scripture Doctrine concerning the Person of Christ; including a brief Review of the Controversy between Dr. Horsley and Dr. Priestley, and a summary of the various opinions entertained by Christians on the subject, 1811. Rights of Conscience asserted and defined, in reference to the modern explanation of the Toleration Act; a Fast Sermon. To which are added, Notes and an Appendix, illustrative of the Toleration Act



A Discourse occasioned by the death of Mrs. Lindsay, 1812. Memoirs of the late Rev. Theophilus Lindsay, M. A.; including a brief Analysis of his Works, together with anecdotes and letters of eminent persons, his friends and correspondents; also, a general view of the progress of the Unitarian Doctrine in England and America, 1812. A Plea for the Catholic Claims, a Sermon, 1813. The claims of Dr. Priestley, in the controversy with Bishop Horsley, restated and vindicated, 1814. Letters to the Bishop of London, in vindication of the Unitarians, 1815. Review of American Unitarianism, or a brief History of the Progress and State of the Unitarian Churches in America, third edition, 1815. Reflections upon the death of Sir Samuel Romilly, in a discourse delivered at Essex-street Chapel, Nov. 8. 1818. Epistles of Paul the Apostle translated, with an exposition and notes, in four volumes 8vo. 1823. In 1814 and 1815 Mr. Belsham carried on a controversy with Bishop Burgess in the Gentleman's Magazine.

Mr. Belsham had for some years entirely resigned his ministerial functions. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

BLANTYRE, Lord, on the morning of the 23d of September, 1830; at Brussels, at the commencement of the struggles which have since occupied so much of the public attention.

This lamented nobleman was born in the city of Edinburgh in the year 1775. His father died when he was but eight years old; but, happily, this loss was in a great measure supplied by the tender and enlightened care of a most excellent mother, who spared no pains nor expense to give her children the best education, as well as to train them in the ways of religion and virtue. And in reward of her exertions, she had the satisfaction, before her death, of seeing them rise to a high degree of respectability — three out of four sons having, after much severe and meritorious service in different parts of the world, attained to the rank of Major-General, in which character they were presented together at a levee held by his late Majesty (to whom Lord Blantyre was well known) during his visit to Scotland. After completing his education at Cambridge, his Lordship entered the army in the nineteenth year of his age; and so eagerly did he press forward to acquire, in scenes of danger, the experience that might enable him to serve

his country with success and honour, that he repeatedly sold out of one regiment and bought into another at a considerable sacrifice of money, and in one instance of rank also, with a view to be present in active service. He was long aide-de-camp to General Fraser in Portugal; he served in the ill-fated expedition to Holland; he was chosen aide-de-camp by General Sir Charles Stuart in the prospect of that expedition to Egypt, the command of which afterwards devolved on Sir Ralph Abercromby; and when the British troops were withdrawing from that country, he accompanied Sir John Stuart, who afterwards acquired such celebrity at Maida, on his being sent there for the purpose of making the final arrangements necessary on that occasion; after which he went on a special mission to Constantinople. In 1807 he accompanied the expedition to the Baltic; and in 1809 he joined the army in Spain under Lord Wellington with his regiment, the second battalion of the Forty-second, in a high state of discipline; and there he continued to command it (and not unfrequently the brigade of which it was a part) for about three years, having been present in the battle of Busaco, of Fuentes d'Onore, where he was honourably mentioned in Lord Wellington's despatch as having repulsed a regiment of cavalry that had broken in upon the British infantry; at the siege of Badajoz, and in almost all the hard service of that period, till the once powerful and fine-looking body of men which he commanded was reduced to a mere skeleton. And, to show the sense which the Commander-in-Chief had of its merits, we may add, that a public order of thanks, of the most flattering kind, was issued to him and his regiment on leaving the Peninsula. On his return from Spain, he lived retired as a country gentleman, attending chiefly to the improvement of his estates, till the year 1819, when symptoms of insubordination having shown themselves widely in the manufacturing districts of Scotland, he was solicited by Lord Liverpool's Administration to take upon him the office of Lord Lieutenant of Renfrewshire. But, as he differed somewhat in political opinion from that Administration, and was at the same time in delicate health, and unfortunately averse, from a sort of constitutional shyness, allied to the most amiable sensibility, to public ap-



pearances, he at first declined the office. Being, however, pressed by Lord Liverpool, who repeatedly wrote to him with his own hand, he at length consented to accept of it; but on the express condition that his doing so was in no respect to compromise his political independence. It was chiefly owing to his firm and dignified, but at the same time cool and conciliatory conduct, that the county of Renfrew, and especially the town of Paisley, were saved from being the scenes of confusion and bloodshed. In his political opinions, Lord Blantyre rather leaned to the side of Opposition; but at the same time he never allowed any political bias to influence his vote, which was frankly given to whatsoever candidate he thought most fit to represent the Scottish Peerage. He was himself elected one of their representatives during the administration of Lords Grenville and Grey. In 1813, soon after his return from Spain, he married an amiable young lady, the grand-daughter of the late Admiral Lord Rodney, with whom he continued to live in a state of the greatest domestic comfort and happiness, and by whom he had an interesting family of nine children — the youngest, twins, being born only three months before his untimely death. Having paid a visit to Scotland as soon as he could after the birth of these infants, (the object of which was chiefly to accelerate the finishing of his new and elegant mansion at Erskine, on the Clyde, with a view to his taking up his residence in it next summer,) he had just returned to Brussels as the Dutch troops were approaching it, and found himself again in the bosom of his family, who, as may well be supposed, at that time of general alarm, received him with the most cordial welcome, and clung to him as their guardian angel. But, alas! he had not time to remove them to a place of safety: having gone to a window in an upper room of his house, and at a time when no danger was apprehended, to look out for an instant on the Dutch troops, who were advancing through the Rue Royale into the Park, he was struck in the neck by a musket-ball, fired obliquely from the corner of the Park, which divided the carotid artery, and, by the effusion of blood which it caused, deprived him in a few moments of his life, his family of its affectionate guardian, and society of one of its brightest ornaments. In addition to

his claims as a public character, this lamented nobleman was highly distinguished for the virtues of private life. His affectionate and exemplary conduct as a son, a brother, a husband, and a father; the excellence of his character, founded on religious principle, and the warm sensibilities of his heart, united as they were in him with a peculiar elegance and sweetness of manner; and his delicate attentions to every one, but chiefly to those who needed most to be encouraged and brought into notice, endeared him to his relations and friends, and made him an object of pre-eminent respect wherever he was known. — *New Monthly Magazine.*

BOWDLER, Mrs. H., February 25. 1830; at Bath; aged 76.

This lady was sister to the late Thomas Bowdler, Esq., F. R. S. and S. A., the editor of the "Family Shakespeare;" and daughter of Thomas Bowdler, Esq. by Elizabeth Stuart, second daughter and coheirress of Sir John Cotton, the fifth and last Baronet of Conington in Huntingdonshire, and great-grandson of the founder of the Cottonian library. Mrs. Bowdler was the author of "Practical Observations on the Revelation of St. John, written in the year 1775," and published in 1800.

Her daughter, the lady now deceased, was the authoress of "Poems and Essays," published at Bath in 1786, in two vols. 12mo; and of some "Sermons on the Doctrines and duties of Christianity," of which it is related, that Bishop Porteus was so pleased with them, that, under the idea of their having been written by a clergyman, he offered, through the publisher, to confer a living upon the author.

Mrs. Bowdler also edited in 1810, and through several editions, "Fragments in Prose and Verse, by the late Miss Elizabeth Smith." As with her late benevolent brother, the profits of her publications were generally devoted to charitable purposes. — *Gentleman's Magazine.*

BURNABY, William Edwyn, Esq. of the Temple, Barrister at Law, second son of the late E. A. Burnaby, Esq. of Baggrave Hall in the County of Leicester; 23d August, 1830, at Hazlebeach Hall, County of Northampton, in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel. Mr. Burnaby was born in December, 1799, educated under private tutors, entered at Trinity

Hall, Cambridge, 1817. He was first a pupil of Mr. Wilkinson the Special Pleader, and then of Mr. Tindal (now the Right Hon. Sir N. C. Tindal, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas) from 1820 to 1822; took the degree of LL.B. in 1823; and was called to the Bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn in Michaelmas Term in that year; attended the Midland Circuit; was appointed to the office of one of the Common Pleaders of the city of London, 1827, and Junior Counsel to the Bank, 1829; author of a work in manuscript on the Civil Law, intended shortly to be published, upon which he paid several years attention. He was indefatigable in his profession: his value as a barrister was shown by his increasing practice on the Midland Circuit; in one of his causes on the last Circuit he was highly complimented by the Judge. — His private character was truly amiable. He was interred in the family vault, at Hungerton in Leicestershire. — *Private Communication.*

## C.

CAREY, John, LL. D. ; December 8, 1829, in Prospect Place, Lambeth; aged 73.

Dr. Carey was a gentleman well known in the literary world. He was a native of Ireland, whence, at the age of twelve, he was sent to finish his education in a French University. He does not seem to have appeared as an author before the publication of his "Latin Prosody made Easy," in 1800. That work was honoured by the approbation of those best qualified to appreciate its merit and utility, had passed through a second edition in 1812, and a third before 1826, and an abridgement was printed in 1809. It was succeeded by the following classical and elementary works: — "Skeleton of the Latin Accidence, 1803;" "Alphabetic Key to Propria quæ Maribus, 1805;" "Practical English Prosody and Versification, 1809;" "Learning better than House and Land, as exemplified in the History of a Squire and a Cowherd, 1809;" "Scanning Exercises, for young Prosodians, 1812;" "Clavis Metrico-Virgiliana;" "The Eton Prosody illustrated;" "Introduction to English Composition and Elocution;" "The Latin Terminations made easy;" and "The Greek Terminations (in-

cluding the dialects and poetic licences) alphabetically arranged, and grammatically explained."

As an editor, Dr. Carey's labours were very voluminous. In 1803, and again in 1819, he edited Dryden's Virgil, in two volumes octavo; he subsequently accomplished the lengthened task of editing more than fifty volumes of the Regent's Classics, as well as two editions in quarto of Ainsworth's Dictionary, five of the Abridgement of the same, the Gradus ad Parnassum in 1824, the Latin Common Prayer in Bagster's Polyglott edition, the Abridgement of Schleusner's Greek Lexicon, Ruperti Commentarius in Livium, &c. &c. He translated the following works: The Batavians, from the French of Mons. Bitaubé; The Young Emigrants, from Madame de Genlis; Letters on Switzerland, from the German of Lehman; a volume of the life of Pope Pius VI.; a volume of Universal History; and revised the old translation of Vattel's Law of Nations. He was the editor of the early numbers of the School Magazine, published by Phillips; was a contributor to several other periodicals, and was a frequent correspondent to the Gentleman's Magazine. His communications to that miscellany were generally short, and mostly on classical trifles.

Dr. Carey is styled in some of his titlepages, "private teacher of the Classics, French, and Short-Hand." His residence was for many years in West-square, Surrey. The last eight years of his life were cruelly embittered by the most distressing and painful bodily complaints; and the disease which terminated his mortal career was of a calenlous nature, than which there is, perhaps, none more excruciating in the long catalogue of human suffering. Dreadful, indeed, were the tortures which he endured; though, to mitigate their severity, all that skill and experience could suggest was essayed by that eminent, able, and benevolent physician, Dr. Walshman, of Kennington, who, during a period of six years, attended him on all occasions, with the most anxious and disinterested kindness.

Dr. Carey was twice married; and, by his second wife (who, as the author of a novel, entitled "Lasting Impressions," and of numerous pieces of fugitive poetry, is not unknown to the public), he has left a very promising boy, now in his eleventh year.



His remains, followed to their last resting-place by only four individuals, allied to him by the closest ties, were interred in the burial-ground of Saint George, Hanover-square, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the deceased.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

CHENEVIX, Richard, Esq. F. R. S. M. R. I. A. and of many of the learned Societies of Europe; at Paris, April 5, 1830; after an indisposition of only a few days.

The family of Chenevix was driven to this country on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and was established in Ireland by the Right Rev. Richard Chenevix, who died in 1779, after having held for thirty-four years the united bishopric of Waterford and Lismore.

Colonel Chenevix, brother to the Bishop, died in 1758. We presume a second Colonel Chenevix, of the Artillery, who was the father of the subject of this notice, was a son of the former. His only daughter was married in 1792 to Hugh Tuite, Esq. and was mother of the present Hugh Morgan Tuite, Esq. one of the Knights in Parliament for the county of Westmeath.

Possessing great versatility of talent, and great variety of information, Mr. Chenevix distinguished himself in different parts of polite literature. It was in chemistry, however, that he attained the greatest celebrity; his name justly ranking as one of the highest among those who have cultivated the analytical branches of that science.

Mr. Chenevix was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1801; and in that and the few next following years made several communications to that learned body. The following appear in the *Philosophical Transactions*:—*Observations and Experiments upon Oxygenized Muriatic Acid*; and upon some combinations of the Muriatic Acid in its three states, 1802.—*Analysis of Corundum*, and of some of the substances that accompany it.—*Analysis of the Arseniates of Copper and of Iron*; likewise of the red octaedral Copper Ore of Cornwall, 1801.—*Observations and Experiments on Dr. James's Powder*, with a method of preparing, in the humid way, a similar substance.—*Observations on the Chemical Nature of the Humours of the Eye*, 1803.—*Enquiries concerning the nature of a metallic substance lately sold in London as a new metal*, under the title of Pal-

adium.—On the action of Platina and Mercury upon each other.

To Nicholson's *Journal* he contributed:—*Analysis of a new variety of Lead Ore*, 1801.—*Analysis of Manachanite*, from Botany Bay.—*Experiments to determine the quantity of Sulphur contained in Sulphuric Acid*, 1802.—*Researches on Acetic Acid*, and some Acetates, 1810.

Mr. Chenevix's first distinct publication was, "Remarks upon Chemical Nomenclature, according to the principles of the French Neologists," 1802, 12mo. He was resident in Paris in 1808, when he published in French, in the 65th volume of the *Annales de Chimie*, "Observations on the Mineralogical Systems," containing a vigorous attack on that of the celebrated Werner, and a truly philosophical defence of the rival system of Haüy. They were translated into English by a member of the Geological Society; and, Mr. Chenevix having himself revised the translation, and added some "Remarks on D'Abuisson's Reply to the Observations," were republished in London, in 8vo. 1811.

In the following year Mr. Chenevix appeared in a much lighter department of authorship: "The Mantuan Rivals, a Comedy; and Henry the Seventh, an Historical Tragedy," are written in the spirit of the dramatic authors of the Elizabethan age.

A posthumous work, in two volumes octavo, is now announced. It is entitled "An Essay upon National Character, being an Enquiry into some of the principal Causes which contribute to form or modify the Characters of Nations in the State of Civilization. The heads of its contents are:—1. General Considerations on the Study of National Character.—2. On Pride and Vanity.—3. On the Pride and Vanity of Nations.—4. On Social Improvement.—5. On Religion.—6. On Morality.—7. On Government.—8. On Intellect.—9. On Industry.—10. On the Military Arts.—11. On Social Habits.—12. On Patriotism.—13. On the Mutability of National Character."

Mr. Chenevix was married June 4, 1812, to the Countess of Ronault, but we believe had no family. Much of his time and fortune was devoted to literary and scientific pursuits; and, in an extensive circle of private friends, he was



eminently esteemed and beloved. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

CLIFFORD, Arthur, Esq. uncle to Sir Thomas Aston Constable, of Tixall, in Staffordshire, Bart., brother-in-law to Sir Charles Wolsley, Bart. and to Thomas Weld, Esq. (recently created a Cardinal), and first cousin to Lord Clifford; January 16. 1830; at Winchester; aged 52.

Mr. Clifford was the sixth of the eight sons (and twin with Lewis, who died unmarried in 1806) of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, of Tixall (fourth son of Hugh, third Lord Clifford), by the Hon. Barbara Aston, younger daughter and coheirress of James fifth Lord Aston, by Lady Barbara Talbot, daughter of George fourth Earl of Shrewsbury. He married, June 15. 1809, Eliza Matilda, second daughter of Donald Macdonald, Esq. of Berwick-upon-Tweed; but by that lady, who died in August, 1827, we believe had no issue.

To Mr. Clifford the world was indebted for the publication of a more complete collection of the State Papers of Sir Ralph Sadler, Queen Elizabeth's chief minister in her affairs with Scotland, than had previously been published in 1720. The private MSS. of Sir Ralph had descended to the Clifford family through that of Lord Aston, into which the heiress of Sadler (Sir Ralph's grand-daughter) was married. In 1809 were published, in two quarto volumes, "The State Papers and Letters of Sir Ralph Sadler, edited by Arthur Clifford, Esq.; to which is added, a Memoir of the Life of Sir R. Sadler, with Historical Notes, by Walter Scott, Esq." — so that his name appears associated in the same titlepage with the most successful author of the present age.

In 1811 were announced "The State Papers and Letters of Sir Walter Aston, afterward Lord Aston, Ambassador in Spain in the reigns of James I. and Charles I." as printing uniformly with those of Sir Ralph Sadler, in two quarto volumes; but we believe they were never published.

In 1813 Mr. Clifford printed, in 4to, "Tixall Poetry, with Notes and Illustrations;" and in 1814, in 8vo, "Carmen Seculare; an Ode in commemoration of the Hundredth Anniversary of the Accession of the House of Hanover to the British Throne."

In 1817, whilst Mr. Clifford was spending some time at Paris with his brother, the late Sir Thomas Hugh

Clifford (afterwards Constable), Bart. the two brothers amused themselves in there printing, in 4to, "An Historical and Topographical Description of the Parish of Tixall, in the County of Stafford, and of the most remarkable places in the immediate neighbourhood. By Sir Thomas Clifford, Bart. and Arthur Clifford, Esq.; embellished with fine engravings, of which three are from original paintings: 1. of the famous Judge Littleton; 2. of Viscount Stafford, who was beheaded in 1682; 3. of Walter first Lord Aston." Also, in 8vo, "Collectanea Cliffordiana," in three parts: 1. Anecdotes of Illustrious Personages of the name of Clifford; 2. Historical and Genealogical Notices respecting the origin and antiquity of the Clifford Family; 3. Clifford; by Arthur Clifford, Esq."

Still more recently Mr. Clifford published an Essay on an improved method of teaching the Dead Languages. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

CLINTON, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry, G.C.B. K.M.T. St. G. and W. and Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Foot; Dec. 11. 1829; at his seat in Hampshire.

Sir Henry Clinton was the younger son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. (grandson of Francis, sixth Earl of Lincoln who died in 1795, and brother to Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Henry Clinton, G.C.B. the present Lieut.-General of the Ordnance, and Colonel of the 55th regiment.

Sir Henry commenced his military career Oct. 10. 1787, as Ensign in the 11th foot, from which he was removed to the 1st Guards, March 12. 1789. From Oct. 1788 to Aug. 1789 he served in the Brunswick Corps, under Lieut.-Gen. de Riedesel; and on the 25th of March, 1790, joined his regiment, the 1st Guards. He received a company in the 15th foot on the 6th of April following, from which he exchanged into the Guards, Nov. 30. 1792. In January, 1793, he was appointed Aide de-camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in which capacity he served the campaigns of 1793 and 1794, in the Netherlands: he was present at the action of St. Amand, battle of Famars, siege of Valenciennes, action of Lidreghem, battles of Wattignies and Maubeuge, and action of Vaux. On the 22d of April, 1794, he was appointed Major by brevet; and with that rank was at the action of

Camphin on the 10th of May following, in which being wounded, he was absent from the army to the 10th of August, when he joined near Breda.

Major Clinton next served at the siege of Nimeguen by the enemy. He returned to England with the Duke of York, and remained Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness, until promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 66th regiment, Sept. 30. 1795.

In the following month Lieutenant-Colonel Clinton proceeded to join that regiment in the West Indies. He was present at the landing in St. Lucie, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and at the siege and surrender of Morne Fortunée; after which he joined the 66th at 'Port-au-Prince' in St. Domingo. The 20th of October, 1796, he again exchanged to the 1st Guards, and sailed from St. Domingo to join that corps, but was made prisoner on the passage, and did not arrive in England until June, 1797. He served with the Guards in Ireland in 1798, and in that year was appointed Aide-de-camp to Lord Cornwallis, the Lord-Lieutenant and Commander-in-Chief in that country, under whom he served the short campaign in Connaught, and was present at the surrender of the French force under Gen. Humbert at Ballinamuck.

In April, 1799, Lieutenant-Colonel Clinton, being attached to Lord W. Bentinck, employed on a mission to the Austro-Russian army in Italy, was present at the battle of Trebia, sieges of Alexandria and Serravalle, and at the battle of Novi; after which, being appointed to attend Marshal Suwarrov, on his march into Switzerland, he was present at the action in forcing the passage of St. Gothard; at those of the Teufels Bruch, Klonthaler See, and Glarus. Early in 1800, being employed on a mission to the Austrian army in Swabia, he was present at the battles of Engen and Moeskirck, and during the retreat from the Upper Danube to Alt Otting in Bavaria. At the end of the campaign he joined his battalion in England: in June, 1801, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in the eastern district; and in June, 1802, Adjutant-General in the East Indies. He received the brevet of Colonel, Sept. 25. 1803, and in Oct. he joined the army under Lord Lake, at Agra. He was at the battle of Lasswarree, on which occasion he was intrusted by his Lordship with the

command of the right of the army; he continued to serve in Hindostan until October, 1804, and then he resigned the appointment of Adjutant-General. In March following he sailed from India.

In November, 1805, Colonel Clinton was employed on a mission to the Russian army employed in Moravia, under General Kutusovv; and, at the conclusion of the peace between Russia and France, returned to England. In July, 1806, he embarked for Sicily, in command of the flank battalion of the Guards. He commanded the garrison of Syracuse from Dec. 1806 to November following, and returned with his battalion to England in Jan. 1808; the 25th of which month he was appointed Brigadier-General, and as such commanded a brigade in the armament that sailed under the late Sir John Moore to Sweden. On his return from the latter place, he was appointed Adjutant-General to the army in Portugal; he was present at the action of Vimiera, and with Sir John Moore during the campaign in Spain, and retreat through Galicia, to the embarkation at Corunna in Jan. 1809. On his return from Spain, he published a pamphlet entitled "A Few Remarks explanatory of the motives which guided the operations of the British army during the late short campaign in Spain;" the object of which was to justify the retreat of Sir John Moore, and "to clear his reputation from that shade which by some has been cast over it."

The 25th of Jan. 1809, Colonel Clinton was appointed Adjutant-General in Ireland, and on the 25th of July, 1810, a Major-General. In Oct. 1811, he was removed from the Staff of Ireland to that of the army under Lord Wellington in Portugal, and was appointed to the command of the sixth division. In June, 1812, he was charged with the siege of the forts of Salamanca; and he was present at the battle fought near that city on the 22d of July. When Lord Wellington marched against Joseph Buonaparte at Madrid, Major-General Clinton was intrusted with the command of that part of the army left upon the Douro, to observe the enemy in that quarter. He was present at the siege of the Castle of Burgos, and in the several affairs which happened in the retreat from thence to the frontiers of Portugal. Major-General Clinton received the thanks of Parliament for his conduct at the battle of Salamanca;



on the 29th of July, 1813, he was appointed an extra Knight of the Order of the Bath, and, on the enlargement of the Order, nominated a Knight Grand Cross. In April, 1813, he was appointed a Lieutenant-General in Spain and Portugal; he was present at the investment of Pampeluna in July, and at the actions which were fought upon passing the Nivelle in November, and the Nive in December, of that year. During the winter he was employed in the blockade of Bayonne; was present at the battle of Orthes on the 27th of February, 1814; affair of Caceres, on the 2d of March; affair at Tarbes, on the 20th; and at the battle of Toulouse, on the 10th of April. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton received the thanks of Parliament for his services in these several actions.

Sir Henry was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the first battalion 60th foot, May 20. 1813; Lieutenant-General in the army, June 4. 1814; the same year Inspector-General of Infantry, and, subsequently, second in command in the Belgian army. He commanded a division of infantry at the battle of Waterloo; and for his conduct on that occasion was appointed Knight of the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa; Knight of the Third Class of the Russian Order of St. George; and Knight of the Third Class of the Wilhelm Order of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

He afterwards commanded a division of the British contingent in France. On the 9th of August, 1815, he was removed from the sixth battalion 60th foot to the Coloneley of his late regiment, the 3d foot; and on the 20th of May, 1816, he again received in person the thanks of the House of Commons.

Sir Henry Clinton married, Dec. 23. 1799, Lady Susan Charteris, sister to the present Earl of Wemyss and to the countess of Stamford and Warrington. Her Ladyship died, without issue, Aug. 17. 1816. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## D.

DAWE, George, Esq. R. A. Member of the Imperial and Royal Academies of Arts at St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Florence, &c. First Painter to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, &c. October 15. 1829; at the house of his brother-in-law, Thomas Wight, Esq. in Kentish Town.

Mr. Dawe was the author of "The Life of George Morland, with Remarks on his Works, 1807," 8vo. In this work (of which a critique will be seen in the *Monthly Review*, N. S. lvi. 357—370.) he states that his father, Mr. Philip Dawe, was articled to Morland's father, who was a painter in crayons. We believe the elder Dawe was afterwards an engraver in mezzotinto, employed by Bowles, of St. Paul's Churchyard, &c.

From 1809 to 1818, Mr. George Dawe was a constant exhibitor, at Somerset House, of many portraits and a few historical subjects. Among the portraits were, Dr. Parr, Lord Eardley, the Hon. S. E. Eardley, Prince and Princess of Saxe-Coburg, the Archbishop of Tuam, Bishop of Salisbury, &c. &c. Among the historical subjects were, Andromache imploring Ulysses to spare the life of her son; Genevieve, from a poem by T. Coleridge, Esq.; a child rescued by its mother from an eagle's nest; and a demoniac, which he afterwards sent as a presentation, and it now adorns the council-room of the Royal Academy. He was elected an Associate in 1809, and a Royal Academician in 1814.

In the year 1816, he painted a large whole-length picture of Miss O'Neill in the character of Juliet, which was exhibited by lamp-light, in order that it might be viewed under the same circumstances as the original was seen on the stage. This portrait was engraved in mezzotinto by Mr. G. Male.

Mr. Dawe for the last few years entirely practised his art upon the continent, particularly at St. Petersburg, where his talents were held in the highest estimation by the Imperial family. He had arrived in England only about six weeks before his death; at which time the following paragraph appeared in the newspapers: "Mr. G. Dawe, R. A., who has recently arrived in this country from Warsaw, where he had been engaged in painting the emperor and empress of Russia as king and queen of Poland, and also the Grand Duke Constantine, went to the Royal Lodge in Windsor Park, on Sunday, by command of the King, for the purpose of showing his Majesty portraits of the King of Prussia, the Duke of Cumberland, and other works executed since his last visit to this country. His Majesty was graciously pleased to ex-



press his approbation of them, and honoured Mr. Dawe with some flattering commissions."

It has been stated that Mr. Dawe realised 100,000*l.* by painting the principal sovereigns of Europe.

At the time of his arrival, he was in an ill state of health from a disease of the lungs. His remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, attended by a long cortege of artists and literary men; the Russian Ambassador and Sir Thomas Lawrence (the latter of whom was so soon after to be borne to the same spot) acting as pall-bearers. — *Gentleman's Magazine.*

## F.

FRASER, Alexander, Esq., Vice Admiral of the Red, and Equerry to his present Majesty, then the Duke of Cambridge, January 11. 1830; at Portobello, near Edinburgh, aged 82.

This gentleman was the eldest surviving son of Hugh Fraser, Esq., Surveyor of the Customs at Lerwick, in Shetland, (and fifth in lineal descent from William, second son of Thomas Fraser, Esq., of Strichen, second son of Alexander fifth Lord Lovat, who died in 1558,) by Jane, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Linning, of Walstein. His maternal grandmother was eldest daughter of John Hamilton, Esq. of Gilkercleugh, descended from the first Marquess of Hamilton.

In 1760 he entered the Navy, on board the Fly Sloop, commanded by the late Admiral Gayton, with whom he served at the reduction of Belleisle. At the conclusion of the war in 1763, Alexander Fraser returned to school, where he continued until the latter end of 1767, and then went, as midshipman of the Mermaid frigate, to America, where he remained in her three years; at the expiration of which he was appointed acting lieutenant of the Bonetta sloop.

Returning to England in the winter of 1772, he passed the usual examination at the Navy Office; and in June, 1773, was ordered on board the Royal Oak, of seventy-four guns, at Spithead, where he remained till the autumn of 1774, and then again went to America, as acting lieutenant of the Scarborough, a twenty-gun ship.

When hostilities with the colonists broke out, it was thought fit to destroy some of their seaport towns; and Captain Henry Mowat, in the Can-

ceux, being intrusted with the execution of this service, for which he had a small squadron, and 200 additional marines embarked, Mr. Fraser was ordered on board the Canceaux as lieutenant. The town of Falmouth, the inhabitants of which had opposed with violence the loading of a small ship, being the first object, Mr. Fraser was sent on shore with a flag of truce, offering to spare the place on the condition of the rebels delivering up all their artillery and small-arms: this not being complied with, the squadron opened a heavy cannonade, and in a short time destroyed 130 dwellings, 278 stores and warehouses, a large new church, the court-house and public library. To complete the demolition of the town, a large body of seamen and marines were landed under Mr. Fraser, who was a good deal annoyed by the Americans from behind hedges, &c.; but being covered by the squadron, he reembarked the whole party, having only a few wounded.

During the ensuing campaign of 1776, Mr. Fraser was constantly employed in the flat boats at Long Island, New York, &c., and particularly at the taking of Fort Washington, where he led one of the divisions of boats in which the light infantry were embarked. At the latter end of the year he returned to England in the Bristol with Lord Shuldham, who had been superseded in the chief command on the American station by Earl Howe.

In 1777, Lord Sandwich, then at the head of the Admiralty, gave Mr. Fraser his first commission, with the flattering compliment that it was for his services in America. The appointment was to the Hector, of seventy-four guns, Captain Sir John Hamilton. In June, 1778, our officer was ordered to take charge of La Licorne French frigate, detained by the Hector, and carried her into Portsmouth harbour. On the 27<sup>th</sup> of July, he was present in the action between Keppel and D'Orvilliers.

In 1779, the Hector was ordered to the West Indies with Sir George B. Rodney. In the summer of 1780, she formed part of a squadron sent under Captain the Hon. W. Cornwallis to escort the homeward-bound trade through the Gulf of Florida.

Mr. Fraser afterwards exchanged into the Conqueror, seventy-four, as first lieutenant, in order to return to England to join his friend Commodore

Johnstone, who had recently been appointed to the command of a squadron destined for the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope. On her passage home, the *Conqueror* lost her mainmast in a hurricane, and was in other respects so much damaged, that it became necessary to keep 100 men constantly employed during the remainder of the voyage, bailing the water out at the hatchways. By extraordinary exertions, however, she arrived at Spithead, and her commander (the late Admiral Dickson) ever afterwards declared that the preservation of the ship was in a great measure owing to the efforts of Mr. Fraser. Commodore Johnstone having in the mean time completed the number of his lieutenants, Mr. Fraser was induced to accept a commission for the *San Carlos*, a fifty-gun ship *armée en flûte*, attached to the armament; he was consequently in the skirmish in Port Praya, when M. de Suffrein surprised the British squadron; soon after which event he was removed into the *Romney*, bearing the broad pendant of his patron, with whom he returned to England.

We next find our officer serving as first lieutenant of the *Panther*, in the action with the combined fleets, after the relief of Gibraltar, in 1782, by Lord Howe. He was afterwards removed into the *Ruby*, of sixty-four guns, one of the ships detached from the fleet, and ordered to the West Indies. On the passage out, falling in with the enemy's squadron to windward of Barbadoes, the *Ruby*, after an action of forty-eight minutes within pistol-shot, took the *Solitaire*, of equal force, which had thirty-eight men killed, and above forty wounded, though the *Ruby* had not a man killed, and but a few slightly wounded.

Having brought the *Ruby* back to England, Lieutenant Fraser accompanied Sir R. Hughes in the *Adamant* to the Leeward Islands, where he continued until the autumn of 1786; at which station he had the good fortune of acquiring the acquaintance and friendship of Lord Nelson, who then commanded the *Boreas* frigate. In June, 1787, Mr. Fraser was appointed to the *Colossus*, seventy-four; but on the armament taking place in October, he was removed by Admiral Pigot to be first of his own ship, the *Royal Sovereign*, at Plymouth. Thus, when the armament ceased, he obtained the rank

of commander on the 1st December of that year; but remained unemployed till the autumn of 1790, when he was appointed to the *Savage* sloop, on the Greenock station, and where he continued till the latter end of 1792. The *Savage* was then ordered to the River, to assist in carrying to the *Nore* the newly-impressed men; and from thence was sent to join Admiral M'Bride in the Downs.

At the breaking out of the war with France, Captain Fraser captured *La Custine*, a privateer, and several Danish ships laden with corn, bound to that country. In April, 1793, he was directed to take the *Ferret* sloop and several cutters under his command, and proceed to Ostend: here he received a requisition from the Baron de Mylius to land and take possession of the town and garrison; with which he complied, and ran the *Savage* into the harbour, landing about 500 men, partly marines and partly seamen. On the 5th, he received from the court of Brussels the intelligence that General Dumourier had arrested Beurnonville and the other commissioners of the National Convention, and sent them to the Count de Clairfait. This intelligence, of infinite consequence to the war, he instantly transmitted to the Admiralty; and it was received in so very short a time that Lord Chatham could scarcely believe the officer who brought the despatch. In four days afterwards, the French army, refusing to march to Paris with Dumourier, he was himself obliged to fly, which of course put an end to the armistice between the Prince of Coburg and him. This intelligence Captain Fraser received through the same channel, and was equally fortunate in the speedy transmission of it to the Admiralty. As he necessarily lived on shore, the Duke of York was pleased to order the Commissary-General to pay him one pound sterling per day for his table, which was continued all the time he remained on the station. Sir Charles Ross, with the 37th regiment, relieved him in the command on shore, on the 20th of April; but he still continued as commander of the naval department, until events required a greater force and officers of superior rank. On the 1st of July, 1793, he was promoted to post rank, in the *Redoubt*, of twenty guns, the *Savage's* crew turned over into her, and sent to the same station; where he materially contributed to the



defence of Nieuport, by anchoring close in shore, and firing into the enemy's camp, over the sand-hills.

In July, 1794, Captain Fraser was appointed to the *Proserpine* frigate, attached to the North Sea fleet, under the orders of Admiral Duncan; on which service he continued until December, 1795, and then removed into the *Shannon*, a new frigate of thirty-two guns, stationed on the coast of Ireland, where he captured the following French privateers: *Le Duguay Trouin*, of twenty-four guns, and 150 men; *Le Grand Indien*, twenty guns, 125 men; *La Julie*, eighteen guns, 120 men; and *La Mouche*, sixteen guns, 122 men.

In 1799, Captain Fraser obtained the command of the *Diana*, a thirty-eight-gun frigate, in which he escorted a large fleet to the West Indies, where he intercepted several privateers. Having been in the course of one year twice attacked by the yellow fever, he was most reluctantly obliged to resign his ship, and return to England as a passenger in the *Invincible*.

Captain Fraser's next appointment was to the *Beschirmer*, of fifty-four guns, employed as a guard-ship in the *Swin*, until the end of the war. He then joined the *Amphion* frigate, and conveyed the Duke of Cambridge and suite to Cuxhaven. In 1804, he was appointed to the *Weymouth*, another frigate; and soon after to the *Hindostan*, of fifty-four guns. In her he visited the East Indies; from whence he returned in the summer of 1806, and commanded in succession the *Prince*, a second-rate, and *Vanguard*, of seventy-four guns. The latter vessel, commissioned by him in January, 1807, formed part of the fleet under Lord Gambier in the expedition against Copenhagen.

When the commander-in-chief returned to England with the Danish prizes, Captain Fraser was ordered to remain with the *Vanguard*, and a considerable number of frigates and sloops, for the blockade of Zealand, and the protection of the trade still in the Baltic. He remained off Copenhagen till the 21st of November.

On the *Vanguard* being ordered again to Copenhagen, in January 1808, our officer, whose health had been considerably impaired, obtained leave of absence, and soon after the command of the *Sea Fencibles* at Dundee, in which he remained until the final dis-

charge of that corps in 1810. On the 1st of August in that year he was appointed to the *William and Mary* yacht, and at the same time selected by the Duke of Cambridge, to be one of his Royal Highness's Equerries. His advancement to the rank of Rear-Admiral took place in 1811; to that of Vice-Admiral in 1819.

Admiral Fraser married, in 1788, Helen, eldest daughter of John Bruce, Esq. of Sunbury, Advocate, and Collector of the Customs in Shetland. By this lady he had three sons and two daughters: the eldest of the former is an officer in the Engineers; the second was first lieutenant in the *Magnet* sloop, which foundered with all her crew on the passage to America, in September, 1812; the youngest was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, September 5. 1816. — *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*.

## H.

HARCOURT, the Right Hon. William, third Earl Harcourt and Viscount Harcourt of Nuneham - Courtney, Oxford, fourth Viscount Harcourt, and Baron Harcourt of Stanton-Harcourt in the same county, G. C. B. a Field Marshal, Colonel of the 16th dragoons, Governor of Plymouth, a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers, a Commissioner of the Royal Military Colleges and of the Royal Military Asylum; Deputy Lieutenant of Windsor Forest, and Deputy Ranger of Windsor Great Park, June 18. 1830, at his seat, Leonard's Hill, near Windsor; aged 87.

The family of Harcourt, which, by the death of this venerable representative, has disappeared from the ranks of the Peerage, is of that high antiquity to which genealogies can seldom be traced. It derives its line from one of the chiefs of those victorious Northmen who first descended from Denmark to the shores of France opposite our own, and whose posterity afterwards achieved the conquest of England. The name is local in Normandy, and we believe there are now in France more than one titled family to which it belongs. At the expense of the French dukes of the name (a title conferred by Louis the Fourteenth in 1700), a History of the family was published in two volumes folio; and



one of the finest monuments in the church of Notre Dame at Paris is to the memory of a Count d'Harcourt. Some of the Harcourts of France found refuge with the family of the late Peer at the French revolution.

The English Harcourts have for centuries flourished, generally in the degree of Knights, at Stanton-Harcourt in Oxfordshire.\* From the Rev. Vere Harcourt, D.D. Archdeacon of Nottingham, son of Robert an adventurer with Sir Walter Raleigh, and a nephew of the heroic Horatio Lord Vere, we believe there are descendants remaining. The first Peer was a Lord Chancellor, whom Queen Anne created a Baron, and George the First a Viscount. His grandson and successor was created an Earl by

George the Second. He was for more than seven years Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and lost his life by falling into a well at Stanton-Harcourt shortly after his return. His elder son, brother to the subject of this memoir, was Master of the Horse to the queen (as his father had also for a short time been), and died in 1809, aged 73.

William was born March 20. 1742-3, the younger son of Simon the first earl, by Rebecca sole daughter and heiress of Charles Le-Bas, of Pipewell Abbey in Northamptonshire, Esq. It is upwards of seventy years since he entered the army, having been appointed to an Ensigny in the 1st foot guards in August, 1759. He was promoted to be captain in the 16th light dragoons in the following October; and in the 3d dragoons June 30. 1760. In 1761, when the Earl Harcourt was sent ambassador to Mecklenburg-Strelitz to conduct home the destined consort of King George the Third, the subject of this memoir accompanied his father, and immediately received an appointment in the queen's household, of which he continued a member until her majesty's death.

\* Some interesting circumstances connected with Stanton-Harcourt are thus described in Brewer's "Beauties of England and Wales:"—

"The tower is thought to have been erected in the reign of Edward IV., though the arch of the largest window rather resembles the style which prevailed in the time of Henry VII. The upper room in this tower yet retains the name of 'Pope's Study.' That poet passed a part of two summers in the deserted mansion of Stanton-Harcourt, while engaged in translating Homer; his noble friends, the proprietors of the domain, resided meantime at the more cheerful neighbouring seat termed Cockthorp. There Gay was their inmate; and he was nearly the only person who presumed to break occasionally on the great translator's retirement. On a pane of red stained glass in one of the casements of his romantic retreat, Pope placed the following inscription:—

'In the year 1718,  
Alexander Pope  
finished here

the fifth volume of Homer.'

"This pane of glass is now preserved at Nuneham-Courtenay, as an interesting relic."

It is, at present, in the possession of Dr. Henry Adams of Cork; having been presented to that gentleman, in a gold frame, by his much respected friend, the late benevolent and venerable Earl.

On his return from the continent, although not nineteen years of age, he attended as aide-de-camp the Earl of Albemarle to the Havannah. He served with the army in America, and received successively the promotions to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, 1764; in the 4th light dragoons, 1765; in the 18th light dragoons in May, 1767; in the 31st foot in the November following; in the 2d light dragoons, 1768; and in the 16th light dragoons, 1770. In 1776 he performed a distinguished service by going seventy miles on the same horse in one day, through an enemy's country, with a patrol of only thirty men of his own regiment, and returning with the General commanding the American army (General Lee), who had deserted from the British, and whom he took out of his quarters while he was surrounded by 2000 men. This event occasioned such consternation in the army of the enemy, and such exultation in that of the British, that for some time it was believed that it would have decided the fate of the war.

In reward for this gallant achievement, Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt was, on his return to England, appointed

Aide-de-camp to the King, and Colonel by brevet, Aug. 29. 1777; and on General Burgoyne giving up the command of his regiment, he was appointed to the Colonelcy, Oct. 20. 1779. The 16th was styled the Queen's regiment of light dragoons; and he held its chief command for upwards of fifty years, until his death.

In 1782 the Hon. William Harcourt was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the army. At the same period he purchased St. Leonard's Hill of the Duke of Gloucester, whereupon the King appointed him Deputy Ranger of Windsor Great Park, the Duke of Gloucester at the same time being made Lieutenant of Windsor Forest.

In 1793 and 1794 this officer served with the army in Flanders, where he had the command of the cavalry, and whilst there was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, Oct. 1. in the former year. After the return of the Duke of York to England, the command of the British troops devolved upon Lieutenant-General Harcourt.

In 1795 he was appointed Governor of Hull; and was made a General in 1798.

On the formation of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, in 1799, the King appointed General Harcourt the first Governor. He retained the post for nine years, when he resigned it for the Government of Portsmouth.

On the death of his brother April 20. 1809, General Harcourt succeeded to his titles and estates; and was also appointed his successor in the post of Master of the Horse to the Queen. Having retained that honourable office to the period of her Majesty's decease, he of course attended her funeral in 1818 in that character. Always attached to the royal family, at the funeral of George the Third in 1820 he walked as one of the assistants to the chief mourner the Duke of York.

Earl Harcourt was invested with the insignia of a Grand Cross of the Bath May 27. 1820.

In the coronation procession of King

George the Fourth in 1821, Earl Harcourt carried the Union Standard. In the general promotion in the army which bore the date of that solemnity, the Marquess of Drogheda\* and his Lordship, who were then the two senior generals in the army, were elevated to the rank of Field-Marshal. With the exception of the Duke of Wellington, no other officers out of the royal family had attained that high grade since 1796.†

On the 1st of January, 1827, Earl Harcourt was promoted from the government of Portsmouth to that of Plymouth, the latter being then vacated by the Duke of Wellington, on his Grace's succeeding, by the death of the Marquess of Hastings, to the office of Constable of the Tower.

On the 20th of the same month, the venerable Field-Marshal attracted particular attention at the funeral of the Duke of York; bearing on that occasion the baton of the deceased Commander-in-chief.

In the early part of the late King's illness his Lordship rode daily to Windsor Castle to make enquiries. He was himself destined to precede his Majesty to the grave, after about five days' confinement. His remains were interred with his ancestors at Stanton-Harcourt.

His Lordship married, Sept. 3. 1778, Mary, widow of Thomas Lockhart, of Craig-house in Scotland, Esq. and eldest daughter of the Rev. William Danby, D. D. of Farnley in Yorkshire. This lady survives, having never had any family.

The Earl's estates chiefly devolve on his cousin the Archbishop of York. His will was proved on the 30th of July. He leaves to his widow the house and estates at St. Leonard's Hill, and the interest of 80,000*l.* for life, and the jewels, pictures, &c. in full property. After her death, the two first to go to the Marquis and Marchioness d'Harcourt, in France. On their death, the capital is directed to be invested in land, and entailed, with the St. Leonard's estates, on the sons of the Marquis d'Harcourt and his

\* The Marquess of Drogheda died Dec. 22. 1822. He was nearly thirteen years older than Lord Harcourt; and, had he survived to the present time, would have completed a century of years.

† Our new Monarch has, like his brother, made two Field-M Marshals, in the persons of his two senior Generals, Sir Alured Clarke and Sir Samuel Hulse.



heirs male: in failure of such issue, on George Harcourt, Esq. of Cooper's Hill, near Egham (we presume the representative of the Archdeacon Harcourt before noticed). His Lordship directs, that if the person who shall succeed to the lands purchased with the 80,000*l.* be absent from England more than six months at one time, unless he be so in the civil or military service of Great Britain, or under 25 years of age, and travelling for his education, he shall forfeit the advantages of such bequest. Legacies to the amount of 6,000*l.* are bequeathed, and the building of a school on Clewergreen by the Countess. The personality is sworn under 180,000*l.*—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

## K.

KINNAIRD, the Hon. Douglas James William, M.A., uncle to Lord Kinnaird, March 12. 1830; in Pall Mall East, after a long and painful illness, aged 42.

Mr. Kinnaird was born Feb. 26. 1788, the fourth son of George, the seventh Lord, by Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Griffin Ransom, of Westminster, Esq.

He received the early part of his education at Eton, and then passed some time at Göttingen, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the French and German languages, particularly of the latter, which he spoke with a fluency and skill seldom attained by a foreigner. From Göttingen he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was created M.A. in 1811, and became an intimate associate of those young men with whom Mr. Moore's Life of Lord Byron has rendered the world familiar. With one of them, Mr. Hobhouse, he travelled, in 1813, through Sweden, and across the north of Germany to Vienna, and had the good fortune to be present at the decisive battle of Culm.

Subsequently he has been actively engaged in the banking-house of Ransom and Moreland, and when the old partnership was dissolved, he assumed the chief management of the firm now known by the former of those names. In 1815 he became, together with Lord Byron, the Hon. George Lamb, and Mr. Peter Moore, one of the committee for directing the affairs of Drury Lane

Theatre, and; with more merit than success, attempted to revive some of our old neglected dramas, as well as to restore the credit of the establishment itself. When Lord Cochrane retired from Parliament in 1818, Mr. Kinnaird's well known political opinions directed towards him the attention of the friends of reform in Westminster, and he was proposed for the representation of that city; but the unexpected nomination of Sir Samuel Romilly and of Sir Murray Maxwell made it expedient to withdraw him from the contest. On the vacancy occasioned by the lamented death of the former gentleman, it was intended again to bring him forward; but he signified his wish to decline such a proposal, and exerted himself strenuously in behalf of his friend Mr. Hobhouse. Shortly afterwards, however, he became member for Bishop's Castle, and was re-chosen at the general election in 1820, though by a double return, the investigation of which deprived him of his seat. He made no subsequent attempt to enter into parliament, of which his habits of business and his integrity would have rendered him probably a useful, and certainly an honest, member. From this period he took part in the discussions at the India-House; and there has been scarcely a debate of any consequence for many years in the Court of Proprietors in which his name is not to be found.

For the last year of his life his health was observed to be on the decline, but the illness which terminated fatally did not make its appearance until two months previous to his death. When aware of his condition, the irritation and restlessness of disease were succeeded by a composure and resignation truly admirable; and having performed becomingly all the last awful duties of existence, he died peaceably and without pain.

Mr. Kinnaird was a man of considerable abilities, and of great activity of mind. Though not learned, he was fond of literature; and there are few subjects of general discussion on which he was not competently informed. His station and his fortune enabled him to indulge a well-cultivated taste for all the liberal arts; and of his distinguished contemporaries there was scarcely one who was not frequently to be found at his hospitable board. With Mr. Sheridan he was most intimately acquainted.



His name was one of the last which the affectionate Byron was heard to pronounce. No man was more constant in his attachments, and those who were most worthy of his regard esteemed and loved him to the last; for a temper too hasty, and not always under due control, was more than counterbalanced by many estimable qualities,—by the warmth of his heart,—by the generosity of his disposition,—by the zeal, the perseverance, the activity of his friendship. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## L.

**LUXMORE**, the Right Reverend John, D.D., Lord Bishop and Archdeacon of St. Asaph; Jan. 21. 1830; at the Palace, St. Asaph, after a few days' illness; aged 73.

Dr. Luxmore was a member of a numerous family resident at Oakhampton in Devonshire, and received the rudiments of his education at the Grammar-school of Ottery St. Mary, in that county. He was thence removed to Eton, where he was elected scholar in 1775, and in due course became a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He proceeded B. A. 1780, M. A. 1783, and; having been tutor to the Earl of Dalkeith (the late Duke of Buccleugh), was thus introduced into a rich career of preferment. We believe his first step was the rectory of St. George's, Bloomsbury, which is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, in 1782; the next a Prebend of Canterbury, in 1793; then the Deanery of Gloucester in 1799, by virtue of which he took, in the following year, the Rectory of Taynton, which is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter. In 1806, by the direct patronage (as before by the influence) of the Duke of Buccleugh, he obtained another promotion, by exchanging St. George's, Bloomsbury, for the Rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. In 1807 he was preferred to the bishopric of Bristol, vacant on the translation of Dr. Pelham to Exeter, from which Dr. Fisher had been translated to Salisbury, on the death of Bishop Douglas; in 1808 he was translated to Hereford, on the removal of Dr. Cornewall to Worcester, on the decease of Bishop Hurd, and thereupon resigned the Deanery of Gloucester; and finally, in 1815, to St. Asaph, on the death of Dr. Cleaver, and then resigned St. Andrew's, Holborn.

Dr. Luxmore's publications were few, and merely the ordinary results of the routine of his professional duty. They were "Concio apud Synodum Cantuariensem ade Paulinâ habita, 1806," 4to; a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Hereford, at his Primary Visitation in 1808, 8vo; a Sermon preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1811, 4to.

Dr. Luxmore was a man of mild manners, and gentle and amiable disposition. He married Miss Barnard, niece of Dr. Edward Barnard, Provost of Eton; and had a large family. His eldest son, the Very Rev. Charles Scott Luxmore, is Dean of St. Asaph and Chancellor of the diocese, Prebendary of Hereford, Rector of Bromyard and West Cradley, and Vicar of Guilsfield; and another, the Rev. John Henry Montagu Luxmore, is Prebendary of St. Asaph, Vicar of Berriew, and Joint Registrar of Hereford. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## M.

**MAJENDIE**, the Right Rev. Henry William, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bangor; July 9. 1830, aged 75; at the house of his son, the Rev. Stuart Majendie, Longdon, near Litchfield.

His Lordship's father, the Rev. John James Majendie, D.D., was for some years preceptor to Queen Charlotte, and was successively Prebendary of Worcester, and Canon of Windsor.

The Bishop was born on the 7th of October, 1754, and was educated at the Charter-House, and at Christ College, Cambridge, of which College he subsequently became Fellow, upon the death of Dr. Paley. About the year 1775, he received the distinguished honour of being selected by his Majesty King George III. as preceptor to Prince William Henry, our present gracious Sovereign. In the discharge of this important office he accompanied his royal pupil to sea, and visited with him many distant parts of the globe. Soon after his return to England, his Majesty was pleased to mark his approval of his services, by appointing him to a Canonry of Windsor. With this he held the vicarage of Hungerford, Berks, where for five years he fulfilled all the duties of a parish priest with great fidelity and success. — These pre-

ferments he resigned in 1798 for a Prebend Residuary at St. Paul's, London. So great, however, was the personal attachment of George III. to Dr. Majendie, that his acceptance of the vicarage of New Windsor was made the condition of his appointment to St. Paul's, in order that he might still continue to reside in the immediate neighbourhood of the King. In the year 1800, Dr. Majendie was consecrated to the Bishopric of Chester, and in 1809 to that of Bangor. Until partially prevented by the gradual accession of age and infirmity, few prelates have discharged their episcopal functions with more zeal and success. In the performance of his duty as a preacher, he was distinguished by a power and grace of elocution, and by a simplicity and dignity of manner, surpassing perhaps any public speaker of his time. And with respect to the more important qualities which should adorn the Christian Bishop — we may truly say, that by the minute attention he paid to every part of his diocese — by the ready access which he afforded to all his clergy — by his munificent support of every public institution, and by the liberality with which he answered every call of private necessity — by all these qualities he obtained the gratitude and respect of the clergy and diocese. Those who knew him best will agree that few men have gone down to the grave more deeply regretted, and more warmly loved for unaffected gentleness and kindness of heart and manner, and for all those charities which adorn domestic life.

Dr. Majendie printed the following professional tracts: — A Sermon at the anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy, in St. Paul's, 1800. A Sermon before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Westminster Abbey, on the Thanksgiving for the Peace, 1801. A Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester, 1804.

Bishop Majendie had a numerous family. Henry William Majendie, Esq., his eldest son, died Feb. 7. 1824, aged 34. Edward, his youngest son, died July 15. 1825, aged 23. J. Routledge, then his youngest, was married in 1828 to Harriet Mary, second daughter to the late George Dering, Esq., and first cousin to Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden-Dering, Bart. The Rev. Stuart Majendie was presented by his father in 1824 to the Rectory of Llanruddlad in Anglesey. The Rev. Henry

William Majendie, Prebendary of Bangor and Salisbury, and Vicar of Speen, is, we believe, nephew to the Bishop, and son of his brother Lewis Majendie, Esq. F.S.A. of Hedingham Castle, Kent; he was also, we think, son-in-law to the late Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury. — *Monthly and Gentleman's Magazine.*

MORLAND, Sir Scrope Bernard, fourth Baronet (of Nettleham, county Lincoln), D.C.L., M.P. for St. Mawes; April 19. 1830; at his house in Pall Mall; aged 71.

Scrope Bernard was the seventh and youngest son of Sir Francis Bernard, the first Baronet, Captain-General and Governor of the Province of New Jersey in North America, and afterwards of Massachusetts Bay, by Dame Amelia his wife, daughter of Stephen Offley, Esq. of Norton Hall in Derbyshire, by Mary, sister to John Lord Viscount Barrington. His family, paternally descended from Godfrey Bernard of Wanford, co. York, in the reign of Henry III. acquired considerable possessions by divers intermarriages with many eminent and distinguished houses, numbering in the course of thirteen generations from Godfrey Bernard before-mentioned, the names of Tallakerne, Daundelyn, Champagne, Muscote, Fulwood, Altham, Winlowe, Tyingham; and Offley, amongst the heiresses and alliances which have given lustre to the parent stock.

He was born at Perth-Amboy, New Jersey, and educated at Christ Church in Oxford, where he was considered a young man of very promising talents, and where his diligence in his studies was rewarded in 1781 with the Chancellor's prize for the composition of an English Essay, the subject of which was "The Origin and Use of Fable." He took the degree of A.M. Dec. 17. 1781; and D.C.L. Nov. 20. 1788. He was twice in Ireland as Private Secretary to the Marquess of Rockingham. In 1789 he became a member of the College of Laws, without probably much intention of practising as a civilian: but on the decease of George Harris, LL.D., he was promoted to the office of Judge of the Episcopal Court of Durham. In February, 1789, on the death of Alderman Sir Thomas Halifax, he was elected one of the Representatives in Parliament for Aylesbury, being at that time usher of the Black Rod in Ireland. In the follow-



ing August he was appointed the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the Right Hon. W. W. Grenville, a post he continued to fill under the Right Hon. Henry Dundas until 1792. At the general elections of 1790 and 1796 he was re-chosen for Aylesbury, (in which borough his father had resided, and has a monument in the parish church,) and in 1807 was elected for the borough of St. Mawes in Cornwall, for which he has been returned at every subsequent general election.

He married, 26th July, 1785, Harriet, sole daughter and heiress of William Morland, Esq. M. P. for Taunton; and by royal licence, Feb. 15. 1811, after the decease of his father-in-law, he took the name of Morland, in addition to his family name of Bernard. He succeeded to the Baronetcy July 1. 1818, on the decease of his elder brother, Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart. Chancellor of Durham, Vice President and during many years the benevolent and patriotic Treasurer of the Foundling Hospital in London.

Sir Scrope Bernard Morland did not rest his claim to the respect and attachment of his friends and the public upon the lustre of ancestral honours, or the accumulation of wealth only; but entitled himself to their esteem and regard by the suavity of his mild and conciliatory manners, his punctuality and attention to his duties as a senator and a magistrate, and his affectionate and zealous attachment to his family and his dependants. His abilities were of a very superior order: he was a sound classical scholar, and possessed a fund of practical knowledge, which, in the various relationships in which his situation placed him, was always ready to be communicated with singular affability and promptitude. He understood and was an admirer of the fine arts, and his advice and assistance upon every occasion in which they might be thought conducive to the advancement of science or the benefit of the public, were dispensed with the liberality of the scholar and the urbanity of the gentleman. It would ill accord with the respect to which such qualities entitled him, if the writer of this short sketch neglected to advert to the fact, that when Mr. Lysons compiled that part of the *Magna Britannia* which relates to Buckingham-

shire, the contributions of Sir Scrope Bernard were amongst the most important and useful which were afforded to him; and that the countenance and encouragement which he has extended to the History of that County now in progress, and speedily expected from the pen of Dr. Lipscomb, has been repeatedly mentioned in terms which reflect great praise on the promoter of an object of such public utility and interest. Unassuming and unostentatious, Sir Scrope passed much of his time, and more particularly in the evening of his days, in retirement; but if he felt no anxiety to distinguish himself in the bustle of public life, he was ever ready to devote his services to the public advantage. If he has reared no proud structure to attract the applause or excite the envy of his neighbours, he has at least preserved, through the course of a long life, in "the noiseless tenour of his way," an unspotted reputation for honesty, consistency, and sincerity; and has left a name and a character behind him, which many of his contemporaries, aspiring to the distinction of more brilliant talents, might be proud to bequeath to future times.

By the lady before mentioned, (who died March 4. 1822, and by whose side Sir Scrope has been buried on the 27th April at Great Kimber in Buckinghamshire,) the deceased Baronet had issue five sons and two daughters: 1. William, who served the office of High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1811, and died at Caen in Normandy, Nov. 21. 1820, aged 36; 2. Thomas, who died young; 3. Margaret, married to Capt. Henry Pigott of the 82d regiment; 4. Sir Francis Bernard Morland, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; he was born in 1790, is Joint Agent of Invalids, and a banker in Westminster; 5. Thomas Tyringham, also a banker in Westminster; he served Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1816, and married, in 1819, Sophia Charlotte, only child and heiress of the late Sir David Williams, sixth and last Baronet, of Guernevet, county Brecon; 6. Richard Scrope, a Captain in the Bengal horse-artillery; and 7. Mary Anne, married in 1823 to the Rev. Frederick Charles Spencer, Rector of Wheatfield in Oxfordshire, cousin by his father, and nephew by his mother, to the Duke of Marlborough. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.



## N.

NICHOLLS, Sir Henry, Admiral of the White; August 17, 1830; at Clifton, county of Gloucester, in his 72d year.

This distinguished officer embraced the naval profession when quite a child; and may be truly said to have been

“Born on the winds, and cradled in the storm.”

His zeal, perseverance, and abilities, during a long and arduous service, raised him to the highest rank and honours of his profession.

Subsequent to the war with the colonies, this officer commanded the Echo sloop on the Newfoundland station. On the 1st of December, 1788, he was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, and soon after appointed to the Amphion frigate, stationed at Jamaica. During the Russian armament in 1791, he served as Flag-Captain to the late Hon. J. L. Gower, in the Formidable of 98 guns, which ship was put out of commission in the autumn of the same year.

At the commencement of hostilities against France in 1793, Capt. Nicholls was appointed to the Royal Sovereign, a first-rate, bearing the flag of Admiral Graves, in the Channel fleet; and on the memorable 1st of June, 1794, when that officer was wounded, his place was ably supplied by Captain Nicholls, who had the happiness of contributing in a very eminent degree to the success of this brilliant encounter. The Royal Sovereign was among the first ships in action, and at its conclusion was at the head of eleven sail of the line, well formed, and in pursuit of fourteen of the enemy's ships, when the last signal was made by Earl Howe for his fleet to close.

In this battle the Royal Sovereign had 14 men killed, and 44 wounded. Capt. Nicholls's conduct was specially noticed by the commander-in-chief, in his public letter; and he was one of those officers to whom George the Third ordered a gold medal to be presented.

The wound received by Admiral Graves causing him to retire for a time from active service, Captain Nicholls commanded the Royal Sovereign as a private ship until the spring of 1795, when he was removed into the Marlborough, of 74 guns, where he con-

tinued until the period of the mutiny at Spithead, which created a considerable degree of alarm throughout the kingdom. On this occasion the Marlborough's crew committed the most daring outrages, and evinced a spirit of disaffection in a greater degree than that of almost any other ship.

In the summer of 1801, when Sir Charles Morice Pole was sent to relieve the late Lord Nelson in the command of the Baltic fleet, Capt. Nicholls accompanied that officer, and continued with him during the remainder of the war. In 1802 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Board of Naval Enquiry, and afterwards Comptroller of the Navy, which latter office, however, he enjoyed but a short time.

Capt. Nicholls was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1807; Vice-Admiral in 1810; Admiral of the Blue in 1825; and Admiral of the White in 1830. He was also, on the 20th May, 1820, elected a Knight Commander of the Bath. Sir H. Nicholls, though a strict officer, was still admired and respected, not more for his uniform zeal, perseverance, and ability, than for his excellent disposition, which displayed the kindest heart of a rough seaman in all his dealings with mankind. — *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*, and *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## P.

PEEL, Sir Robert, Baronet, May 3, 1830; at his seat, Drayton Park, Staffordshire; aged 80.

The family of Peel is not traced higher than Robert Peel, who died in 1736. His grandson, Robert, had a numerous family of sons, most of whom have been the fathers of several branches, and of whom the subject of this memoir was the third. Sir Robert was born at Peel's Cross, near Lancaster, a small estate belonging to his father, April 25, 1750. It is said that very early in life he entertained a strong presentiment that he would become the founder of a family, and at the age of fourteen he frequently avowed his determination to raise himself to rank and consequence in society, declaring his hope to be “*suxæ faber fortunæ*,” on a conviction that any situation in a

free country is accessible to a good capacity, aided by prudence and industry. He gave early proofs of quickness and perception, and of attention to active habits, for which he was so distinguished in after-life.

His father brought up most of his sons to the different branches of the cotton trade, and Robert, emulating the fame of the well known Sir Richard Arkwright, eagerly devoted himself to explore the powers of mechanical combinations, particularly where they could be converted to the use of his own manufacture. At the age of twenty-three he embarked in partnership with Mr. William Yates, in an extensive factory at Bury, in Lancashire; and, after ten years of silent industry, and uninterrupted success, married, July 8. 1783, Mr. Yates's daughter, Ellen, then little more than seventeen years of age. About the same period Sir Robert Peel purchased a considerable estate in Lancashire; and this was followed, in the course of a few years, by extensive acquisitions in Staffordshire and Warwickshire.

In 1780 he published a pamphlet, entitled, "The National Debt productive of National Prosperity."

In 1790 he was first returned to Parliament as member for Tamworth; for which borough he was re-elected in 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807, 1812, and 1818; and resigned in 1820 in favour of his second son. The borough of Tamworth, which had begun to decline, soon reared up its head on the introduction of the cotton manufacture; and the interest of Mr. Peel, who had thus furnished employment to its inhabitants, acquired an influence paramount to that of the family of Townshend.

It was no small proof of the opulence and spirit of Messrs. Peel and Yates, that in the year 1797, they contributed 10,000*l.* to the voluntary subscriptions for the support of the war. In 1798, besides the patronage which he extended to the Lancashire fencibles, and the Tamworth armed association, he placed himself at the head of six companies, mostly his own artificers, which were styled the Bury Loyal Volunteers.

In 1799 he made a speech in the House of Commons in favour of the Union with Ireland, which was considered to express the sentiments of the manufacturing interest, and which had considerable influence in Ireland, where

it was diligently circulated in the form of a pamphlet.

Sir Robert Peel was created a Baronet by patent, dated November 29. 1800.

He was a steady supporter of Mr. Pitt's administration; and when a vote of censure was moved against that statesman, May 7. 1802, he pronounced an able speech in his defence. "I believe," he said, "that to the measures of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, I owe the liberty of delivering my sentiments in this House; that to him I owe the possession of that wealth and rise in the world which my industry has acquired. I do not speak solely of myself; the same may be said of every individual whose industry has succeeded under his protection. He has been the benefactor of his country; he has neglected no one's interest but his own."

So extensive was Sir Robert Peel's business, that, in 1803, the number of persons employed by him amounted to 15,000; and he paid upwards of 40,000*l.* annually to the Excise Office on printed goods alone. He was exceedingly attentive to the personal comfort of his workmen, and the health of the children employed in his factories; and, in order that other manufacturers might be led to follow his example, introduced into Parliament a Bill "to ameliorate the condition of the apprentices in the cotton and woollen trades."

Sir Robert Peel ever bore the character of a charitable master and patron towards his necessitous dependants and neighbours, and many instances are known of his exercising a most munificent liberality. He was a Governor of Christ's Hospital, and a Vice-President of the Literary Fund. He closed his career at a ripe old age; ennobled by a life of integrity and consistency, and carrying to the grave the reputation that his moral virtues and political principles were alike unsullied. His remains were interred, May 11th, at Drayton.

The family of Sir Robert Peel consisted of six sons and five daughters: 1. Mary, married in 1816 to George Robert Dawson, Esq. of Castle Dawson, county Londonderry, late M. P. for that county, and Joint Secretary to the Treasury; 2. Elizabeth, married in 1805 to the Reverend William Cockburn, now Dean of York; 3. the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel (who has succeeded to the baronetcy) late Secre-



tary of State for the Home Department; he married in 1820, Julia, daughter of the late General Sir John Floyd, Bart. and has issue; 4. William Yates Peel, Esq. late Under Secretary of State for the Home Department; he married in 1819, Lady Jane Eliza Moore, sister to the Earl of Mount Cashel, and has issue; 5. Edmund, married in 1812, Emily, second daughter of John Swinfen, of Swinfen, in Staffordshire, Esq.; 6, 7. Eleanora and Anne, who died young; 8. the Rev. John Peel, a Prebendary of Canterbury, and Vicar of Stone, in Worcestershire; married in 1824 Augusta, another daughter of John Swinfen, Esq.; 9. Jonathan, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and M.P. for Norwich; married in 1824 to Lady Alicia Jane Kennedy, youngest daughter of the Earl of Cassilis, K.T. and has issue; 10. Harriett; married in 1824, to the Honourable Robert Henley Eden, a Master in Chancery and M.P. for Fowey, the eldest son of Lord Henley; and 11. Lawrence, a Commissioner for the affairs of India, and M.P. for Cokermonth; married in 1822 Lady Jane Lennox, fourth sister to the Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G., and has issue.

This venerable Baronet thus lived to see his children allied to some of the noblest families in the kingdom; and so numerous, it appears, are his descendants, that, on the anniversary of his seventy-eighth birth-day, in 1828, he presented a silver medal to each of his fifty children and grandchildren.

Having lost his first lady, Sir Robert Peel married, secondly, October 18. 1805, Miss Susanna Clarke, a sister of the rector of his parish at Bury, in Lancashire, the late Reverend Sir William Henry Clarke, Bart. and aunt to Sir William Henry Clarke, the present and ninth Baronet. The second Lady Peel died September 19. 1824, in her 72d year.

The will of Sir Robert Peel was proved the 8th of June. After entailing Drayton Park, and his other large estates in Stafford and Warwickshire, it proceeds to recite sums to the amount of more than 240,000*l.*, previously advanced to or settled upon his several children (independent of 9000*l.* per annum secured to his eldest son), and then bequeaths about 600,000*l.* more, making the portions of his five younger

sons 106,000*l.* each, and those of his three daughters 53,000*l.* each. He leaves to a chapel erected by him at Fazeley in Staffordshire 1000*l.* (afterwards revoked because he had endowed it with lands), and 6000*l.* to a school established by him in the same village; to the Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital in Manchester, and the Lying-in Hospital, Salford, a hundred pounds each. The will is dated 27th July, 1820. By a codicil of 11th February, 1825, the portions of his younger sons are increased to 135,000*l.* each; and of the residue, which will probably come very near, if it does not even exceed, half a million, four ninths are given to the present Baronet, and one ninth a piece to each of his five younger sons. The personality was sworn at what is technically called "upper value," which means that it exceeds 900,000; and is the only instance, it is believed, of such an occurrence since the scale of duties was extended to that sum. The probate stamp is 15,000*l.* and the legacy duty will probably be 10,000*l.* more.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

PEPYS, Sir Lucas, Bart. M.D., Physician-general to the Army, the Senior Fellow of the College of Physicians, F.R.S. and F.S.A. June 17. 1830; in Park Street, Grosvenor Square, aged 83.

Sir Lucas Pepys was born May 26. 1742, the younger son of William Pepys, Esq. of London, banker, and of Ridgley in Cheshire, (great-grandson of John Pepys, made Lord Chief Justice in Ireland in 1665, and descended from an ancient family in Cambridge-shire,) by Hannah, widow of Alexander Weller, Esq., and daughter of Dr. Richard Russell.

He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degrees of A.M. 1767, M.B. 1770, M.D. 1774. On settling in London, he fixed his residence in St. Anne Street, Soho; and so early as 1769 he was appointed one of the Physicians of the Middlesex Hospital; in 1770, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

On October 30. 1772, the Right Honourable Jane Elizabeth, Countess of Rothes, in her own right a peeress of Scotland, bestowed her hand (at Brighton) on Dr. Pepys. Her Ladyship had been previously married to George Raymond Evelyn, Esq., by



whom she was mother to George William, the tenth Earl of Rothes, who died in 1817, leaving a daughter, who was also Countess in her own right, but died in 1819, and was succeeded by her elder son the present Earl, who was born in 1809. By Sir Lucas Pepys, the first-named Countess' was mother of three children, who, as is usual with the offspring of the heiresses of Scottish peerages, took their mother's name: 1. the Hon. Sir Charles Leslie, who has now succeeded to his father's baronetcy; 2. The Hon. Henrietta, married, in 1804, to William Courtenay, Esq., Assistant-Clerk of the Parliaments, and elder son of the late Bishop of Exeter; and 3. the Hon. and Rev. Henry Leslie, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, Prebendary of Exeter, Rector of Wetherden, Suffolk, and Vicar of Sheephall, Herts. He married, in 1816, Elizabeth Jane, younger daughter of the Rev. James Oakes, of Tostock, in Suffolk, but became a widower in the same year.

Sir Lucas was appointed Physician extraordinary to his Majesty in 1779; and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, November 9. 1780. In 1781, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for visiting Madhouses. By patent, dated January 22. 1784, in which he was styled of Boxhill, in Surrey, he was created a Baronet; with remainder, on the failure of his own issue male, to his elder brother William Weller Pepys, Esq. Master in Chancery; who was, however, afterwards raised to the same dignity, by another patent, conferred in 1801.

Sir Lucas was appointed Physician-general to the Forces on the death of Sir Clifton Wintringham, Bart. M.D. and F.R.S. in 1794. In 1799, we find him resigning the office of Treasurer to the College of Physicians, when Richard Budd, M.D. was elected his successor.

The Countess of Rothes having deceased, June 2. 1810, Sir Lucas Pepys married, secondly, June 29. 1813, Deborah, daughter of Anthony Askew, M.D., and has left that lady his widow.

A portrait of Sir Lucas, engraved by J. Godby, from a drawing by H. Edridge, was published in Cadell's "Contemporary Portraits," in 1819. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

PETT, the Rev. Phineas, D.D. Archdeacon of Oxford, Canon and Treasurer of Christ Church, a Prebendary of Salisbury, Rector of Newington in Oxfordshire, and of Chilbolton in

Hampshire; February 4. 1830, at Christ Church College, aged 74.

The family of Pett was, for several generations, engaged in the superintendance of the royal dockyards, having been raised to eminence in that employment by Phineas Pett, who was shipwright to King James the First, and from whose autobiographical diary some interesting extracts are given in the twelfth volume of the *Archæologia*, and several others are interspersed in Nichols's "Progresses of King James I."

From this honest shipwright Dr. Pett derived his descent and his name; his father resided at Maidstone. He was educated at Westminster, where he was admitted King's Scholar in 1770, and elected to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1774.\* He proceeded M.A. 1781, B.D. 1791, D.D. 1797; and served the University office of Proctor, together with Dr. Routh, the present President of Magdalen College, in 1785.

At the close of 1788 he was appointed one of the Whitehall preachers. In 1789, being then Chaplain to Dr. Smallwell, Bishop of Oxford, he was collated by that prelate to the vicarage of Orton on the Hill, in Leicestershire; but exchanged in the same year for that of Cropredy, in Oxfordshire, which is in the same patronage. In 1795 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Wentnor, in Shropshire; and in the same year was collated by the then Dr. North, Bishop of Winchester, to the rectory of Chilbolton, in Hampshire, which he retained until his death. In 1796 Bishop Smallwell appointed him Chancellor of the diocese of Oxford, and in the following year Archdeacon. In 1801, he was collated by Bishop Fisher to the prebend of Grimston and Yetminster in the church of Salisbury; and in 1802, by Archbishop Moore, to the rectory of Newington, in Oxfordshire.

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\* The scholars elected to Christ Church in 1774 were five: the Hon. Percy Charles Wyndham; Multon Lambarde, of Seven Oaks, Esq.; Thomas Andrew Strange, sometime Chief Justice of Madras, and knighted; Phineas Pett; and William Frederick Browne, now D.D. and Prebendary of Wells. All these, after the lapse of fifty-five years, were living until the death of Archdeacon Pett.

In 1801, Dr. Pett was elected Master of St. Mary Hall, which office he resigned in 1815, when he was appointed a Canon of Christ Church.

Dr. Pett was tutor to the late statesman, Mr. Canning. On the death of Bishop Goodenough, in 1827, his late Majesty wrote an autograph letter to Lord Goderich, in which he stated, that as he knew it was the intention of the late Premier to appoint his tutor, Dr. Pett, to the first vacant Bishoprick, if Lord Goderich saw no objection to it, the death of the Bishop of Carlisle would supply the opportunity. The offer was in consequence made; but Dr. Pett, without hesitation, declined it, being perfectly content with that station in the church he already so honourably filled. From the decided manner in which he had expressed himself, the Doctor expected the affair would have at once been set to rest: three weeks afterwards, however, His Majesty ordered the offer to be repeated, observing, "That no steps had been taken till the Doctor had had time to reconsider his refusal, and that the bishoprick was still at his service." Dr. Pett, however, although entertaining the most grateful sense of His Majesty's liberality and condescension, persisted in his first resolve, and the see passed into the possession of Dr. Percy. We know not which part of this transaction is the more rare — the second offer or the second refusal.

Dr. Pett passed a long and useful life, excepting one short interval, within the precincts of the University of Oxford, beloved for the benevolence of his disposition, admired for his taste, wit, and scholarship, and respected for his integrity. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

PHÉLAN, the Rev. William, D. D., Rector of Killynean, co. Tyrone, and of Artray, co. Derry; June, 1830.

Dr. Phelan was a native of Clonmel, and received so much of his education as qualified him for a Sizarship in the University of Dublin at the Grammar-school of that town, which was then conducted by the Rev. Mr. Carey. Amongst the number of his school-fellows were the two O'Sullivans, whose hopes of advancement, like his own, depended upon their own industry and abilities. Seldom it happens that three such buds of promise blossom together beneath the roof of an Irish country school-room.

Dr. Phelan's college course was very

brilliant. In addition to the honours conferred upon undergraduates, at the quarterly examinations, for answering in science and the classics, he obtained a scholarship, the gold medal upon graduating, and the mathematical premium, which is the highest distinction that can be conferred upon a student. He was also a leading member of the Historical Society, and gained some high and valuable prizes from the Royal Irish Academy for essays on subjects of general literature, which were characterised by the same good taste and sound reasoning which distinguish his more mature productions. In 1813 he sat for a fellowship, and, from his superior answering, it was expected that he would be declared one of the successful candidates; but, to the amazement of all his friends, his name was passed over, and three other gentlemen were elected. This circumstance arose from the jumbling way in which the members of the Board give their votes, all at once, or "simul ac semel," as they term it. It were tedious to explain the process; but the reader may form an opinion of its absurdity from this — that had there been no more than two vacancies, Phelan was entitled, by the judgment of the electors, to the second, but, as there were three, he was excluded, according to the same judgment, from all. In the following year he was again unsuccessful; and those repeated disappointments visiting a constitution naturally weak and irritable, and now shattered by intense application, induced him to give over the further pursuits of College honours, and accept the situation of second Master in the endowed school of Londonderry. Upwards of two years had passed in this new occupation, when he was prevailed upon, by the advice of the Archbishop of Dublin (who was the Dean of Cork), to try his chance once more; and, notwithstanding so long a desuetude of familiarity with the austere Muses of the upper end of the Hall, he was easily successful. From this period he devoted himself almost exclusively to the study of divinity, for which, indeed, the solitary state of his chambers left him abundant leisure; for whatever may have been the cause, he was unpopular as a tutor, and either was ignorant of the arts, or disdained to make use of them, by which pupils were made to swarm around others, his inferiors in every respect. A pamphlet



which he published, intitled, "The Bible, not the Bible Society," operated in some degree against his success. It was praised highly by the High Church party, but it excited the pious indignation of a numerous and influential class in society, than whom there are few more active as friends, and none so bitter and indefatigable as foes. No wonder if poor Phelan smarted under the lash. In 1820, he was appointed to preach the "Donnellan Lectures," and his discourses were greatly admired for the beauty of the style as much as for the strength and closeness of the argument. But, although his sermons were masterpieces of composition, he wanted the physical requisites which go to constitute a great preacher. His voice, in particular was bad, and so weak as to be almost inaudible in the gallery even of the College chapel. It was as a controversialist that he shone. In that field the peculiar powers of his mind were brought into action, and the variety of his information, as well as the acuteness and intrepidity of his character, displayed themselves. This Dr. Doyle found to his cost, when, in 1824, he launched out the first of his fierce tirades against the doctrines and the establishment of the Church, with all that confidence of assertion which goes down with the multitude for superior knowledge. Phelan took his weapons from a store-house into which the good easy Doctor little dreamt of any Protestant divine intruding; for, being well versed in the Irish language, not only as it is spoken, but, what is a rare accomplishment even in Ireland, being familiar with its written character, he ransacked the Manuscript-room of the College Library, and speedily convinced the world that he knew more about the introduction of Christianity into Ireland, and even about the renowned St. Patrick, than Dr. Doyle himself. A pamphlet which he published under the signature of "Declan" (after an ancient worthy of the Irish church who flourished before the dominion of the Pope was recognised in the "holy isle,") placed its author at the head of modern controversialists, and the redoubtable J. K. L. attempted to answer it in vain.

In 1825, Dr. Phelan withdrew his name from the College books and married, having previously endeavoured to obtain a dispensation from the King to enable him to retain his fellowship. Mr.

Plunkett undertook to procure that indulgence for him; but either he did not exert himself as was expected, or the Oxford prejudices of the Home Secretary were not to be overcome, and Phelan once more began the world with a wife and a curacy. He met with a munificent patron, however, in the Primate, who never suffers a deserving clergyman to languish in his diocese, and who takes a laudable pride in promoting men of learning and ability. Dr. Phelan was soon presented to a good living (Killyman) by his Grace; and the College, to mark their sense of his merit, as well as to compensate him for the loss of his Fellowship, agreed to bestow upon him the first benefice at their disposal (Artray), the choice of which would have fallen to his turn if he had still remained in college. Thus, at the time of his death, he was in the possession of two valuable preferments.

Since Dr. Phelan's examination by the committee of the House of Lords, in 1825, his name has been but little before the public. His time has been chiefly engrossed by the pastoral care of his extensive parishes, and in the cultivation of the graces and virtues of domestic life, which his many amiable and social qualities so eminently fitted him to adorn. — *Irish Paper.*

## R.

RODERICK, the Rev. David, M. A., Perpetual Curate of Cholesbury in Bucks, and Lecturer of Cholesbury and Wigginton; Aug. 21. 1830; at Cholesbury; aged 86.

Mr. Roderick was a native of Wales and descended from one of the most illustrious families of that Principality. Having commenced his education at Harrow, he completed it at Queen's College, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M. A. Nov. 15. 1769. He was a Junior Master of Harrow School, at the time of the late Dr. Parr (then Second Master) becoming a candidate for the Head Mastership in 1771; and on that distinguished scholar's failure in that great object of his ambition, was induced from strong personal attachment to accompany him to his new establishment at Harrow. The circumstance is thus noticed by one of the learned Doctor's biographers, Mr. Field:—"From Harrow Dr. Parr was followed to Stanmore by so large a number as



forty of his former scholars; and these, says Mr. Maurice, were in general the flower of the school in the zenith of its glory. Nor was this all. Another gratifying proof was on this occasion exhibited of the sympathy which unmerited suffering is sure to excite; and of the esteem and admiration which high desert seldom fails to call forth, and to attach with ardent devotion to itself. The second assistant under the late Dr. Sumner was the Rev. David Roderick, who, on the resignation of Dr. Parr, was earnestly solicited by the governor to remain at Harrow, and to fill up the vacant place of head assistant under the new master. But from concern or indignation at the wrong which had been done in defeating claims so just as those of the rejected candidate, he resisted all their entreaties; and announced his determination to follow the fortunes of his friend, and to support by his name and his services the intended establishment at Stanmore. The credit of an honourable name, tendered in a manner so encouraging to Dr. Parr, was joyfully accepted by him; and the services of an instructor of tried fidelity and known ability were received with respectful and grateful regard by all those for whose benefit they were unceasingly exerted. Mr. Roderick is a man of very considerable powers of mind, of much acquired knowledge, and of great moral worth; and it has always been a subject of regret to his numerous friends and pupils, that none of the preferments of the church have ever been bestowed upon him, who contributed to rear so many of its firmest supporters, and some of its brightest ornaments."

How long Mr. Roderick continued the profession of schoolmaster we are not aware; but it was in 1776 that the school of Stanmore was broken up. Dr. Parr, in his last will, speaks in the warmest terms of "his old and his trusty friend." After having bequeathed a small legacy and a mourning-ring to the Rev. David Roderick, he adds, "whose sound understanding, whose various and deep learning, whose fidelity as a friend, and whose uprightness and piety as a Christian, have for the space of fifty years endeared his very name to my soul."

Mr. Roderick made some agreeable communications to Mr. Field's biography; and to the larger work written by

Dr. John Johnston of Birmingham, under the auspices of Dr. Parr's family, he furnished much important assistance. (See particularly Vol. I. pp. 58-63, 74-76; Vol. VIII. pp. 233-235.) Two of his letters to Dr. Parr are given in Vol. VII. pp. 231-233.

The late Rev. Thomas Maurice in his auto-biographical memoirs (Part II. pp. 47-131.), has given a long description of a tour he took to Netherby in Cumberland, and thence to Glasgow, in company with Mr. Roderick, in the year 1775. Mr. Roderick had been the private tutor of the late Sir James Graham of Netherby, and his elder brother Charles.

Mr. Roderick was formerly Vicar of Sherbourne and Windrush in Gloucestershire. He was presented to Cholesbury in 1784.

During many years an irremediable blindness and increasing infirmities wholly incapacitated him for the performance of his ecclesiastical duties, and occasioned his living in great seclusion from society; but his heart was always warm in the cause of literature and benevolence, and he was ever ready to afford the benefit of his advice, and to dispense with promptness and liberality the rich stores of his mind, to all who were desirous or capable of participating in such advantages.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

## S.

SANDFORD, the Right Reverend Daniel, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh, January 14. 1830; at Edinburgh; aged 63.

Dr. Sandford was descended from a highly respectable family in Shropshire; and was formerly a member of Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1791, B. D. and D. D. 1802. He settled at Edinburgh, as a private clergyman, between thirty and forty years ago. He was much admired as a preacher, his matter being always sound, his manner excellent, his voice clear, distinct, and impressive. He became the happy means of commencing and completing the union of Scottish and English Episcopalians in that part of Scotland, by which the respectability and usefulness of that community were much promoted. His influence in this respect, and the general worth of his

character, induced his reverend brethren to elect him to be their Bishop—an election not unanimous only on their part, but earnestly desired. His promotion was confirmed with equal zeal by the Bishops, by whom he was consecrated on the 9th of February, 1806. As a private clergyman, his merits will be long remembered by his friends and his flock. The mild and conciliating manner in which he exercised the duties of his episcopal office was generally felt, by his clergy in particular. The impressive solemnity with which he performed the religious duties appertaining to that office has been frequently remarked, and was indeed remarkable. His piety was pure and unaffected, and therefore, in the private duties of his profession, in visiting the sick, and in consoling the afflicted, he was particularly admired and eminently useful.

Dr. Sandford was the author of "Lectures on Passion Week," 1797, 8vo. dedicated to the Queen; "Sermons designed chiefly for Young Persons," 1802, 12mo.; "A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Episcopal Communion at Edinburgh," 1807, 4to.; "A Sermon for the Lancastrian Schools;" 1813, 8vo. He was also a contributor to the *Classical Journal*.

His remains were interred on the 21st of January, in the burying-ground adjoining St. John's Chapel. The funeral was private; nevertheless the number of persons who attended to pay the last tribute of respect was very great. The Episcopal clergymen of the diocese preceded the corpse, which was followed by a numerous body of noblemen, gentlemen, and clergymen of the city, including those of the Established Church, as well as Dissenters. The Rev. Mr. Lane, Bishop Sandford's son-in-law, read the service. The Bishop married a Scottish lady; and the Rev. Daniel Keyte Sandford, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford, and now Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, is his eldest son. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## T.

TOOKE, William Eyton, Esq., B. A., Jan. 27. 1830; at his father's, in Richmond Terrace, on his twenty-fourth birth-day.

This much lamented young gentleman was the eldest son of Thos. Tooke, Esq. F. R. S., the eminent Russian

merchant, the well-known author of several standard essays on trade and political economy; and grandson of the Rev. William Tooke, F. R. S., author of "The Life of Catherine II." and of other popular publications relating to Russia, and also of several valuable works in theology and general literature.

Mr. W. Eyton Tooke was educated at Westminster School, and finished his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he soon so greatly distinguished himself by the depth and extent of his enquiries into the several branches of Moral and Political Philosophy, and by the acute and able expression of his sentiments on those subjects, that he was elected President of the Union Society, an Institution for enquiry and debate, consisting of a numerous and highly gifted portion of the Students of the University. He quitted Cambridge on obtaining his degree of Bachelor of Arts; and, by his own free choice, entered in the mercantile establishment of his father; still devoting his unremitting attention to the same studies, in connection with the great topics of commercial policy in which he was now more immediately interested. He had been for some time a Member of the Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and actively engaged in revising and preparing treatises for publication. The over tension of mind, occasioned by these absorbing contemplations, which were not only unrelieved by the ordinary relaxations and recreations of youth, but too frequently allowed to trespass on needful hours of rest—there is every reason to suppose, caused that morbid state of the brain, which, aggravated and accelerated by the unusual severity of the weather, produced the deplorable event—thus prematurely quenching all the fond hopes which his parents were justified in entertaining, but which constituted the least portion of his claims to their attachment, as his high attainments were all subservient to the better feelings of duty and affection, by which every part of his domestic conduct was influenced.

The following tribute to the memory of Mr. W. E. Tooke appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*:—"The loss of this amiable, able, and accomplished young gentleman, produced a great sensation yesterday. He was a youth of great promise; and, by all who had the hap-



piness of knowing him, he was exceedingly beloved. A more generous and benevolent heart than his never beat within a human bosom. His range of information was unusually extensive for his years, and his judgment was excellent. He had already written several treatises which were much esteemed; and, with his research and sagacity, and uncompromising love of truth, had his life been spared, he could not have failed to become one of the chief ornaments of his age."

His remains were interred on the following Tuesday, in the church of St. George, Bloomsbury; and attended to the grave by his immediate relations and by many sincerely sorrowing friends, as well of those more matured in life, whose confidence and approbation he had, by his many amiable qualities and undeviating correctness of conduct, conciliated, as also by several young men who were treading equal steps with him in the paths of usefulness. Of the former description were Sir J. W. Lubbock; W. Astell, Esq. M.P. Deputy Chairman of the East India Company; Pascoe Grenfell, Esq.; Isaac Solly, Esq.; Sir M. A. Shee, President of the Royal Academy; and Dr. Roget. The younger part of the attendants consisted of Mr. J. W. Lubbock, Mr. W. H. Ord, Mr. J. Romily, Mr. E. M. Fitzgerald, Mr. Hildyard, &c. — *Monthly Magazine*.

## W.

WESTON, the Rev. Stephen, B. D. F. R. S. F. S. A. M. A. S., Jan. 8. 1830; at his house in Edward Street, Portman Square; aged 82.

This elegant scholar was born at Exeter in 1747, the eldest son of Stephen Weston, Registrar of that Diocese, and grandson of Stephen Weston, Bishop of Exeter, from 1724 to 1743. The Bishop was a man of eminent learning and character; his history is elegantly told on the monument erected to his memory in Exeter cathedral, and must be read in its own correct and chaste language.

Stephen Weston, whose death we now record, was educated at Eton, and from thence went to Exeter College, Oxford, where he obtained a Fellowship. He accompanied Sir Charles Warwick Bamfylde, Bart., as his tutor, in an extensive tour on the Continent, and never lost that taste for foreign society which

he thus early imbibed. Mr. Weston also formed an early friendship with the late Earl of Lisburne, who was rejoiced to ensure the society of his friend, by conferring on him, in 1777, the living of Mamlhead, in which parish his lordship's magnificent seat was situate. Of the unrivalled beauties of that truly noble place, to all who have visited that part of Devonshire, it will be needless to speak; and those who intimately knew Mr. Weston, can appreciate the mutual enjoyment which such a connection must have conferred.

In 1784 Mr. Weston married Miss Tierney; and on that occasion entirely rebuilt his Parsonage House on a scale worthy of the noble situation in which it stands, overlooking the grand estuary of the Exe; but, how uncertain are the schemes of this life! — the loss of his amiable wife, in 1790, closed Mr. Weston's enjoyment of this situation; and he quitted the scene and his preferment there for ever. He resigned this living to his patron, amply benefited by the money he had expended there. He also held, from 1786 until his quitting Devonshire, the small living of Littlehempston, near Totness, in the gift of the Crown.

His first publication was in 1784, "Hermesianax: sive Conjecturæ in Athenæum, atque aliquot Poetarum Græcorum loca, quæ cum corriguntur et explicantur, tum carmine donantur," 8vo. The title of this work was taken from the name of a Greek Poet in the days of Alexander the Great.

In 1785 he published "A Sermon on Isaiah, xiv. 18, 19, 20.; in which it has been endeavoured to preserve the genuine sense and original meaning of the Prophet, in an exact and literal translation." Printed at Totness, 4to. In 1788, "An Attempt to translate and explain the Difficult Passages in the Story of Deborah, with the Assistance of Kennicott's Collations, Rossi's Versions, and Critical Conjectures." 4to. In 1789, "The Provincial Ball," a Poem; also "The Turtle-doves of Florian, in French and English," printed at Caen, by Le Roy.

In 1792 and 1793, in two volumes, 8vo. "Letters from Paris." In 1794, "Elegia Grayiana, Græcè," 4to. At the same period were published two other Greek translations of the same Poem, by the present Bishop of Ely, and Mr. Sim, Fellow of Eton (see Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. ix.



p. 154.) In 1795, "Conjectures, with some Comments and Illustrations of Various Passages in the New Testament, particularly in the Gospel of St. Matthew; to which is added, a specimen of Notes on the Old Testament." Mr. Weston had contributed to the edition of 1782 of "Bowyer's Conjectures on the New Testament." In 1799, "A Fast Sermon," 4to. In 1802, "A specimen of the Conformity of the European Languages, particularly the English, with the Oriental Languages, particularly the Persian, in the order of the Alphabet, with Notes and Authorities," 8vo. Another edition of the same work, enlarged, was published in the next year (1803).

At the peace of 1802, Mr. Weston took an early opportunity of revisiting the French metropolis; and so great was his pleasure and admiration, that in 1803 for the title to a description of his observations, he adopted that of "The Praise of Paris; or, a Sketch of the French Capital, in Extracts of Letters from France, in the summer of 1802; with an Index of many of the Convents, Churches, and Palaces, not in the French Catalogue, which have furnished pictures for the Louvre Gallery. By S. W. F. R. S., F. S. A." 1803. Mr. Weston found much less real alteration in Paris than might have been expected: and with regard to libraries he pronounced it a more convenient residence than any other city or university in Europe. He always retained the greatest partiality for the elegant amusements and lively society of the French capital; and during the last summer, when upwards of eighty, he was seen there, frequenting the Théâtre Française and other places of public resort. We may here also notice by anticipation several subsequent productions of Mr. Weston, the result of his foreign travel: "A slight Sketch of Paris in its improved State, since 1802," 1814, 8vo. "Euchiridion Romæ; or Manual of detached Remarks on the Buildings, Pictures, Statues, Inscriptions, &c. of Ancient and Modern Rome," 1819, 12mo.; "A Trimester in France and Switzerland," 1821, 8vo.; "A Visit to Vaucluse," 1823, 8vo.; and "The Englishman Abroad," two parts, 1824 and 1825, 8vo.; "Short Recollections in a Journey to Pæstum," 1828, 12mo.

In 1803, Mr. Weston published "The Spirited Remonstrance of Rajah

Soubah Sing to the Emperor Aurengzebe, in Persian and English," 4to. In 1804, "Dares and Entellus; or Bourke and the Chicken, Carmine Latino." In 1805, "Q. Horatius Flaccus, cum collatione Scriptorum Græcorum perpetua et notis nominibusque variorum illustratus, præmittuntur Odæ 'O Fons' atque 'Intermissa Venus' e Latino in Græcum conversæ," 8vo. In the same year, "Arabic Aphorisms, with Persian comments," 8vo. In 1805-6, "Earths and Metals, Werner and Haüy." In 1807, "Fragments of Oriental Literature, with an outline of a Painting on a curious China Vase," 8vo. In 1808, "The Sunday Lessons for the Morning and Evening Service throughout the Year, with those for Christmas-Day and Good-Friday; illustrated with a perpetual commentary, notes and index. Part I. containing the First Lessons; Part II. containing the Second Lessons," followed in 1809, 12mo. In 1809, "Ly Tang, an Imperial Poem, in Chinese, by Kien Luug; with a translation and notes," 8vo. "Siao çu Lin; or a small collection of Chinese characters analysed and decomposed," &c. 8vo. In 1810, "Conquest of the Miaotsee, engraved (by Mutlow) from the original Chinese Poem," 4to.; and "Remains of the Arabic in the Spanish and Portuguese Languages, with a passage from Bidpay, in German, Greek and Latin hexameters," 8vo. In 1812, "Specimen of a Chinese Dictionary, with the Keys explained" (engraved by Mutlow), 4to.; and Persian and English Ambassadors, with fifteen new Persian Tales, and a Portrait of Sir Robert Shirley," 4to. In 1814, "Persian Distichs, from various authors: in which the beauties of the language are exhibited in a small compass, and may be easily remembered," 8vo.; to which were added, additions to his "Conformity of European and Oriental languages." "Fan-Hy-Cheu, a tale in Chinese and English; with notes, and a short Grammar of the Chinese language," 4to. "Porsonian, or scraps from Porson's rich Feast." In 1815, "An Ode to Her Imperial Majesty Catherine the Great," 8vo. In 1815, "Episodes from the Shah Nameh; or Annals of the Persian Kings, by Ferdosee, translated into English verse," 8vo. In 1816, "A Chinese Poem inscribed on Porcelain, in the 33d year of the Cycle, A. D. 1776;

with a double translation and notes," 12mo. In 1818, "Nyg." In 1819, "La Scava." In 1820, "A Chinese Chronicle, by Abdalla of Beyza; translated from the Persian, with notes and explanations," 8vo. In 1821, "Voyages of Hiram and Solomon." In 1822, "Petrarchiana," 8vo. In 1826, "Historic Notices of Towns in Greece, and other Countries that have struck Coins," 8vo. In 1829, "A Supplement to the German Grammar, for the use of Students in that Language, 1829," 8vo. The last and perhaps most useful book which he published was in 1830, "Annotations on the Sunday Lessons for Morning and Evening Service throughout the Year," in a thick 12mo.

Mr. Weston was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1792, and of the Society of Antiquarians in 1794. To the *Archæologia* he contributed: in 1798, "Observations on Mr. Towneley's Antique Bronze Helmet, discovered at Ribchester in Lancashire (vol. XIII. 223—226.)" In 1800, "Explanations of the Inscriptions on the base of a Lar of Mars, discovered in the Fossdyke" (xiv. 274.). In 1801, "Observations on the second Arundelian Marble" (ibid. 33—36.); and "Explanations of an unfinished Phœnician Coin" (ibid. 132—135.). In 1802, "Observations on the Ogmian Hercules of Lucian, and on the derivation of the word Ogham," (ibid. 244—248.) In 1804, "Explanation of a Cast of an Inscription taken from a Column, brought from a private House near Aboukir" (xv. 389, 390.). In 1806, "Four Letters on unpublished Greek Coins" (xvi. 9—13. 89, 90.) In 1807, "Account of an Antique Persian Gem" (ibid. 135, 136.). In 1808, "Account of a Silver Tetradrachm, with Siculo-Punic characters" (151, 152.); "Of an inedited Coin of Alexander the Great" (179, 180.); "Of a curious Coin not described by the writers on Gadir;" "Of a curious and unique Coin of Edesæ;" "Of a very rare Samaritan Coin; and of a Coin struck at Cyparissa" (all printed ibid., pp. 272—278.). In 1810, "A Note on Sir Joseph Banks's Swan-roll" (ibid. 163.); "A translation of the Inscription on the Rosetta Stone" (220—224.); "Explanation of an Antique Bacchanalian Cup" (xvii. 113, 114.). In 1812, "An account of a Bronze Figure found at Richborough, Kent, representing a Roman Soldier

playing on the Bagpipes," (176—179.); "Account of a Coin of Germanicopolis" 218—219.); "Of a Roman Altar found in the neighbourhood of Aldston Moor in Cumberland" (229—330.). In 1814, "An account of an inedited Seal of the Hospital of Burton Lazars in Leicestershire," (xviii. 525.); "Of a large Gold Medal of Elizabeth of Hungary" (432—434.). In 1815, "Remarks on Gog and Magog, as they are mentioned in Genesis, chap. x. ver. 2.; in Ezekiel, chap. xxxviii.; and in the Revelation of St. John the Divine" (263—266.); "Description of a Coin of the Emperor Vitalian," (267, 268.); In 1816, "A View of the Opinions of various writers on the identical place where the Ark of Noah rested," (302—305.); On the Origin and Antiquity, Use and Advantage of Cufic Coins," (309—312.). In 1816, "A Letter from Queen Elizabeth to King James the Sixth in 1592," (xix. 11, 12.). In 1818, "Observations on the bas-relief supposed to represent the Evil Eye," (99—101.); "A Letter from Sir Edward Atkyns, to his brother Sir Robert from London, during the fire 1666" (105—108.).

To his friends Mr. Weston also communicated a number of ingenious fugitive essays, both in prose and verse; amongst which, "Cracherode in the Shades," and "The tears of the Booksellers on the Death of Dr. Gossett," will be readily remembered. The humorous epitaph by Mr. Weston, on Dryander the librarian of the Royal Society, is preserved in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix. p. 44.; also some Latin elegiac verses "In Mortem Toupit," p. 496. In 1789, he contributed notes to Shakspeare, in the edition by Johnson and Steevens, signed S. W. with the Taming of the Shrew, from El Conde de Lucanor, in Spanish. He also printed, separately, in 1808, "Short Notes on Shakspeare," 8vo. He was formerly an occasional contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*; and also to the *Classical Journal*. Mr. Weston was remarkable for the peculiarly happy manner he possessed of communicating his immense and diversified stores of erudition; and by the charm of his conversation he was the delight of a numerous circle of friends, of all ages, and of every rank in society. His frequent trips to the Continent, and constant intercourse with the higher classes of society, as

well the learned as the gay, enabled him to form a valuable collection of "Reminiscences," contained in more than fifty volumes, of various sizes, from which an excellent "Westoniana" might be selected.

There are two private portraits of Mr. Weston; one engraved by Harding, from a picture painted at Rome, in 1775, and the other recently taken, and etched by Mrs. Dawson Turner.—*German's Magazine*.

WINSOR, Mr. Frederick Albert, at Paris, in his 68th year.

Mr. Winsor was the founder of the Gas Light and Coke Company in London, and of the first gas company which was established at Paris. From his public and persevering efforts arose these and every other gas-light establishment which has since been founded.

It will be recollected that in 1803 Mr. Winsor demonstrated the use to which his discovery of gas-lighting might be publicly applied, though many men of high scientific reputation denied its practicability. His first public experiments were shown at the Lyceum, in the Strand; he afterwards lighted with gas the walls of Carlton Palace Gardens, in St. James's Park, on the king's birth-day, in 1807; and during 1809 and 1810, one side of Pall Mall, from the house which he then occupied in that street. His house was for many years openly shown, fitted up with gas-lights throughout, to exhibit to the legislature and the country the practicability of his plans.

The memorial to his late Majesty George III. for a charter, and the evidence taken in Parliament and before the Privy Council, bear testimony to the indefatigable and unremitting zeal with which he persevered, until he

overcame the obstacles which prejudice had raised against his efforts, and which threatened to prevent the general adoption of his discoveries and improvements.

In 1812, however, a charter of incorporation for a gas-light and coke company was obtained, and success crowned his labours; but his mind having been wholly possessed with the prosecution of an object of such public importance, he was too regardless of his own pecuniary interests, and omitted to retain a legal power over the advantages which resulted from his exertions; he unfortunately trusted too much for his reward to the honour of the parties with whom he was engaged.

In 1815 he extended to France the advantages which had attended his efforts in England. There, too, he was the first to establish a company and erect gas works: but rival interests created other companies, in defiance of patent privileges; and these associations, with large capitals, undermined his interests, and he again gave fortunes to others which ought to have been his own reward.

It is thus that a life, which, it may truly be said, has been an honour to England, has been embittered, if not abridged, by cares and ingratitude. After all the services which he rendered to his country and to the world, and the gains which individuals have realised by his discoveries, the founder of gas-lighting has left no other legacy to his family than the remembrance of his virtues, and of those talents by which the present and future generations have been and will be benefited:

Sic vos non vobis.

*Monthly Magazine.*

END OF THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME.

LONDON:

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New-Street-Square.





The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and supported by appropriate evidence. This ensures transparency and accountability in the financial process.

Furthermore, it is noted that regular audits are essential to identify any discrepancies or errors. By conducting thorough reviews, organizations can prevent fraud and ensure that their financial statements are reliable. This practice also helps in maintaining the trust of stakeholders and investors.

In addition, the document highlights the need for clear communication between all parties involved. Regular meetings and reports should be used to keep everyone informed about the current financial status and any upcoming challenges. This proactive approach allows for timely decision-making and problem-solving.

Finally, it is stressed that adherence to legal and regulatory requirements is non-negotiable. Organizations must stay updated on the latest financial laws and ensure full compliance to avoid penalties and legal issues. This commitment to the law is a cornerstone of responsible financial management.

THE END

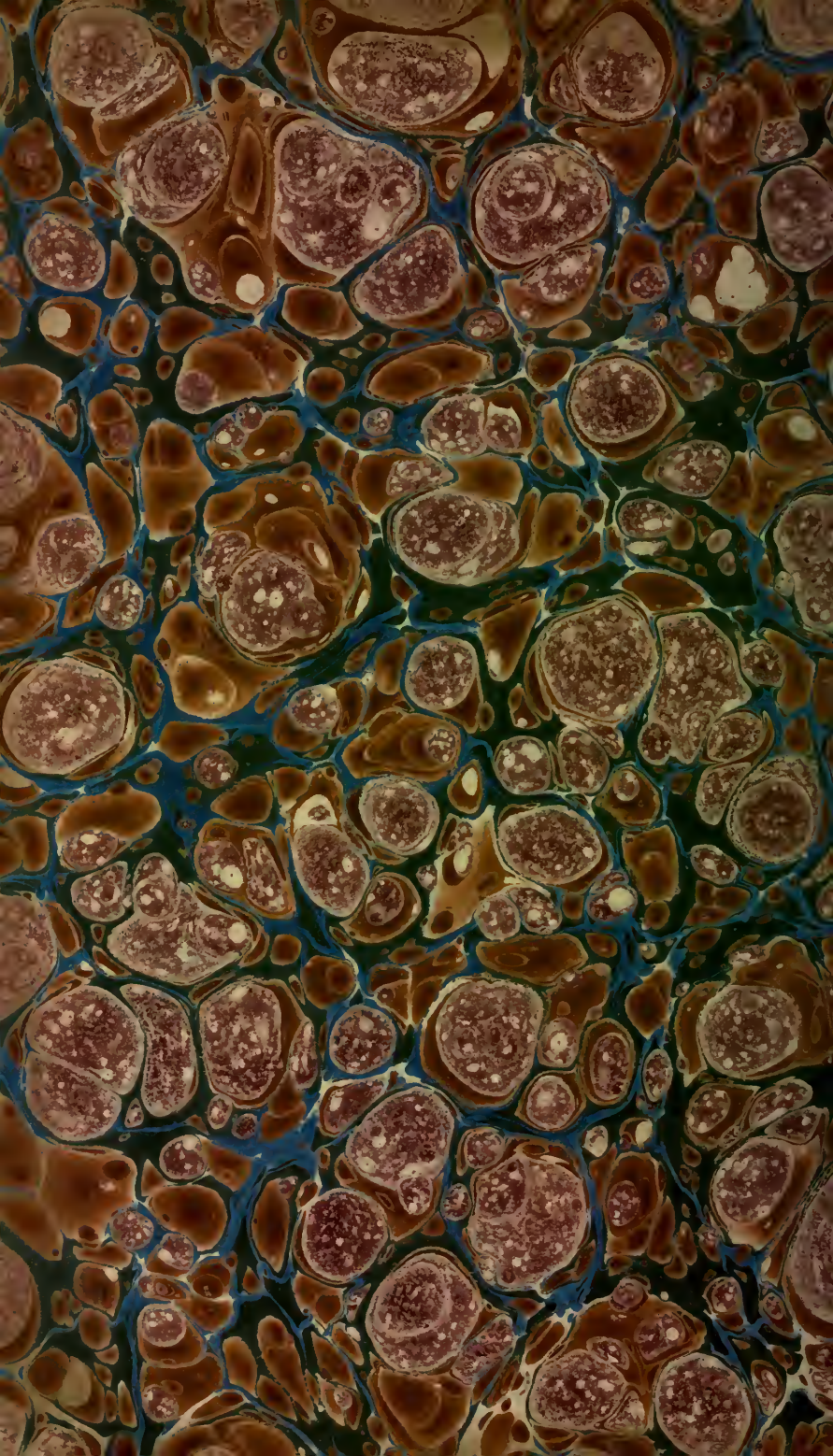
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