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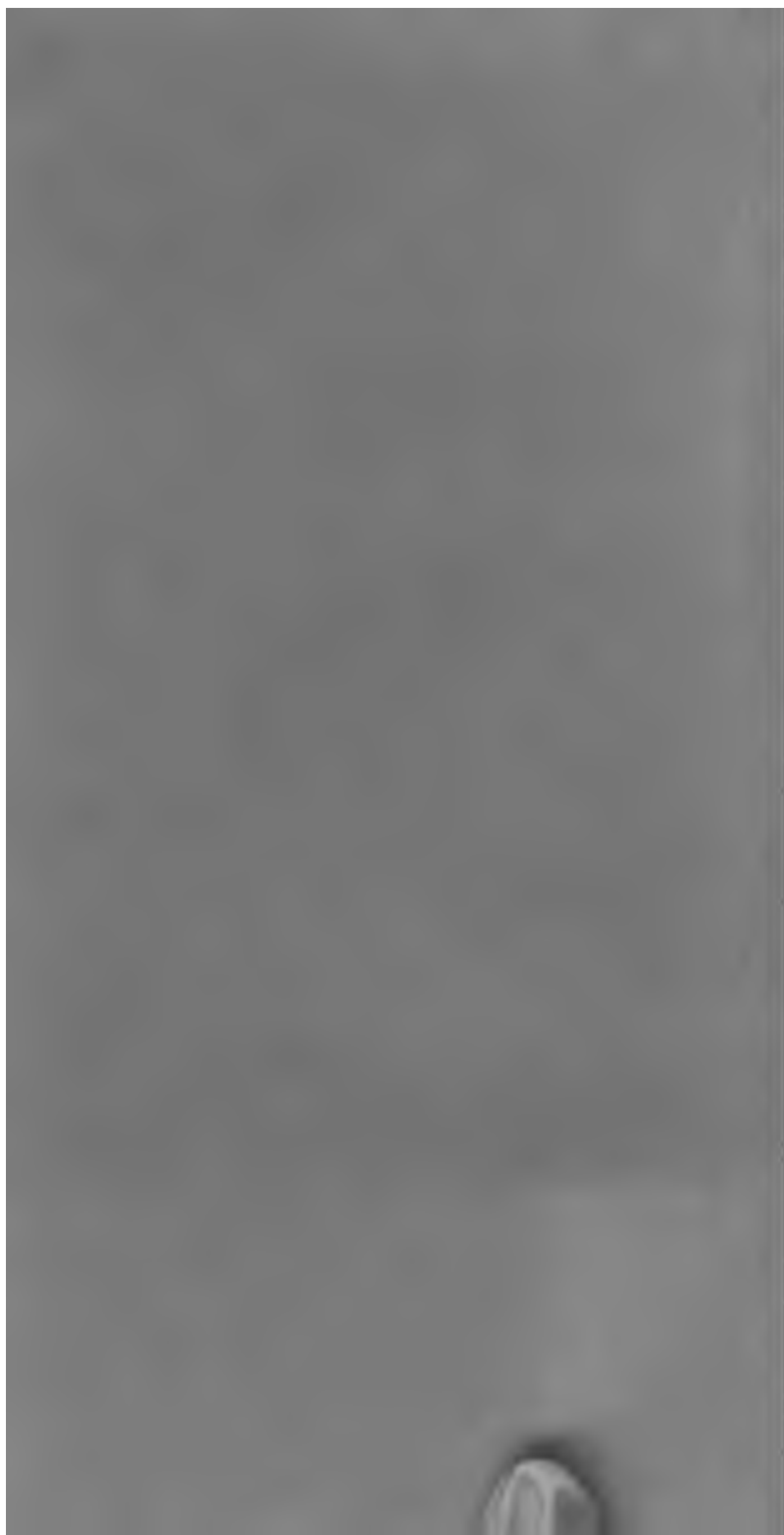
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S
MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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VOLUME I.

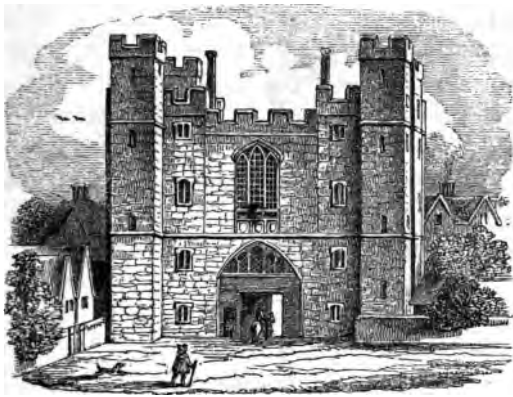
NEW SERIES.

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JANUARY TO JUNE

INCLUSIVE.



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1834.

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P R E F A C E.

THE advancement of Literature has at all times been the prominent object of regard with those who have conducted the publication, or promoted the interests, of the present Work; sometimes by curious investigations into the merits of others, and sometimes by original opinions and judgments of their own. In the former case they trust that no disgraceful prejudices have arisen to injure the impartiality of their decisions; and in the latter that no becoming labour has been spared, which could tend to elucidate what was difficult, to remove what was objectionable, or to recommend what was valuable and attractive.

In some of the finer speculations of thought, or in the abstruse and remoter branches of knowledge, it may have happened that their opinions or inquiries have not been equally interesting to all; and they are not unwilling to own, that they have occasionally penetrated into the deeper recesses of antiquity, where the general reader was unwilling to follow; that the obscure legend, and mutilated inscription, have been the objects of their regard; that they have cleared the moss from many a forgotten marble, and rescued from oblivion many an obliterated name. But it must be recollected, that the very basis upon which their Magazine has so long and so firmly stood, has been that of solid and substantial information; and he who is desirous of obtaining knowledge which will be permanently useful, must be content to follow, even when the first impulse of inquiry begins to languish, and curiosity has lost the keenness of its original impressions. Truth, it must be remembered, is sometimes slowly and sometimes unexpectedly brought to light. A casual hint, or fortuitous conjecture, has been successful, when the most laborious investigations have failed; and an oblique light, accidentally thrown, has not seldom reflected the concealed image of pursuit. It must also not be forgotten that the true measure of the value of discoveries lies often far beyond their insulated importance; a single line recovered, or a single letter restored, may dissipate at once the darkness that has enveloped the genealogy of an individual, the period of an event, or the history of a people; and the largest and brightest masses of erudition have been formed of particulars, which, separately observed, would appear dull, minute, and unimportant.

In the Miscellaneous Collections which fill the pages of the Magazine, much diversity of design, as well as variety of matter, may be observed. In some cases the communications may be considered as finished and complete in their outline; in others they are intended only to form the rude material which is to be worked up by the industry of future inquirers, or to be enriched by the addition of new discoveries.

The pages allotted to the Review of New Publications, will not allow the same latitude for discursive reasoning, or original conjecture, which may be found in those works that are confined to that one department of criticism; but it will be the duty of the Reviewer to make his decisions the result of careful observation, and to convey by his selections a judicious estimate of the Work. Those authors, whose volumes are too brief or unimportant to engage the immediate notice of the professed critic, or to attract the general approbation of the public, may be assured that the attention bestowed on them, though it may be concisely expressed, will not the less be candidly and seriously formed.

The Original Communications will discuss such subjects as rely on their intrinsic and permanent value, or which are recommended by those accidental circumstances, that invest objects of inferior value with occasional importance in the feelings of their contemporaries.

To secure ample materials for the Biography of persons ennobled by their advancement in learning, or eminent in public life, so that the portrait of the individual may present its distinguishing features and its lineaments of correct resemblance, the contributions of those persons acquainted with the character, or interested in the fortunes or reputation of the deceased, are earnestly requested; and the Publishers trust, that with such assistance their Obituary will continue to merit the favour of the public, by the accuracy of its outline and the fullness of its details, by the fidelity of its statements and the impartiality of its decisions.

It is hardly necessary for us to assure our readers that our principles and opinions on subjects connected with Religion and Government, are the same which we always professed; and that in all that tends to support the necessary Supremacy of Law, and the stability of our Constitution; in all that regards the preservation of order and peace, and the maintenance of our venerable and Apostolic Church, they are unchanged, and and we believe we may add unchangeable.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1834.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

BY THOMAS GREEN, ESQ.

THOMAS GREEN, Esq. the author of the Diary published under this title in 1810, and of a continuation from which we hope to extract some articles that will not be uninteresting to the Public, was born at Monmouth, on the 12th September, 1769. He was the son of Thomas Green, whose family had been long settled at Wilby, in Suffolk, and possessed considerable landed property in that and the adjoining parishes. On the paternal side, he was related to Dr. Thomas Green, the amiable and accomplished Bishop of Ely; and on the maternal to Archbishop Sancroft, and to that laborious and well-known antiquary, honest Tom. Martin of Palgrave.

Mr. Green received his education at the grammar-school at Ipswich, and, in 1786, was admitted of Caius college, Cambridge; but a very severe and dangerous attack of illness prevented his residence, and on his recovery he was admitted a member of the Inner Temple, where he resided for some time. In October 1795 he married Catharine, daughter of General Hartcup, and for some time attended professionally the Norfolk Circuit; but on his father's death, finding himself placed in easy circumstances, he was induced to relinquish his profession: perhaps his quiet, unambitious disposition was glad to take shelter (as he informs us in his Diary, p. 56) under the remark of Quinctilian: "*Vix enim bonæ fidei viro convenit, auxilium in publicum pollicere, quod in præstantissimis quibusque periculis desit.*" For many years he devoted himself to the delights of a literary life, and to social intercourse; and a summer excursion into Wales, or the more picturesque provinces of our Island, sent him back to his books and studies with renewed ardour. In June 1824, he visited the Continent a second time, and reached Florence, where he staid to indulge in the delights which its rich Galleries of Art and its different Museums afforded. He returned to England in the autumn of the year; and the friend from whose pen this humble Memoir of him proceeds, was delighted to obey a call to meet him at his house at Ipswich. He found him, as he expected, full of all his delightful recollections, and enthusiastically rejoicing in the treasures of know-

ledge which he had accumulated, and the magnificent scenes which he had beheld; but he complained of not being in health. The heat of the climate had greatly affected him. A cough attacked him on his return through Switzerland; and this illness (which appeared like what medical men call a general breaking up of the constitution), in spite of all care and skilful advice, steadily increased upon him, and gradually undermined his strength and health, until, on the 6th of January, 1825, it terminated fatally. He left an only son, Thomas, born in April 1811, who married Miss Mordaunt, and who resides in the paternal mansion at Ipswich; a gentleman of great talents and scientific accomplishments in music.

In the very small space that can be allotted to this Memoir, it can only be remarked that Mr. Green was a person of acquirements and knowledge more than usually extensive. His curiosity extended widely over many departments of study not attractive to the generality of students. He was partial to works of philosophy and metaphysics; disquisitions on the theory of morals formed a favourite branch of reading; and, in a work which he published, and which received the high commendation of Dr. Parr in the Spital Sermon, he weighed and examined the different hypotheses which had been advanced from the time of Cudworth and Clarke to Adam Smith and Hume. His theological views were, perhaps, neither so clear nor so profound as might have been expected; but he was never anxious to bring them into public notice. The arts of painting, sculpture, and music he had enthusiastically loved and studied: he formed a very pleasing collection of pictures of the old masters, to which he added all those possessed by the late Lord Chedworth. Voyages and Travels, which afforded him new views of society, and enlarged observation of mankind under institutions, climates, and habits so different from his own, he much delighted in: and every thing connected with the grandeur of nature—its romantic and picturesque scenery, its sublimity and beauty, were to him subjects of ever-growing interest. The present writer remembers a striking instance of this. When Mr. Green first crossed the mountains of the Jura, in his way from France to Geneva, and when he came in the morning, at La Vattaye, to the first magnificent burst of the plain and lake of Geneva below, and Mont Blanc beyond, he sate down on the brow of the hill, at first lost in amazement, and afterwards drinking in the glories of the scenery with an untired eye; nor did he leave the spot till night shut the landscape from his view. In his habits of life Mr. Green was quiet, retired, and unobtrusive, but most generous and warm-hearted to his friends and companions: his manners were peculiarly refined and elegant; and his conversation abounding in most of those qualities which realize the language of the Poet—

“With thee conversing I forget all time.”

His Diary was kept with undeviating exactness. In 1810 a portion of

it was given to the public, and was received with praise: had he lived, it was his intention to have printed a continuation. The original MS. is now, by the favour of his son, in the possession of the present writer; and it has been his aim to extract from the large mass of its materials those parts which he considers will be most interesting to the Public: had Mr. Green lived to superintend his own work, undoubtedly it would have gone through a careful revision; but it is simply the duty of the Editor, to adhere faithfully to that part of the original, which he may think fit to select for publication.

DIARY. 1800.

(Continuation.)

July 25. I was this day led to maintain in conversation that HUME'S History was mischievous, not so much for insinuating what was false, as from insisting too strenuously on what is probably true. It may be true that the House of Stuart derived their high notions of the royal prerogative from the unbounded power which their predecessors exercised: but the spirit of liberty requires that such notions should be held in reprobation. Now it is morally impossible cordially to reprobate a character and conduct flowing from motives which we must regard with complacency. I ventured to go further, and ask whether a history which should *unmask completely all the motives of the actors* in the scene, by diminishing our respect for the best characters and our reprobation of the worst, would not be productive of much harm? History, in a popular point of view, may unquestionably be regarded as a mere drama, or romance, of which the moral influence on the mind must essentially depend on the mode of treating it. Its influence extends to multitudes; to how few does the information it communicates, furnish any greater benefit, than the mere amusement of acquiring it.

July 28. Read *Miss Baillie's Introduction to her Dramas*. She derives our appetite for the drama from the master propensity of the human heart—"a curiosity to become acquainted with the human character, derived from our strong sympathy with the feelings of our fellow-creatures." But surely it is a delight arising from the exercise of *sympathy* itself, which is the moving principle on these occasions; and not that undistinguishing appetite for novelty which curiosity properly indicates. This mistake led *Miss Baillie* into the fundamental error of her plan, which is to trace the history of each passion, for the purpose of gratifying this curiosity, in a separate drama, from its cradle to its tomb. Such a succession of regular, monotonous, long-drawn vistas is not very inviting: nor does there appear any advantage which should compensate that varied and free play of the passions which we look for in dramatic exhibitions. So far as the rise of any passion contributes to awaken our sympathy,

the plan has been acted on by the dramatic writers : in any other view it is mere idle pedantry. Who may hope to pourtray with *increased effect* the growth of ambition, from heroic feeling into hardened cruelty ; of jealousy, from ardent attachment into murderous revenge ; or the transition of boundless confidence and profuse generosity into a deadly hatred of our species ; after the vivid and stupendous scenes of *Othello*, and *Macbeth*, and *Timon* ?

July 29. Began *D'Alembert's* Posthumous Works. His portrait of himself is highly finished. I am unable indeed at present to judge of the likeness ; but the features, though delicately touched, have that marked and determined character which induces us to infer a resemblance, even when we are unacquainted with the original. The freedom, equally removed from arrogant presumption and false shame, with which he paints his own good qualities, is particularly admirable. In his dialogue between *Poetry* and *Philosophy*, he ascribes the remarkable fact, that *good poets* have usually proved *good prose writers*, to the energy which the mind acquires from conquering a difficulty, and which imparts a corresponding vigour of thought and expression to literary composition. This solution appears perfectly just, and will account for the superior spirit which *rhyme* possesses over *blank verse*, and sonnets over Pindarics. The rigid rules by which the latter species of poetry (sonnets) are circumscribed, have always appeared to me, in any other point of view, senseless and absurd. D'Alembert's judgment on *Rousseau's Eloise* and *Emile* strikes me as perfectly just : though I suspect he wanted constitutional warmth fully to relish the beauties of the former. He gives as the characteristics of *Rousseau's Works*, "Chaleur,—un chaleur qui me paroît tenir plus aux sens qu'à l'ame : " and he calls him, "de tous les philosophes le plus concupiscent." Of the *Emile* he speaks nearly as I have done ; and says, almost in the same words, "Qu'elle n'aboutisse qu'à former une espèce de sauvage très-instruit, et très-éclairé." But the most curious and characteristic piece I have met with in these works, is a proposed substitute for *Beverley's last soliloquy in the Gamester*. This, it seems, as it stands in the original drama, was much too "déchirant" for the delicate nerves of a Parisian parterre, and accordingly another is given—a well-reasoned dying speech, but so remote from the heart-rending ejaculations which we should expect to burst from the wretch himself, that an *English audience* would scout such a sophistication from the stage with derision and disgust.

July 31. Finished the first volume of *D'Alembert's* Posthumous Works, consisting of letters to and from his friends. The *King of Prussia*, in a letter dated Sept. 7, 1776, adopts the same beautiful and expressive image which *Blackstone* had before employed in his Commentaries : "Nous sommes comme les rivières, qui conservent leur nom, mais dont les eaux changent toujours." There is an affectation of philosophy which is particularly disgusting. Some of *Caraccioli's* letters exhibit a melancholy

picture of *D'Alembert*, as doomed to despondency by disease, and the thoughts of death. The consolation he administers is very poor, and only deepens the horror of the spectacle. There is something too of hard-heartedness in the tone in which his consolation is given, that must, I should suppose, in *D'Alembert's* miserable state, have been particularly galling. *Rousseau*, praising *D'Alembert's* idea of musical imitation as very just, and quite new, observes: "In truth, with a very slight exception, the art of the musician consists, not in painting objects directly, and immediately, but in bringing the mind into a disposition like to that which their presence would give." *Adam Smith*, I think, has this idea.

Aug. 1. What has pleased me most in this volume are *D'Alembert's* letters to *Madame Geoffrin* and *Milord Marechal*, displaying great tenderness and goodness of heart, and communicating little anecdotes with most engaging simplicity. *D'Alembert's* effusion on the tomb of *Mademoiselle de L'Espinasse*, his mistress, exhibits a heart-rending spectacle of grief, deepened to despair by the gloom of atheism. He does not hesitate to cry out with Brutus—"O Vertu, nom stérile et vain, à quoi m'as tu servi durant les soixante années que j'ai trainées sur la terre, puisque tu n'as pu me faire aimer que pendant quelques instans de cette longue durée, dont la triste fin va me paroître si languissante et si vide."

Aug. 9. Read *Corneille's Cinna*. The interest of the piece is well kept up; but the Roman manners are in many instances grossly violated, and Augustus has too much the air of the Grand Monarque. *Corneille's* grand characteristic is fire and animation; but he sometimes puts his sentiments into something like conceits, and often paints, glowingly indeed, but still paints, the passion which it was his office to exhibit.

Sept. 26. In dipping into the *Spectator* this morning, I lighted on a passage (no. 210) so strikingly resembling Pope's celebrated simile in his Essay on Criticism, as makes it evident that one must have borrowed from the other. "Our case is like that of a traveller upon the Alps, who should fancy that the next hill must end his journey, because it terminates his prospect; but he no sooner arrives at it, than he sees new ground and other hills beyond it, and continues to travel on as before."

"So pleas'd at first the towering Alps we try,
Mount o'er the vales, and seem to tread the sky.
The eternal snows appear already past,
And the first woods and mountains seem the last;
But, these attained, we tremble to survey,
The growing labours of the lengthen'd day,
The increasing prospect tires our wand'ring eyes,
Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise."

By all the canons of criticism, here is plagiarism somewhere! and who, from the improvements, would not have suspected Pope? Yet the Paper of the *Spectator* bears date Oct. 30, 1711, and it appears from Warton

that Pope's Essay was first advertised in a previous number of the *Spectator*, dated May 15, in the same year.

Oct. 16. Dipped into the *Spectator*. In the 466th number, it is asserted "that no one was ever a good *dancer* that had not a good understanding." This may perhaps be going too far; but I believe it may safely be affirmed of good *singing*. In no. 469, it is, "observed that men of *learning* generally discharge business with more honesty than men of the *world*, because the former have been in the habit of finding virtue extolled and vice stigmatized; the latter of seeing vice triumphant and virtue discountenanced." A severe remark, rendered ten times more so by the air of simplicity with which it is stated.

Nov. 2. Lord C— [Chedworth] sate with me in the evening. Had some conversation on the merits of our public speakers. *Lord Thurlow* he considered as by far the ablest speaker in the House of Lords; then the Lord Chancellor *Loughborough*; and next *Lord Lansdowne*. The Duke of *Bedford* he represented as coarse and unscholarlike; *Horsley* as gorgeous; and *Watson* as majestic and impressive.

Nov. 16. Read *Ogden's* Sermons on Prayer. They contain much original thought, most boldly and strikingly put, in modes which, as they burst abruptly from masculine sense and strong feeling, find an instant passage to the understanding and the heart. He proposes and abolishes objections with astonishing force, and is altogether the most awakening preacher to men of sense whom I have ever met with. I am much pleased with his beautiful metaphor in the sixth Sermon, when, speaking of the expansion of personal interest into social affection, he observes, "That the harshness of the original seed may wear out by cultivation, and the root of selfishness yield the fruit of love."

Nov. 20. Finished *Warton's* History of English Poetry. His diligence is indefatigable, and his learning stupendous; but I believe every reader, except a mere antiquary, will regret that, instead of a regular progressive history, he did not adopt the form of a critical disquisition, interspersed with anecdotes. His taste, which is frequently buried under piles of cumbersome erudition, would have had a freer scope. The prodigious extent and depth of *Warton's* researches astonish me the more, as I have been told by a brother collegian, who knew him well, that he was a lounge and idler in the morning, willing to execute any Under-graduate's thesis, to entice him to fishing or badger-hunting; and highly social after dinner, studiously avoiding learned disquisitions. He seems to have possessed that true simplicity of character which usually accompanies real genius.

Nov. 25. Read the first volume of Mrs. *Piozzi's* Travels in Italy. Tolerably amusing, but for a pert flippancy, and ostentation of learning. Mrs. *Radcliffe* has taken from this work her vivid description of Venice, and of the Brenta, but oh! how improved in the transcript. Mrs. *Piozzi*, though a Welshwoman, speaks as confidently as if she had seen it, of a

beautiful lake on the summit of Snowden. The most elevated lake on that mountain is at least a thousand feet below its apex.

Looked into the second volume of *Bacon's Essays*, collected, but very ill arranged, by Willymot. With what amplitude of comprehension does this wonderful man embrace, with what exactness of discrimination does he distinguish, and with what splendid felicity of fancy does he illumine, whatever subject comes before him! Yet Bacon can occasionally trifle, as in discussing the nature of Rhetoric, in the 22d chapter.

Dec. 14. *Gibbon* I detect a frequent poacher in the Philosophical Essays of *Bolingbroke*: as in his representation of the unsocial character of the Jewish religion; and in his insinuation of the suspicions cast by succeeding miracles, acknowledged to be false, on prior ones contended to be true. Indeed it seems not unlikely that he caught the first hint of his theological chapters from this work.

Dec. 16. Read the two first of *Boccaccio's Novels*. He tells his story with infinite spirit, pleasantry, and humour; but what confounds my reasoning, is the astonishing liberties he takes in *ridiculing the Church*. How, we are tempted to ask, could such provoking exposures, more obnoxious by half than the most depraved heresy, be patiently endured by a power so jealous of its authority as the Church of Rome? Can we ascribe the forbearance to the contempt of injury which conscious pre-eminence and security sometimes inspires? Or did it spring from a real sense of demerit, and a dread of still further exposing flagrant and indefensible abuses? I am quite at a loss to determine.

1801.

Jan. 1. In looking over some papers this morning, I met with the following curious and *unpublished letter of Dr. Franklin*, discussing some topics of considerable interest with admirable good sense and sagacity, characteristic of its author. It is dated Philadelphia, May 9, 1753, and is addressed to his friend Peter Collinson, Esq.

“ SIR,

“ I thank you for the kind and judicious remarks you have made on my little piece. I have often observed with wonder that temper of the poorer English labourers which you mention, and acknowledge it to be pretty general. When any of them happen to come here, where labour is much better paid than in England, their industry seems to diminish in equal proportion. But it is not so with the German labourers: they retain the habitual industry and frugality they bring with them, and receiving higher wages, an accumulation arises that makes them all rich. When I consider that the English are the offspring of Germans, that the climate they live in is much of the same temperature, when I see nothing in nature that should create this difference, I am tempted to suspect it must arise from constitution; and I have sometimes doubted whether the laws peculiar to England, which *compel the rich to maintain the poor*, have not given the

latter a dependance that very much lessens the care of providing against the wants of old age.

“I have heard it remarked that the *poor* in *Protestant* countries, on the Continent of Europe, are generally more industrious than those of *Popish* countries. May not the more numerous foundations in the latter for relief of the poor, have some effect towards rendering them less provident? To relieve the misfortunes of our fellow-creatures is concurring with the Deity,—it is godlike; but if we provide encouragement for laziness, and supports for folly, may it not be found fighting against the order of God and Nature, which perhaps has appointed want and misery as the proper punishments for, and cautions against, as well as necessary consequences of, idleness and extravagance? Whenever we attempt to amend the scheme of Providence, and to interfere with the government of the world, we had need be very circumspect, lest we do more harm than good. In New England they once thought *blackbirds* useless, and mischievous to the corn. They made efforts to destroy them. The consequence was, the blackbirds were diminished; but a kind of worm which devoured their grass, and which the blackbirds used to feed on, increased prodigiously; then, finding their loss in grass much greater than their saving in corn, they wished again for their blackbirds.

“We had here some years since a Transylvanian Tartar, who had travelled much in the East, and came hither merely to see the West, intending to go home through the Spanish West Indies, China, &c. He asked me one day, what I thought might be the reason that so many and such numerous nations, as the Tartars in Europe and Asia, the Indians in America, and the Negroes in Africa, continued a wandering, careless life, and refused to live in cities, and cultivate the arts they saw practised by the civilized parts of mankind? While I was considering what answer to make him, he said, in his broken English, “God make man for Paradise. He make him for live lazy. Man make God angry. God turn him out of Paradise, and bid workee. Man no love workee; he want to go to Paradise again; he want to live lazy. So all mankind love lazy.” However this may be, it seems certain that the hope of becoming at some time of life free from the necessity of care and labour, together with fear of penury, are the main springs of most people’s industry. To those, indeed, who have been educated in elegant plenty, even the provision made for the poor may appear misery; but to those who have scarce ever been better provided for, such provision may seem quite good and sufficient. These latter then have nothing to fear worse than their present condition, and scarce hope for any thing better than a parish maintenance. So that there is only the difficulty of getting that maintenance allowed while they are able to work, or a little shame they suppose attending it, that can induce them to work at all; and what they do will only be from hand to mouth.

“The proneness of human nature to a life of ease, of freedom from care and labour, appear strongly in the little success that has hitherto attended every attempt to civilize our American Indians. In their present way of living, almost all their wants are supplied by the spontaneous productions of nature, with the addition of very little labour, if hunting and fishing may indeed be called labour, where game is so plenty. They visit us frequently, and see the advantages that arts, sciences, and compact societies procure us. They are not deficient in natural understanding; and yet they have never shown any inclination to change their manner of life for ours, or to learn any of our arts. When an Indian child has been brought up among us, taught our language, and habituated to our customs, yet if he goes to see his relatives, and makes one Indian ramble with them, there is no persuading him ever to return. And that this is not natural to them merely as Indians, but as men, is plain from this, that when white persons, of either sex, have been taken prisoners by the Indians, and lived awhile with them, though ransomed by their friends, and treated with all imaginable tenderness to prevail with them to stay among the English, yet in a short time they become disgusted with our manner of life, and the care and pains that are necessary to support it, and take the first opportunity of escaping again into the woods, from whence there is no redeeming them. One instance I remember to have heard, where the person was brought home to possess a good estate; but finding some care necessary to keep it together, he relinquished it to a younger brother, reserving to himself nothing but a gun and a watch-coat, with which he took his way again into the wilderness.

* * * * *

“So that I am apt to imagine that close Societies subsisting by labour and art, arose first not from choice but from necessity, when numbers being driven by war from their hunting-grounds, and prevented by seas, or by other nations, from obtaining other hunting-grounds, were crowded together into some narrow territories, which without labour could not afford them food. However, as matters now stand with us, care and industry seem absolutely necessary to our well-being. They should therefore have every encouragement we can invent, and not one motive to diligence be subtracted, and the support of the poor should not be by maintaining them in idleness, but by employing them in some kind of labour suited to their abilities of body, &c. as I am informed begins to be of late the practice in many parts of England, where workhouses are erected for that purpose. If these were general, I should think the poor would be more careful, and work voluntarily to lay up something for themselves against a rainy day, rather than run the risk of being obliged to work at the pleasure of others for a bare subsistence, and that too under confinement. The little value *Indians* set on what we prize so highly, under the name of learning, appears from a pleasant passage that happened some

years since, at a treaty between some Colonies, and the Six Nations. When every thing had been settled to the satisfaction of both sides, and nothing remained but a mutual exchange of civilities, the English Commissioners told the Indians that they had in their country a college for the instruction of youth, who were there taught various languages, arts, and sciences; that there was a particular foundation in favour of the Indians to defray the expense of the education of any of their sons, who should desire to take the benefit of it: and said, if the Indians would accept the offer, the English would take half a dozen of their brightest lads, and bring them up in the best manner. The Indians, after consulting on the proposals, replied; that it was remembered that some of their youths had formerly been educated at that college, but that it had been observed that for a long time after they returned to their friends, *they were absolutely good for nothing*; being neither acquainted with the true methods of killing deer, catching beavers, or surprising an enemy. The proposition they looked on, however, as a mark of kindness, and good will of the English, to the Indian nations which merited a grateful return: and therefore, if the English gentlemen would send a dozen or two of their children to Opondago, the Great Council would take care of their education, bring them up in what was really the best manner, and make men of them.

“ I am perfectly of your mind that measures of great temper are necessary with the *Germans*; and am not without apprehensions that, through their indiscretion, or ours, or both, great disorders may one day arise among us. Those who come hither are generally the most stupid of their own nation, and as ignorance is often attended with credulity, when knavery would mislead it; and with suspicion when honesty would set it right; and as few of the English understand the German language, and so cannot address them either from the press or the pulpit, 'tis almost impossible to remove any prejudices they may entertain. Their clergy have very little influence on the people, who seem to take a pleasure in abusing and discharging the minister on every trivial occasion. Not being used to liberty, they know not how to make a modest use of it. And as Kolben says of the young Hottentots, that they are not esteemed men until they have shown their manhood by *beating their mothers*, so these seem not to think themselves free, till they can feel their liberty in abusing and insulting their teachers. Thus they are under no restraint from ecclesiastical government; they behave, however, submissively enough at present to the *civil* government, which I wish they may continue to do, for I remember when they modestly declined intermeddling in our *elections*, but now they come in droves and carry all before them, except in one or two counties. Few of their children in the country know English. They import many books from Germany; and of the six printing-houses in the provinces, two are entirely German, two half German, half English, and but two entirely English. They have one German newspaper, and one half German. Advertisements intended

to be general, are now printed in Dutch and English. The signs in our streets have inscriptions in both languages, and in some places only German. They begin of late to make all their bonds, and other legal instruments in their own language, which (though, I think, it ought not to be) are allowed good in our courts, where the German business so increases, that there is continued need of interpreters: and, I suppose, in a few years, they will also be necessary in the Assembly to tell one half of our legislators what the other half say. In short, unless the stream of their importation could be turned from this to other colonies, as you very judiciously propose, they will soon so outnumber us, that all the advantages we have, will, in my opinion, be not able to preserve our language, and even our government will become precarious. The French, who watch all advantages, are now themselves making a German settlement, back of us in the Illinois country, and by means of these Germans they may in time come to an understanding with ours; and, indeed, in the last war, our Germans showed a general disposition that seemed to bode us no good. For when the English, who were not Quakers, alarmed by the danger arising from the defenceless state of our country, entered unanimously into an association, and within this government and the low countries, raised, armed, and disciplined near ten thousand men, the Germans, except a very few in proportion to their number, refused to engage in it: giving out, one amongst another, and even in print, that if they were quiet, the French, should they take the country, would not molest them; at the same time abusing the Philadelphians for fitting out privateers against the enemy: and representing the trouble, hazard, and expense of defending the province, as a greater inconvenience than any that might be expected from a change of government. Yet I am not for refusing to admit them entirely into our Colonies. All that seems to me necessary is, to distribute them more equally, mix them with the English, establish English schools, where they are now too thick settled: and take some care to prevent the practice lately fallen into by some of the ship-owners of sweeping the German gaoles to make up the number of their passengers. I say, I am not against the admission of Germans in general, for they have their virtues;—their industry and frugality is exemplary. They are excellent husbandmen; and contribute greatly to the improvement of a country.

“I pray God to preserve long to Great Britain the English laws, manners, liberties, and religion. Notwithstanding the complaints so frequent in your public papers, of the prevailing corruption and degeneracy of the people, I know you have a great deal of virtue still subsisting among you; and I hope the Constitution is not so near a dissolution, as some seem to apprehend. I do not think you are generally become such slaves to your vices as to draw down the *justice* Milton speaks of, when he says, that”

[Here most unfortunately at this critical juncture, when the imagination is worked up to the highest pitch, to hear, upon our future destinies, the

apprehensions of Franklin, in the words of Milton, the *manuscript* breaks off abruptly, nor will the remainder, it is probable, be ever recovered. What is the passage, curiosity eagerly inquires, which Franklin was about to quote? I take it, beyond all question to be this :

Yet sometimes nations will decline so low
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong
But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward liberty,
Their inward lost. P. Lost, xii. 97.

Franklin, at the date of this letter, must have been in the full vigour of his powers, and forty-seven years old.]

KING'S LIBRARY IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

No monarch of England is known to have been an extensive collector of books (in the modern acceptation of the term) except George the Third : or, if the name of Charles the First should be added, it must be in a secondary rank, and with some uncertainty, because we have not the same evidence of his collection of books as we have of his pictures, in the Catalogue which exists of them.

A Royal Library had, indeed, been established in the reign of Henry the Seventh ; it was increased, as noticed by Walpole, by many presents from abroad, made to our Monarchs after the restoration of learning and the invention of printing ; and naturally received accessions in every subsequent reign, if it were only from the various presents by which authors desired to show their respect or to solicit patronage, as well as from the custom of making New-Year's Gifts, which were often books. There were also added to it the entire libraries of Lord Lumley (including those of Henry Earl of Arundel and Archbishop Cranmer), of the celebrated Casaubon, of Sir John Morris, and the Oriental MSS. of Sir Thomas Roe. Whilst this collection remained at St. James's Palace, the number of books amassed in each reign could have been easily distinguished, as they were classed and arranged under the names of the respective Sovereigns. In 1759 King George the Second¹ transferred the whole, by letters patent, to the then newly-formed establishment of the British Museum ; the arrangement under reigns was some time after departed from, and the several royal collections interspersed with the other books obtained from Sir Hans Sloane, Major Edwards, and various other sources.

The valuable collection of Manuscripts which accompanied the same Royal donation may still be regarded as distinct, as they are now known by the numbers they bore when in the Royal possession, and are described in a Catalogue of their own, compiled by David Casley, and printed in quarto 1734. They had, however, been kept separately from the printed books, and were at that date, together with the Cottonian MSS. deposited in the old dormitory of Westminster school.

George the Third, on his accession to the Crown, thus found the apartments which had formerly contained the library of the Kings of England

¹ Queen Caroline, consort of George the Second, was an ardent collector of books. Her Library was preserved until recently in a building adjoining the Green Park, called the Queen's Library, and latterly the Duke of York's. An interior view of the building will be found in Pyne's Royal Residences.

vacated by their ancient tenants. We are not informed whether he had, whilst Prince of Wales, commenced the formation of any private collection, or whether any such had been formed by his father Prince Frederick: but Sir F. A. Barnard states² that "to create an establishment so necessary and important, and to attach it to the Royal residence, was one of the earliest objects which engaged his Majesty's attention at the commencement of his reign;" and he adds that the library of Joseph Smith, Esq. the British Consul at Venice, which was purchased in 1762, "became the foundation of the present Royal Library." Consul Smith's collection was already well known, from a Catalogue which had been printed at Venice in 1755, to be eminently rich in the earliest editions of the Classics, and in Italian Literature.³ Its purchase was effected for about 10,000*l.* and it was brought direct to some apartments at the Queen's Palace, commonly called Buckingham House. Here the subsequent collections were amassed; and here, after they had outgrown the rooms at first appropriated to them, the King erected two large additional libraries, one of which was a handsome octagon.⁴ Latterly the books occupied no less than seven apartments.

At an early period his Majesty appears to have placed the control of the Library under the superintendence of the late Sir Frederick Augusta Barnard, who is well known to have been his natural brother. This gentleman, who survived the King,⁵ continued to hold the appointment of Librarian until the collection was presented to the public by his late Majesty; and he was the writer of the preface to the Catalogue which was printed in 1820. He states therein that one of the earliest and most zealous promoters of his Majesty's views was Dr. Samuel Johnson. "His visits to the Library were frequent; during which he appeared to take pleasure in instructing youth and inexperience, by friendly advice and useful information. At one of these visits he was surprised by the sudden and unexpected appearance of the King; and his Majesty was pleased to enter into a long conversation with him upon the Library, and various other subjects, which from recollection has been so frequently and even minutely detailed,⁶ that it is only necessary to add that the forcible impression which such a distinguished attention left upon his mind, disposed him readily to embrace any opportunity of manifesting his zeal for the accomplishment of the plan."

² Preface to Catalogue, fol. 1820.

³ The Rev. Charles Godwyn to Rev. John Hutchins, Sept. 22, 1762:—"The King has just purchased a Library, which contains the most valuable private collection of books to be found in Italy. They belonged to Consul Smith, who resided at Venice. Their value consists chiefly in this, that there is among them a great number of the scarce first-printed editions of the Classics. I have seen a Catalogue of them, which makes a volume in 4to." Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. viii. p. 230.

Consul Smith afterwards formed another valuable Library, which after his death was sold in London in 1773, by Messrs. Baker and Leigh.

⁴ Interior views of the octagon and the principal square room will be found in Pyne's *Royal Residences*, published in 1817 and 1818, and similar views, on a smaller scale, form the head and tail pieces to the Preface of the Catalogue. The octagon room is still preserved in the new Palace, though the walls have been considerably altered if not rebuilt; the upper part is intended for a chapel and the lower part for the kitchen.

⁵ He died at St. James's Palace, Jan. 27, 1830, aged 87. He was made a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order a short time before his death, and was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and for many years a Vice President of the latter. A portrait of him, engraved in mezzotinto by S. W. Reynolds, from a picture by John Knight, was attached to those copies of the Catalogue which were dispersed by himself.

⁶ Alluding to the several accounts assembled by Boswell in his *Life of Johnson*.

However, the formation of the Library does not appear to have been included among the several topics discussed at this much-celebrated interview, which it may be remarked was so highly appreciated by Johnson that it fairly lasted him his life. He did not himself seek another audience; and the King's curiosity was satisfied.⁷

The first great opportunity for acquiring a large number of early-printed English books, was the sale of the library of James West, esq. Pres. R. S. in the spring of 1773. One of the agents employed on this occasion was the late George Nicol, esq. who continued his Majesty's Bookseller to the last. Mr. Nicol told Dr. Dibdin, "with his usual pleasantry and point, that he got abused in the public papers, by Almon and others, for having purchased nearly the whole of the Caxtonian volumes in this collection for his Majesty's library. It was said abroad, that a Scotchman had lavished away the King's money in buying old black-letter books." It need not be remarked that this "lavishness" was infinitely below the prices attained by the same articles in the subsequent days of Roxburghe bibliomania. Dr. Dibdin adds, as a circumstance highly honourable to the King, that "his Majesty, in his directions to Mr. Nicol, forbade any competition with those purchasers who wanted books of science and belles-lettres for their *own professional or literary* pursuits; thus using the powers of his purse in a manner at once merciful and wise."⁸

There seems, however, some latitude required in crediting the particulars of Mr. Nicol's services at the West sale, as here stated. A priced copy of Mr. West's catalogue is in the possession of Mr. Nichols; in which the names of the purchasers are marked, it is true in very few instances; but often enough to show that, whilst Mr. Nicol certainly purchased so much as to attract notice, he by no means monopolized all the Caxtonian books, nor, if the written memoranda are to be trusted, was he the only party by whom some of the most important articles were purchased for the Royal collection. The following are the lots against which the King's name is written:

1868. *Catholicon, Moguntiae. Joannis Bali, de Janua*, 1460. It contains the following note by Mr. West: "This book was sold at Dr. Mead's auction for 25*l.* and purchased for the French king, who had given commission to bid 150*l.* for the same. J. W." Mr. West's copy was purchased by the King for 35*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* [The Willett copy sold for 60*l.* 18*s.*]

1909. Lewis's *Life of Caxton*, 1737, Minshall's proposals for an account of Caxton's books, and a manuscript list of the same. 1*l.* 1*s.*

1915. Various fragments of old Black Letter books, among which are many of the early essays in the art of Printing. 18*s.*

2274. Chaucer's Works, first edition, stated in the catalogue to be "the only perfect copy known." One wanting three leaves is in Merton College; the Hon. T. Grenville has one nearly perfect, and Lord Spencer has another in the same condition.

It was purchased for the King at 47*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; and a manuscript note is added, that "Mr. West gave 15*l.* for it in 1771."

2281. Chaucer's *Troilus and Creseyde*, printed by Caxton, 14*l.* 10*s.* Towneley wanting one leaf 25*l.*; resold, Duke of Marlborough 162*l.* 15*s.*

2288. The *Dictes and Sayings of the Phylosophers*, translated by Earl Rivers. Caxton, 1477. 21*l.* [Hibbert 46*l.* 4*s.* Towneley 189*l.*]

2296. *The Game and Playe of Chesse*. Caxton, 1474. "Mr. Elmsley for the King, 32*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*" Duke of Marlborough's sale, two leaves MS. 42*l.*

⁷ The case of Jacob Bryant, whose name will presently occur in the history of the Library, is remarkably different. "It is much to the honour of the King and Queen, that they both of them were his frequent visitors at Cypenham, and rejoiced in him; the King sometimes came alone, and passed whole hours with him." Letter of Mr. George Hardinge, in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. viii. p. 531.

⁸ *Bibliomania*, p. 508.

2297. *Gower de Confessione Amantis*. Caxton 1483 [1493]. Mr. Elmsley for the King. 9*l.* 9*s.* [The Roxburghe copy sold in 1812 for 336*l.*; and the Willet 315*l.*]

3394. *Dictionary of Decisions of the Court of Session of Scotland*, 1741. 3*l.*

3420. *Actis and Constitutionnis of Scotland*, 1566. 2*l.* 2*s.*

3514. *Madox's Formulæ Anglicanum*, l. p. 1702. "With MS. notes by a curious and diligent man, says Mr. West." 1*l.* 1*s.*

4090. *Recuyell of the Histories of Troye*. Caxton, 1471. "32*l.* 11*s.* Payne, for the King." [Mr. Payne made this book perfect from a copy which, though many leaves deficient, afterwards sold for 116*l.* 11*s.* at the Roxburghe sale in 1812; when a perfect copy sold for 1068*l.* 18*s.*]

Two years after, at the sale of the library of Dr. Anthony Askew, some of its finest specimens were transferred to the Royal collection, among which were *Il Teside*,⁹ and *Il Forze de Hercole*, of Boccaccio, both printed at Ferrara in 1475, and both purchased together for 85*l.*; and the *Editio Princeps of Florence* for 17*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* A newspaper of the day¹⁰ states, that the King had previously offered the sum of 5000*l.* for Dr. Askew's entire library; but it was refused. It sold for about 4000*l.*; and the cost of his Majesty's purchases at the sale did not exceed 300*l.*

In 1768 Mr. Barnard was sent to the Continent by the King, in order to make more speedy progress in the collection by personal research. On this occasion, Dr. Johnson addressed to him a letter of instructions, the rules laid down in which were subsequently "pursued with unremitting attention." This letter (which had been refused to Boswell) was first printed in 1820, in the Preface to the Catalogue, and perhaps might not improperly be inserted in this place, had it not been frequently reprinted since that date. It will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April 1823, or in the late edition of Boswell, by Mr. Croker.

The dispersion of an unusual number of great libraries, both in this country and on the continent, including the literary stores of the Jesuits, afforded frequent and advantageous opportunities of increasing the Royal collection; which was done without the purchase of any other entire library, at the moderate expense of about 2,000*l.* annually, but continued during the period of sixty years; for after the King's illness the allowance was not stopped, but latterly increased, on account of the Catalogue. It was no trifling encouragement for expensive works, that his Majesty might always be reckoned as a subscriber for a superior copy.

"Considerable also," says Sir Frederick Barnard, were "the accessions to the library, from many who were desirous, not only of embracing an opportunity of showing their attention and zeal to promote his Majesty's views, but who were also anxious to secure for the articles they highly valued, a safe and permanent asylum; amongst whom the venerable and learned Jacob Bryant is justly entitled to a particular distinction, as some of the books presented by him, are the most rare specimens of the Art of Printing at its commencement in this country."

Some of the greatest curiosities (157 in number) are enumerated in Clarke's *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, pp. 180—190.

Shortly after the collection was presented to the Nation by King George the Fourth, the books were counted (for the first time), when their number was found to be about sixty-five thousand two hundred and fifty, exclusive of a very large quantity of pamphlets, principally contained in 868 cases, and requiring about 140 more to contain the whole. Of

⁹ This book had been in Consul Smith's library when his Catalogue was printed; but was sold by him to Dr. Askew, previously to his selling his library to the King.

¹⁰ Craftsman, Sept. 14, 1774.

these there was a classed Catalogue (now at the British Museum), consisting of thirteen large folio volumes, and arranged under the different heads of Theology, Law, Arts and Sciences, Belles Lettres, and History. An alphabetical catalogue had also been prepared, and was then partly printed. This was completed in the year 1829, in five volumes folio.

The size of these volumes and the style of printing are adapted to the splendour of a Royal Library. The number of copies printed was not large. Of these a considerable portion were sent as presents to the greater public libraries and crowned heads of Europe, others to the chief public Libraries of our own country, and many to such eminent noble and private individuals as Sir F. A. Barnard, in a list presented to his Majesty, had recommended, including some of his Majesty's particular friends. A few sets were reserved for use at the Museum : but none were suffered to be sold.¹¹

The Collections of Geography and Topography in the Royal Library, particularly in whatever relates to this country, were carried to an unprecedented extent ; and the assemblage of Military Plans belonging to it was of the greatest value and importance, comprising the principal military operations from an early period to the present time. A curious and extensive collection of the same nature, which had belonged to William Duke of Cumberland, was incorporated with them. The Catalogue of the Maps, Prints, and Topographical Drawings, (exclusive of the Military Plans which did not come to the Museum) forms a sixth volume, printed in 1829, in a size corresponding with that of the Books ; and presents of it were sent wherever the Royal Catalogue had gone : a few copies also were allowed to be sold ; but the opportunity was very judiciously taken to employ the same types for an octavo edition, which was accordingly formed in two volumes, and are attainable at a moderate price. The Index to this Catalogue of Maps affords the best model for the Arrangement of a general Topographical Collection with which we are acquainted.

Early in the year 1823 it was made known to the public that King George the Fourth had presented the Royal Library to the British Nation, as signified in the following letter to his Prime Minister :

“ 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, consisting of about one hundred and twenty thousand volumes,¹² 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.

“ Pavilion, Brighton, Jan. 15, 1823.

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

Shortly after, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in the House of Commons, that it was his Majesty's wish that the Library should be placed in the British Museum, but in a separate apartment from the Museum library, and that it should be made as easily accessible to all persons as was consistent with its safe preservation. A Committee of the House, in correspondence with these suggestions, recommended that, from respect to the memory of the Royal Founder, the collection should be kept distinct

¹¹ A copy has since been sold by auction, we believe, for about 35*l*.

¹² As before mentioned, the books had never been counted before this period, and they were estimated at a much higher number than was found to be the fact.

and entire ; that whatever duplicates there were in the two libraries¹³ should be taken from the books then in the Museum ; and, above all, that, a new building should be erected on the ground belonging to the Museum, to receive the Royal gift, as well as to accommodate more suitably the already crowded stores of other departments of the National Collections.

The Architect to whom this important task was committed was Sir Robert Smirke. The building in which the King's Library is now deposited, forms the eastern side of a new quadrangle, erected on the site of the Museum Gardens, formerly a favourite resort of the neighbouring residents, and open forty years ago to a view of Highgate and Hampstead hills. The building has only one front ; the side next the east having substituted a lofty brick wall to the view of the houses in Montagu Place, in lieu of the pleasant gardens just noticed.

The Western Front is faced with stone ; and is ornamented in the centre with four columns and a pediment of the Grecian Ionic order, but without any portico or door. The remainder is unusually plain, presenting a range of eighteen long windows, three of which are between the columns.

The grand apartment, occupied by the Royal Library, is in length from north to south 300 feet ; its general breadth is 41 feet, and in the centre division 55 feet 4 inches. The bookcases occupy about two feet on each side. The height is 31 feet ; of which the bookcases below the galleries occupy 12 feet 10 inches, and those on the gallery floors, 9 feet 6 inches. The bookcases are of oak, and the locks of a new and singular construction by Barron. The key which locks each case, shoots at the same time bolts above and below the door ; the rails in front of the galleries are of handsome brass work. The floor is oak beautifully inlaid with mahogany ; and the ceiling is handsomely relieved with sunk panels. Down the sides of the room are placed at intervals large tables in which the maps are kept, some in rolls the length of the table, and others as long as the table's breadth ; and also other atlases, charts, and plans preserved in a hundred and twenty-five immense portfolios.

The view given in our Plate comprehends the perspective of about two thirds of the range of the Library. The open door near the spectator leads to one of the apartments of the Librarians ;¹⁴ and near the fore-ground appears the centre division of the library,—the portion upon which the greatest ornament has been disposed. Here stand on either side, east and west, two columns of Aberdeen granite, each shaft being a single piece, in height, including base and capital, 25 feet. They are finely polished, and have Corinthian capitals formed of Derbyshire alabaster. The projections of the walls at this part are of very beautiful Scagliola marble. It was originally intended to have had eight more columns, which would have been placed next the projections, and thus have divided more decidedly the range of the library into three apartments, in the same manner which has so excellent an effect in the gallery of the Louvre. This intention was abandoned in consequence of the great expense of polishing the granite.¹⁵ It would also have added to the effect if the centre division

¹³ Of the 65,000 books in the Royal Library it was found only 21,000 were already in the Museum, and of these duplicates there were only 12,000 with which the Committee considered it would be desirable to part.

¹⁴ The following gentlemen accompanied the Library from Buckingham House ; Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. F.R.S., W. Armstrong, Esq., and John H. Glover, Esq. F.S.A.

¹⁵ The history current respecting these columns is this ; that they were ready worked in a quarry near Aberdeen, the time of their formation being forgotten ; that they were purchased for *only fifteen* pounds apiece at the quarry ; but that before they were finished they had altogether cost 2,400*l.* Could not imitations in scagliola be added to complete the architectural design at a moderate expense ?

had possessed greater elevation ; but this was inconsistent with the arrangements of the floor above, which forms an extensive gallery for subjects of natural history, of an adequate and handsome height, lighted from the roof.¹⁶ The roof is of iron, covered with copper, and nearly flat ; and the whole building is fire-proof.

At either end of the Library are doors, ornamented with bronze, of a size commensurate with the grandeur of the room ; and above each of them is an inscription on a tablet of marble :

North end.

REX GEORGIUS III.
LECTISSIMAM HANC LIBRORUM COPIAM
A PATRE GEORGIO III. COMPARATAM
IN MUSEO BRITANNICO COLLOCARI JUSSIT
ET PUBLICAM ESSE VOLUIT
ANNO REGNI SUI III.

South end.

THIS LIBRARY
COLLECTED BY KING GEORGE III.
WAS GIVEN TO THE BRITISH NATION
BY HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
GEORGE IV.
IN THE THIRD YEAR OF HIS REIGN
A. D. MDCCCXXIII.

At the north end of the building is the great staircase leading to the upper apartments. Adjoining to the Library on the south are three other handsome rooms, intended for the Library of Manuscripts ; two of them are now used as the public reading-rooms. In the upper floor, the rooms corresponding with the two former of these are occupied by stuffed birds, &c. and that furthest to the south is the new Print Room. The grants of public money hitherto made for the new buildings at the British Museum, have been three of 40,000*l.* and one of 20,000*l.*

In concluding this article, we may affirm, in the words of Sir Frederick Barnard, "that this Library will be a perpetual monument of the munificence, judgment, and liberal taste of the Royal Founder, and will, so long as it continues together, remain a splendid ornament," if no longer "to the Throne," yet to the National Museum, "and a perpetual benefit to learning." It has indeed been suggested, and we think with great reason, that it should bear some more defined name than the King's or Royal Library, a name that should point out more directly its origin ; and when we consider that it was the creation of one, and the gift of another George, what title could be more appropriate than **THE GEORGIAN LIBRARY** ?

LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE TO SIR HORACE MANN.

(3 vols. edited by Lord Dover.)

At Strawberry-hill, after the decease of its proprietor, was discovered a chest marked B. which was to remain unopened till the son of Lord Waldegrave attained the age of twenty-five ; and the key that opened this mysterious cabinet of Epistolary gems, was found in a *cupboard of the green closet, within the blue breakfast-room* ; and was delivered into the possession of Laura Lady Waldegrave, till the allotted term of years had expired. Among the various documents it contained, the correspondence with Sir Horace Mann was discovered. It appears that Walpole, after the death of Sir Horace, became again possessor of his own letters. He had them

¹⁶ On these walls have been arranged an interesting collection of portraits, which have been gradually and almost silently assembled in the Museum, and hitherto have either hung out of sight, above the bookcases, or when galleries for books were constructed in the lower, were from necessity removed to the upper rooms of the old house.

carefully copied out and illustrated with notes, with an evident view to their publication.

This Correspondence, the present editor, Lord Dover, justly observes, is the most interesting one of Walpole's that as yet has appeared. The letters are the only ones which give an account of the time when his father Sir Robert Walpole left office. They are more full than any other of political anecdotes, and sketches of character, and passing events: while they are not inferior in the vivacity of their style, in the brilliancy of their wit, in the variety of their anecdotes, and in the elegance of their narrations.

In his youth, and indeed through his whole political life, Walpole was a Whig: at times almost a republican. He hung up an engraving of the Death Warrant of Charles the First in his bed-room, and wrote under it "Magna Charta:" but the horrors of the French revolution alarmed him, in common with others who profess the same principles; and in his old age his political opinions would have ranked him in a party, that he would have been, perhaps, unwilling to own. Walpole's opinions seem to have been peculiarly acted upon by the situation of his friends; and by his regard truly filial to the memory of his father; but in some instances the soundness of his judgment and the clearness of his views seems to have passed beyond that of most of his contemporaries. He deprecated the American war even from its commencement; and he has expressed his detestation of slavery in terms that would admit no compromise with that melancholy traffic.

Horace Walpole bought his favourite house at Twickenham of Mrs. Chevenix, the mistress of a celebrated toy-shop, and the residue of his life was spent between his house there and that in Arlington-street; for no Frenchman was more miserable out of his dear Paris, than Walpole when out of reach of London. "Were I a physician," he said, "I would prescribe nothing but *Recipe cccLxv drachms Londin:* Would you know why I like London so much? why, if the world must consist of so many fools as it does, I choose to take them in the gross, and not made into separate pills, as they are prepared in the country." He was invariably and pleasingly employed in altering, improving, enlarging, and adorning his fairy palace. He calls it, "a little plaything house that I got out of Mrs. Chevenix's shop, and is the prettiest bauble you ever saw. It is set in enamelled meadows, with filligree hedges.

A small Euphrates through the piece is rolled,
And little finches wave their wings of gold.

"Two delightful roads, that you would call dirty, supply me continually with coaches and chaises. Barges, as solemn as Barons of the Exchequer, move under my window. Richmond-hill, and Ham-walks, bound my prospects: but, thank God, the Thames is between me and the Duchess of Queensberry. Dowagers, as plentiful as flounders, inhabit all around; and Pope's ghost is just now skimming under my window by a most poetical moonlight."

Walpole's Gothic has been the subject of much animadversion, and that not of the most liberal kind. The fact was that he had no examples to copy, and no men of information to consult. He trusted to his own knowledge and taste alone; and the later parts of his little singular structure, the gallery and round tower, are justly pointed out as strong decided marks how much they gradually improved. The material he chose was not to be sure much in keeping with Gothic structures—lath and plaster; and one of his friends observed, "that he had out-lived three sets of his own

battlements." The elegance of the inside did more than justice to the ingenuity of the out. Here, amid pictures and prints and books, and sculpture by Cellini, and drawings by Bentley, and busts by Mrs. Damer, and miniatures by Petitot and Zinck; and lights rich with the ruby glow of his monastic windows; and amid an atmosphere filled with the perfume of his orange flowers and citron groves; on brocaded sofas, drinking his coffee out of cups of the rarest china, while on velvet cushions at his feet lay the little *Mignon* lapdogs of Madame du Deffand, who understood nothing but the dialect of Paris, and little Vandyck cats with black whiskers and boots, and baubles and Patapans; here,—or in summer, tripping over his soft green lawns, powdered with acacia blossoms, to feed his basin of gold fish, or pay an evening visit to Mrs. Clive,—might be seen the Author of the *Castle of Otranto*, and the Mysterious Mother—the heart-rending Tragedian, the original founder of the wild supernatural Romance, the acute Historian, the elegant Biographer of the Painters; the Statesman, the Courtier, the man of vertu, the glass of fashion, the very quintessence of wit, the most learned, polite, engaging, well-bred, and cleverest—*Gentleman* that ever appeared. "It is the fashion," said Lord Byron, "to underrate Horace Walpole. Firstly, because he was a nobleman; secondly, because he was a gentleman. But to say nothing of the composition of his incomparable Letters, and of the *Castle of Otranto*, he is the *Ultimus Romanorum*, the author of the 'Mysterious Mother,' a tragedy of the highest order, and not a puling love-play. He is the father of the *first* romance, and of the *last* tragedy in our language, and surely worthy of a higher place than any living author, be he who he may."*

Of the "Mysterious Mother" we are not much at present inclined to speak. There is undoubtedly in it a vigorous conception of character, and a powerful delineation of passion; but surely the author who could select such a subject for the foundation of a dramatic story, must be content to forego all claims to judgment and good taste. The "Historic doubts on the Life and Reign of King Richard the Third," is, as the editor observes, one of the most ingenious historical and antiquarian dissertations which has ever issued from the press; and may be classed with Laing's essay on Perkin Warbeck at the end of Henry's History of Great Britain. We must pass over the delightful "Reminiscences," the very perfection of such writing; the essay on "Modern Gardening" (a charming sketch), and his grotesque "Hieroglyphic Tales," and again recur to his unrivalled Correspondence, "his incomparable letters," as Lord Byron calls them. Incomparable indeed they are, even though those of his friend Gray are fresh in our recollection. Gray had all the wit of Walpole, with a richer fund of knowledge, and a greater depth of feeling; but he lived in retirement; his spirits and his health were not of the best; his fortune was very limited; he had few anecdotes to report, few incidents to work on, and few adventures to relate; but his little stories, and the chit-chat of the small college-circle around him, are given in the most finished style of elegance.

There is nothing so dis-enchanting as the being taken behind the scenes; wit loses there its brilliancy, beauty its splendour, majesty its pomp, and artifice its cunning. Lord Dover has *let us into a secret* with regard to Walpole's letters which we never heard before, though we might have conjectured that such was the truth. "Walpole's style," he observes, "in letter writing, is occasionally quaint, and sometimes a little laboured, but for the most part he has contrived to throw into it a great appearance of ease, as if

* See Lord Byron's Preface to Marino Faliero.

he wrote rapidly and without premeditation. This, however, was by no means the case, as *he took great pains with his letters, and even collected and wrote down beforehand anecdotes, with a view to their subsequent insertion.* Some of these stories have been discovered among the papers of Strawberry hill."

Walpole's temper appears to have been somewhat capricious and testy; his quarrel with Gray is well known; though the editor does not seem to have been aware of the real cause, which was for the first time given in Mr. Mitford's Life of Gray. He quarrelled with his intimate companion Mr. Bentley; and he held in the later years of his life no intercourse with the gay and good-humoured George Montagu. Lady Townshend said, "Oh! Mr. Walpole is all spirits of hartshorn."—But perhaps it is still more difficult to account for the praise (flattery we must call it) which in his later days he profusely showered on such very MODERATE persons as Messrs. Pinkerton and Beloe. Uncertain, however, as his temper might be, there was a solid stratum of valuable and virtuous affection in his heart. If the old rule is a sound one, "That a man may be known by his friends;" then indeed will Walpole stand on a proud and lofty elevation. His offer of sharing his fortune with Marshal Conway, when the latter was dismissed from his employments, is well known; and honourable indeed it is to the character of that excellent and estimable man, that on the same occasion, similar offers were pressed on him by his brother Lord Hertford, and by the Duke of Devonshire, without any concert between them. Of any injustice or cruelty to the unfortunate Chatterton, Walpole was entirely guiltless, though for a considerable time the prejudices of the public were most unwarrantably excited against him. Chatterton was neither indigent nor distressed at the time of his correspondence with him. He was maintained by his mother, and lived with a lawyer. His pleas to Walpole's assistance were disgust of his profession, inclination to poetry, and communication of some *suspicious manuscripts*.* Chatterton's subsequent distress arose from his leaving his employer and coming to London without any certain means of support.

The old age of Horace Walpole glided on with the same gentle motion, and even course, in which the earlier part of his life had been passed. The gout, indeed, crippled him at last, emaciated his limbs, affected his temper, and was attended with severe suffering, but it never clouded the brightness of his intellect, or diminished the activity of his mind; he says,

Fortune, who scatters her gifts out of season,
Tho' unkind to my limbs, has yet left me my reason.

In 1791 he succeeded his unfortunate nephew, George Earl of Orford, in the family estate and the Earldom; but he never took his Seat in the House of Lords, and indeed was unwilling to assume the title. He died in the 80th year of his age, in 1797, and was buried at Houghton, and with him ended the male line † of the descendants of Sir Robert Walpole.

The letters to Sir Horace Mann commence in the year 1741, ‡ and end in 1760. If compared to the Correspondence of Walpole which has been

* Chatterton's Manuscripts are now in the British Museum, and not only is the appearance of them suspicious, but they are clumsily ignorant forgeries, such as could deceive no man who possessed any knowledge of antiquated writing at different periods of time.

† H. Walpole never married; he says in one letter, "I own I cannot felicitate much any body that marries for love. It is bad enough to marry; but to marry when one loves, ten times worse. It is so charming at first, that the decay of inclination renders it infinitely more disagreeable afterwards."

‡ Horace Walpole landed in England from his foreign travels in 1741.

previously published, it will be found to abound more in political information, and conversational anecdote, and to dwell less on little circumstances of a personal nature, on his daily occupations and amusements, on his garden, his house, his purchases, his visits, and his decorations. This arises from the situation of his correspondent, who, being our Envoy at Florence, was of course greatly interested in the political information that might reach him from the Cabinet of England. The account of the gay, the accomplished, the witty, the careless Lord Carteret; the close, reserved Mr. Pelham; the bustling, vapouring, chattering Duke of Newcastle; the portraits of his old uncle Horace, of Lord Bath, of the Duke of Cumberland, are admirable, painted with the freedom and spirit of Vandyck: while the slighter sketches, the Princess of Craon (called Mamie), Lord Carteret, the Duchess of Queensbury, Lady Orford, Lady Pomfret, and Mrs. Pulteney, whom he called the Wife of Bath, squabbling at the gate with St. Peter for a halfpenny, have all the lightness, the grace, the elegance, it is possible to give. The very portraits seem to slide down from the frames, and appear the living models before us.

In most collections of letters which we have met with, the difficulty consists in finding any worthy of selection; in these now before us, we are so overwhelmed by the variety of their elegance, and the entertainment of their information, that one can hardly give one the preference over the other.—There is Sir Thomas Robinson's ball,—a ball has been described ten thousand times, but never in such language as this—"Lady Sophia Fermor out of humour, because no minuets were danced, in which she excelled. Churchill's daughter prettyish, and dances well. The Duke of Richmond sitting by his handsome wife all night, *and kissing her hand*: and then there was Alderman Parson's family from Paris who danced, but à force des muscles."—'Turn to another scene: "Old Marlborough is dying—but who can tell? Last year she had lain a great while ill, without speaking. Her physicians said, 'She must be blistered, or she will die.' She called out, 'I won't be blistered, and I won't die.' If she takes the same resolution now, I don't believe she will." We meet with a very characteristic anecdote of the old Duchess of Buckingham, daughter of James the Second, "The Duchess of Buckingham, who is more mad with pride than any mercer's wife in Bedlam, came the other night to the opera en Princesse, literally in robes, red velvet and ermine. I must tell you a story of her last week. She sent for Cori to pay him for her opera-ticket; he was not at home, but went in an hour afterwards. She said, did he treat her like a tradeswoman? She would teach him respect to women of her birth. Said he was in league with Mr. Sheffield to abuse her, and bade him come the next morning at nine. He came, and she made him wait till eight at night, only sending him an omelet and a bottle of wine; and said as it was Friday, and he a Catholic, she supposed he did not eat meat. At last she received him, in all the form of a princess giving audience to an ambassador. Now, she said, she had punished him."

Everybody has heard the story of Lady Sandon and her ear-rings, but when was it ever so well told?

"Lady Sandon is dead, and Lady M—— disappointed. She, who is full as politic as my Lord Hervey, had made herself an absolute servant to Lady Sandon, but I don't hear that she has left her even her old clothes. Lord Sandon is in great grief. I am surprised, for she has had fits of madness ever since her ambition met such a check on the death of the Queen. She had great power with her, though the Queen pretended to despise her, but had unluckily told her, or fallen into her power by some

secret. I was saying to Lady Pomfret, 'To be sure she is dead very rich.*' She replied, with some warmth, 'She never took money.' When I came home I mentioned this to Sir Robert. 'No (said he), but she took jewels. Lord Pomfret's place of Master of the Horse to the Queen, was bought of her for a pair of diamond earrings of fourteen hundred pounds value.' One day that she wore them at a visit at old Marlborough's, as soon as she was gone the Duchess said to Lady Mary Wortley, 'How can that woman have the confidence to go about with that bribe?' 'Madam,' said Lady Mary, 'how would you have people know where wine is to be sold, unless there is a sign held out.' Sir Robert told me that, in the enthusiasm of her vanity, Lady Sandon had proposed to him to unite with her, and govern the Kingdom together.' He bowed, begged her patronage, but said he thought nobody fit to govern the Kingdom but the King and Queen."

The masquerade at Court is well sketched :

"There were five hundred persons in the greatest variety of rich and handsome dresses I ever saw, and all the jewels of London,—and London has some. There were dozens of ugly queens of sixty, of which I will only name to you the eldest Miss *Shadwell*. The Princess of Wales was one covered with diamonds, but did not take off her mask. None of the Royalties did; but every body else. Lady Conway was a charming Mary Stuart. Lord and Lady Euston a man and woman Russian. But the two finest and most charming masks were their Graces of Richmond, like Harry the Eighth and Jane Seymour, exceedingly rich, and both so handsome. Here was a nephew of the King of Denmark, who was in armour, and his Governor a most admirable Quixote. There were quantities of pretty Vandykes, and all kinds of old pictures walked out of their frames. It was an assemblage of all ages and nations. My dress was an Aurengzebe: but of all extravagant figures commend me to my friend the Countess! She and my Lord trudged in like pilgrims, with staffs in their hands,—and she was so heated, that you would have thought her pilgrimage had been like Pantagruel's voyage to the Oracle of the Bottle. Lady Sophia was in a Spanish dress—so was Lord Lincoln; not, to be sure, by design, but so it happened. When the King came in, the Faussans † were there, and danced an entrée. At the masquerade the King sate by Mrs. Selwyn, and with tears told her, that 'The Whigs should find that he loved them, as he had done the poor man that had gone.' He had sworn that he would not speak to the Prince at their meeting, but was prevailed on."

His account of Garrick's first appearance is curious :

"There is a little simple farce at Drury Lane, called Miss Lucy in Town, in which Mrs. Clive mimics the Muscovita admirably, and Beard Amorevili intolerably. But all the run is now after Garrick, a wine merchant, who is turned player, at Goodman's Fields. *He plays all parts, and is a very good mimic.* His acting I have seen, and may say to you, who will not tell it again here, *I see nothing wonderful in it*, but it is heresy to say so. The Duke of Argyll says, he is superior to Betterton. Now I talk of players, tell Mr. Chute that his friend Bracegirdle breakfasted with me this morning. As she went out, and wanted her clogs, she turned to me, and said, 'I remember at the playhouse they used to call Mrs. Oldfield's chair! Mrs. Barry's clogs! and Mrs. Bracegirdle's pattens!'"

From Pulteney to Patapan, from George Selwyn's stories to General Braitwitz's *deux Potences*, ‡ every thing came under Walpole's description. In one letter is a Lord Essex who believes he does not exist; in another, a Prince's coachman who left his son 300*l.* a-year, upon condition that he did not *marry* a Maid of Honour,—so sick was he of driving them. In a third, a General Ilton, who was called the *Confectioner* of the Guards, because he says he *preserved* them. In a letter of July 1743, he says :

"There is no determination yet about the Treasury. Most people wish for Mr. Pelham, few for Lord Carteret, none for Lord Bath. My Lady Townshend said an admirable thing the other day to this last. He was complaining much of a pain in his *side*. 'Oh (said she) that can't be—you have *no side*.'

* A Gallicism. "Elle est morte bien riche."

† Two celebrated comic dancers.

‡ General Braitwitz, commander of the Queen of Hungary's troops, speaking of the two *Powers*, his Mistress and the King of Sardinia, instead of saying *Ces deux Pouvoirs*, said, *Ces deux Potences*!

"I must tell you a bon-mot of Whinnington's. I was at dinner with him and Lord Leicester and Lord Stafford last week, and it happened to be a maigre-day, of which Stafford was talking, though, you may believe, without any scruples. 'Why,' said Whinnington, 'what a religion is yours! They let you eat nothing, and yet make you swallow every thing.'"

Walpole's lighter Poems, and what are called Les Vers de Société, are not so happily touched off as we might have expected from the general ease of his manner, and elegance of his talents. A few verses, supposed to be sent by his lapdog Patapan to Mr. Chute, occur at p. 325, and are a fair specimen of his manner :

"I am so nice; who ever saw
A Latin book on my sofa?
You'll find as soon a primer there,
Or recipes for pastry-ware.
Why, do you think I ever read
But Crebillon, or Calprenede?
This very thing of Mr. Chute's
Scarce with my taste or fancy suits.

Oh! had it but in French been writ,
'Twere the genteelst, sweetest bit!
One hates a vulgar English poet;
I vow t'ye I should blush to show if
To women de ma connoissance,
Did not that agreeable stance
Cher double entendre! furnish means
Of making sweet *pata pavins!*"

Occasionally we meet with new anecdotes of our old acquaintance :

"Pope (he writes in a letter May 1744) is given over with a dropsy, which is mounted into his head. In an evening he is not in his senses. The other day at Chiswick he said to my Lady Burlington, 'Look at our Saviour there; how ill Higham has crucified him.' We are now mad about *tar-water*, on the publication of a book that I will send you, by Dr. Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne. The book contains every subject, from tar-water to the Trinity. However, all the women read, and understand it no more than if it were intelligible. A man came into an apothecary's shop the other day. 'Do you sell tar-water?' 'Tar-water,' replied the apothecary, 'I sell nothing else.' Adieu."

Some verses are given at p 379 on Pope's death, which we never met with before, and which from their sentiment and style we presume to be Walpole's own,—though he afterwards disclaims them :

"Here lies, who died, as most folks die, in hope,
The mouldering, more ignoble part of Pope,
The bard whose sprightly genius dared to wage
Poetic war with our commercial age;
Made ev'ry vice and private folly known
In friend or foe—a stranger to his own;
Set virtue in its loveliest form in view,
And still profess'd to be the sketch he drew.
As humour or as interest serv'd, his verse
Could praise or flatter, libel or asperse;
Unharming innocence with guilt could load,
Or lift the rebel patriot to a God;
Give the censorious critic standing laws,
The first to violate them with applause.
The just translator, and the solid wit,
Like whom the passions few so truly hit;
The scourge of dunces whom his malice made;
The impious plague of the defenceless dead.
To real knaves and real fools a sore,
Belov'd by many, but abhorr'd by more:
If here his merits are not full express'd,
His never-dying strains shall tell the rest."

We shall conclude our extracts for the present with the latter part of one of his letters in Aug. 1744 :

"I heard of an admirable dialogue which has been written at the Army on the battle of Dettingen, but one can't get a copy. I must tell you two dry strokes in it I have heard. Pierot asks Harlequin—Que donne t'on aux Generaux qui ne se sont pas trouvés à la bataille? HARL. On leur donne le cordon rouge. PIER. Et que donne t'on au General en Chef [Lord Stair] qui a gagné la victoire? HARL. Son congé. PIER. Qui a soin des blessés? HARL. Ennemi. Adieu."

(To be continued.)

DESTRUCTION OF CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

MR URBAN,—As you have ever been the watchful guardian and protector of the sacred rights of the Established Church, I can have no hesitation in addressing you upon a subject vitally affecting its interests. It is no less than the contemplated destruction of numerous Churches in the city of London, some of them part of the admired works of Sir Christopher Wren. This extensive scheme of demolition proceeds, it is said, upon the suggestion of a Committee of the Corporation of London, whose predecessors, only a few years ago, without going further back, would have shrunk with horror at the meditated desecration, and with one heart and voice have preserved the sacred temples of Religion, as well as the resting places of the dead, from wanton violence and rude intrusion.

The specious pretence for such an act of rash and unfeeling outrage, is stated to be grounded upon the expediency of consolidating small Benefices and Parishes, in order to widen streets, reduce the Church Rates,* and promote the residence and increase the efficiency of the Parochial Clergy.

Now, Mr. Urban, in the first place the mere widening of streets is not a sufficient plea for the demolition of a sacred edifice; and there is not one solitary instance where the projection of a Church in great public thoroughfares, imperiously requires it; and even if imperious necessity did require it, due regard should be had to the rights of incumbents and parishioners, and the decent disinterment and removal of the remains of the dead. In the most rude and barbarous nations places of sepulture have ever been held sacred, and guarded with scrupulous care against unhalloed interference and wanton desecration.

I am aware that many excellent individuals have expressed their objection to the custom which has prevailed for many centuries of the burial of the dead in churches, and, as a substitute, have proposed the formation of cemeteries in large and open spaces, and in the environs of cities and towns; but the same individuals have shuddered at the idea of a wanton violation of the *existing* repositories of the remains of the dead. They considered that the very memorials of the departed awakened recollections which hallowed the ground in which they rested. The late instance of the numerous disinterments which took place from the church of St. Michael, Crooked-lane (notwithstanding provision was made by Act of Parliament for the decent performance of that mournful duty), was most painful to the feelings of relatives and friends, and also to a numerous part of the public who witnessed it. The constant cry of remonstrance was heard; and it was loudly contended that, even in that instance, the demolition was effected for the mere lengthening of the approach to the new London Bridge. Indeed, no actual necessity existed, as the church itself stood at a sufficient distance from the bridge to have made suitable collateral roads branching from it on each side; the edifice could have been made an interesting object to the view, standing as it did, in the very centre of the straight line of the vista from the bridge; and an enormous sum would have been saved in the unnecessary destruction of houses and property, not to speak of the expences of the removal of the dead from that church alone, which, it is stated, amounted to no less than 4,000*l.*; and when the numerous disinterments are considered, it could scarcely be expected to be carried into effect with due decorum for less. Now indeed

* Are there not estates left in some parishes for general purposes. Have not these lessened the rates?

it is said to be proposed, with reckless indifference to common decency, to *remove the dead by contract*; whereas in the Act for the removal of the dead from St. Michael Crooked-lane, it was provided that such removal should be to churches or consecrated ground, selected by the heirs, executors, administrators, relations, or friends of the deceased.* Whilst upon this part of the subject it may not be improper to remark upon the incongruity of the conduct of the City Authorities, who, although their professed object was that of widening and promoting the convenience of adjacent thoroughfares, have actually built a range of houses projecting across the direct line of communication between the two Eastcheaps.

Upon the proposal of consolidating small Benefices and parishes, it may be observed, that no forcible measure of that nature, including the demolition of Churches, should be rashly determined on, and particularly in those situations where the destruction of a Church, and the throwing the whole or part of its site into the public street, would not be even a partial convenience. To make such a scheme of benefit, especially in bye streets, and where the Churches do not materially project beyond the range of houses on either side of them, the buildings for a considerable space adjacent must also be removed.

But it is not pretended that such extensive and costly alterations (even if they were absolutely requisite, which it is submitted they are not,) are entertained by these despoilers: but it is THE CHURCH, which is to be sacrificed; and whether the parties intend it or not (which for charity's sake we would hardly suppose of the Corporation of London), it is no other in effect than a deadly blow affecting our Church Establishment. It is possible that the excellent and pious Archbishop of the Province, as well as the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, overwhelmed with the incessant but unjust attacks made against the clergy of London, may have consented to the principle of some arrangement for the consolidation of small parishes; which, whilst it may satisfy for the moment (and *only* for the moment) the outcry raised against the incumbents, may also provide for their successors a more ample stipend, so as to ensure residence, and render other preferment unnecessary; but it is much to be feared that those worthy prelates will find themselves mistaken in the expectation they may have indulged. It is true that the principle of consolidation of the parishes in the city of London, has of late years been acted upon in the instance of St. Magnus London Bridge, St. Margaret's New Fish-street, and St. Michael Crooked-lane: but that was a matter of obligation, in consequence of the latter parish being *compulsorily* deprived altogether of its Church, and should form no rule for taking away the Church of any other parish against the will and consent of the parishioners. The plea of the Fire of London may also be urged, when various parishes were united; but that was when the sites of the Parish Churches were laid open by the devastation of fire, and the edifices themselves were reduced to ruin. Where, however, Churches now exist (all of them of no little importance, and some of them too of great beauty and architectural skill,) the case is widely different; and the wanton destruction of these becomes an act of scandalous interference both with the rights of the living and the remains of the dead. It is easy, Mr. Urban, to pull down and destroy, and so the materials of a costly and beautiful edifice became immediately of little or no value. Their destruction, particularly if not wanted for great public im-

* Circulars were sent to friends and relatives of the deceased, that all might be done "decently and in order."

provements, becomes therefore not only unnecessary but barbarous. It is true that, as to several of them, if they did not already exist where they now are as resting places for the dead, they might, in reference to the small population and size of the parishes, be removed, and the parishes (with consent of the parishioners, and not without that consent) be united to others. But even in that case, which is the strongest that can be assigned for their removal, the voice of propriety, nay, of justice, would be reasonably raised against any such measure, where they are situated out of any great public thoroughfare.

The instance of the sweeping away of the Church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, it may again be repeated, cannot be at all cited as an example to be followed, because it was unnecessary to continue the approach from London Bridge in a straight line beyond its site; but, that measure having been previously determined upon, the church was removed by consent, and its destruction, with all its attendant horrors of desecration, accordingly took place. The parishioners were soothed into acquiescence by being wholly relieved from any future payment in respect of tithes, their separate rights and estates as a parish were preserved to them, their contribution to church repairs was limited to one-third of the charges attendant in that respect for the church of St. Magnus, towards the repewing of which for their accommodation a large sum was paid by the City, who also wholly paid the expences of removal of the dead, and cleaning and transferring the monumental tablets and grave-stones to the latter church.

But now, it is not pretended that the City are to invest a sum to produce equal to the amount of the annual payments in lieu of tithes, as in the case of St. Michael, Crooked Lane. The ashes of the dead are not to be removed to any other depository at the instance of the heir, or personal representative, or relation, or friend of the deceased; but to be forcibly wrested from their control by the cheapest mode of removal which can be effected, the contract, as reported, of some undertaker! No voice in the disposition of monuments or tablets of affectionate recollection, is to be allowed to parishes or families, to perpetuate the memories of benefactors, ancestors, or relatives. The sites of churches are to be hastily swept away and effaced; and, on the sacred spot where once the consecrated fabric stood reviving feelings of religion, associated with the earliest recollections of the parishioners, the busy hum of commerce is to subdue all feelings of piety and affection. Neither let it be supposed that the parishioners are to be benefited by so unsanctified an exchange, and more particularly those of the present generation. They are to be driven like a flock of sheep (and silly sheep they will be if they submit to it) to some adjacent parish, there to contribute to the repairs of a church, equally, if not more, expensive than their own; and, indeed, in this respect the proffered boon will shew how easily they are to be duped, if duped they suffer themselves to be, as the saving of expense in any City parish will be small indeed; for many of them have estates for the repairs of their church, whilst others have lately expended considerable sums, which would render any further outlay unnecessary for years to come.

On the other hand, they will be required to contribute to any alterations in the pewing of Churches to which they are newly allied; they must bear the same charge for tithes, poor's rates, and parochial fees as heretofore; and as to benefiting by the change, it is a gross and delusive bait. Why then is the present constitution of parishes to be disturbed?

If it be allowed to the fullest extent, that at present the attendance at some of our City Churches is but small, yet circumstances may change,

and the time may come when their destruction may be deeply deplored; and the regret for their loss will be unavailable. The insignificant value of the materials, when the edifice is destroyed, should make the parishioners pause, and seriously reflect, before they are caught in the net of the ruthless despoiler, the crafty calculator, or even the pretended friend of the Church.

I cannot but believe that these, and more solemn considerations, will cross the minds of our Prelates, and of every true friend of Church and State. Incessant are the attempts made to disunite them. Not content with the exercise of the freedom of opinion, the infidel and the dissolute combine in inveterate hostility against our Established Church; and, indeed, against religion altogether. Some classes of Sectarists, upon other grounds, point the finger of scorn at our sacred temples, and denominate both its ministers and its faith as Antichrist. Many, indeed, there are, particularly of the Wesleyan and Independent dissenters, who build their faith in common with the churchmen upon the main and essential doctrinal articles and homilies of the Church of England, and only differ in point of form and discipline. These are not amongst the number of levellers and church destroyers. In the true spirit of Christian regard, they look upon churchmen as brethren; and, as they value and protect their own places of worship, they wish not to see those of the Established Church destroyed.

I hope the good spirit of the Christian and reflecting part of the public will effectually oppose this sad design of wanton desecration from being carried into execution. They will naturally assert the rights of their parishioners in regard to the fabric of their church, nor suffer it to be torn from them by the machinations of a party, whose object may be to get some of themselves appointed as Commissioners under authority of an act of the legislature, without the common courtesy of consulting the parishioners; and to have the freehold of such churches they may think fit to mark out for destruction, together with the church-yards, vested in themselves; who are to have the whole disposition of the remains of the dead, to let the sites of the churches and churchyards on building leases, and to sell the fee simple for the purpose, not of any ecclesiastical object, but for the widening of streets generally. This is their ruthless and barbarous intention. They seem to care not whether their design is justifiable; but that, if by any plausible pretext they can destroy a church, their wishes are satisfied.

No right, moral, political, or divine, can be cited to justify the measure, under the motives now assigned. Parishes cannot justly be interfered with, or their churches destroyed, against their will and consent; if so, there is no security for any kind of property. One man may with equal propriety say to another, "I can manage your property better than yourself, and I will interfere, and manage it for you;" which is never permitted except in cases of lunacy, and lunatics they will be who suffer it. Another man may say, "you have more property than I think you need, or whether you do or not, I want some of it, and will take it." Another may say, "By the industry, prudence, or good fortune of your ancestors, your parish is less heavily burthened than mine—you shall no longer enjoy the advantages you possess—both parishes shall be put upon an equality;" and thus the blessed reign of liberty and equality is to commence. Britons, Christians, and men! spurn the unholy attempt, and nobly resolve to protect the altars and consecrated ground of your country and your God!

Dec. 20, 1833.

A CITIZEN OF LONDON AND A CHURCHMAN.

COWDRAY HOUSE, SUSSEX.

Mr. URBAN,—Forty years ago, Cowdray House, possessed of high antiquity, presenting a grand and perfect exterior, and an interior richly stored with the treasures of art and industry, in curious furniture, valuable paintings, and a library abundant in MSS., was the residence of Lord Montagu. It is now a mass of irretrievable ruins. I shall not here attempt to detail the circumstances of the accident which produced this awful calamity, so distressing to the family, and so fatal to the mansion, which had preserved its ancient splendour, no less in its banquets than its architecture, during many centuries; but it may be briefly remarked, that on the fatal night of the 24th of Sept. 1793, was rapidly demolished by fire a building which had been reverentially preserved and constantly inhabited by the founder's posterity. The fire, which commenced in the north gallery, soon extended itself to the chief apartments joined to one extremity, and those on the opposite connected with the gateway; and the ruins betray the power of the element, and the extent to which it carried its ravages, no individual member of the structure having escaped injury except the kitchen.

The situation of Cowdray House is low and sheltered, in a park of great extent, commanding almost every beauty with which nature could grace it. Excepting its vicinity to Midhurst, which a steep and well-wooded hill shuts out, though little more than a quarter of a mile distant, the site of this house seems to have been selected for no particular advantage, since it comprehends none of those scenes which distinguish many other parts of the park, and is itself not commanded from any very distant position, where the many noble features of its buildings might appear so as to convey a just idea of their real extent and interest. To the ancients, who certainly had less regard for a beautiful landscape than is generally evinced by their successors, the spot might seem marked out by nature for the convenience of a mansion. In the midst of the level track, the Arun pursues its course with silent celerity, between deep and narrow banks, and forms the boundary of an otherwise unenclosed lawn. A spectator accustomed to the system of ancient Domestic Architecture, will readily discover, as he approaches the building, an exception to the almost invariable rule of guarding the chief gateway by a court, at whose entrance was another though inferior gateway; and his imagination will easily and accurately supply the deficient member, whose magnitude doubtless befitted the design of which it formed a useful and distinguished part, but whose buildings were perhaps wholly resigned to uses less dignified than those which formed one side of its quadrangle. Yet it is not meant to determine what particular buildings occupied the outside court, or even that it was encompassed by any building more considerable than an embattled wall; but as it must be admitted that motives of state and convenience sanctioned an arrangement which originated in an age when security was principally consulted, it must also be obvious that the front of Cowdray House has been divested of the appendages, which both ornamented and protected it, and that the river answered the purpose of a moat which might not be passed without obstacle.

I may thus account for the alteration. The owners of Cowdray never felt nor feigned a disrelish for their ancient seat. But reverence for the works of their ancestors, at first generous and sincere, at length subsided under the powerful temptation of a national improvement (for so it was deemed) in architecture—it was at least an universal alteration of its style, corresponding with a change in internal economy.

A natural and forcible attachment to old appearances, long opposed their abandonment for experiments however specious; and the want of taste, or caprice, for these are often synonymous terms, left the owner of a mansion like this, so well satisfied with the same irregularly formed and furnished rooms, which had witnessed the presence and hospitality of his forefathers, that he would neglect if not despise the fashion of his own day; and certain it is, that Cowdray long preserved the integrity of its style, its architecture having

suffered no material alteration till comparatively modern times. When however its walls were yielded up to innovation, a sweeping plan was adopted to subdue its primitive internal character; to exchange seclusion for a prospect in the park, a circumscribed court for an unwall'd and verdant lawn.

Some further remarks will be made on these alterations in the progress of the description; I cannot however avoid mentioning in this place, that another mansion of the same age as Cowdray, and in some respects not less magnificent, has been denuded of an external court, and of so many other interesting appendages, as to have reduced its exterior to a character very discordant with the high beauty of its architectural ornaments. The possessors of Hengrave Hall and Cowdray House had similar motives for opening the fronts of their mansions. The former exposed the charms of a gateway which, with a refinement of taste unknown or overlooked by the innovator, were screened from the common gaze. There was a propriety in the situation of this gateway with which the delicacy of its enrichments corresponded; but this it no longer maintains, and Hengrave like Cowdray has so long worn its present aspect, that the deficient member is not regretted because it is not remembered.

I will now endeavour by a brief enumeration of the component features of Cowdray House, to afford some idea of its magnificence. The *Minimist** must imagine himself placed on the opposite bank of the river, and on the road once sheltered by a broad avenue of elms, extending from a pair of ancient and curiously wrought iron gates in the public road, about four hundred yards to the foot of the bridge which spans the narrow stream in two small arches of massy and unornamental stone-work. Immediately facing, but on the further side of a spacious area, appears the west front of the House, ennobled by a lofty tower-gateway in the centre of two wings, whose ruins extend to the length of one hundred and eighty feet.

Advancing to the archway, which no longer precludes by a pair of massy wooden doors an easy entrance to the meanest visitor, or affords the slightest protection within its roofless walls, the *Minimist* must in imagination pause ere he oversteps the threshold which enables him to fix his attention on one of the richest and most varied assemblages of ancient Domestic architecture in England. Before him appears the stately hall, in advance of which, at one end is the turreted porch, and at the other the lofty bay window, connected with which are the lofty bay windows of several other state apartments, aspiring to the height, but falling short of the extent, by which the hall is distinguished. The breadth of the quadrangle on one side, was completed by a few more rooms, whose walls lie in a confused heap of ruins, incapable of affording any idea of what the perfect edifice once was; so also lie the walls of the north and south sides; low fragments on their bases, and scattered ruins, mark the places where once stood the boundary on either hand: that towards the north seems to have presented an unbroken face, but the other was dignified with two square towers. The absence of these sides has removed every obstacle to the perfect view of two massy hexagonal towers, supporting as it were the ends of the house, and increasing their own picturesque forms by their positions on different angles. That towards the north is loftier, more plain, and more massy than the other; and its sullen grandeur seems to have awed even the fierce enemy which ravaged without resistance every other room in the mansion: this only escaped unhurt, and it is still entire. Let the *Minimist* in imagination follow the writer to the other side of the house. Here the boldest or most prominent feature is the chapel, with the great staircase joined to one side. Behind these the front retires on either side, considerably; and, though the walls are imperfect, their former grandeur is sufficiently apparent in the relics which remain.

If I have succeeded in this attempt to convey to the *Minimist* a notion of the general character and arrangement of Cowdray House, on the four sides of a quadrangle, one hundred feet broad from the gateway to the hall, and one hundred and forty in the opposite direction, I have attained my object;

* See Gent. Mag. vol. CIII. part i. p. 17.

and we will now proceed to notice the admirable combination of so many members in a plan affording an extensive range of noble and conveniently disposed apartments, and at the same time preserving a certain irregularity of exterior, as though the architect deemed this privilege of his style one of the chief means by which he was to produce beauty, and this it certainly was; yet to show that he proceeded in his work systematically, and that the irregularity of his buildings was not the result of accident or caprice, there is an occasional agreement in the general figure, if not in the exact proportions of the corresponding members; as, for example, in the external front, where each angle has had a bow window, but the gateway is not in the centre, nor facing the porch of the hall. The chapel proves to the eastern front, a feature as bold and ornamental as a transept to a cathedral.

The fury of an inextinguishable fire, and the dilapidating hand of time, have not yet sufficed to impair the substantial walls of the great gateway. The four octagonal turrets at its angles once occupied by staircases, the hinges of whose doors are still rivetted to the walls, and studded with the nails which fastened them to the boards, have embattled parapets rising in fine proportions above those of the intervening walls. Their ornaments are restricted to single and cruciform loops, which however are numerous, and disposed alternately on the faces of the octagons. The windows over both archways have been altered, and their broad forms both disfigure and weaken the building. On a tablet over the outer archway are the arms of the family of Browne, displayed in sixteen quarterings, and surmounted by a coronet. The supporters are bears, and the motto "Sivez rayon." With the double stages of the gateway, corresponded the wings on either side throughout their extent; but the tower rose high above their battlements, gables, and clustered chimneys, and its perfection affords a striking contrast to their lowly ruins. The southern angle of this front, however, like the gateway, is entire in every part of its design; and the delicate frame of a bow-window resting its base on the ground, and carrying its summit to the parapet, determines the character, and testifies the beauty of the fallen front. The banqueting-hall is sixty feet long, twenty-six broad, and upwards of as many feet high, to the wall plate. These dimensions briefly and clearly express the relative proportions; but a just description of the architecture of this room is less easily attempted or performed by the pen. But in style, as in extent, this magnificent apartment excels every other in the house; its arches and tracery are formed with peculiar elegance, and the architect adhered as closely to what just before his day was the only style practised both in ecclesiastical and domestic buildings, as in the other rooms he scrupulously avoided its ornaments and the use of arches. There are three windows besides the bay, each separated by a buttress terminating in slender shafts, which rise above the embattled parapet, and were once graced with pinnacles, though now disfigured by clumsy balls. One of these windows appears over the porch, which is low, square, and embattled, having octagonal turreted buttresses at the angles, and a coarsely contrived tablet of arms over the doorway. The roof is groined in stone, and superbly ornamented. Four brackets in the corners sustain the concentrated ribs of as many quarter circles, which are spread over the ceiling, and enclosed in highly enriched borders, connected with a radiated circle surrounding a pendant rose, and being surrounded by eight double quatrefoils within circles. An anchor and a slipped trefoil, the badges of William Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton, are carved and alternately placed in the larger compartments; on the latter device is a label with the initials W. S. which are repeated in the spandrils of the doorways. A fragment of this ceiling, which is twelve feet two inches square, and exquisitely delicate, has fallen to the ground, and large fissures in different places, seem to threaten the speedy downfall of the whole.

In its present state of ruin, the hall presents as its most commanding internal ornament, the bay window, whose ample space appears beneath a broad and very lofty arch, handsomely panelled on the sides to correspond with the window, whose compartments are formed by five mullions intersected by as many transoms in the front. The form of the timber roof, which was of

great magnificence, is still visible on the walls, and the handsome stone corbels on which its beams and arches reposed, mostly remain. Its apex was lofty, and its ornaments peculiarly handsome. The loover on the outside was a beautiful combination of tracery and pinnacles, and among the ornaments the most conspicuous were nine emblazoned banners, the favourite and characteristic embellishments of this period.

The withdrawing-room, joined to the upper end of the hall, was probably on the principal floor, but the apartment beneath is equally large, though less lofty; each measures thirty-six feet long, and twenty broad, and both have windows facing the court, and towards the east, the former embayed, and united in one fabric. The communication to the lower room was by a doorway leading into the area of the great staircase, and from thence by a spacious archway to the high pace; but this corner of the building has been entirely destroyed. A richly ornamented cluster of brick chimneys surmounts a lofty gable in this part of the building. It is the only interesting specimen of the kind that has escaped injury or accident; but the weight presses upon a wall of doubtful strength and security, and both will ere long be precipitated into ruins. The staircase and chapel are on the east side of the hall; the former is now a vacant area thirty-six feet long, and seventeen wide; but on the walls still appear the marks of ascending flights of steps, which fancy may restore and place at its foot, and at every break in its winding course, a massy and curiously carved pillar, terminating with a lion or some other animal erect on his haunches, and grasping the staff of a banner, towards which his eyes are turned, as if to express his readiness to defend the master whose emblem he supports. A noble staircase must have occupied this area, which rivals the extent and altitude of modern dimensions, and is united with admirable skill and convenience to the hall, and its adjoining rooms. The staircase was illuminated by two windows; and on the outside its insulated angle has a slender octagonal turret gradually diminishing from the base upwards, and terminating in a slender turret with a dome and a lofty vane,—a solitary specimen of a most elegant ornament which formerly distinguished the parapets of this venerable mansion.

The chapel is suitable both in extent and architecture to the house; it is forty-eight feet long, and received its light through five lofty windows at the east end, which is of a semi-octagonal shape; their tracery is handsome, and, together with the embattled walls, remains entire and substantial. The sanctuary of the chapel was probably divided from the body by a wooden screen in the centre, from which point the width of the building is increased on the south side only. There are two doorways, one on each side at the lower end; that towards the south opens into a porch, which has an entrance on every side. Opposite is a doorway leading to a handsome apartment of the house, twenty-five feet long; the other openings lead into the gardens. The consecrated enclosure is obstructed by rubbish, and overgrown with weeds, and a cluster of brambles flourish on the spot once occupied by the altar.

Beyond the withdrawing-room are four less considerable apartments on the principal floor. One of these is within the hexagonal tower, which has another room above. In the lower story are four more rooms. Two towards the east, with a handsome octagonal staircase turret at the angle, formed part of the state suite; but the others could scarcely ever have possessed the comforts necessary for habitations. The room within the tower is about 22 feet 6 inches in diameter, and groined with plain and very strong ribs of the most compact masonry, springing from the angles, and forming a low domical roof, with a sculptured key-stone in the centre. A bow window contains the doorway, and also admits light to the first vault. The hexagon is more scantily supplied; but the blackness of darkness was reserved for a long and narrow vault joined to the hexagon, and also to the outside of the north gallery. It is low, and enclosed by solid walls, which seem never to have admitted day-light to the interior.

The shape and situation of the kitchen tower have already been noticed. Its plain and ponderous character would render it a fit appendage to a Castle;

and when contrasted with the refined style of the other buildings, the idea that it is more ancient than the rest of the house, is irresistibly present; but, though its heavy appearance seems to countenance the opinion that this tower has been used for another than its original purpose, a little attention to the design will leave us fully persuaded that, in defiance of its stubborn simplicity, it was a masterly and ingenious contrivance for a use which it never ceased to answer till the accident, which now obliges the kitchen to be merely a receptacle for rubbish. The convenience of the interior required walls of great substance; but as the same strength was unnecessary throughout the upper part, the walls were reduced in thickness on every face by recesses between broad piers, which meeting in the angles are as solid as the basement, and so continue to the parapet, just below which they are formed into rather tall and very strong hexagonal turrets, as severely plain as the tower itself—these are in fact the chimneys. There is a room over the kitchen, which however was sufficiently lofty for a diameter of twenty-two feet, and lighted by windows on the sides. Around the basement of the interior are the capacious and deeply recessed chimney-arches, and ovens; at the summit are the windows; and on one side is the doorway, opening to a passage for the exclusive purpose of communicating with the hall, which was entered beneath the screen by a doorway, whose carved spandrels exhibit the oft repeated initials W. S.

Modern architects, to suit the refinement of the age in domestic architecture and economy, have strained their ingenuity to unite the kitchen with the house, so that, with the most perfect convenience, smoke and steam should be excluded from the family apartments. At Eaton Hall, the costly residence of the Marquis of Westminster, the kitchen occupies the eastern wing of the north front, and to all appearance forms a member of the solid fabric, but it is only slightly united to the house, of which it is a prominent feature, having an open court on the inner side. The kitchen at Cowdray has the same appearance of close connexion with the other rooms, and is similarly detached from them by an uncovered triangular court yard. Three centuries separate the periods when these houses were built, and this particular portion of an arrangement invented or practised early in the 16th century, cannot be improved though it is generally rejected or disregarded. Water, an element no less necessary than fire in a kitchen, was conducted into the middle of the room, and there collected in a large circular basin, in which a fountain was perpetually playing, affording an agreeable contrast to the heat by which it was surrounded. The staircase which communicated with the south side of the quadrangle, but was attached to the tower, also led to the room over the kitchen: and this, if not anciently, was in later times used as a library, but its contents were black-letter books and curious manuscripts, the more useful or more fashionable library having been situated in the south angle of the west front. The contents of the tower were secure from the flames which devoured pictures and furniture beside its massy walls; and here were conveyed such relics of the property as could be hastily snatched from rooms not yet on fire. But, as if the calamity had palsied the surviving owners, the remnants spared by the fire were long neglected with the building which contained them, and when at last either were remembered, the confused heaps of furniture in the kitchen and the library, awaited a *selection* which was so slothfully performed that their value was diminished or altogether lost. The last relics of old high-backed chairs, and one or two paintings, are of such a quality as to excite no regret that they are resigned to decay; but that the entire library should not have been removed with reverential care, is an instance of cold neglect which excites the surprise and rouses the censure of all who are permitted to enter the room. These manuscripts lie in heedless heaps on the floor, or are scattered on the shelves, and some, more ancient, and known by their rightful owner to be more curious than the rest, are set apart for the vacant gaze, and rude treatment of those who cannot read them—an idle ceremony which, however, may not much longer exist for complaint, since their total destruction by fire has been urged, I am informed, from a quarter likely to prove influential.

But the noble ruins of the house itself are fast hastening to extinction. In

windy weather the public are not allowed to approach the walls, lest the fall of some tall gable or lofty window should prove fatal to the visitors; and the owner, to avoid a calamity of this kind, caused a tower on the south side, and some other fragments, to be demolished. One of the handsome bay windows near the hall is on the eve of falling; indeed, several mullions have already given way, and a few wooden props once placed by a considerate labourer residing on the spot, to sustain the tottering and delicate frame, are lying uselessly at its base. This is the system adhered to at Cowdray; a fragment that exhibits dangerous decay is pulled down to save its falling at an unlucky moment, and (what is of equal consideration) to save the few pounds which would secure it in its place: and let those who view with admiration, not unalloyed by painful sensations, these grand and still extensive ruins, remember that for their gratification they are indebted to the durability of the masonry, and (though to the liberality of free admission) not to the care of the owner.

The traces of tasteless alterations which must have concealed much of the internal antiquity, without enlarging the interest of Cowdray, will only perish with its walls. I purposely avoided any interference with the description of the original rooms, but I will now notice these deformities. The height of the Hall was divided by a floor, and its length by a partition. The lower part was a dark cellar, but the porch opening to a broad passage remained the chief entrance; and the principal upper room was furnished with a carved stone chimney piece, the frame of which has not been entirely destroyed. On the east side of the house, all the upper windows were altered and enlarged, and their heavy cornices proclaim the coarse and graceless style of William the Third; and though the fabric of the Chapel remained uninjured, its inside walls were polluted with panels of plaster, and whole length figures in raised work, contemptibly executed, and of the same material. At the same period, and in a similar incongruous style, the external windows of the north hexagonal tower, were altered, and in consequence the walls so much weakened, that the fire, and forty years of neglect, have caused injuries which must shortly end in the dilapidation of a structure not yet divested even of a battlement. The tower gateway also sustained a corresponding alteration in both its faces, and the same result seems likely to follow, though at a more distant period. A few other innovations might be noticed, but the principal are here mentioned, and suffice to show the injury they have inflicted on the ancient walls. Some prominent deformities might not have escaped the exterior, but these have perished. The surviving walls abound in beauties, and it is perhaps on these excellent specimens of architecture we chiefly found our regret for the imperfect state of the fabric, and for losses which may not have greatly impaired the beauty and grandeur of the whole.

It now remains to take some notice of the subordinate offices which were built on the demolition of the fore court—the situation, strange as it may seem to modern notions of convenience and elegance, for the stables, kennels, lodges, and other appendages of a considerable mansion. This alteration was one of the number made in the seventeenth century, and the new court is on the south side of the house. It is narrow, open towards the west, and entirely inclosed on the south and east sides, the latter joined, or having been joined, to the kitchen tower. These offices are built wholly of brick, are low, and have a lofty roof; and their style, if indeed they partake of any, sets at defiance the rules of good taste, and disgraces the mansion to which they belong.

Again crossing the quadrangle, we notice the remains of a circular fountain before the great gateway; and in the park, scarcely an hundred yards beyond the north side of the house, a low octagonal building of 24 feet diameter. It has a conical roof, a plain parapet, several windows of different sizes, and three doorways; it has for many years been used to shelter valuable plants during the winter, but it is difficult to conjecture for what purpose it was anciently designed. It consists of two stories of moderate height. A wooden pillar in the centre, with a capital and base of stone, supports the floor, which was approached by two doors on the summits of stone steps, seven feet

broad, situated on either hand of the chief entrance to the room below. The whole building is very neatly finished, but it is open to injury. Cattle seek shelter within its walls, and the upper part serves the purposes of a barn.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS.—No. I.

It is our intention to assemble under this head, from time to time, original Letters, unknown Anecdotes, and other relics of persons distinguished in the annals of Literature; and 'we invite our Correspondents to contribute to the collection.

DEBARCATION OF THE CORPSE OF LORD BYRON.

The circumstances related in the following letter, addressed to the late H. Smedley, esq. by a gentleman in an important magisterial office, were witnessed by very few; but the description, which was written on the very day of their occurrence, when the impression was fresh on the writer's mind, will be interesting to all.

"I know that you are curious in such matters, and I therefore send you an account of the melancholy sight which I have seen to day. As I was proceeding down the river this morning, I saw at about 5 minutes A. M. a brig lying at the London Dock Buoy. She was about 250 tons burthen, in mourning (black with a broad blue streak), and carried at the main, half mast high, a broad pendant, or more strictly speaking a silk banner of dark blue or purple charged with a Baron's coronet proper. Her ensign was hoisted in the same mournful way. Her name the 'Florida, of London.' On my return (about ten minutes or a quarter past four P. M.) I saw one of Searle's barges lying alongside, a tackle was lowered from the main yard, and a coffin wrapped in black cloth came over the larboard side of the brig nearly amidships and was received by some attendants in the barge. That coffin contained the body of Lord Byron. There were a few straggling boats about the ship, and after I had seen the remains which lately contained the most towering spirit in Europe placed in the barge, and had directed my people to preserve order and decency in the event of a crowd of boats following it, I departed. When I left the brig she was just swinging with the flood tide, and I afterwards learned that the barge proceeded up the river entirely alone. Some of my people followed it to London Bridge; but when my galleymen returned after landing me at the Temple, they met the barge quite unattended just below Blackfriars Bridge.

"A leaden coffin was brought to the brig in the course of the morning, and my people who were on duty smelled a strong scent of spirits, arising as they suppose from the people in the brig starting the vessel which contained the body, and pouring the contents overboard. One of my men saw some staves and hoops put into the boat, and these I conjecture to have formed the cask in which the body was preserved. Great care seemed to be taken that no one but the proper attendants should come on board; on the starboard side was chalked 'No admittance.' The quarter deck was shrouded from view by a main sail, and the stern ports were not above a quarter raised. I suppose the friends of the deceased had issued orders for the greatest privacy to be observed; but I could not help feeling that there was an air of desertion about the scene which added to the melancholy of it. On my return to the office this evening I saw the brig working into the London Docks; the banner was gone, and her ensign streamed gaily from the Peak."

"Monday evening, 5th July, 1824."

DUELS AND MARRIAGE OF SHERIDAN.

Mr. Moore, in his Life of Sheridan, has treated pretty largely of his duel, or rather duels, with Mathews; but probably he did not see the following extract of a Letter from Bath, in the Public Advertiser, of July 1, 1772.

“Young Sheridan and Capt. Mathews of this town, who lately had a rencounter in a tavern in London, upon account of the Maid of Bath, Miss Linley, have had another this morning upon Kingsdown, about four miles hence. Sheridan is much wounded, whether mortally or not is yet unknown. Both their swords breaking upon the first lunge, they threw each other down, and with the broken pieces hacked at each other rolling upon the ground, the seconds standing by quiet spectators. Mathews is but little, if at all wounded, and is since gone off.”

The next passage is from the same paper for Nov. 19 following :

“Mr. Sheridan, jun^r. who last summer fought a duel with Captain Mathews about the Maid of Bath, is entirely recovered of his wounds, but has lost the use of his right arm from receiving a shot between the bones at the joint.”

The following particulars of the marriage seem wholly to have escaped Mr. Moore’s research.

“Tuesday (13 April) was married at Marylebone Church, by the Rev. Dr. Booth, the celebrated Miss Linley to Mr. Sheridan ; after the ceremony, they set out with her family and friends, and dined at the Star and Garter on Richmond Hill ; in the evening they had a ball, after which the family and friends returned to town, and left the young couple at a gentleman’s house at Mitcham to consummate their nuptials.”—*Morning Chronicle*, April 16, 1773.

The old readers of the Gentleman’s Magazine will scarcely require to be referred to the interesting autobiography of Miss Linley which was first published in the number for October 1825.

LETTERS FROM MISS HANNAH MORE TO THE REV. R. POLWHELE.

SIR,

I.

Oct. 10, 1777.

When you did me the favour of writing to me in the Spring, I was on the point of setting out for London, from whence I have been returned but a very short time. I would not answer your letter, till I had had the satisfaction of perusing the Poems you gave me reason to expect I should soon see. I now beg leave to return you my thanks for the entertainment they have afforded me. There is an agreeable vein of imagination running through them, the numbers are in general smooth ; and I particularly congratulate you on your success in imitative harmony. This last is a great beauty in skilful hands ; but it requires much management, and a peculiar nicety of ear not to let it be too frequent, or appear too mechanical ; by the former it loses its effect, and by the latter its gracefulness.

The truly poetical Mr. Gray is, I will venture to pronounce, your favourite, and you cannot labour upon a finer model ; but, exquisite as he is for the grandeur and sublimity of his images, the richness of his fancy, and the melody of his versification, he is frequently obscure, sometimes unintelligible, a fault blameable in any writer, but in a poet unpardonable. In a poem, every thing should be easy, natural, and perspicuous. Intricacy in books of abstruser literature, is to be expected and forgiven, because the subjects may be so difficult that no familiarity of style can produce a perfect apprehension to a common reader ; whereas poetry, whose end is to please as well as to inform, should, without losing any thing of its beautiful and becoming elevation, be stripped of every thing that would obscure its clearness and hide its perspicuity.

I am, Sir, your most obedient and obliged humble Servant,

Your Sister is well.

HAN. MORE.

SIR,

II.

London, Feb. 7, 1778.

I hope you will excuse my not having answered your letter sooner ; nothing but the hurrying and tumultuous way of life I have been engaged in could excuse me in my own opinion ; and this apology I hope will also vindicate me in yours.

When I received your manuscripts at Bristol, I was very ill, which, joined to

the preparations for my journey, so entirely engrossed me that I had little leisure for writing. I desired your sister however to assure you that I had read your Poems with great pleasure, and begged her to acquaint you with my approbation of them. I thought them very ingenious and poetical.

Very little has appeared this winter in the literary, and hardly anything in the poetical world; for I do not honour with the dignified appellation of poetry, those scandalous productions which start up every day, and which are eagerly bought and read, only because they are scandalous; they die away with the temporary circumstances which gave birth to them, and are no more remembered.

I am much obliged for your compliment on my Tragedy;* its success has exceeded my most sanguine hopes; it is acted to night the seventeenth time. I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant. H. MORR.

SIR,

III.

Bristol, Nov. 3, 1785.

I beg your pardon for not sooner acknowledging the favour of your Letter. A life full of engagements of various kinds must plead my apology. I heartily wish you success in your arduous undertaking. I wish my name would be the smallest advantage to your list; but, such as it is, it is much at your service. I will pay my subscription to Mr. Browne.

You will be sorry to hear that the Milkwoman† for whom I raised 500*l.* has turned out the wickedest and most ungrateful of the human species; but I have the comfort of knowing that her wants, which were very pressing, were relieved. My Sisters desire their compliments; mine if you please to Miss Polwhele. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, H. MORR.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

LETTERS OF WILLIAM PENN.

THE following Letters, the copies of which are in the possession of our Publisher Mr. Pickering, it is believed have never been printed before. They were written by the Founder of Pennsylvania, only two years after the first plantation of that rapidly formed and very successful Colony. The Earl of Sunderland, to whom the first is addressed, was the Secretary of State, having been restored to that post Jan. 31, 1682-3, a circumstance to which William Penn alludes in the early part of his letter.

My Noble Friend,

Philadelphia, 28. 5^{mo} July, 1683.

It is an unhappiness incident to great men, to be troubled with the respects of the small folks their kindness oblige; however, I had rather need an excuse, than be wanting of gratitude to my noble Benefactors, of which the Lord Sunderland was one of the first, in the business of my American country; and tho' I have nothing to return but humble thanks and good wishes for all his generous favours, yet they have engaged me in a most firm resolution to embrace all occasions by which I may express my sense of them, and gratitude to him. And being thus oblig'd to interest myselfe in his success and prosperity, I must take leave to congratulate the happy restoration of the King's grace and favour, in which without flattery I take the freedom to say I think he has done right to the Lord Sunderland's abilities, and his own business; for ever since he yielded me the advantage of his acquaintance in France (a time of twenty years standing, or running rather), I have said many times to many people, I remember not to have mett a young nobleman promising a sharper and clearer judgment, and of closer and better sense; and pardon me if I wish that this occasion may give thee time to prove it yet more abundantly to the world.

* Percy.

† Mrs. Anne Yearsley, author of a volume of Poems. She died May 7, 1806.

I was a little elevated with the hopes of a free discourse and censure upon my American enterprise, when it pleas'd thee to give me to believe I might meet thee some evening at Col. Henry Sidney's;* but some greater affaire diverting, rob'd me of the advantage I had reason to promess myselfe from so correct a conversation. But tho' I mist that expression of thy favour, lett me not want the effects of it: I am now in a station, where my own weakness, or my neighbours' envy, may happen to hurt my honest interest, and the good work I have in my eye: please to take me and my poor feeble concerns into thy protection, and give us thy smiles and countenance, and I will venture to say that, by the help of God, and such noble Freinds, I will show a Province in 7 years equal to her neighbours of 40 years planting.

I have lay'd out the Province into Countys. Six are begun to be seated; they lye on the Great River, and are planted about 6 miles back. The town platt is a mile long, and two deep,—has a navigable river on each side, the least as broad as the Thames at Woolwych, from 3 to 8 fathom water; there is built about 80 houses, and I have settled at least three hundred farms contiguous to it. We have had with passengers 23 ships, and trading 40, great and small, since the last summer,—not amiss for one year. The country is in soyle good, aire screen (as in Languedock), and sweet from the cedar, pine, and sassefrax, with a wild mertile, that all send forth a most fragrant smell, which every breezes carrys with it to the inhabitants where it goes. Cyprus, chesnutt, cedar, black walnutt, poppler (the largest in the world), oake of six sorts, white, red, black, Spanish, chesnutt, and swampe, are the timber of these parts. Ash there is also, but not so frequently. Here is a hickery nut tree, mighty large, and more tough then our ash, the finest white and flaminge fire I have ever seen.

I have had better venison, bigger, more tender, and as fatt as in England; turkys of the wood I had of 40 and 50 pound weight; fish in abundance, especially of shad and rock, which are here an excellent fish; pearch and trout, but no salmon hereaways yet as I hear of; but oysters, that are monstrous for bigness, tho there be a lesser sort. Here are of fruits divers wild, the peach, grape, and plum, and that of divers sorts. We have also in the woods flowers, that for colour, largeness, and beuty excell; I intend a collection of the most valuuable of which this place affords for Astrophe the next season. For the people, they are savage to us; in their persons and furniture all that is rude, but they have great shape, strength, agility; and in council, for they (tho in a kind of community among themselves) observe property and government, grave, speak seldom, inter spaces of silence, short, elegant, fervent. The old sitt in a half moon upon the ground, the middle aged in a like figure at a little distance behind them, and the young fry in the same manner behind them; none speak but the aged, they having consulted the rest before; thus, in selling me their land, they ordered themselves; † I must say that, their obscurity consider'd, wanting tradition, example, and instruction, they are an extraordinary people. Had not the Dutch, Sweeds, and English, learn'd them drunkenness (in which condition they kill or burn one another), they had been very tractable, but rum is so dear to them, that for 6 penny worth of rum, one may buy that fur from them that five shillings in any other commodity shall not purchase; yet many of the old men, and some of the young people, will not touch with such spirits; and because in those fits they mischief both themselves and our folks too, I have forbid to sell them any.

Pardon, my noble friend, this length (longer too in my scrawling hand than in it selfe); I thought it my duty to give an account of the place to one whose favour had helpt to make it myn, and who was pleas'd more then once to discourse the settlement of it.

* The younger brother of the Earl of Leicester, and of the celebrated Col. Algeron Sydney, who suffered death at the close of this very year. Henry was himself created a Peer after the Revolution, by the title of Earl of Romney.

† This description may suggest to an artist a design arranged very differently from the well-known picture by Benjamin West, and one which will be recommended by greater historical accuracy, founded on the best possible authority.

I have only to recommend the bearer my kinsman, Capt. Markham, and to pray access in my affaires, yet not fully fixt, by the unkindness of my neighbour the Lord Baltimore, * and that it would please thee to accept a poor present of our growth, remembering that the ancients valued offerings by the heart that made them, and finally to give me leave to ware the character of, my noble friend, thy very sensible and faithful fr'd and serv't to my powr,

(Signed)

WM. PENN.

May I present my humble duty to the King?

For the Earl of Sunderland.

To his Majesty.

Great and Gracious Prince,—It is a barren soyle that yields noe returns to the dew that feeds it, and they are mean and ungratefull mindes that are oblivious of the favours they receive. I would fain excuse this freedom, if I were not bound to use it, for, being destitute of better ways, gratitude makes it necessary to me, and necessity is a sollicitor that takes no denial. Lett the King then graciously please to accept my most humble thanks for his many Royall favours conferr'd upon me, more especially this of Pennsylvania. I only lament my selfe, that my own inability will not suffer me to express myselfe in a way suitable to the sense I have of the great obligations I lye under. But, because the altar was not ordain'd for the rich and great only, and that offerings are to be accepted by the heart that makes them, I perswade myselfe to hope that the King will please to receive my dutifull acknowledgements by the integrity that humbly sends them; and to beleive that among the numerous subjects, as well of his goodness as of his powr, there is none that with more truth, zeal, and affection, loves and honours him.

Give me leave next to say, so soon as I was arriv'd and made my settlement of this Province, I thought it my duty to waite upon the King, by some person of the Province, in condition of an agent extraordinary, which is the bearer my kinsman, Markham (formerly deputy in this Government); and tho this would not look wholly free of vanity (considering my late private capacity), yet I take it to be the duty of those persons whom the goodness of the Kings of England hath at any time cloathed with extraordinary powrs in these parts of the world, to show their deferrance to the Imperiall Majesty they are tributarys to, and their dependence upon it, by the mission and attendance of agents in their names at the Court.

I have only now, great Prince, to pray pardon and acceptance for a poor present, of country produce, and that it would graciously please the King to take me still into his favour, his young province into his protection, and God, the bountifull rewarder of good and gracious acts, retaliate them both with temperall and eternall glory.—I am, with reverence and truth, great and gracious Prince, thy most thankfull, humble, and obedient subject and servant in all I can.

(Signed)

WM. PENN.

Philadelphia, 13 Aug. 83.

Mr. URBAN,—I herewith send you a few extracts from the MS. "Grand Cartulary of St. Bertin," and from the "Historical Collections" of a Citizen of St. Omer; which are not devoid of antiquarian interest. C. S.

Historical Passages from the Cartulary of St. Omer.

Anno 1545. The plague, which had continued for a year, still committed its ravages in the different quarters of the city of St. Omer and the neighbourhood; it was therefore agreed with the Canons of St. Omer, to take down the body of St. Bertin, and of St. Omer, for the purpose of appeasing the wrath of Heaven, and to excite the people to a spirit of devotion.

* The proprietor of the adjacent province, so named after his title.

1545, Sept. 8. Died at the Abbey of Forest Moutier in Picardy, Charles Duke of Orleans, third son of Francis I. King of France. His death entirely overturned the treaty of peace, which had been settled on the 24th Sept. in the year preceding at Soissons, between England and France, and war was re-kindled with greater violence than ever between the two Crowns. In England Parliament assembled on the 23d Nov. and suppressed all pious foundations, and granted to the King the goods of the Church, &c. There was nothing further to be done, says Sanderus, than to sell the air to the living, and the earth for the burial of the dead.

1546, 13 July. We formed a general procession with the Canons of St. Omer, with the principal persons of St. Omer and of St. Bertin, to excite the people to pray to Heaven, especially for the prosperity of the army of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, who is preparing to make war on the Princes of Germany, who are infected more and more with the heresies of Luther.

1547. In the night of the 28th and 29th of January died Henry the Eighth, King of England, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and the thirty-eighth year of his reign. During the reign of this Prince, there was no other religion and no other laws in England, than such as were conformable to his will and pleasure. He added and he subtracted; and, as if he had been infallible, he had only to make known his wishes to have them approved by the Parliament, to give them the force of law. There never was a more absolute Prince. Whoever opposed his wishes, was almost certain to lose his life; and in the list of those whom he sacrificed, may be counted, two Queens, two Cardinals, three Archbishops, eighteen Bishops, thirteen Abbats, five hundred Priests, Monks, and Priors, fourteen Archdeacons, sixty Canons, more than fifty Doctors, twelve Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls, with their sons, twenty-nine Barons and Knights, three hundred and thirty-five Nobles of lesser degree, one hundred and twenty-four Citizens, one hundred and ten ladies of quality (*de condition*). All these persons, with the exception of the two Queens, were put to death for having disapproved of the schism and misgovernment (*desordres*) of Henry VIII.

1549. The solemn entry of the Count d'Artois, Philip of Austria, Prince of Spain, son of Charles V. into the city of St. Omer, took place on the 31st day of July.

1553. The siege, assault, and destruction of Terouane. Fifty thousand cannon balls were fired. The Emperor Charles the Fifth destroyed the city after the seige.

Deleti Morini.

1554, 11 June. On the day of St. Barnabas we formed a private procession with the image of our Lady to St. Margaret's, both to obtain rain, and a good peace.

1559. The Parliament of England conferred upon Elizabeth the *ridiculous* title of Governor Supreme, as well in Spirituals as in Temporals.

*Historical Collections by Jean Hendricq, Citizen of St. Omer, from 1594 to 1605.
MS. in the Library at St. Omer.*

1596, 9 September. The soldiers who returned from the siege of Huelier, brought with them the plague. Seven or eight of their number were left sick in the village of St. Croix, because they could not be permitted to enter the city; many others who had no appearance of the malady, returned to the town and lived as usual with the citizens, to the great danger and inconvenience of our community, as we found afterwards to our cost. The infection and the mortality that followed for a long time, was so great, that there were very few families in our city which did not feel its effects, by the death of some of their friends or relations. We were looked upon with so much terror all over, that whoever said he was an inhabitant of St. Omer, was so completely shunned, that he could not even obtain a lodging for his money.

Frenchmen sleep with their eyes open, like hares!!

1612. The house in which the English children live, was built and rented

by the Catholic King of Spain towards the year 1592, who was then only Prince of Spain.

At present there are above one hundred and sixty English children of good families, which are sent here secretly by their parents who are faithful Catholics, that they may receive a good education, and learn Latin under the discipline of Father Giles Scondoncq, a learned and excellent Jesuit, who, assisted by several English fathers, has filled the house so completely, that there has been added to it the house which belonged to the old dowager Countess of Roeux, so that it is a pleasure now to go and see it, with the chapel, which he afterwards built, which is very handsome; &c. &c.

The English children, after they have finished their education here, and after having learned rhetoric, are sent into Spain to finish their studies, and, according to their capacities, they are admitted to the ecclesiastical orders; others are placed in different situations; so, being established, they may bring forth good fruits amongst their countrymen, who are bigoted Huguenots.

1614. On Saturday the 23rd day of August, the great English Earl* who has lived here some years, and who took refuge in our city to enjoy with greater freedom the exercise of the Catholic religion, was obliged to return to England, as he is not permitted to receive his revenues here as he had hitherto done by the King's permission; but he made a solemn vow before his departure, that he would rather die than change his religion. Before he left the city he caused public notice to be given, that if any person had any claim upon him, he would satisfy his demand before his departure. Early in the morning on the day on which he left the city, he attended Mass and Confession at the "Cordeliers," where he was much beloved, and where he attended so frequently, that a seat had been prepared on purpose for him: which was well known to the King of England; for it was said that he had spies even in his suite, who watched all his actions so closely, that he durst only go very rarely to visit the Jesuit fathers, as they were held in the greatest aversion by the King.

LEASE OF THE MANOR OF HAMPTON COURT TO CARDINAL WOLSEY.

MR. URBAN,—The Rev. Daniel Lysons, in his account of those parishes of the county of Middlesex which are not included in his "Environs of London," after stating that the manor of Hampton, in Middlesex, had been given early in the thirteenth century to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem,† by the Lady Gray, relict of Sir Robert Gray, adds, "Cardinal Wolsey, who, in the early part of King Henry the Eighth's reign, became lessee under the Prior of that Convent, surrendered the lease to the King in 1526."

The copy of the lease to Wolsey, from the Cottonian Manuscript, Claudius E. vi. fol. 137, (which appears to have been unknown to Mr. Lysons) is here transmitted for insertion in your Magazine; it is dated January 11, 1514, and is followed by a list of the furniture left in the ancient manor-house upon the estate when Wolsey took possession. B. M.

"This Indenture made between Sir Thomas Docwra, priour of the hospitall of Seynt John Jerusalem, in England, and his bredern knights of the same hospitall upon that one partie, and the moost reverend fader in god Thomas Wolcy Archebischop of Yorke and primate of England upon that other partie, Witnessith that the said priour and his bredern with their hole assent and auctorite of their Chapitur, have graunted and letten to ferme to the said Archebusshop, their manor of Hampton courte, in the countie of Midd. with all landes and tenementes, medowes, lesnes, and pastures, rentes, and services, vewe of ffranciplegis, perquesites of courts, ffishing and ffishing weres, and

* "Le gros Conte Anglois, q. who was he?"

† The Gate of the Hospital at Clerkenwell, is given as a vignette in the title of this Magazine, being the residence of Cave, the first publisher; and an engraving of the Hospital, by Hollar, will be found in Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. Ed.

with the wares of conys, and with all manner proufittes and comodities and other things what so ever they be in any manner of wise to the foresaid manor belonging or apperteynyng. To have and to holde the foresaid manor with the appurtenances to the foresaid most Reverend ffader in god Thomas Wuley Archbisshop of Yorke, and to his assignes, ffro the ffest of the Nativite of Saint John Baptist last past before the date herof unto thend and terme of lxxxxix yeres than next folowing, and fully to be ended, yielding and paying therfor yerely to the seid priour and his successours in the treasury of there hous of seynt Johns of Clarkenwell beside London, fifty poundes sterling at the ffestes of the purification of our Lady and of Seynt Barnabe thapostle, by even porcions. And also payeing and supporting all manner of charges ordinary and extraordinary due and goying oute of the seid manor, with the appurtenances during the seid terme. And the seid Archebusshop and his assignes yerely during the said terme, shal have allowaunce of the seid priour and his successours in the paymentes of the rent and ferme of fifty poundes aforeseid iiij^{li}. xiiij^s. iiiij^d. sterling, at the ffestes aforeseid, by even porcions, towards and for the exhibition of a preste for to mynister divine service within the Chapell of the seid manor. And the seid priour and his brethern for them and their successours graunten the seid Archebusshop and his assignes yerely during the seid terme shalhave and take at their libertie foure loades of woode and tymber able for pyles for the reparacion and sustentacion of the were called Hampton were, the same woodes and tymber to be felled and conveyed at the costes of the seid Archebusshop and of his assignes in and fro Seynt Johns woode in the seid countie of Midd. Also it is agreed that the seid Archebusshop and his assignes at their libertie at all tymes during the seid terme shall take downe, alter, transpose, chaunge, make, and new byeld at theire propre costes any howses, walles, mootes, diches, warkis, or other things within or aboute the seid manour of hamptoncourte, with the appurtenances, without empechement of wast and without any payne or punysshment to be or ensue to the seid Archebusshop and his assignes during the seid terme. And the seid Archebusshop and his assignes shall bere all manner of reparacions of the seid manour with the appurtenances during the seid terme, and in thend of the seid terme all the same shall leve to the seid priour and bredren and to there successours sufficiently repared. Ffurthermore the seid Archebusshop and his assignes shall leve the seid priour and his successours m^l. couple of conys in the wares of the seid manour, or elles for every couple that shall want iiij^d. And moreover the seid priour and his bredren graunten that the seid Archebusshop and his assignes shalhave and occupie during the seid terme all suche parcells as be conteyned upon the bak of this endenture, and in thend of the same terme all the same shall leve and delyver to the seid priour and his successours, or the value of the same. And if it happen the seid yerely ferme or rent of l^{li}. during the seid terme of lxxxxix yeres, to be behynde and not payed in part or in the hole after any terme of payment beforespecified which it ought to be paid by the space of two hole yeres, that then it shalbe lawful to the seid priour and his successours to re-enter into the same manour and othre the premisses dimised, and theym to have ayen as in their first and pristinat estate, this endenture or any thing therein conteigned notwithstanding. And the seid priour and his bredren promitte and graunte for theym and there successours, and theym bynde by thies presentes to the seid Archebisshop, that when so ever the seid Archebisshop or his assignes at any oone tyme within the terme of this present leas shall come to the seid priour and his bredren, or to their successours, and demaunde to have a newe graunte and leese of the saide manour of hamptoncourt with thappurtenances to theym to be graunted under their commen seale of the seid hospitall for the terme of other lxxxxix yeres next ensuyng this present terme, that then the seid priour and his bredren nowe being or their successours than for tyme beyng for that oone tyme shall graunte and make a newe leesse of the seid manor of hamptoncourt with the appurtenances to the seid Archebisshop and to his assignes under the common seale of the seid hospitall for the terme of othre lxxxxix yeres after the forme, tenour, and effecte of the seid covenantes and agrementes conteyned in this present endenture, the substaunce therof in no wise

changed nor ~~myayshed~~. And at the delyverie of the same new endenture this endenture to be cancelled if it shall then rest and be in the keping of the seid Archebisshop or his assignes. And if the seid endenture fortune to be lost and be not in the keping of the seid Archebisshop or his assignes, nor in the kepyng of any person to their uses, then the seid Archebisshop or his assignes, before the seid newe graunte or lease to be made, shall surrendre and so promytte by thies presentes to surrendre all suche title and interest as they or any of theym have, or may have, by reason of this formar lease at all tymes after suche surrendre and newe lesse made utterly to be voide and of no effecte. In witnesse wherof to the oone part of thies presente endenturs towards the seid Archebusshop remaynyng, the seid priour and his bredren have put their comon seale. And to that othere part of the same endenturs towards the seid priour and his bredren remaynyng the seid Archebusshop hath put his seale. Yeven in our Chapitur holden in oure house of seynt Johns of Clarkenwell beside London, the xjth day of Januarie in the yere of our lord god a thousand fyve hundreth and fourtene, the sixt yere of the reigne of our soveraigne lord king Henry the eight.

"*In the Chapel*, First, a chalesse of silver, a pix of copur for the sacrament, ij alter clothes, a corporaxe, ij candlestikes of laton, a massebooke, a porteux, a pewterbotil for wyne, a cewet of pewter, a crosse of tynne, a paxbrude of tree, an alter clothe of whyte and blue lyke unto armyn, an ymage of our lord of tree, an ymage of our lady of tree, an ymage of saint John, an ymage of saint Nicholas, an ymage of the crosse paynted on a borde, ij alterclothes, ij pewes with a chest of wynscott, an holy waterstok of laton with a stryngel of laton, ij bells in the towre, oon of them broken. Of *bedstcddis* in all xx^d, ii townred chyars.—*In the parlour*, a table of Estriche bourde with ij tristells.—*In the haule*, ij tables dormant, and oon long table with ij tristells, a close cupbourde, iiij fourmes, iiij barres of yron about the harthe.—*In the kechen*, a pot of bras cont v galons, a cadron sett in the fournace cont xx galons, a spyt of yron, ij awndyrons, a trevet, ij morters of marbil, a cawdron of iij galons di. a stomer of laton, a flesshehoke, a frying pan, ij pailles, a barre of iron in the kechen to hange on pottes, a grete salting troughe, a steping fatte, an heire of the kyln of xxiiij yerdes, ij grete bynnes in the kechyn, a bynne in the buttry, a knedyng troghe.—*In the stable*, a pichfork, a dongfork. A presse in the *towrechambre*, a great coffar in oon of the towre chambres; a parcloase in the towre, a parcloase in the parloure."

ORDERS OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, TEMP. HEN. VIII.

Mr. URBAN,—The following extracts from a manuscript in the King's Library, Paris, (no. 9986,) present a curious picture of the domestic arrangements of the Court of Henry the Eighth. Their date is a few years earlier than the very curious "Ordinances made at Eltham in the 17th Henry VIII." included in the volume of Ordinances for the Royal Household, published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1790. Yours, &c. C. S.

Orders in the King of England's House.

Festum natalis Domini Anno xiii. Reg. Hen. Oct.

Hereafter ensueth the names of the Kings cup-bearers, kervers and servers, y^t his Grace his pleasure is shall doe him service, bee it in his privie chamber, or when he sitteth out in his dynynge Chamber, or els where at such tymes as the gentlemen huishers shall commande them to do service, y^t is to say, by the huishers of the privie chamber, and when the King sitteth out of his dyniage chamber, such of the sayd cup-bearers, kervers and servers to do service as y^r Lord Chamberlaine or Vice Chamberlaine shall commande, the gentlemen huishers to appoint of these numbers followinge and none other.

Cupbearers, Francis Brian, Sir Ric. Jerningham, Sir Ric. Weston.

The roome and service belonging to a gentleman huisher.

A gentleman huisher ought to commande the sayd sewer and kerver to wash their hands before they take their towels.

The gentlemen huisher ought to forbid y^t no manner of man do sett any dish upon the Kings bed, for feare of hurting of the Kings rich counter points* y^t lyeth thereupon, and y^t the sayd huisher take good heede y^t no man wipe or rub their hands upon none arras of the Kings, whereby they might bee hurted ; in the chamber where the King is spetially, and in all others.

The said gentleman huisher ought to know the Kings mind when it shall please him to have any Schames, Ministrells, or any such other, to come to his presence, or ells not.

Service belonging to a Grolme Porter.

First—A grolme porter ought to bring ladders for the hanging of the Kings chamber ; the sayd Groome Porter to bring in tables, formes, trestills and stooles, strawe for beds, rushes, and all such other necessarie things belonging to the sayd chambers, as the gentlemen huisher shall commande him, the said grolm porter to have all the foresayd stuff to the sergeant of the Hall.

The Grolme Porter ought to bring to the Kings great chamber dore all manner of fewell, as wood and coles as shal be thought necessary when it shal be commanded by a gentleman huisher or a yeoman huisher, and also to have ever ready torches, sises, with other lights for the Kings chambers as it hath bene aforesayd accustomed to be delivered.

The order of the King on Good Friday, touching his coming to service, hallowing of the Cramp Rings and offering and creeping to the crosse.

First the King to come to the closett, or to the chappell, with the Lords and noblemen wayting on him, without any sword to bee borne before him on that day, and there to tarry in his travers till the Bishop and Deane have brought forth the crucifix out of the vestry, (the Almoner reading the service of the cramp rings) layd upon a cushion before the high altar, and then the huishers shall lay a carpet before y^t for the King to creep to the crosse upon, and y^t done there shall be a fourme set upon the carpet before the crucifix, and a cushion layd before it for the King to kneele on ; and the master of the jewell house shal be ther ready with the cramp rings in a basin or basins of silver ; the King shall kneele upon the sayd cushion before the fourme and then must the Clerk of the closett bee ready with the booke conteyninge y^r service of the hallowing of the sayd rings, and the Almoner must kneel upon the right hand of the King, holding of the sayd booke, and when y^t is done the King shall rise and go to the high altar, where an huisher must be ready with a cushion to lay for his grace to kneele upon, and the greatest Lord or Lords being then present shall take the basin or basins with the rings, and bear them after the King, and then deliver them to the King to offer ; and this done the Queen shall come down out of her closett or travers into the Chappell, with ladies and gentlewomen wayters on her, and creepe to the crosse ; and that done, she shall returne againe into her closett or travers, and then the ladies shall come downe and creepe to the crosse, and when they have done, the Lords and noblemen shall in likewise.

ON CRAMP-RINGS.

The custom which prevailed in England during the middle ages of hallowing Rings upon Easter day and Good Friday, which rings, in consequence of the benediction thus bestowed, were supposed to possess the power of securing the wearer from the falling sickness and cramp, has already received illustration from Brand and Ellis. Some few interesting particulars having presented themselves in addition to the facts collected by those learned writers, they are here presented to the reader.

* (Modern) Counterpane.

We learn from Hospinian, as cited by Brand, that the Kings of England had a custom of hallowing rings upon Good Friday, and that the custom originated in a ring which was long preserved with especial veneration in Westminster Abbey, supposed to have been brought from Jerusalem by some pilgrims, and which ring, it was discovered, Edward the Confessor had given to a mendicant who had solicited charity in the name of Saint John the Evangelist.^a

Polydore Vergil repeats the same story of the ring given to the mendicant at Jerusalem, and adds,

“Iste annulus in eodem templo (scil. Westmonasterii), multa veneratione perditus est servatus, quod salutaris esset membris stupentibus valeretque adversus comitalem morbum, cum tangeretur ab illis, qui ejusmodi tentarentur morbis. Hinc natum, ut reges postea Angliæ consueverint in die Parasceues, multa corimonia sacrare annulos, quos qui induunt, hisce in morbis omnino nunquam sunt.”—p. 143, edit. 1546.

More explicit and authentic information regarding the manner in which this offering was made, is to be collected from the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward III., a manuscript in the Cottonian library. Amongst the alms with which the royal household is debited are the following entries :

Anno ix. In oblationibus Domini Regis ad crucem de Gneythe^b die Paraceues in capella sua infra manerium de Clipstone, in precio duorum Florencium xiiij. die Aprilis vj. viij*d*. et in denariis quos posuit pro dictis Florenciis reasumptis pro annulis inde faciendis ibidem eodem die vjs. Summa xij*s*. viij*d*.^c

Anno x. In oblationibus Domini Regis ad crucem de Gneythe die Paraceues in capella sua apud Eltham xxix. die Marcii vs. et pro eisdem denariis reasumptis pro annulis inde faciendis per manus Domini Johannis de Crokeford eodem die v. Summa xs.^d

From these two entries it appears that certain coins were offered at the High Altar, that they were afterwards redeemed by an equivalent sum being substituted, and that the money so consecrated was converted into rings. It is true that these entries do not state explicitly for what purpose these rings were to be made, or why they were formed from consecrated metal, but the fact already advanced by Hospinian prevents us from doubting the object to which they were applied. Two circumstances in these entries are rather singular; in the first place the offering made is a trifling one, and in the second place we see that the consecrated coin was redeemed in one instance by a ransom which was not equivalent in intrinsic value to the money originally offered.

Cramp Rings must, therefore, have been very scarce articles if they were formed by no more easy process than that here described. Our ancestors were too fond of charms to tolerate such a monopoly, and rings, possessing equal efficacy against cramps with those mentioned above, were manufactured in no small numbers. This is proved beyond a doubt by the following extract from a medical treatise written in the 14th century. It is the *medicine* against the Cramp, and is given as it stands in the original.

“For the Crampe. Tak and ger gedir^e on Gude Friday, at fyfe parische kirkes, fife of the first penyes that is offerd at the crosse, of ilk a kirk the first peny; than tak them al and ga befor the crosse and say v. pater noster in the worschip of fife wondes,^f and bere thaim on the v. dais, and say ilk a day als mekil on the same wyse; and then gar mak^s a ryng thar of with owten alay of other metel, and writ with in Jasper, Batasar, Altrapa,^h and writ with outen Ih^c nazarenus; and sithen tak it fra

^a Brand's Popular Antiq. edit. Ellis, i. 128.

^b For an account of the Black Cross of Gneyeth see the Glossary affixed to the Wardrobe Account of Edward I. edited by Topham.

^c MS. Cott. Nero, C. viii. fol. 209.

^d Id. fol. 212.

^e Cause to be gathered.

^f The five wounds which our Saviour had when crucified.

^g Cause to be made.

^h These are blundered forms of the names of the three Kings of Cologne.

the goldmyth upon a Fridal, and say v. pater nosters als thu did be fore and vse it alway afterward."¹

Some of the rings formed according to these instructions, may still be in existence; and, perhaps, the passage quoted may be the means of explaining what has hitherto been misunderstood, or identifying the use of what has been uncertain.

Lord Berners, the translator of Froissart, when at the Court of the Emperor Charles V. as ambassadour from Henry VIII., in a letter dated 21 June, 1518, says to Wolsey, "If your grace remember me with some crampe-rynges ye shall do a thing much looked for, and I trust to bestow thaim well, with Godd's grace."²

A letter from Dr. Magnus to Cardinal Wolsey, written in 1526, contains the following curious passage:

"Pleas it your Grace to wete that M. Wiat of his goodnes sent vnto me for a present certaine Cramp Ringges which I distributed and gave to sondery myne acquaintance at Edinburghe, amonges other to M. Adame Otterbourne, who, with oone of thaim, releved a mann lying in the falling sekene, in the sight of myche people; sethenne whiche tyme many requestes have been made unto me for Cramp Ringges at my departing there, and also sethenne my comyng frome thennes. May it pleas your grace, therefore, to shew your gracious pleasure to the said M. Wiat that some Ringges may be kept and sent into Scottelande; whiche, after my poore oppynnyoun shulde be a good dede, remembering the power and operacion of thaim is knowne and proved in Edinburgh, and that they be gretly required for the same cause booth by grete personages and other."³

Andrew Boorde in his Breviary of Health, speaking of the Cramp, has an allusion to the supposed power of the King to expel it. He says that "the Kynges Majestie hath a great helpe in this matter in hallowing Crampe Ringes, and so geven without money or petition."⁴

J. STEVENSON.

ON THE PROJECTED DEMOLITION OF CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

Mr. URBAN,—I am induced to call your readers' attention to a fact, which to a very great majority of them will be scarcely credible, that at the present moment active preparations are on foot in the City of London to effect the destruction of more than TWENTY OF THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS. Were I not certain of the truth of this statement, I should feel great hesitation in making an assertion which must to many appear to be begit with incredibility.

The specious plea of improvement may be advanced to blind the eyes of many respectable individuals, who aware of the excellence of their own conduct, and the purity of their motives, will hesitate to ascribe feelings of an opposite kind to others; but let them pause, and before they suffer themselves to be misled, look well into the workings of a busy meddling faction, which is at this time in active operation, with the ultimate object of overthrowing, not the tithes only, nor the patronage, nor the pluralities, but the *Established Church itself*.

That the churches which are to be destroyed do not stand in the way of any improvement projected or contemplated, is well known to the advocates of this measure; that not the most remote plea of expediency exists for their destruction, is as certain as the very existence of these churches.—No, the real object for their removal is the injury of the Establishment, an early step towards the overthrow of the Church, and the exaltation of the friends of heresy and irreligion.

The first object of the attack is *St. Clement's Church*, near the site of the desecrated fane of St. Michael, of which not a stone remains, and amidst the carts and bustle of one of the new fashioned openings to London Bridge, the consecrated ground is lost and extinguished. But that church actually stood in the way of what by some was called an improvement: to say the least, a dif-

¹ MS. Arundel 275, fol. 23^b. ² MS. Harl. 295, fol. 119^b; cited by Ellis, i. 128.

³ MS. Cott. Calig. B. 11. fol. 112.

⁴ Fol. 166, edit. 4to, 1557, cited by Brand, i. 128.

ference of opinion existed on the question of its removal; but as to St. Clement's, the new street is so completely clear of its site, that there is actually room for the erection of an entire dwelling, between that edifice and the new road, and so it would appear to every one, if the works in that quarter had been proceeded with.

We shall hear perhaps that the church presents in its exterior features no claims to architectural beauty. This even is not strictly true; but, whatever may be the plainness of the outside, the interior may rank among the finest of Sir Christopher Wren's designs, and the wood work displays a profusion of *Gibbon's carvings*. I shall not at present enter into a minute description of its architectural character, but will do this at a future opportunity. All I wish to effect at present is to awaken the attention of such of your readers as may possess influence in the Realm, and to excite them to aid and second the exertions of a trusty band of real and tried friends to the Church, who are engaged in the noble work of saving, if possible, the splendid works of Sir C. Wren, and the temples of the Deity, from the hands of faction. If improvement of the City is the object, why is it not effected by the demolition of private houses, and not churches, where the ashes of the dead at least ought to remain sacred,

The consent of the Archbishop and the Bishop of London are necessary to sanction the act of destruction; but why should the burden be entirely cast on them? Let the friends of religion, the admirers of beauty in the fine arts, and every one who has the least pretension to the character of a man of taste, unite to assist the Dignitaries of the Church in refusing their sanction to the iniquitous measure.

The Clergy must, I am sure, feel at this time the importance of a stand being at once made. If they look on supinely at this attack on the Church, they will find to their sorrow, that the fall of the Cathedral will involve the destruction of the Mitre, and the abolition of Tithes will speedily follow the demolition of the Altar.

Your readers may expect to hear more on this subject, and to be astounded with a list of churches doomed to destruction, the magnitude of which will exceed their utmost apprehensions.

Dec. 21, 1833.

Yours, &c.

CHICHELE.

TITLE OF ESQUIRE.

Mr. URBAN,—The question proposed in your magazine for November, p. 386, relative to the rules by which the Heralds were guided in allowing or withholding the title of Esquire at their Visitations, can perhaps to a certain extent be satisfactorily answered. The very general application of the title of *Esquire*, without the slightest reference to the pretensions of persons, is certainly to be reprobated, if it be only for the reason that it has driven the respectable designation of *Gentleman* into obscurity.

The visiting officers of Arms received certain instructions from the King of Arms whose Province they were deputed to visit, and by which I apprehend they regulated themselves as far as circumstances would permit.

As regards such instructions upon the point in question, I send you an extract from those issued under the hand of Sir Henry St. George, Clarenceux King of Arms, to Thomas May, Esq. Chester Herald, and Gregory King, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, his Marshalls and Deputies appointed to visit the Counties of *Northampton, Rutland, Leicester, and Warwick*, in 1681 and 1682, by virtue of the powers granted to him under a Royal Commission to visit his Province, and which was the *last* Commission under which any surveys were made by the officers of arms.

“ Article 2.”

“ In the allowance of titles you shall enter the persons whose descents you take, with no other titles but such as they may justly and lawfully bear according to the Law of Arms: and you shall inform the several Knights of His Majesties proclamation for registering the times of their respective Knighthoods, and the danger of neglecting the same: and you shall allow the title of *Esq^r*. to these and no other.

1. The heir male of the younger sons of Noblemen.
2. The heir male of a Knight.

3. *Officiary Esq^r*. viz. such who are so made by the King by putting on a collar of S.S. or such who are so *virtute officii*, without that ceremony, as the High Sheriff of a county, and a Justice of the Peace, during their being in office or Commission; with this caution, that you always enter the said office or qualification in special terms.

As for Sergeants at Law, Doctors in Divinity, and dignified Prebends, you shall register them by those titles or qualifications only, but you shall except [accept] them in quality as an *Esq^r*.

Barristers at Law you shall enter by that title, but you shall except [accept] them as Gentlemen only, unless otherwise qualified to bear the title of *Esq^r*."

The foregoing extracts will inform your correspondent of the rules observed so late as 1662.

Dec. 6.

Yours, &c.

F. E.

RANK OF COLONIAL BISHOPS.—IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

Mr. URBAN,—Your correspondent J. T. (October, p. 290) waiving the question of *right*, as clearly untenable, yet claims as a matter of *courtesy*, the title "My Lord" for the Colonial Bishops, in virtue of their descent from the Apostles; but were they (the Apostles) so addressed?—As to J. T.'s difficulty about addressing Bishops otherwise than as Lords, I can see none. As for instance "Doctor Heber," "Bishop"—the latter is often the mode of addressing a *Lord* Bishop by persons on terms of sufficient intimacy.

It is a fact not generally known that the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops are always installed as such in the ancient Cathedrals, though now appropriated to Protestant worship. This is effected by stealth, the new R. C. Bishop, &c. obtain admission as visitors merely; and whilst the Verger or Clerk's attention is otherwise occupied, the installation is hastily arranged.

Yours, &c.

T. L. C.

STAGE COACHES.

Mr. URBAN,—The following extracts from old newspapers concerning Stage Coaches in former times may amuse the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine. The first is from "The Norwich Gazette or the Loyall Packet," dated 1710.

"Advertisements.—Samuel Bann of Northwalsham, designing to undertake Brewing and Malting, intends to leave off drawing the Stage-coach from Northwalsham to Norwich; hath a very good and new Coach and Horse, and a very good set of Horse to dispose of, a good Peniworth. 'T is a very advantageous Stage, and any one as undertakes it will meet with encouragement."

The next is from the same paper.

"Norwich Flying Stage-coach in one day, begins on the 29th of this instant May, and sets out from the Feathers near Tombland, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday to London, and returns Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from the Green Dragon and Four Swans within Bishopsgate Street in London. Each Passenger is to pay 25s. and to carry but 14 Pounds weight. The Coach sets out exactly at two o' Clock. Performed, if God permit, by Tho. Bayly and Tho. Beecroft."

The following is from "The Post Man," dated Nov. 19-21, 1719.

"Nottingham, Derby, Loughborough, and Leicester Stage Coaches continues still to go in Three Days from the Ram Inn in Smithfield every Monday and Thursday, and from the Places above named the same Days, at the usual prices. Performed by John Needham and Tho. Smith."

From "Crossgrove's News," 1739.

"Norwich Stage Coach to London, by Bury St. Edmund's in Suffolk, sets out every Wednesday morning from Mr. John Godfrey's, at the Duke's Palace in Norwich, which Coach will continue going and coming some weeks longer in two days from Norwich to London, and from London and Norwich, there being a sufficient quantity of Horses laid upon the road between Bury and London to convey the Passenger in

due time, and Moons will be carried before the Coach, when dark, on mornings and evenings, for the safety of the Coach in travelling.

Performed by us, William Allen, Thomas Taylor.

N.B. Notice will be given in this Paper, a week before the Coach will leave off performing this stage in two days."

Yours, &c.

I.A.R.

ROMAN VILLAS.

An Essay on the Villas of the Augustan Age, their architectural disposition and enrichments, and on the remains of Roman domestic edifices discovered in Great Britain. By THOMAS MOULE 8vo. pp. 179.

Modern discoveries have furnished most satisfactory data for a work like this; and, when they are compared with incidental passages in classic writers, a doubly reflected light both on the volume and the vestige itself must be the result. This, indeed, is the mode which has been judiciously adopted in the publication before us. "In the time of Horace, who wrote in the reign of Augustus, every man, who was rich enough, had his country seat in the charming Campania, and the district of Naples, Baiæ, Puteoli, &c. was preferred, being the most beautiful sea-coast in the world." On this, we observe, that the love of rural retirement and relaxation was so strong with the ancients, that they considered it as the supreme happiness and the reward of spirits admitted into a blissful eternity. Hence the fabled Elysian Fields.

In this remote province of the Roman Empire, Britain, the same taste evidently prevailed; and hence the extensive remains of splendid villas which have been found from time to time at a distance from any acknowledged Roman station.

Horace dwells with delight, whenever he has an opportunity, on the pleasures of a country life, and the younger Pliny's^a elegant description of his Tuscan Villa should be referred to whenever these matters become the subject of discussion.

Although a general conformity of style and disposition of apartments may be supposed in the larger mansions of the Romans, existing remains and the authority of classic writers shew that one strictly uniform rule of design cannot be insisted on.

The Roman Villa after Vitruvius is made the immediate text for the author's illustrations (see the elegant little Plan prefixed to the volume). The principal features noticed are the Prothyrum, vestibule, or lobby; contiguous to this, was the porter's lodge, inscribed with the caution, "Cave Canem," Beware of the Dog. The porter was a slave chained to his post. The dog was, sometimes, merely a painting of the animal on the wall, or a representation in mosaic. In the country, it is rational to suppose that a real Cerberus would guard the porch of the villa. The atrium, or covered hall; here the domestics and retainers of the family congregated. In the centre was an open space, styled the "Impluvium," in which was a Tank, Compluvium, for retaining the rain-water falling from the roof. The Peristyle, or inner court, was surrounded on all sides, as its name implies, by a colonnade; in the centre was a cistern for gold and silver fish, or an ornamental fountain. A Xystus, or parterre of shrubs and flowers, filled up the remainder of the open space.^b On either side of the Peristyle were the cubicula, or apartments of the family; the Pinacotheca, or picture gallery; the Bibliotheca, or library; the Exhedræ, spacious parlours, or locutories. The Oeci, or saloons, of which, it is stated, there were several, are defined as banquetting rooms, and were painted with designs, from which each particular room received its name, as the Hall of the Seasons, &c. Here is a discrepancy between the text and the plan, for we do not find the position

^a Plin. Epist. lib. V. epist. VI.

^b The Romans frequently placed shrubs upon the roofs of their villas, thus forming a sort of hanging garden. See several examples in paintings on the walls of Pompeii.

of these oeci described upon the latter, and are left either to consider them as identical with the Triclinia or dining rooms, or distinguish them from the latter as we may. However, "asarotos oecus, the unswept room, was a name once given to a Triclinium, on account of the singularity of the design of the mosaic pavement, which, by the caprice of the artist, was made to represent all kinds of fragments of a feast." p. 129. A pavement of this kind, it may be remarked, was lately discovered at Rome.^c The oecus, if not identical with the peristyle, as some have thought, may be considered to be a larger triclinium, for the purpose of entertaining company; it was, according to Vitruvius, to be made of the same proportions as to length and breadth as the triclinium, that is, twice its width in length. If it was surrounded by a simple row of columns, it was called Corinthian; but, if constructed of two orders, the upper closed with windows, it was termed Egyptian, and appeared like a Basilica. In either case the area included was left uncovered for the admission of light. There were oeci which were constructed open towards the north, with a view of the viridarium; they were made sufficiently capacious to admit of two triclinia opposite to each other, and commanded, by windows, a view of the hortus or garden.^d The Viridarium, or pseudo-garden itself, was occasionally used as a dining-room; for, in that of the house of Actæon, at Pompeii, a triclinium, with its reclining stone benches, and trapezophoron, or table-foot, are visible.^e

We are not, ourselves, disposed to confound the oecus with the peristyle, but, we believe, it was the most important and splendid apartment of the house, and so termed *oukos*, *par excellence*; it had no small correspondence with the great hall of the mansions of the middle age, which was always, it will be remembered, the banqueting room. Although not the peristyle as a distinctive term, its columns ranked it in the peristyle order. The spacious room at the end of the peristyle, with a semicircular termination, and facing the garden in Mr. Moule's plan, lettered E, may, therefore, be referred to as oecus or basilica.

Other details are the Sacrarium or domestic chapel, a little private court, in the midst of which stood an altar for sacrifice; and, on the opposite side, a little temple dedicated to the Bona Dea. The Lararium, in which the Penates were lodged; of these there were four classes, the celestial, marine, and infernal gods, and all demi-gods or heroes who had received divine honours; these last, comparable in some sort with the saints of Romish worship, to whom supplications are idolatrously made. The Culina or Kitchen—

"The extent of the Roman kitchen was enormous, being sometimes no less than 148 feet in length.—The decoration appropriated to a kitchen was a representation of the Fornicalia, or festival in honour of the goddess Fornax, who expressly presided over ovens. This favourite subject was surrounded by abundance of fish, flesh, and fowl; with all the various kinds of food required in grand entertainments. Here was found painted on the wall fish ready for dressing, hams, wild boars prepared for the spit, birds, hares, and, in short, every edible thing—not unlike the celebrated Flemish pictures of dead game. The pavement of the Culina was a fine black composition, possessing the peculiar property of imbibing water, so that the floor was always dry."—p. 89.

The Hortus and Viridarium cannot have been placed as synonymous epithets; for the Viridarium was a conservatory, the walls of which were painted in imitation of a garden; at least, this was the case in town residences of the Romans, where there might, sometimes, be no open Hortus.

The old style of gardening was strictly Roman, for they clipped their shrubs into forms of animals, pillars, &c. The box, Pliny tells us, "was cut into a thousand different forms; sometimes into letters expressing the name of the master, sometimes that of the artificer, whilst here and there little obelisks raste intermixed alternately with fruit trees."^f

^c See it described in Gent. Mag. vol. ciii. pt. ii. p. 63.

^d Pompeiana, vol. 1. p. 148.

^e Ibid. p. 177.

^f Melmoth's Pliny, book 5, letter VI.

The Hippodrome of the Hortus was no place for horse exercise, as the name would seem to imply, but an extensive ambulatory formed like a race course—"A covered road surrounded by plane trees, bound with creeping ivy, and wild vines ranging from branch to branch, which, clinging to their trunks, connected the trees together in the same manner that garlands were formed or wreaths of laurel disposed for a festival." p. 102. An inscription in a Roman garden, informed the walker, that when he had made five turns of the deambulatory he had completed a mile.

IN . HOC . POMARIO . GESTATIONIS .
PER . CIRCUITUM . ITUM .
ET REDITUM . QUINQUIES . EFFICIT
PASSUS MILLE .

Of the hydraulics of the Hortus, Pliny gives us a pleasant account, when he tells us he often took his supper by the side of a polished marble basin, full of limpid water, but which never overflowed; that this fountain served him for a table, the larger dishes were placed round the margin, and smaller ones swam about, in the form of little vessels and water fowl.

In the Spheristerium, the Romans prepared themselves for dinner or principal meal by violent exercise, which was succeeded by a bath.—p. 104. The exercises were tennis or quoits. Balnea, our author affirms, was applicable to private baths; Thermæ to the public.—p. 164.

Mr. Moule closes his well-digested and entertaining little volume with some apposite remarks on Roman buildings in Britain.

"A colony so fertile and abounding in beautiful situations, (he says) it can hardly be doubted, was, in course of time, inhabited by many Roman adventurers, who migrated hither with their families, and built villas or country seats, where they lived in some degree of elegance. The Romanized Britons also built houses, temples, courts, market places in their towns, and adorned them with porticos and baths, with mosaic pavements, and with every Roman improvement . . . but, as it is known that the form of the houses frequently varied to adapt them to the climate of the country in which they were built, the plans of the Roman villas in Britain can hardly be expected to agree in every particular with those in the immediate vicinity of the city of Rome."—p. 164.

Mr. Moule notices the often cited assertion of Tacitus, that Agricola, having subdued the Britons in order that he might "by a taste of pleasures reconcile them to inactivity and repose, he first privately exhorted them, then publicly assisted them, to build temples, houses, and places of assembling."^h

A remarkable proof has presented itself to our observation of the wild state of the country when these disciples of the Roman builders began to adopt their art. Tiles have frequently been discovered marked with what have been considered the impressions of *dog's feet*,ⁱ and antiquaries have been derided for the mention of so trivial a circumstance, proving little more than that the Romans kept dogs, and that they ran like modern dogs upon four legs. We have seen, however, some specimens of tiles impressed, not with the feet of dogs but of *wolves*, shewing that, while the Romano-Britons were busied in forming their bricks, the savage prowlers of the wild had passed over them yet unbaked, in their nightly rambles for their prey. Here, in an apparently insignificant circumstance, is matter on which the reflecting mind may amplify. She pictures to herself the Romans instructing the barbarous Celts in the useful arts, and circumscribing the limits of ferocious animals; thus asserting the charter of dominion granted to man over the animal creation in the beginning of all things.^k

^g Quinquies, as we read in Mr. Moule's volume, is, doubtless, a typographical error.

^h Tacit. in vit. Agric.

ⁱ See Archæologia, vol. xxii. pp. 32, 340. Gent. Mag. vol. xcix. pt. i. p. 402.

^k Genesis, chap. i. v. 26.

To resume and conclude our remarks on this ingenious essay. It bears the stamp of classical reading, judgment, and good taste. The quotations from Latin writers are numerous and apposite. The unlearned reader will thank Mr. Moule that he has rejected all pedantic display, and cited the English translation; the learned would, perhaps, have been better satisfied, as the words of an original writer are a sort of oral testimony, if he had quoted them also. However, this would have considerably swelled the size of this elegant little manual of the economy of Roman Villas. The frontispiece, of a Roman room and furniture, is a pleasing composition, in which the frontispiece to the Pompeiana has been chiefly followed, with the exception of the heavy chair placed in the foreground, for the form of which, if there be authority, there is none we think for the perspective into which it is thrown.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Omnibus.—Our neighbours the French have the credit of introducing these convenient and economical vehicles into our streets; but, when minutely traced, their claim to the *invention*, as in many other cases of supposed invention, may admit of dispute. The following paragraph extracted from the *Public Advertiser* newspaper, January 18th, 1772, would imply that the idea at least originated in England. The vehicle alluded to was to carry the same number of persons, and at the same price, as at present. Hackney-coaches were then thought, it seems, a kind of nuisance in the streets; at present that objection is applied to the Omnibus; both are most useful in their way, and in the occasional annoyance which either may give us, we should not forget their benefits:—

“We hear that, in order to preserve the pavements, and prevent the multiplicity of Hackney-coaches crowding up the streets, a new-contrived coach will be built, to carry fourteen passengers from Charing Cross to the Royal Exchange at sixpence each. 'Tis to be built on Mr. Jacobs' new principle, the hind-wheels seven feet high, the front six. This carriage will turn a corner with as much ease as any Hackney-coach can at present. The Commissioners, knowing the utility of such a machine, will immediately grant it a licence. 'Tis to set off at a minute at regulated hours.”

Archery.—A Gloucestershire Toxophilite, signing himself “One of the Sceptics,” calls upon us to decide a dispute relative to the assertion, that when an Archer looses an arrow from a bow of 50lbs. he exerts a power equal to 100lbs. He disputes this point, and maintains that the draught exerted is equivalent to 50lbs. only. For the uninitiated to comprehend this query, it must be explained that the power of the bow is tried by an ingenious method, invented by the late Mr. Waring, viz. the bow being fixed on a certain point, suspending a weight to the string sufficient to draw an arrow of 27 inches length to its head. According to the weight necessary for this purpose the power of the bow is said to be, and the greater the power of course the further its cast. Now it will be evident on reflection, and is mathematically demonstrable, that the mere *drawing* power is not the only power exerted to bring the arrow's head up to the bow—there must be a power of *equal resistance* to keep the bow in its place during the act of drawing. This may be proved by fixing the bow itself to a weight, which, to hold it in one place, must be equal to the weight used for drawing the string. Thus, therefore, in shooting in a 50lbs. bow, the right hand draws 50lbs. and the left hand resists or supports the draught of 50lbs. or the arrow would never be drawn to the head. The aggregate power exerted is therefore 100lbs., divided, however, between the two arms, as has been said.—We refer the querist for confirmation of this opinion to the note at the foot of page 104 of that excellent work *The English Bowman*; and with every wish for the extended revival of the noble science of Archery (to which our pages have perhaps in some degree contributed), and for his own pleasure and proficiency therein, are forced to decide against him.

Tottenham Cross.—ANTIQUARIUS, who inquires for the true history of Tottenham Cross, is referred to Robinson's *History of Tottenham*, 1818, p. 20. The current surmise, that it was one of Queen Eleanor's Crosses (which Dr. Robinson mentions) has evidently been suggested by the neighbouring Cross of Waltham, in the minds of some innocent cockneys who never saw any other Crosses save those two; although the near vicinity of Waltham Cross ought to have been a sufficient refutation of that idea to any reflecting person.

A Correspondent will feel obliged to any of our Readers who can point out where the *Lady's Magazine* for 1761-2 (published by *Wilkie*), may be seen or purchased.—Also, the *Public Ledger* for the year 1761.

The Correspondent who signs DE LICHENSRIDAN is informed that, in the case of the early Bishops he mentions, Lawrence is their Christian and not their surname.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

The Tragedy of Antigone, the Theban Princess. By Thomas May. 1631. 4to.

THIS Play is not distinguished by any felicitous arrangement of incidents, any passages of sublimity, or any noble inventions of genius; but it is the work of a scholar; and, like the other productions of the same author, has a plain, temperate, and manly style, not devoid of poetical ornament, or classical conceptions. The soliloquy of *Æmon* reminds us of a passage in the *Comus* of Milton.

How well this sad and solitary place
Suits with my thoughts! these unfrequented woods
Where Nature, void of artificial robes,
Presents her naked and ungarlished face.
In such abodes as these dwelt Piety,
White Innocence and spotless Chastity,
In that first golden age when Saturn reigned.
And still, methinks, within these woods he reigns,
Though banish'd quite from all the world beside.
Here lives the soul of Virtue,—here abides
The fair Antigone, whose matchless goodness
Upbraids and expiates this age's crimes,
And quite outweighs th' impiety of Thebes.
This place the gods, disdain'ing other sights,
Behold with wonder, when Antigone
With pious hands directs her blinded sire,
The woeful *Œdipus*;—hither the Graces,
The chaster nymphs, and harmless Dryades,
Leaving their bowers of pleasure, all resort
To wait on her, and bear her company.

The reason, however, for which we have called attention to this Play (which is not of common occurrence), was to point out the manner in which May, in common with other well-known poets, as Jonson and Middleton, has imitated the incantation of the Witches in *Macbeth*.

Creon. What things are these?

Lan. Witches, my Lord, that come to exercise
On these dead bodies that bestrew the field
Their damned arts; here in the depth of night,
With incantations, and abused herbs,
They turn the dead's pale faces to inquire
And learn the horrid oracles of Death.
The infernal gods, o'ermaster'd by their force,
Or else persuaded by some piety
Which pleases them,—deny these witches nothing
Which they request. The souls of these dead men
Are forced to obey their charmings, and return
Back to their ancient prisons, to reveal
To these dire hags the secrecies of fate
And things to come.

Creon. I'll follow them, *Ianthus*,
And know what fortunes shall attend my reign.

Hags. We come too late; nor can this field
To us a speaking prophet yield.
The carcases, whose cold dead tongues,
From whole and yet unperish'd lungs,
'Twixt hell and us should hold commerce,
And be the black interpreters
Of Stygian counsels, to relate
The hid decrees of Death and Fate.

These carcases, I say, are grown
 Corrupt and rotten every one ;
 Their marrow 's lost, their nurture 's gone,
 Their organs, parched by the Sun.
 That there the ghost, drawn up from hell's
 Dark entrance, nought but broken yells
 And dismal hissings can afford ;
 Not one intelligible word.

2d Hag. But from this field of slaughter I
 Have gather'd up a treasury—
 As dead men's limbs wet in the rain,
 Cold galled tongues and parched brain,
 The slime that on black knuckles lies,
 Shrunk sinews, and congealed eyes ;
 Bit from their fingers nails o'ergrown,
 And from young chins pull'd springing down,
 Flesh bit by wolves, I took away,
 And robb'd the vulture of her prey ;
 Where Thebans funeral piles had made,
 I did the mourning fire invade,
 And there black rags with ashes fill'd,
 And coals on which their fat distill'd,
 I gather'd up, and took from thence,
 Half-burnt bones and frankincense,
 And snatched the fatal kindling brand
 From out the weeping parent's hand.

1st Hag. Once more let 's hunt the fields about,
 To find a fresher carcase out,
 And speak a charm that may affright
 All pious love from hence to night,
 Lest we by funeral rites do lose
 What Crime and Cruelty bestows.

The 3d Hag, with a carcase.

3d Hag. By Creon's trembling watch I bore
 This new slain carcase ; but before
 I brought him here, I grip'd him round.
 The fillets of his lungs are sound,
 His vitals all are strong and whole
 To entertain the wretched soul,
 Whom proud Furies must affright,
 Back from hell to us to-night.

Creon. You wise interpreters of Fate, that look
 With just contempt down on that small allowance
 Of knowledge which weak human breasts possess,
 Whose subtle eyes can penetrate the depths
 Of dark Avernus' secrets, and from thence
 Enforce an answer from the obeying fiends,
 Let me from your deep skill be guided now,
 To know the assurance of my future state.
 It is a King that craves your aid, a King
 Whose power has given your art this furtherance ;
 By my command these carcases have lain
 Unburied here, for you to practise on.
 If Creon then deserve it at your hands,
 Resolve of me my fate.

3d Hag. You have your wish.
 This carcase shall relate it ;—do not fear
 To hear him speak. What herbs have you prepar'd ?

1st Hag. I here have gather'd, all in one,
 The poisonous jelly of the moon,
 Mixt with sulphur of the night,
 Lizard's bane and aconite,
 Dew gather'd ere the morn arose,
 From night-shadé, henbane, cypress-boughs ;

'Mongst living creatures I have sought,
 And from each baneful brood have brought
 Whate'er could aid to our work give :—
 Skins stript from horned snakes alive,
 The lynx's bowels, blood of frogs,
 The screech-owl's eggs, the foam of dogs,
 The wings of bats, with dragons' eyes,
 The crow's black head, the stone that lyes
 In eagles' nests, and pebbles round,
 That when the ocean ebbs are found.

* * * *

It is observable how little the imagination of later poets has been able to add to the exuberant and grotesque display of magical ingredients, which the rich fancy of Shakspeare accumulated; and how difficult it is to invent new forms or combinations of images, when nature and the materials of ordinary life are no longer our guide.

J. M.

Book Sales.

THE LIBRARY OF
 THOMAS CALDECOTT, ESQ. BENCHER OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.*

THE Bibliomania is alive again. The drowsy are beginning to shake off their sleep; the torpid to stretch their limbs; and the frigid to feel a warm glow affecting their very extremities. "The hunt is up," and the sovereigns are down—upon the auctioneer's table. Caxton, Wynken de Worde, and the minor fry of John Skot, Pepwell and Co. are fast quitting their chrysalis state, expanding their golden wings, and dazzling the *cognoscenti* by the coruscation of their movements. All was bustle and animation in Wellington-street from the 2d to the 7th of December inclusively, by the sale of the library of the above Octogenarian, the last of the old breed of Shakspeare-commentators of the school of Johnson and Steevens; † and yet, midst all the bijouterie of the limited library which Mr. Caldecott left behind him, not an early quarto of Shakspeare was to be found. The owner of the collection had bequeathed them to the Bodleian Library.

* Sold by auction by Mr. Sotheby and Son, Wellington-street, Strand, Dec. 2, 1833, and five following days.

† Mr. Caldecott began to collect old English literature at an early period of his life, and became the possessor of many curious books which had been the property of William Herbert, the editor of the "Typographical Antiquities," and which he obtained from Vandenberg, an obscure bookseller near St. Margaret's church, Westminster. From that person also he purchased, for 4s. and 5s. each, the first editions of Shakspeare's "Venus and Adonis," 1594, "Lucrece," 1594, and the Sonnets, 1609, which, bound in one volume, he has bequeathed to the Bodleian Library. Mr. Caldecott much enriched his collection from the libraries of James West, Thomas Pearson, Dr. Farmer, George Steevens, &c. and was for many years, under a feigned name, a frequent purchaser at sales, of much that was rare and curious.

Of late years Mr. Caldecott rarely made his appearance in the auction-room. His figure and manner were at once striking. Extreme shortness of vision induced him always to carry a glass, which, in the studied absence of spectacles, was placed close to the eye. His head was slightly bent on one side during the use of this glass; and he seemed to be as lively and intent upon "men and things" before him as the youngest in the room. His critical epithets upon the old school of the Shakspeare-commentators, were unsparing and vituperative; especially upon Steevens and Malone, denoting the former to be "an ass," and the latter "a fool." At length came out the nonpareil specimen of his own Shakspeare, in a volume comprising "As you like it," and "Hamlet." This labour of nearly half a century's meditation, no sooner made its appearance, than the mouse was recognized as the result of the mountain threes; and the parent was never induced to add to his still-born offspring.

Mr. Caldecott's death is recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine for June last, p. 573.

The Catalogue, the united workmanship of Father and Son, was "dressed" in a suit of the best superfine. It was neither stinted by parsimonious detail, nor distended by needless amplification. The more sparkling gems were well set. The bidders, although comparatively few, were of eager look-out, ready grasp, and keen appetite; and they were satisfied to their heart's content. Since the good old times of the Roxburgh, Stanley, and Marlborough sales (for those of Sykes and Hibbert were of more recent occurrence), there had not been seen such a sprinkling of slim and racy quartos in the genuine black-letter attire; some few of them perhaps unique. One of the cheapest volumes of the whole collection was that of Cutwode's *Caltha Poetarum*, or the *Bumble Bee*, 1599, 4to., which was sold for only 8*l.* 5*s.* and which was borrowed of its owner, by the late Mr. Heber, to be re-printed by the latter as his offering to the Roxburgh Club.

But, as it is our object to preserve as complete a record as possible of the literary curiosities which made their appearance upon this occasion, we shall enumerate the more remarkable articles as they occurred in the Catalogue.

Date.		£.	s.	d.
1633.	The Battailles of Cresseay and Poictiers, a poem by Charles Akeyn	1	14	0
1651.	Nympha Libethris, or the Cotswold Muse. By Clement Barksdale	3	3	0
1608.	A Nest of Ninnies. By Robert Armin	9	0	0
1594.	Questions, &c. talked of by two old Seniors, under an oake in Kenilworth Parke. By O. B.	6	6	0
1585.	Orpheus his Journey to Hell. By R. B. A Poem in six-line stanzas	5	2	6
1549.	Canticles, or Balades of Solomon, phrase lyke declared in English metres. Imprinted by William Baldwin	3	15	0
1575.	Last part of the Mirour of Magistrates. By Wm. Baldwin	2	2	0
1612.	Cornucopie, Pasquil's Night-cap, &c. By Nicholas Breton	3	1	0
1626.	Pasquil's Madcappe. By Nicholas Breton	4	14	6
1600.	Pasquil's Mistresse. By Nicholas Breton	4	8	0
1614.	I would and would not; a poem, by Nicholas Breton	3	18	0
1598.	Saint Peter's Path to the Joys of Heaven; a poem, by Wm. Broxup	4	19	0
n. d.	The Extirpacion of Ignorancy. By Sir Paule Bushe, priest. A Poem, printed by Richard Pynson, and probably unique	9	15	0
1603.	Saint Marie Magdalen's Conversion. By C. T. "An exceedingly rare poem, written by a Roman Catholic, and evidently printed for private distribution. It is written in six-line stanzas, the second of which contains some curious allusions to various of Shakespeare's works."	3	0	0
1594.	The Shadow of Night. By George Chapman	3	9	0
1596.	Penelope's Complaint; or a Mirrour for Wanton Mimions. Taken out of Homer's <i>Odyssey</i> , and written in English Verse, by Peter Colse. [An author not mentioned by Ritson; he writes in the six-line stanzas, "the firstlings of my scholars crop."]	4	6	0
1618.	Muses' Welcome to King James in Scotland, fol.	3	1	0
n. d.	Arnold's Chronicle of London, supposed to have been printed by Treveres, in 1521. Mr. Herbert's copy, with his MS. notes	6	10	0
1582.	Rerum Scoticarum Historia, per Georgium Buchanandum. First edition, "Liber Thomæ Morrei, ex Dono illustrissimi Comitis Bedford. 1583. Jan. 11."	2	2	0
1532.	Workes of Jeffrey Chaucer. First edition	5	10	0
1662.	Poems of Sir Aston Cokain	1	10	0
1657.	Poems, being a Fardle of Fancies, &c. by Hugh Crompton	4	4	0
1621.	Poems, or a Poetical Rapsodie, by F. Davison	4	10	0
n. d.	Poemes Lyrick and Pastorall: Odes, Eclogs, the Man in the Moone. An edition unknown to Ritson, Warton, &c. but supposed to have been printed about 1605	3	3	0
1555.	Letter sent in to Scotlande of the arrivall of Phillippe, Prynce of Spaine. (See Dibdin's <i>Ames</i> , vol. iii. p. 525)	0	18	0
1587.	The Song of Songs, that is, the most excellent song which was Solomon's, translated out of the Hebrue into English meeter. By Dudley Fenner. Printed at Middleburgh by Richard Schilders	2	3	0
1636.	A Fig for Fortune, a poem by Anthony Copley	4	0	0
1564.	Letters of Saints and Martyrs. By Myles Coverdale	2	10	0

Date.		£. s. d.
1625.	Belgias Troubles and Triumphs. A poem, by Wm. Crosse	2 19 0
1578.	A short discourse of the Life of Servingmen, &c. with certain letters, &c. and divers prettie inventions in English verse. By Wm. Darell. [The poetry consists of eight pieces]	2 11 0
1566.	A Medicinale Morall, that is, the two Bookes of Horace his Satyrer, Englyshed by Thomas Drant. (To this were added Sir W. Cornwallis's Essayes of Certain Paradoxes, 1616; and a pamphlet of Calybutte Downyng on the Bavarian party, 1641.)	3 12 0
n. d.	Dicta Sapientū. The Sayenges of the Wyse mē of Greece in Latin with the Englysshe folowyng, whiche are enterpretate and truely castigate, by the most famous doctour maister Erasmus Rote, &c. Printed by Thomas Berthelet, the Latin and English in alternate lines, an edition not noticed by Herbert Ames, or Dibdin	1 17 0
1549.	Erasmus's Praise of Folie, Englyshed by Sir Thomas Chaloner, and printed by Thomas Berthelet	0 14 0
1579.	The First Parte of the Eyghth liberal science, entituled Ars Adu-landi, The Arte of Flatterie. By Vlpian Fulwell. Interspersed with poetry and sonnets	3 9 0
1575.	Poesies of George Gascoigne. Glass of Government, a Tragical Comedie, by the same, 1575; and his Steel Glass, a Satyre, 1576	20 0 0
1601.	Ciceronis Amor, Tullies Loue. By Robert Greene	2 6 0
1616.	Another edition of the same	1 10 0
1611.	Never too late, two parts, by the same	1 7 0
1616.	Another edition	1 12 0
1616.	Arcadia, by the same	1 15 0
1616.	Mourning Garment at the funerals of Love. By the same	2 3 0
1617.	Farewell to Follie, by the same	1 19 0
1617.	Alcida, Greenes Metamorphosis	1 16 0
1620.	A Quip for an upstart Courtier, by the same	2 14 0
1634.	Ephves his Censvre to Philavts, by the same	1 10 0
(1647.)	Poems by George Daniel, a manuscript*	22 0 0
1554.	De Confessione Amantis, by Gower	4 6 0
1664.	Love's Kingdom, a Pastoral Trage-Comedy, by Richard Flecknoe	1 14 0
1591.	Of the Russe Common Wealth, by Giles Fletcher	1 14 0
n. d.	Discourse of great Crueltie of a Widow towards a young Gentleman, a black-letter poem, printed by Henrie Binneman	4 12 6
1579.	Ephemerides of Phialo, by Stephen Gosson	3 5 0
1569.	An Orthographic. By J. Hart, Chester Heralt	2 3 0
1596.	The Metamorphosis of Ajax. By Sir John Harington†	5 0 0

(To be continued.)

* This author does not appear to have been known to any of the writers on the English poets. On page 1, are two portraits (in oil colours), representing the author, George Daniel, aged 30, and his brother Thomas, aged 29. On p. 3 occurs a title, being "Poems written upon Severall Occasions, apud Beswicke, 1646." On p. 5 is another portrait of the author at the age of 29. On p. 14 are autograph commendatory metrical lines on the Poems, by Thomas Crompton (who was a Colonel in the army, and kinsman of Hugh Crompton the poet); the small poems then commence, ending on leaf 79, followed by "Vervicensis, a poem" (in octavo stanza), and numerous other "Scattered Fancies." On leaf 213 occurs a painting, representing the author's retirement in a wood, followed, on leaf 214, by "ΠΟΛΥΛΟΓΙΑ," or Severall Ecloges, the first revived from some papers formerly written 1638, the rest written 1648, apud Brantingham." At the end of these occurs, in p. 258, a letter from the author to his brother, dated Beswick, 1651, followed by "Ecclesiasticus" paraphrased, wherein, on p. 290, the author is, at the age of 32, again represented. On p. 312 commence, in six-line stanzas, "The Severall Reigns of Richard the Second, Henry the Fourth, and Henry the Fifth." Prefixed to which is a frontispiece, representing a naked female in a wood, Idyllia. Small poems then conclude the volume."

† "Interesting from having been the author's own copy, and being illustrated with numerous additions and notes in his own hand. It is fully described in Herbert's Ames, vol. ii. p. 1258. Among the MS. additions is, on the back of the title, "An Epigram of the booke hanging in cheynes, to y^e Ladyes;" and on the title-page is written "Seen and disallowed." It is well known that the book, not without reason, gave great offence to Queen Elizabeth.

MR. HEBER'S LIBRARY.

A few words will be expected from us relative to the approaching sale of the wonderful Library of the late Richard Heber, Esq. of Hodnet Hall, near Shrewsbury. We say "approaching sale," without pretending to be informed of the exact period when even any *portion* of it is likely to be brought under the public eye. Mountains are not hewn into pieces like hillocks, and granite is necessarily of slower operation in its fracture than limestone. Whatever hands are employed upon this work, are likely to be long and laboriously employed; nor will they, it is to be hoped, be employed in vain. The public will naturally anticipate a prosperous result,—prosperous alike for the cause of Bibliography and the interests of the relations of the deceased. It is no common cause which here calls for a union of patience, toil, skill, taste, and judgment, such as have never been before exercised upon materials of similar extent and value. For the honour of philology, and the imperishable book-fame of the late owner of the Library, we sincerely hope that the Catalogue will be a *classed* one, and that *every* book will have its *separate lot*.

PRIVATELY PRINTED BOOKS.

A Bibliographical Catalogue of Works Privately Printed; including those of the Roxburghe, Bannatyne, and Maitland Clubs, and the productions of the Private Presses at Strawberry Hill, Auchinleck, Darlington, Lee Priory, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Broadway. By John Martin, F.L.S. 8vo.

THIS portion of bibliography is peculiarly interesting to collectors of book rarities, and at the same time is not altogether unimportant either as it respects the history of literature or the other branches of knowledge which are occasionally illustrated by Privately printed Books. Some valuable historical notices, and many biographical sketches, as well as topographical collections and genealogical history, have not unfrequently been saved from destruction by the means of the private printing press, however small the number of copies that have come into circulation. Dr. Johnson, that great advocate of public usefulness, has enlarged upon the advantages of preserving these rare tracts in his Essay on the origin and importance of Fugitive Pieces; and a perusal of Mr. Martin's Catalogue, which has been compiled with infinite labour and research, will afford ample proof of the justice of his remarks. The difficulty of procuring notices of rare books is sufficiently obvious, and the author was doomed to encounter another perplexity; in the early part of his Catalogue, in particular, he found it

"Not easy to ascertain whether many of the works which are called privately printed, are strictly entitled to that distinction. The absence of a publisher's name is by no means a certain indication; many of the volumes were written on points of religious or political controversy, and were naturally put forth in a manner that might not draw down the arm of the law upon the printer; but that they were distributed secretly, and might be purchased, there can be little doubt. Many were imported from abroad, and a list of them may be seen in Strype's Life of Archbishop Parker, vol. ii. pp. 244-5. These bearing no place or publisher's name are frequently designated as privately printed, an erroneous conclusion, as it was simply from fear of prosecution that these marks are found wanting."—P. 1.

The Catalogue comprises, in the first place, about 800 articles from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present period, in chronological order, pp. 1 to 314. These are, strictly speaking, unpublished works; but amongst the books printed at private presses and for distribution amongst the members of literary clubs, the subject of the second part of the Catalogue, are included many that were published for sale. Of some of the most scarce volumes Mr. Martin has given a condensed, but faithful analysis. It is true that works of exalted genius cannot be expected to exist among the unpublished; but there are no books upon which more attention and greater expence have been occasionally bestowed. "The Engravings, &c. of the principal Statues, Busts, &c. in the collection of Henry Blundell, Esq. at Ince," 2 vols. folio, 1809, (described in p. 116,) and the "Museum Worsleyanum," 2 vols. folio, 1794, (in p. 80,) are amongst the most splendid books ever produced. Of this character also is

"The Scrope and Grosvenor Roll," from the press of Mr. Samuel Bently, which is faithfully described as reflecting the highest credit upon the typographical art, in p. 303.

The earliest volume in the Catalogue is "De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ et privilegiis Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis; cum Archiepiscopis ejusdem 70. An. Dom. 1572," folio. This was printed at Lambeth, by John Day, at the expense of Matthew Parker, the second Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury; who maintained for the purpose limners, wood-cutters, and book-binders within the palace.*

Of the twenty-one copies of this scarce volume, mentioned by Dr. Drake in his handsome edition of the book published in 1724, Mr. Martin has actually seen and collated sixteen, no two of which were found to be alike. He adds the following "hue and cry," which we quote in order to induce others to join in the pursuit.

"In Lord Spencer's copy I find a note stating that there is a copy at Holkham. Whether the splendid copy sent to the Lord Treasurer (Burghley), which Parker

* The plate affixed to this notice (for the loan of which we are obliged to Mr. Martin), is a reduced fac-simile of the binding of Queen Elizabeth's copy of this very rare volume, now in the British Museum. The material is green velvet, and the embroidery is raised in deep relief with silver thread and foil, and variously coloured silk thread. The colours have generally faded with the exception of the large flowers, which are of a carnation hue. The design evidently conveys a quaint conceit on the Archbishop's name of Parker, the margin of pales indicating a park, containing figures of deer browsing, lodged, springing, and tripping, agreeably to the heraldic taste of that period. The other side of the book presents a similar design, but with variations. The large group of flowers is omitted to make room for an additional deer, which is sleeping, and two snakes. The four other deer are the same as those before us, excepting that the springing one is not looking back. The park-pales differ in a few particulars: the wicket door is open, and there are openings as if pales were broken out in the other part of the gate; the openings at the side are not like windows, but lower (and perhaps represent deer-leaps); in another part some of the pales are omitted to make room for the head of the browsing deer. The back of the book was ornamented with five flowers in squares; but two are now defaced by leather labels. The height of the volume is eleven inches, and the width eight inches.

With great deference to Mr. Martin's judgment, we should rather have imagined this copy to have once belonged to the Archbishop himself, as bearing his own device, and that the Queen's book would have been embroidered with the royal arms. Green and silver, in which the cover is worked, were the Tudor colours, equally applicable to him as a servant of the Crown.

It will be recollected that Dr. Dibdin has devoted a whole chapter of his *Decameron* (the Eighth Day) to the subject of Book-binding; but he does not make any remarks on this particular style. He only mentions one book, a Psalter, which belonged to Queen Mary, and now in the Bodleian Library, which is "bound with a large flower worked in tambour upon one side of it," and he suggests it may have been Mary's own working. Such suppositions are generally gratuitous; but yet there are two books which appear to have good claim to display the needle-work of the Princess Elizabeth. One of them, the Bodleian MS. 235, is described in Nichols's *Progresses of Q. Eliz.*; it contains St. Paul's Epistles, with some religious remarks in Elizabeth's writing, and on the cover are mottos, with a heart and a star worked with gold twist on black silk. The Royal MS. (Brit. Mus.) 7 D. x. may also be fairly presumed to be Elizabeth's work in its exterior as well as interior. It is a volume of Prayers, written on vellum, and addressed to her father. The red velvet cover has, on either side, a monogram apparently composed of the letters R H K N A and E, highly raised in silver-thread, with the letter H above and below, and a rose at the four corners. It is remarkable that a transcript of this volume, probably made by one of the royal family, exists among the MSS. belonging to the King's (or Georgian) Library, its cover being also a copy of the original, only with a new monogram on one of the sides.

The Royal MS. 12 C. VIII. bound in leather, has a loose cover of red velvet, ornamented on each side with the Prince of Wales's feathers, worked with pearls, within a border worked with silver thread. This may possibly have been a cover shifted with the book in use, made either for Henry Prince of Wales or Prince Charles. The MS. it now covers was presented to King Henry VIII.

Mr. Pickering, of Chancery-lane, has a small Bible, 12mo. 1638, the covers of which are worked in silk with tulips and heartsease.

states ' he had bound costly and laid in colours the arms of the church of *Cæterbury* impaled with his own paternal coat,' still remains in the library of his descendant, I have been unable to ascertain." " The editor has since been informed by the Rev. Archdeacon Wrangham, that there is a copy in the Cathedral library at York; and he has also heard that there is another in the library of the Dean and Chapter at Durham."—P. 5.

The number and variety of the articles described by Mr. Martin makes it impossible for us to detail the contents of his Catalogue; which is executed in a satisfactory manner, conveying information of the most interesting nature relative to the particular class of books of which it treats. His Grace the Duke of Bedford occupies the most prominent place as a printer of books for private distribution. The Venerable Archdeacon Wrangham, who has the honour to possess the largest collection of unpublished works, has himself, it appears, printed a Catalogue which is thus designated and described:

" A Catalogue of the English Portion of my Library. ' How many square feet of reading,' cried I, ' are here collected.' Malton, 1826, 8vo. pp. 642.—This Catalogue is compiled by its learned owner, the Venerable Archdeacon Wrangham; it includes an account of most of the books contained in it, their author, their subject, or their edition. Only seventy copies were printed, which have never been distributed. In this Catalogue will be found the most numerous collection in the kingdom, of that class of works which it is the endeavour of the editor of this work to describe, and he is under the greatest obligations to Archdeacon Wrangham for much valuable assistance, as well as information of several interesting works which, but for his kindness, would in all probability have escaped his notice. The library is deposited in the rectory-house at Hunmanby, near Scarborough."—P. 235.

Amongst the more interesting portions of the volume before us, we must direct particular attention to the notice of the Catalogue of the Royal Library, 5 vols. folio, 1820—1829, and to that of the Sketch Book of Inigo Jones, lithographed in 1831, at the expence of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

The account of books printed at private presses is very copious and full of information, occupying more than half the volume. These treasures form a feature much esteemed in the libraries of book collectors. A complete set of Strawberry Hill works absolutely confers a species of celebrity on the collection in which it is known to be deposited; while the true bibliomaniac exhibits with the highest satisfaction his entire set of Roxburghe Club books, which are chiefly remarkable for the splendor of their typography and beauty of their paper (some indeed are printed on vellum); presenting a powerful contrast to the twenty-six octavo volumes of divinity, fourteen copies only of which were actually printed by the poor author himself, the Rev. William Davy, between the years 1796 and 1807, and, as he expressed it, *pro bono publico*. Blomefield, the historian of the county of Norfolk, was another private printer from necessity; he not only was his own printer and corrector of the press, but his own bookseller, or rather hawker, and as each part of his laborious history was completed, he sent his man, Tom Blazely, about the country with the numbers.

The lists given by Mr. Martin of the books printed by members of the Roxburghe, Bannatyne, and Maitland Clubs, are far more complete than any that have hitherto appeared.* We have not space to give extracts upon the present occasion; but on some future opportunity, when we propose to inform the public more generally of what has been produced by those societies, we shall gratefully avail ourselves of Mr. Martin's information.

In perfecting his lists of the productions of the several private presses enumerated in his title-page, the editor has been indefatigable. The antiquary, in particular, will thank him for that which enumerates the multifarious pieces printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps at Broadway.

On the whole, we think this work is one which may fairly be recommended for its utility as well as its curiosity. It is printed in a style worthy of the subjects on which it treats, and the embellishments are tasteful and appropriate.

* In the account of the Roxburghe Club will be found a very ample description of the state of the Boccacio at Blenheim, of the same edition as that of the more celebrated Roxburghe copy.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Popular History of Priestcraft in all Ages and Nations. By William Howitt.

MR. EFFINGHAM WILSON, of the Royal Exchange, and his respectable authors, are not wanting in perseverance in pouring out volume after volume of attacks on all that is sacred, venerable, and respected in the civil and religious system of society. This work, though small in compass, is full of meaning. Mr. Howitt boasts that he is a sturdy dissenter; one of the ceremony-dispensing class; who, having deserted the *beggarly elements of State creeds*, is extremely anxious (good man!) to release his fellow men (as if they could not release themselves) from the thralldom of State priests! Noble, disinterested patriot! mild, gentle reformer! sincere and excellent Christian! What a spirit of philanthropy! He sees the inhabitants of Nottingham going peaceably and cheerfully to their parish churches, and he immediately warns them of their danger and misery. "Come to the chapel, my dear brothers and sisters! This is the way! There; that neat, square, comfortable-looking house. You will *pay* nothing; no Tithes, no Easter offerings, no fees. You will have your religion at prime cost, and at very reduced prices. This is a great bargain! lose no time. The Church has robbed you more than enough. From Aaron to the Bishop of Durham, they are all knaves and cheats. Aaron made a calf of gold; and the Bishop has made a golden plum out of Mrs. Beaumont's lead mine."

Poor Aaron! he little thought, when wandering in the Arabian wilderness, that he was to be reserved for the scalping knife of a Nottingham Radical; and the Bishop, when he nobly planned and munificently endowed his Northern University, little thought that he should be accused of rapacity and greediness. It used to be the fashion to talk of the Church's hatred of Dissenters; we think now that the case is somewhat reversed, and that this precious volume is a pretty decisive proof of the Dissenters' feeling

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towards the Church. We really feel some pity, mingled with our disgust, for this poor man, who has vomited out his malice and envy and hatred, and every unchristian and uncharitable feeling, mixed up with the basest calumnies and the most barefaced falsehoods and garbled statements, all overlaid with a huge uninformed mass of stuff, that he is pleased to call the *History of Priestcraft*. The gall and copperas, of which his ink was composed, were not more bitter than the spite and rancour that were eating into his heart, as with many convulsive throes and groans he brought his little, wicked, impish fiend of an offspring into light. "The Old Man of the Church, like the Old Man of the Sea in the Tale of Sinbad, from age to age, has ridden (says our author) on the shoulders of humanity, and set at defiance all schemes to dislodge him; from the days of the Flood, to those of *William the Fourth*, he has ridden on exultingly, the everlasting incubus of the groaning world"!! The precision of this passage is equal to the feeling which inspired it. Again: "If God himself were to descend from Heaven, and charge the Priestly hierarchy (i. e. the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Chester, &c.) with corruption, *they would tell him to his face that he lied.*" Verily, we advise the Dissenters to select some other champion than this gentleman; whose body may be assisted by due cupping, bleeding, and salivating, but the diseases of whose infatuated and polluted mind seem utterly incurable.

Plutarch says somewhere, that the best musical instruments were made from the bones of an *Ass*; by which he means, that cant and falsehood are always in greatest perfection when proceeding from ignorance. Nothing will benefit this author so much as letting him peruse the productions of his own pen; as the Dog returns to his vomit, so we shall favour him with the following passage:

"While the whole civilized world [including the Nottingham Dissenters] has been moving about *her* (i. e. the Church

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of England), she has lain coiled up in the bright face of advancing day, like *some huge slimy dragon* (fine writing this!) cast up by the sea of ages (what sea is this?) in the midst of a stirring and refined city, (we do not at present recollect any large city with a sea in the midst of it; but we take this to be a concealed joke or witicism, and that the *sea* means the *see* of Canterbury), and has only exhibited signs of life, by waving her huge scaled tail in menace of her foes (this is a second joke, meaning the *os sacrum*!), and by stretching out her ten-talented (mark, reader, the pun! *talented*, as Liston would say, 'I say,' looking down to the pit, 'talented!') paws to devour a tenth of the land; not of the *produce* of the land, but the land itself. Oh, poor England! how I mourn for thy rapid diminution and decay. The Church is eating up thy rich clay lands, thy mixed soil, thy pastures and woods; all go down her throat; as we read in Humboldt's Travels, of a certain people in South America who appease their hunger by swallowing balls of clay. Can such a monster longer incumber the soil of England? (But there will be no soil to incumber.) As soon might we expect St. George to come leading his dragon into London (here is a second dragon introduced), or Dunstan present the Devil, pincerd in his fiery tongs, at the door of Lambeth Palace."

It cannot be expected that our amiable author can long soar in such a high airy region of sublimity as this; so we soon find him dismounting from his dragon, like Mr. Waterton from his alligator, and coming to more familiar expressions of abuse. He now wishes that "some one may be found to launch a three-legged stool (as Jack Fuller did at the Speaker's head) at the head of a clergyman when he begins the State Liturgy." This he considers would teach "kings and priests to respect the invaluable rights of conscience." Our author's zeal, now getting warmer and warmer, expands like an *omelet soufflée*, and embraces not only the destruction of the Church, but that of the Universities. He exposes the gross abuses that exist in them; the chief of which are, that "they possess noble halls, galleries, *libraries, churches for their use* and delight, with gardens, groves, and pleasure grounds; plate, pictures, and marbles; a *countless store of books and manuscripts*, as well as more vulgar wealth." Infamous abuse! the University absolutely possesses *books and*

manuscripts! Pity they were not all sent down to Nottingham; no doubt Mr. Howitt could decypher the Codex of Plato better than Professor Gaisford, and the Greek Fathers find more learned editors than the venerable President of Magdalen.

But, gentle Radical—Yahoo! whoever you may be; whether you build your obscure and foul nest at Nottingham, or Leeds, or in Mr. Attwood's metropolis; do not be alarmed! envy not the Universities their possessions; their death-blow is given; their warrant is signed by Mr. Howitt's hand. Listen! while the ass's lyre brays forth the following sounds: "The University of Oxford *has ceased to exist*." Surely Lord Grenville should be informed of this, that he may not *fancy* himself Chancellor any longer. "Except for the purpose of vain pageants (such, we suppose, as the triumphs on pulling down Nottingham Castle, and plundering Mr. Musters' house, and *murdering* the lady of the mansion) designed to accupate benefices, by cajoling the Patrons, the University of Oxford has ceased to exist. It has been annihilated, dissolved, destroyed;" but again, its destruction does not seem at present quite completed, for "the best apartments of every College are set apart for a *PRIEST*, who enjoys, at the *expense of the public, every luxury that the most sensual can desire*," i. e. foreign wines, delicious viands, and beautiful damsels. "Thus pampered in idleness this Priest feels no *decorous shame*, is not civil or unpresuming, but abounds in a deportment of contumelious insolence." What a pity that the Priest does not take a lesson of gentleness, meekness, sweetness of disposition, and humbleness of mind, from the Nottingham Radical—Yahoo!!

Having now swept away our Universities, our Reformer goes slap-dash at the Parochial Clergy, who are described as "desperate handlers of God's sacred things; who would *make St. Paul's hair stand on end!* Clerical spiders, who weave their webs over the bodies and souls of men; consisting of horse-jockeys, gamblers, fellows whose lives are a continual pestilence and crime; who, if he had been a poor man, would long since have been *hanged*; but being rich, he is the choice son and purveyor of Satan. Ignorant,

brutal, and debauched. They live without shame, and tyrannize without mercy." These general observations are soon fortified with examples. *Derbyshire* is the county selected for the place where our Yahoo discharges his chief filth and venom. There you may see clergymen in the villages brutally drunk, raving, and swearing (p. 255), following the girls into the houses; and it is one of the commonest sights of the town to see the clergyman thus drunk and thus employed.

At a neighbouring village (still in *Derbyshire*) was to be seen another clergyman in a state of utter intoxication upheld over a grave by two men, while he vainly endeavours to read the burial sermon; saying, "there is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the sun," till they led him away. p. 256.

Then there is another who puts on his skates, and so takes the canal in his way to church; who advises his congregation not to drink much of the sacramental wine, lest it should increase their fever, but he would drink it for them, and it would do as well. A fourth who borrows money, persuades the attorney to give a receipt without a stamp, and then lays an information against him in the Exchequer. So much for the *Derbyshire* clergy!

Now lastly, our Yahoo-author attacks the manner in which the Rite of Confirmation is administered. The Bishop and the clergy all go away to good dinners; and Confirmation therefore becomes the fruitful source of licentiousness and crime. Instead of a Confirmation in Christianity, it becomes the Confirmation of the Devil; and this the clergymen know.

What we have given are but small extracts from a book of near 300 pages. We have no doubt but it will make the author's fortune. In the first place, as a matter of course, one copy of this work will be bought at the public charge, or out of the parish rates, for every parish church in the three kingdoms; that will ensure the sale of fifteen thousand copies. Then every family, who has at heart their own happiness, or that of their fellow-creatures, and who can command an income of 10*l.* per annum, even though retrenched from necessary expences, will subscribe for one copy; so that

the fortune of the author may be considered as absolutely made, and his laborious exertions in the cause of virtue, good order, peace, and religion, crowned with success. We sincerely rejoice that our patriot set up the trade of Yahoo-Reformer in England and not at Crotona, for we are informed by Diodorus (an author familiarly known to Mr. Howitt, and the scholars of Nottingham) that one Charondas, their lawgiver, in order to prevent wicked, hungry, malicious, and designing people from disturbing the constitution by advancing their own selfish schemes, provided a statute, that whoever proposed an alteration should step out and do it with a rope about his neck, for if the matter went in the negative the proposer should immediately be hanged. We believe that we can conjecture what would be the termination of our author's proposals; and as the Nottingham reformer ascended the ladder, the just reward of his blasphemy and sedition, we fancy we could hear the united voices of the populace of Crotona crying out, "In the place to which you are going, take care of yourself, gentle Yahoo!"

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The Testimony of Nature and Revelation to the Being, Perfections, and Government of God. By Rev. Henry Fergus.

THE design of this work, similar to those of Derham, Ray, and Paley, is meant to show within narrow limits the contrivance, wisdom, and goodness that appears in every department of the universe; and the proofs which they afford of the being, perfections, and government of God. The author has collected his examples from every part of nature with great industry and research; and has arranged them in a clear and luminous point of view; so that we may say the purpose he proposed has been fully attained. We only object to this, as we have always done to the works of Derham and others, that the argument is overloaded with examples. When some well-selected evidences of design are brought forward, and skilfully arranged, we feel great delight in having for the first time a settled plan, and deliberate and well-contrived means exhibited to

as in the works of nature of which we before had not been aware; such as an exposition of the admirable structure of the eye, or other parts of the human body; and so on of the different departments of nature; but when the mind has fully received and assented to these discoveries, the pleasure is by no means increased by the fresh examples that can be enumerated. We get satiated with the immense body of evidence that is constantly pouring in; and wearied with proof after proof, which are brought from the inexhaustible storehouse of nature. We therefore should advise those who advance fresh works on this subject, to seek rather a few prominent and well-chosen examples, to expound them clearly, and enforce them vividly; and they may be sure that they will effect more in the way of correction than a boundless profusion of minute discoveries heaped up before the astonished and bewildered mind. In this, as in all others, Paley's Natural Theology is an admirable example of what to reject, as well as what to select and illustrate.

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Exposition of the false Medium excluding Men of Genius from the Public.

THE object of this work seems to be that of exhibiting the misfortunes, difficulties, and depressed situation of men of genius and talent in their various pursuits. The author has brought forward a sufficiently formidable array of distressed authors, painters, actors, and other professional men; but he has failed to convince us that their distress proceeds from the neglect of the public, nor has he pointed out a remedy for the evil complained of. Men must take their chance in literature and in the arts, as they do in other professions; the greatest genius must have time to rise; eminent abilities slowly emerge from obscurity, but as transcendent talents are always wanted by the public, so they will be, when they are acknowledged as such, amply rewarded—"nullum numen abest si sit Prudentia"—and without prudence and conduct, encouragement and favour will be vain. People, we know, overrate their own importance, and if they will overwhelm the public with literary goods that the public do not want, and do not ask for, they

cannot justly complain that they remain on their own hands. In the present times common talents and common acquirements will not distinguish their possessor; but a Mackintosh in philosophy, a Wordsworth in poetry, a Herschell in science, an Elmsley in classical literature, and a Rose in divinity, will always command the respect, and receive the rewards, that society has to bestow; but these and all other men must be contented to wait until the blossom of their fame sufficiently expands to attract the attention of a busy and thoughtless world, which will not be at the trouble of hunting out early genius, and dragging it from the recesses of its obscurity.

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The Note Book of a Country Clergyman.

THE object of this little work is to show the moral and religious influence with which the Church of England pervades every part of our country; and to follow in detail, and to exhibit in action, the effect of the presence and influence of the Clergy. This purpose has been thrown into a dramatic form, and is embodied in a few simple tales, which, though they may not be remarkable for brilliancy of effect, or novelty of incident, are still faithful to truth and nature; while the true remedies for the deepest sorrow, and for the greatest crimes, are given for the consolation of the repentant sinner.

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Translations from the Oxford and Cambridge Latin Prize Poems. 2d Series.

WE do not think that this work of Mr. Torre's was much required, because the attraction of the original poems was chiefly to be found in the classical purity of their language, and in the skilfulness with which the idioms of the Roman tongue were adapted to modern subjects, and applied to express sentiments and thoughts belonging to periods distant from their own. Some of these poems, in the language in which they were written, were of great excellence, showing much accuracy of learning, and elegance and refinement of taste; and we hope that the practise of composition in the language of Cicero and Virgil, will always be fostered in our seats of learning; for, even supposing that the

productions of modern genius, clothed in the garb of the ancients, may by some be considered of no intrinsic value, and bear no authority, yet they are a clear and decisive proof of the insight gained into the structure of language; and no doubt can be entertained, that he who is thus able to imitate the productions of the Latian Muse, can best enjoy and understand them.

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Frank Orby, a Novel. By one of the Eleven. 3 vols.

A WORK written with considerable spirit, and not devoid of humour and drollery, but possessing neither incidents well-arranged nor characters clearly or happily developed. It would defy analysis in any reasonable compass. The person whom we most like, is a punning doctor of the name of Waldron; a kind of personage who is to be met with in every society of ten miles circumference, and who is sure to be esteemed a man of wit and genius. Country clergymen, and the apothecaries in provincial towns, are the most decided punsters. There is now one admirable living specimen in Ipswich, and one at Northampton. A little experience in physiognomy will detect them the moment they appear; they have a peculiar look of the eye, and a thin compressed mouth, out of which their *jeux d'esprits*, or *jets d'eaux*, (for these words were used promiscuously by our old friend Jemmy Boswell,) are expelled with emphasis. The air of triumph and satisfaction in the face of a punster who has made a successful shot, is one of the richest treats imaginable. The almost inaudible inward chuckle, the downcast half-averted smile, the pretended humility, then the conscious air of self-importance, as he rises in his own estimation and that of his friends, all shows a triumph and happiness not easily to be surpassed. There is also a Dr. Williams who sports with a bow ten feet long, who went out trout-fishing, (as our worthy friend the Aldine publisher, Mr. Pickering, occasionally does with one of his editors,) and when he pulled off his boots he found a brace and a half of fine pink trout in the loose tops of each of them. "Not a bootless errand," quoth his

friend, the above named doctor. "I was once," said Dr. Williams, "at a supper, where one and twenty widow Jones's sate down to supper." "If it had been Jonas's," said Waldron, "I should have been able to account for it, and sent off the fishermen to look in Milford Haven for a shoal of whales."

But the Doctor was not to be repelled, so he determined to settle the matter at one bold stroke. "I saw once," said he, "an Indian juggler, who took a ball of twine, and tying the end of it to his little finger jerked the ball up into the air, until it slowly and gradually unravelled, and at last appeared an upright line, the further end of which was invisible. Whilst we were lost in amazement at this feat, the juggler suddenly run up the line, hand over hand, till he was also out of sight."

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Plain Discourses on Practical and Doctrinal Subjects. By Sir Charles Hardinge, Vicar of Tunbridge, Kent.

THE numerous volumes of Sermons that are printed by the Clergy of the Established Church, for the advantage not of the learned and refined, but of persons of common education and plain understanding, reflect great credit on their diligence, piety, and good sense. Such discourses were of rare occurrence in former times; the Clergy preached too scholastically for their congregations sufficiently to profit by their advice; or else they fell into another error, and made what should be a *scriptural sermon* little more than a moral essay. We remember a striking example of this: the late Bishop Percy having to preach a charity sermon, and arriving too late in town on a journey, to give him time to compose one, transcribed a paper of the Rambler or Idler, we forget which, and took it into the pulpit. And another divine absolutely preached one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's *Discourses on Painting*, only omitting the technical terms. This would not do now; nor will people now be contented to eat unleavened bread. The sermons of Sir C. Hardinge are admirably calculated to diffuse the best principles of piety and virtue, and all Christian virtues, among his hearers.

A Glossary and Etymological Dictionary.
By W. Toone.

THE language of our old English writers has received much illustration of late years, from a careful observance of the words and phrases that are preserved in the mouths of the peasantry in those parts of England that are remote from the effects and influence of the Court and the metropolis. Glossaries of Cheshire, Yorkshire, Suffolk, and Somersetshire *dialects* have thrown much light on the hitherto obscure words found in Shakespeare, and the poets who lived before his time. Mr. Toone's book is an addition to these, and may justly be considered as an Appendix to Nares's Glossary. A work approaching to perfection in this department of literature can only be formed by the union of many contributing their stock; but we hope soon to see a vast addition made to our knowledge of the Old English tongue, by the publication of Mr. Boucher's Glossary, under the superintendence of Messrs. Hunter and Stevenson.

Character of Jew and Gentile, a Tale.
By Mrs. Leman Grimstone.

THERE is considerable talent displayed in various parts of this novel; a strong graphic power of description; just and sound reflections on the conduct of life and the formation of character; and a sufficiently varied succession of events to render the history entertaining. But there are great defects in the complication of the incidents, and in the arrangement of the fable. Circumstances of the highest improbability are introduced, such as could not take place in the present form of society; and crimes of the deepest dye are perpetrated by those from the general tenour of whose character they could not have proceeded; and lastly, the frame-work of the whole story is disjointed and unfinished; for that moral retribution we expect, is in one important case withheld; and while *lesser villains* meet the just reward of their guilt, the person most deeply stained in sin—the seducer, the adulterer, the robber, and the murderer—is suffered to escape, enjoying the ample harvest of his guilty machinations. The fair Authoress had either not skill to arrange her forces, and con-

duct them through their complicated evolutions; or she did not give herself sufficient time duly to unfold a well-arranged plan, before she set to work on the incidents, which has produced the imperfection of her fable. Still there is sufficient originality and vigour of mind displayed to induce us to wish success to future productions from the same pen.

Life of the Rev. T. Thomason. By the Rev. J. Sargent, Rector of Lavington.

FEW persons, who have read Mr. Sargent's Memoir of *Martyn*, will ever forget the agreeable impression which it left on their minds. The present work is scarcely less interesting and instructive, though it does not possess those more striking features which distinguished the former. Mr. Thomason was a person in whom the most sincere and purest piety was early displayed; which grew with his growth, and strengthened with his strength. He was brought up under the fostering eye of Mr. *Simeon*, of Cambridge, and after some few years' performance of ministerial duties in England, he was appointed a chaplain in India. On his voyage home, on account of the impaired state of his wife's health, he lost her who had been a most faithful and affectionate companion and friend to him; but having resolved to return to that country, in which his labours could be of the greatest utility, he again married. His health, however, broke down towards the termination of the voyage, and he died in the Isle of France, to which he had gone for the benefit of the climate. This is a very brief outline, indeed, of his life; but Mr. Thomason was not distinguished for the events which occurred to him, or the adventures he underwent. It was to his personal endowments that we are to look; to the vigour and promptitude of his mind, the extent of his acquirements, the purity of his life, the unquenchable spirit of his piety, his gentleness, his sweetness of disposition, and his benevolent affections. Temper, judgment, and discretion, all were combined in him in a manner which is not often met with. As a scholar, besides a superior acquaintance with Greek and Latin, he knew intimately Persian, Arabic, He-

brew, and Hindostanee; into the last of which languages he translated the Old Testament. Bishop Heber placed a high value on his services in India, and mentioned the impossibility of supplying his place in the schools and pulpits of Calcutta. We shall only add that the account of the illness and death of *Sir Henry Blossett*, the Chief Justice of Bengal, forms an interesting part of the present narrative.

◆
A Treatise on Roads. By the Right Hon. Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. 8vo. 7 plates, pp. 438.

WE think the name on this title will surprize our numerous civil engineers, but it need not; for, although we some time since had to notice a financial publication of this talented author; have since observed him recorded from the proceedings of a Committee, as the singular instance of a member of Administration retiring from power, because his principles of military economy, as Secretary at War, were not adopted; and subsequently found him actively engaged in the details of a new national Bank; the *gist* of the present work is rather financial than technical—more directed to the *management* than the *making* of Roads.

There seems to us to be little of novelty in it, though much to attract attention to what is already known, but which some how or other is involved in mystery. That there still remain very bad roads in this highly civilized kingdom no traveller can deny: if we understand Sir Henry rightly, this arises from a defect of accurate surveys; and certainly that defect must exist, if it be yet to be learned that the road going *round a hill* may be as short or shorter than that *going over it*; seeing that without any geometrical knowledge, the merest shepherd could shew as much; that horses suffer less in going over a plain than up and down hill should also certainly have been known. If this ignorance arose from economy in trustees, we can only say that, like some other economists, they must be, in the country phrase, penny wise and pound foolish!

As to cuttings and embankments, notwithstanding the skill which we have often watched in the old hedgers and ditchers, and *drainers* (particularly those of Essex), we are quite ready to

admit the utility of Science and of Mr. Macneill's Tables; and whenever operations on a scale worthy of them take place, we say also, "Employ the best engineer, the most solvent contractor, and pay both very liberally;" but we do not think that these would occupy themselves on what every body knows—as that the proximity of trees makes avenues damp in wet weather, and excludes the sun from them; and that these consequences are unfavourable to roads. We should hardly think, notwithstanding the modern doctrine of Mr. MacAdam, that "it is no matter whether the substratum of a road be soft or hard"; however neglect is too often apparent, that *foundation* would yet be disregarded. We know from the Romans (and the remains left of their public ways, of which the most perfect are to be found in the less frequented parts of Portugal) that they studied it minutely; and no modern soldier would think of making a surface till he had remedied any defect in the foundation, by whatever materials are within his reach. Nay, it has been suggested to us, that Mr. MacAdam himself proves little less; since, however he may throw his loads of broken stone on a soft soil, or it may harden by commixture, it is evident that, from pressure, it requires, as we see every day, fresh loads to supply the defects, whether by rut or hole, and that thus the former loads are surely *substrata*. And an anecdote has also been mentioned to us concerning a dignified pupil of Mr. MacAdam in a foreign country. Maj.-General Sir John Milley Doyle introduced the system to the late John VI. of Portugal, who made a road to Cintra, his summer palace. Every visitor of this fashionable Richmond Hill can tell that a little beyond its centre, as well as other places, this road, for want of reiterations of stone, has become a swamp; from which all carriages have to turn aside upon a patch of the dark blue Roman stones. On the approach to Cintra, stands the old English country house of the late Queen Carlotta, built almost on a swamp, and its approaches are only paved with gravel; it is, notwithstanding, as perfect as any avenue in England; and this, although *embosomed with trees*, from its excellent *substratum*.

In Spain the Administrators of the Diligencias, we are also led to fear, failed in their attempts to introduce the system; France, a nearer neighbour, must be left to speak for herself.

Sir Henry Parnell, in recommending improvements, addresses the interests of all concerned; he justly holds that mending a bad road costs more than making a good one, besides the waste of horse power in carriage; he suggests improvements on the present regulations, and would have a more responsible body than the present local trustees. In treating of canals and railways he gives a preference to the former, which is well founded; for their utility and success have been, during the last century, rendered certain; while the proposed *general extension* of railways and locomotive carriages has yet to be proved, and has many disadvantages, not experienced in peculiar localities, to overcome. On the whole, it is a very useful treatise on a most interesting subject; and from the rank and talent of its author, will doubtless tend to call forth that public attention to it which is everywhere required.

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Expeditions in Australia. By Captain Sturt. 2 vols.

LONG after the south-eastern coast of New Holland had received its settlers, and its forests had been cleared, its plains cultivated, its harbours filled with ships, its hills covered with flocks, and its valleys filled with houses; all that enormous extent of country that lay west and north-west of the *Blue Mountains*, was *terra incognita*. These mountains offer, it appears, an uninterrupted ridge or spine, through whose barrier no river can, of course, force its way; so that streams, rising close to each other, immediately flow off in opposite channels. After some vain and ill-directed efforts to pass these mountains, Surveyor-general Oxley penetrated to the marshes of the Lachlan and the Macquarie; but was unable to proceed with his discoveries. Other expeditions followed; at length (1828) Captain Sturt was appointed to follow Mr. Oxley's steps, and ascertain the extent of that basin into which the Macquarie was supposed to fall, and whe-

ther any communication existed between it and the streams that fall westerly. The account of this expedition is given in the first volume of this work. Capt. Sturt was enabled to pierce beyond the point which stopped Mr. Oxley, and to discover another river, which he called the *Darling*, in honour to the Governor who sent him.

We do not think that any advantage could be derived to our readers from following Capt. Sturt's path through hitherto unexplored marshes, or exhausted plains; but we shall rather briefly mention some general discoveries that are the result of this expedition.

In the first place, the natives of different tribes met with, appear to be in the lowest state of savage existence; hardly able to procure food, and that chiefly fish, sufficient to support life. They are subject to a severe and fatal cutaneous disease, which carries them off in great numbers; probably owing to the low, stagnant, marshy country in which they live.

The country, as far as Capt. Oxley could penetrate, or as far as the horizon extended from the spot where he was obliged to terminate his expedition, seems to be a low marshy basin; the reservoir of the rivers that flow into it. The periodical droughts, recurring about every eight years, form an extraordinary phenomenon in this country; they were so severe at the period of Capt. Sturt's expedition, that the largest trees perished and fell, rivers were dried up for 30 or 40 miles, and plants and saplings were growing in their channels. The wild dogs were reduced to skeletons; and the emus, and smaller birds, were in a state of utter exhaustion. The whole country wore a dull, wretched, melancholy aspect, so as much to affect the spirits and disposition of the people whom Capt. Sturt took with him. The vegetable Flora does not appear extensive; the Eucalyptus Mannifera appears to be the most common tree; but some beautiful birds, as the crested pigeon and rose-coloured cockatoo, were seen. The wild turkey exists in some parts. This expedition of Capt. Sturt's extended in distance about 1300 miles, in a direction north-west. It is true, that not much in the way of

present advantage has been gained by this expedition; but an opening has been made; a clearer knowledge of the nearer ground has reached us, though the distant horizon is still enclosed in clouds and obscurity. One striking observation Capt. Sturt makes; that is, of the want of *vegetable* matter on the surface of New Holland, which leads him to consider it as comparatively of new formation; while, on the neighbouring island of Norfolk, it abounds in the greatest profusion. The main discovery is this, that the river Macquarie ceases to exist near the spot where Mr. Oxley's expedition terminated; and that *another river*, fed by *salt* springs, was discovered about one hundred miles to the westward of the Macquarie, running south and west.

The second volume is employed in the narration of another expedition undertaken for the purpose of tracing the course of the Morumbidgee, and of ascertaining whether it communicated with the coast that forms the *southern* boundary of the colony. After they had been almost seven days on this river, they entered a new river running from east to west, called the *Murray*, into which the *Morumbidgee* flows; and several days after, another river flowed into the Murray, which Capt. Sturt considered to be the *Darling*—the river he discovered in his former expedition. Another tributary stream, called the "Lindsay," was joined here from the south-east; and soon after the Murray entered a lake of 50 or 60 miles in length, and 30 to 40 in breadth, lying eastward of Gulf of St. Vincent, and extending to the shore of Encounter Bay. Should the river that flowed into the Murray prove to be the *Darling*, a great discovery will undoubtedly be made, that will connect the north-eastern parts of the interior with the southern coast. This, however, has still to be verified, and is very doubtful.

This expedition was admirably conducted, through many difficulties, privations, and dangers. The natives, though fearful from ignorance of our strength, were always inclined to be hostile; and several times had the party that attended Capt. Sturt completely in their power, had they known it. The country was uninteresting, the plants discovered few, and the ad-

ditions made to the geological department very rare. The *emu* is permitted to be eaten only by the *aged* savages, it is supposed lest the breed should be destroyed, by their being used for the general food. Fish is not relished by the natives, but eaten because other provisions are scarce. The tortoise is much liked. The savages roasted the birds killed and presented to them, and eat them feathers and all. The black swan, with its *sweet silvery* note, was seen; and some magnificent parroquets and kangaroos. That the natives are *occasionally* cannibals cannot be doubted; one man having been discovered, who had killed his child, and eaten it. The expedition returned, without the loss of a single man, (which they owed entirely to the good feeling and subordination existing among them, and the admirable preparations made for them,) after an absence of six months, safe to Sydney.

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A Narrative of the Naval part of the Expedition to Portugal under the orders of Dom Pedro, &c. By Capt. Mins, K.T.S., late Second in command of the Squadron, &c.; with a Vindication of himself, &c. 8vo. pp. 353. Plates.

IT is singular that this should be the first of, as we believe, several publications concerning the Invasion of Portugal on the part of the young Queen Mary, that has presented itself to us, notwithstanding the necessity for accurate details on all points, and which were so well merited by this country, from its having led the way to her recognition by the European Powers. We are sorry that this first exhibits a series of embarrassments which, if extended, must have greatly impeded the Queen's Government, as well as inflicted injury on the cause.

We regret also that Capt. Mins did not arrange his work as he did his title, by separating the vindictory matter from the narrative, because the former obviously obstructs the latter, and might, but for the powerful evidence adduced, lead to some doubts of the facts.

However, our readers require that we should furnish some account of those facts, which shall be done as briefly as possible; premising, only

for their information, on our own parts, that Capt. Sartorius commanded the Pyramus frigate in the Expedition under Lord Amelius Beauclerk, sent to Lisbon by Mr. Canning with the troops under Sir W. Clinton in the winter of 1826; that he remained as Commodore after his Lordship's departure; that he was generally conceived an enthusiast in the constitutional cause, and when its persecution commenced under the ministry of Don Miguel, he sheltered some of its objects on board his ship; that when Brigadier-General Sir John Milley Doyle was imprisoned in the Newgate of Lisbon, he went in all the naval pomp of his command to visit him, with a hope of its inducing some relaxation, and it was not his fault that it was *in vain*; that in society on shore Capt. Sartorius was "the gayest of the gay," played the guitar with great taste, and moreover sketched beautifully some Portuguese scenery. This much, and a broken off marriage, remains on record in Lisbon concerning him; and no more. The first point that strikes us in this work, is the Captain's change of the *a* in his name to *e*, as if to assimilate himself with the memory of the Roman general Sertorius, still so strongly preserved in Portugal.

On the agents of Don Pedro expecting a loan through Mr. Maberly, and determining to form a navy, about the end of 1830, Capt. Sartorius was engaged to command it, with the rank of Vice-Admiral, and the power of appointing officers, and the selection of ships for purchase in England. Among others engaged and strangely neglected (in particular one of the most enterprising characters of the age, who was to be the Admiral's "right-hand man," left behind at the last moment) was the present author, ultimately second in command. The Congress, a Swedish frigate, afterwards named Rainha (the Queen), and Asia, an English one, afterwards Donna Maria II., were purchased for 19,000*l.*; and also the Juno for troops. In fitting them out they were interrupted by the agents of Don Miguel, who got them seized under the Act of Parliament, till they were claimed as French property, and sent to Belleisle. Capt. Mins was sent to Plymouth to engage seamen, who were afterwards

left behind, and at length, with fifteen officers and 200 men, sailed in the Lord Blayney for Belleisle. A gale drove them into Milford Haven, when the men mutineyed, and one hundred were left behind. On Dec. 18 they reached their destination, whither, on the same day, the Admiral also arrived. The ships were still without stores, and the men in revolt. After much delay and many vacillations in the Admiral's appointments, Capt. Mins was appointed to the Maria as Second, and with the Rainha (with the Emperor on board), Maria, Terceira armed schooner, to land communications in Portugal, sailed on the 10th of Feb. 1832. Dates and names are rather confused, but we suppose we take them rightly: Capt. Mins had on board a large portion of the court and state of Portugal: Marquez Fronteira, Condes Villa Real, Taipa, and Lumiar; Baron Rendulfe, Generals Vasconcellos, &c. and Senhor José Silva Carvalho, present Minister of Finance, besides others. On the 24th he anchored off Angra (Terceira), was fully aided by Villa Flor, then Regent, and was joined by a valuable officer (Capt. Popham Hill) with marines; also the Terceira having performed her duty—"but no news of the Admiral." (p. 24.) Capt. Mins then proceeded, from bad weather, to Orta (Fayal); was received with joy. He returned to Terceira, and the Admiral had then arrived in bad order; one must, in common charity, suppose from the same cause that drove Mins away. After some vexations, the Rainha went to Fayal to refit, and Mins was ordered to take some Portuguese to Porto Santo (Madeira) with sealed instructions for a very general cruize; it was certainly very odd that the Admiral defeated his own as well as the Government orders, by determining to accompany him; we must not adopt *ex parte* a statement of numerous preventions of making prizes by him, or of consequent revolts. Porto Santo was occupied. It was certainly *mal-à-propos* in the Admiral to send the American ships, whose consul had been civil, away. He, however, then returned to Terceira, leaving Mins to blockade Funchal, the capital. With his *one ship* he nevertheless took prizes, fitted one with guns, and complimented the Admiral by calling it the Sartorius.

On the 30th April he received orders to repair to St. Michael's, and there found the Emperor at Ponte Delgado, displeased that he had not, in fact, disobeyed his Admiral. An extract of a letter of Capt. Boid, secretary of the Admiral, is given in p. 49, very damnable indeed to both, if not in some way relieved by the context *not given*. As relates to the cause, however, sufficient already appears to evince a misunderstanding, on the part of the Admiral, with regard to his Second in command, which is ever dangerous in war, whether by sea or land. At all events, the Emperor must have found himself very unusually embarrassed on board his "British Fleet."

As far as we can guess, on the 27th June, 1832, the fleet, with 7,500 troops disposed in forty-two transports, sailed for Portugal, without any plan of operations, any point of rendezvous, &c., and by means only of the Emperor's well-known energies in such cases (as often on record, *we add*, at Rio Janeiro) disembarked in the vicinity and took possession of Oporto. Whether the place of embarkation was, as here stated, Mindella, or, as we believe, Matozinhos, or both, is of no import; they did land, the enemy retiring in a most extraordinary manner.

We must leave Capt. Mins to tell the intervening extraordinary tale (64 et seq.) to come at the conflict between the two fleets, in which we again find difficulty. His arriving at Cascaes, and being warned off by the English fleet there, was narrated at the time. He and his companion ships "anchored in the south passage of Tagus" (the safest), "saw the enemy's fleet between Belem and St. Julian's" (north side), took many vessels; and, if we understand rightly, was recalled by the Admiral from that position which the world has believed would have been the best for taking the enemy in detail. However, at length occurred the signal for action. Some mischief occurred, in which the Maria would appear to have suffered the most, though chiefly consisting in manœuvres, in which the Miguelites seem to have outdone their opponents; and our wonder is excited not to find any mention of their Admiral Joao Felles, an *élévé* of our Nelson. Admiral Sartorius, however, obtained credit, with

the assent of Capt. Mins, unless as relates to his being left to be battered by the enemy, which greatly annoyed his people. Honours were obtained by the Admiral for the senior officers, which the author, though he shared them, thought ill-deserved, and but an excitement to better desert.

Again (p. 92) on the 22d they set sail for Lisbon, and arrived on the 25th off the Tagus. Out came the Miguelite fleet again, prizes were taken, but new squabbles occurred with the Admiral. A small schooner of one gun was despatched to Oporto to announce the *sortie*, whose commander, taking a prize, "*carried her to Falmouth, plundered her, and decamped.*" Irregularities of the Admiral determined Capt. Mins to *resign*. His ship became injured in action, while the Admiral was firing his stern guns; mutual vituperation now occurs, and in fact every thing but about the enemy. The squadron, however, anchored at the Bayonna Islands, and the enemy were six miles off in Vigo Bay. Capt. Morgell, a brave officer, was sent to supersede Mins, and, instead, as might be expected, he advised reconciliation, and the second action occurred, and the Maria was again placed in jeopardy. The Admiral some how or other was now on board of her, and the enemy's flag-ship only about 300 yards to her lee quarter; and besides some demonstrations, every thing was prepared to fight her, which the Admiral declined, saying he wished to communicate with Oporto. This was certainly not in the Old English fashion of "sunk, burnt, and destroyed as per margin." Nevertheless, the enemy got sufficiently peppered to return to the Tagus; and the opposing fleet to return to the Douro.

Mins with difficulty sailed to Vigo to refit. Bad weather brought thither the Admiral and others of the fleet, and also the London steamer with Marquez Palmella, &c. from communication with whom Capt. Mins asserts intrigues of the Admiral against him, and also shews his own useful services in provisioning Oporto. We can easily believe that the Princess Isabel Maria had exerted means to escape from her brother Miguel at Braga, because we have reason to know that she had before intended it from Lisbon. We

cannot go through the nonsensical Courts-martial that followed, or their consequences, the whole of which would only shew that the Admiral had, as Lord Munster said some years ago, on a memorable trial, "lost his head." There are many most extraordinary facts stated, but we must reserve them for the *audi alteram partem*, and proceed to the mission of Maj.-Gen. Sir John Milley Doyle, K.C.B. &c. as aide-de-camp to the Emperor, with Capt. Crosbie, to supersede Admiral Sartorius, or Sertorius, which ended in Sir J. M. Doyle being placed in arrest by the Admiral, who resisted the Emperor's decree, of which he was bearer, and it seems threatened to take the fleet away and sell it, unless both himself and his people were satisfied.

This was arranged afterwards at Oporto; Captain Napier was made Admiral, and the result is already well known. If any thing were necessary to exalt the glory of this British naval hero, it would be the comparative statement of ships and guns here given. In Sartorius' unsuccessful engagement (Oct. 11, 1832) his squadron numbered *eight* against *five*, with an inferiority of guns of only 28; in Napier's victory (July 5, 1833) his squadron consisted only of *five* against *nine*, with an inferior number of guns of 178!

This was certainly unfortunate for the fame of Capt. Sartorius, but not more so than the documents published under his own hand. For the personal insult offered to Sir J. M. Doyle, he challenged the Admiral to duel, but he would not go on shore, and charged Sir John with "indelicacy" in bearing the Emperor's decree; while in fact it must have arisen from delicacy in the Emperor, that he was sent with the Portuguese Commissioner and British officer, who was to supersede him, for the purpose of softening the measure; the Admiral also upbraids Sir John with his "exertions, and visits to him in prison, to which, *seconded* by the *aid* of the Consul-General, was mainly owing his (Sir John's) liberation from secret imprisonment, &c.;" while it is positively known that beyond the courtesy of visits he could effect nothing; and that so far from acting with the Consul (who had then become the only diplo-

matic character, which he filled under the most extraordinary difficulties with dignity and utility) Capt. Sartorius set himself up against his authority, even to calling meetings of merchants against it on-board his own ship. Sir John's whole case, both of negotiation with Don Miguel's Government, and through several Portuguese Courts, was conducted by the friend in whose house he lived, and on whose security he was finally liberated after Capt. Sartorius had returned to England; the Consul-General operating *ex officio* between the British and Portuguese governments. On Adm. Sartorius refusing apology or satisfaction, Sir John desired him to "consider himself as horsewhipped;" and the venerable General, Sir John's uncle, with his wonted humour, advised Sartorius to tell his nephew to "conceive himself run through the body!" and thus the affair ended. The letters, &c. are p. 229 et seq.

A sort of fleet order was also issued by Admiral Sartorius, in which he stoops to reprimand Capt. Mins's officers for having, on his resignation of his ship, showed their honour of him by themselves manning the boat that carried him away amidst the cheers of the crew—an affecting tribute, felt the more because told without pretence; and also censuring a Lieutenant, who, when he had ordered that the mustachios worn in compliment to Dom Pedro should be shaved away, also shaved his eyebrows! adding that, besides a representation to His Imperial Majesty, he will represent it to the British Admiralty, to stop the chance of promotion there. (p. 172.) Surely all this was *infra dignitatem*, to say no more.

On almost every occasion something of a vexatious nature occurs throughout the book—which we deeply regret; Capt. Mins, however, has completely vindicated himself, and shews that he retains the approbation of the Government he has served. We would have preferred the narrative of naval transactions without alloy. However, as this is the only work offered to us on the subject, and comes down to the end of June in Portugal, and to the present moment at home, so we must take it as it is. It eminently shews the difficulties which have stood in the

way of the young Queen's government, difficulties which it seems were not confined to the sea, and must have greatly afflicted the enterprising spirit of Don Pedro. So that instead of wondering more has not been done for the liberal cause, surprise is excited that it has done so much; and that there is now so much promise for the future.

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Principles of Geology. By Charles Lyell, vol. III.

THOSE who have read the former volumes of Mr. Lyell with knowledge and attention, will have recognised the great alteration and improvement which has taken place in the theory of Geology. Crude assumptions, bold theories, daring hypotheses, have given way to a more cautious and experimental system of investigation. The older geologists were more fitted for the island of Laputa than for a Philosophical Society; and even some of the later, were not far behind in pushing forward their crude fragments of discovery. With them it was assumed that enormous changes, and sudden and violent catastrophes, confounding and dislocating all the globe, were necessary to account for its present aspect. The change which they assumed in the *axis* of the earth gave the heat of the equator to the Polar latitudes; but when all this great revolution of nature had finished, she sunk as it were exhausted into a state of *repose* in which she has since remained.

Now Mr. Lyell's reasoning goes to the destruction of this ingenious but visionary fabric. He considers that the operations *now* going on in the great workshop of nature, are sufficient to show how the others that have preceded them have also moved; and that there are changes now and ever at work, enough to account, if time is given *ad libitum*, for all the wonders that are to be seen in the universe. The changes in animated nature he refers to the circumstances in which the animals are placed. Mr. Lyell shows that causes of degradation and destruction, of elevation and depression, do prevail in the *present* state of the inorganic world. Continents are *now* forming, as in the coral reefs of

the Southern Seas; volcanic hills and islands are rising, valleys are filling up, mountains are gradually becoming depressed. Some animals are extinct that were existing a few years ago; others are changed in their nature, habits, and climate; thus, though unmarked except by the thoughtful eye of science, are changes now taking place very similar to those which have so long attracted the wonder and employed the attention of the sons of wisdom. Mr. Lyell, in short, disbelieves any sudden catastrophes, as *violent* and *universal* deluges; and advocates a constant and uniform change, slowly and gradually developing its powers through millions of years that have rolled away. In this train of reasoning Mr. Lyell, and those who adopt his views, proceed upon a plan totally the reverse of the old geologists, for they rushed at once through every stratum secondary and primitive, and at one leap measured the foundation of the earth. Mr. Lyell more philosophically employs himself on the history of those strata which are most *recent*, and come nearest to our own time; studying principally the *tertiary* formations which lie above the chalk, and which among their organic contents contain species *not to be distinguished* from those now alive. By this path he can alone hope to ascend to the higher and more remote ages of geological antiquity. These superenaceous groups form the subject of examination in the *third* volume, and his account of the *fossil* shells found in different parts of Europe, is more extensive and important than ever was given before. The importance of such an investigation may best be learned by a few words of the Professor.

“ In our historical sketch of the progress of geology, the reader has seen that a controversy was maintained for more than a century respecting the origin of fossil bones and shells—were they organic or inorganic substances? That the *latter* opinion should for a long time have prevailed, and that these bodies should be supposed to have been fastened into their present form by a plastic virtue, or some other mysterious agency, may appear absurd; but it was perhaps as reasonable a conjecture as could be expected from those who did not appeal in the first instance to the analogy of the living creation, as affording the only source of au-

thentic information. It was only by an accurate examination of *living* testacea, and by comparison of the osteology of the existing vertebrated animals, with the remains found entombed in ancient strata, that this favourite dogma was exploded; and all were at length persuaded that these substances were exclusively of organic origin."

And so Mr. Lyell mentions the old opinion that basalt and other mineral masses, were of *aqueous* origin, was once exceeding popular, though far wide of the truth; but it was at length exploded by an examination of the structure of active volcanoes, the mineral composition of their lavas, and by comparing the undoubted products of *fire* with the ancient rocks in question.

After some other observations, Mr. Lyell goes on to say :

" We are now for the most part agreed as to what rocks are of igneous and what of aqueous origin, in what manner fossil shells, whether of the sea or lakes, have been imbedded in strata—how sand may have been converted into sandstone, and are unanimous as to other propositions, which are not of a complicated nature; but when we ascend to those of a higher order, we find as little disposition as formerly to make a strenuous effort in the first instance to search out an explanation in the ordinary economy of nature. If, for example, we seek for the cause why mineral masses are associated together in certain groups, why they are arranged in certain order, which is never varied; why there are many branches in the continuity of the series; why different organic remains are found in distinct sets of strata; why there is often an abrupt passage from an assemblage of species contained in one formation to that in another immediately super-imposed. When these and other topics of an equally extensive kind are discussed, we find the habit of *indulging conjectures* respecting irregular and extraordinary causes to be still in force.

" We hear of sudden and violent revolutions of the globe, of the instantaneous elevation of mountain chains, of paroxysms of volcanic energy, declining according to some, and according to others increasing in violence from the earliest to the latest ages. We are often told of general catastrophes, and a succession of deluges, of the alteration of periods of repose and disorder, of the refiguration of the globe, of the sudden annihilation of whole races of animals and plants, and

other hypotheses, in which we see the ancient spirit of speculation revived, and a desire manifested to cut rather than patiently untie the gordian knot."

We shall now finish our views of the subject by giving, in a brief compass, Mr. Lyell's *general* outline of opinion as to the history of the earth. After mentioning some objections that have been made by those who wish to consider the earth of *recent* formation, perhaps coeval with the creation of man, he observes :

" As geologists we learn that it is not only the *present* condition of the globe that has been suited to the accommodation of myriads of living creatures, but that many former states have often been equally adapted to the organization and habits of prior races of beings. The disposition of the seas, continents, and islands, has varied; so it appears that the *species has been changed*, and yet they have all been so modelled on types analogous to those of existing animals and plants, as to indicate throughout a perfect harmony of design and unity of purpose. To assume that the evidence of the beginning or end of so vast a scheme lies within the track of our philosophical enquiries, or even of our speculations, appears to us inconsistent with a just estimate of the relations which subsist between the finite sources of man, and the attributes of an infinite and eternal being."

This appears to us to be most philosophical and just; as consistent with sound reasoning as it is agreeable to the most sincere religious feeling. " Sit nostra fides cum Lyellio ! "

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Memoirs of Robert Hall. By O. Gregory.

IT is much to be lamented that Sir James Mackintosh did not live to write a memoir of his accomplished and departed friend. He would have done more with a few bright touches of his pencil than can be effected by all the laborious accumulations of common biographers. But Sir James had many occupations and engagements, his society was ever in request, and he felt an indisposition to commence any new work of labour, after sixty years that had been spent in writing, talking, studying, teaching, thinking, declaiming, with little intervals of repose. He was also a valetudinarian, and so weak

after week elapsed, the work was not commenced, and he also dropt into the tomb.

Dr. Olinthus Gregory then undertook the task, and has executed it in a very laudable manner; and we give him much praise for not having extended it into those huge narratives which, as Sir James says, are only a tasteless parade and a sure way of transmitting nothing to posterity. As a scholar Mr. Hall stood rather in an eminent rank; certainly the foremost among the dissenters. He was well acquainted with Hebrew, read Greek with facility, and the Latin language of course was familiar to him. He made some advances in the sciences connected with geometry, but his main strength was in his metaphysical acumen. Poetry he never cultivated, though his brilliant and lively imagination, he should have supposed would have longed to explore the enchanting domains which it holds in its possession. Mr. Hall had great promptness of thought, condensed energy of expression, happiness and variety of illustration, and precision of language. If there is any defect in his printed sermons, we think it consists in too stately and unvaried a march of oratory, a style wrought too uniformly to a high elevation; no relaxation, no graceful descents, no repose is given to the attentive, admiring, and exhausted mind of the reader.

As a preacher we know how anxiously he was followed, how attentively he was listened to, how fervently he was admired, how loudly he was praised; no one came near him; no one possessed at all his combinations of excellence; his only drawback was a deficient elocution. Mr. Foster has given at some length some ingenious observations on the style of preaching adopted by Mr. Hall, and entered very candidly and acutely into its excellence and defects. The main blemish, according to this gentleman, appears to have been that his arguments were too generalized; that they did not enter into particular applications; that they were not rendered *practical* by division, and he instances this forcibly, by describing what Mr. Hall's sermon *against the love of money was*, and what he considers it ought to have been. In the justice of Mr. Foster's observa-

tions we fully agree, and we have no doubt that this was a main defect in Mr. Hall as a preacher, and a drawback from the utility of his discourses. He loved subjects of an *elevated* order, where his mind could expatiate freely on the wings of a powerful imagination, and a fine sensibility of disposition; yet he was free from all visionary modes of thought; he carefully fell back when he approached the confines of the awful, the mysterious, and the unknown; and feared to look at those mysterious phenomena which are found in the moral economy of the world. Of Mr. Hall's unfeigned piety, and calm and cheerful resignation to the Divine will, his whole life of sickness and pain, was an eminent example; and we exclaim, with his attached friend and companion: "Truly a great man has fallen in Israel."

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Southey's Naval History of England.
Vol. I. Lardner's Cyclopædia.

THIS is a volume which is introductory to the Lives of the British Admirals; it is admirably written; with great accuracy of fact, extent of research, neatness and simplicity of style, warm patriotic feeling, and sound moral and religious sentiment. We shall give one or two extracts; the first will not be deemed uninteresting to lovers of philosophy.

"Bede, Alfred, and Roger Bacon, are the three Englishmen who attained all the knowledge that in their respective times and stations it was possible for them to acquire, and who made the best use of that knowledge for posterity.—*Bede* preserved for us the only materials which exist for no inconsiderable nor unimportant portion of our national history. *Roger Bacon* anticipated some of the most momentous chemical discoveries which were made in after-ages; he had a clear foresight of others; and it was in his then unpublished writings, that his namesake, the more celebrated, but not the greater Bacon, found the principles of that experimental and inductive philosophy distinctly stated, which he produced as his own invention.—No other Sovereign ever manifested so earnest a desire for improving the moral and intellectual condition of his people, as *Alfred*. No one ever entertained wider or wiser views of national defence; and modern legislation has nowhere yet attempted to institute a system of policy for the prevention

of offences, and the security of persons and property, so efficacious as that which he established in his kingdom."

Our Poet Laureat has been always celebrated for the facility of his belief of the marvellous; he has no doubt of the existence of *mermaids* and *mermen*, which, as we are not poets, but reviewers, we hold to be seals and morses. We believe, when young men are said to be carried off by water nymphs, their rape may be otherwise accounted for; and that Etty's late beautiful picture of Hylas and the Naiads, is nothing more than a symbolical representation of a *fit of the cramp*. The Laureat, however, shall speak for himself:

"A remarkable circumstance is recorded as having happened in the early part of this King's reign, or in the latter years of his father's. Some fishermen of Orford in Suffolk caught in their nets, what the chroniclers call a fish, but which they describe as 'resembling in shape a wild and savage man; he was naked, and in all his limbs and members resembling the right proportions of a man. He had hairs also on the usual parts of his body; albeit that the crown of his head was bald. His beard was long and ragged, and his breast hairy.' The fishermen presented him to Sir Barth. de Glanville, who had then the keeping of Orford Castle. When meat was set before him, he greedily devoured it; and he ate fish whether raw or boiled, only pressing in his hands those that were raw, till he had squeezed out the moisture. He would get him to his couch at the setting of the Sun, and rose again at the rising of the same. He would not or could not utter any speech; although, to try him, they hung him out by the heels, and miserably tormented him.—His after-usage must have been exceedingly kind, and he must have been of a most forgiving temper, not to resent this cruelty; for it seems he was well reconciled to living ashore.—One day they took him to the Haven; and, inclosing a part of him within their strong nets, to prevent, as they thought, his escape, they let him take the water for his diversion. He presently dived under the nets, rose beyond them, sported about, as if mocking his keepers, and then of his own accord returned to them, and remained their guest about two months longer; then, being weary of a land life, he took an opportunity of stealing to sea.—Strange as this story is, and incredible as it will be deemed by most readers, it is inserted

here, because there is *complete evidence* that a similar circumstance occurred in the latter part of the 17th century, on the coast of Spain, with this remarkable difference, that the man who had thus chosen an aquatic life, was *recognised*, and the history of his disappearance known at the place where he was supposed to be drowned in bathing. He was carried back to his mother's house, resided there nine years, and then took again to the water."

We think this additional fact, now for the first time made known to us, throws some illustration on the former. We have very little doubt in *our own minds*, that this Orford merman was some poor half-witted, half wild kind of man, who in those times of little civilization, wandered about without regard and without impediment. That he was used to the sea, and the sea-shore, perhaps reached Orford from some distance, from the Yorkshire or northern coasts; picked up his living from the muscles, fish, and offal cast on the shore; and perhaps was *discovered wading in the shoals* (like those who catch shrimps) for his prey. If he were an idiot, of course his want of speech can be accounted for; and, at length, he either escaped or was drowned. There is nothing very improbable in this supposition, when we recollect how Peter the *Wild Boy* supported himself in a savage state; and surely it is by far the more rational way of escaping out of the jaws of a most extraordinary circumstance. We think the *hair on the breast and beard* throws suspicion on the whole; as we consider that human hair would be destroyed by constant immersion in water; nor do we recollect any marine animals with hair. This is a well-known story; but had it not been for the faith placed in it by Mr. Southey, we should never have thought it worthy of a serious investigation. It comes down only on the faith of the chroniclers; but such vague and general testimony as theirs can never be received, when the fact is so singular, so unexampled, so contrary to all experience. We are writing these observations but a few miles from the very spot where this miraculous gentleman appeared; and all we can say is, that it would be very easy to raise a similar miracle on the same spot at the present day, with

very little ingenuity or artifice. Consider, too, *other extraordinary circumstances*, which we have on the faith of the same old chroniclers; palpable falsehoods and fabrications. Think what, in modern days, *Goldsmith* has inserted *as facts* in his *Natural History*; and recollect the late accounts of sea snakes, mermaids, and gigantic polypusses which have drawn down China ships in their monstrous embraces, tea, nankeens, "*supercargoes, India crackers*," and all: think how man is attached to the marvellous; and, gentle reader! whenever you again hear of the Orford Merman, recollect our explanation, and be satisfied.

Since writing the above, we have found that Fabyan says, "they kept it six months on land; and because they could have no speech of it, they cast it again into the sea." Thus another difficulty of his escape is removed. The inhabitants got tired of keeping the unprofitable monster, and threw it into the sea, where it was drowned. "He ate fish whether raw or boiled." Is there no gleam of truth in this one word? His *hands were not webbed, nor his feet*; for the chroniclers say he was in all his limbs and members exactly formed like a man. He used his hands to squeeze the fish. Now, we ask the Laureate (who doubtless can swim, as he lives so near a lake) how he could sustain himself in the water without *fins, or webbed limbs*? how could he defend himself against his piscatory enemies? As he was formed *exactly as a man*, he must have lived always on the *surface* of the water; the necessity of breathing through *lungs*, and not *gills*, demanding fresh inspirations of air constantly renewed. But we think really the whole of this ingenious story is at once destroyed by the circumstance, that "when *meat* was offered him, he greedily devoured it." Some day or other, if ever we should have a day to spare, which we much begin to doubt, we will put together some of the miracles of the old Chroniclers; and only forewarn our readers that they will want a strong digestion as well as a good appetite.

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Notre Dame. By Victor Hugo. 3 vols.

IN contemplating some of those splendid and singular landscapes which
GENT. MAG. VOL. I.

occasionally our great painter Turner sends to irradiate the walls of the Exhibition; while we feel that they are by no means a correct imitation of nature, we still own that, as works of art, they are possessed of great independent merits; that in the magnificence of the conception, in the splendour of their colour, in the fine combination of their hues, and in their magical effects of light, they evince the painter to be a man of genius. We must say the same of this celebrated work of the French novelist. It is a work *not true* to nature. There never were such characters, probably never such passions in like circumstances. All is extravagant, or constantly stepping on the utmost limits of the possible; the combinations of persons and incidents are out of common usage. The construction of the story is wretched, loose, disjointed, and unsatisfactory; all is meant for strong effects; like the pictures of Caravaggio and Guercino, all consist of strong lights and deep shadows, without any medium to unite and harmonize; wretchedness, and misery, and sin, as the terrible wrecks of unhallowed and ungovernable passion, comedrifted across the dark and perturbed tide of events, in fearful succession. But still, the power of the *artist* is displayed; great effects are produced, great emotions awakened, violent sympathies and affections aroused; and the agonized bosom of the reader is seen panting and throbbing over a tale of woe, but too powerfully conceived and exhibited.

There is much of the German taste in parts; an odd quaint bantering kind of humour, that one does not know whether to like or dislike, a rough unfinished kind of drollery, consisting more in words than things, something like what may be found in Rabelais, and such writers. Then there is a minute and antiquarian style of composition, taken from Scott, to whom the author seems much indebted, not for any particular parts, but for his general train of thinking; and, lastly, there is much powerful writing and vivid description, and accurate delineation of passion and feeling, which would do honour to any writer.

That we may not appear to have exaggerated the main features of the work, we shall say that the chief cha-

racters are a hideous deformed dwarf called Quasimodo ; a gipsy girl of unrivalled beauty, elegance, and acuteness named La Esmerelda ; and thirdly her little goat, with gilded horns and hoofs, who can almost read and write. Then there is a young officer called *Phœbus*, and Claude Frollo the arch-deacon. These are the chief Personæ Dramatis. But the main defect is in the construction of the story, and in the moral justice distributed to the agents of the piece. *Phœbus*, a worthless, faithless, foolish coxcomb, is prosperous and happy, while poor Esmerelda, whose only fault is love, whose only crime is being too beautiful, and whose only weakness is being too confiding,—young, virtuous, innocent, playful, gentle, and with a character that enchains itself round the heart of all,—is delivered first to the torment, in a manner that harrows up the soul of the reader, and makes him wish Monsieur Victor Hugo and his work were alike annihilated ; and secondly she is hanged, because she is mistaken by ignorance for a witch.

Claude Frollo is hurled down from the parapets of Notre Dame, and the skeleton of the dwarf Quasimodo is found locked in the embraces of poor Esmerelda in the common tomb. There is a long parenthetical part, containing a sketch of Louis XI., which is evidently suggested by Scott ; and all the commencement, the "Feast of Fools," is unconnected with the events of the story, and perhaps did not originally belong to it. At any rate we consider the novel, striking and powerful as it is in parts, to have been written without any settled plan having been laid down. The first scenes that exhibit the full power of the author, are the trial of Esmerelda, and the conflagration of Notre Dame ; indeed nothing can exceed the vivid painting, the rich colours, and fine grotesque illuminations of the latter. We fear to say how often we have perused it with renewed delight.

The work is translated by one of the gentlemen who *do into English* for Mr. Effingham Wilson. Mr. Wilson is a most respectable publisher ; but he certainly has the most unfortunate, ill-tempered, surly, spiteful set of writers and translators in his pay, of any person we know. Are they not

well-fed enough by their keeper ; are their dens not cleared out, and fresh straw given every day ? Is Mr. Bruin the translator, and Mr. *Isgrim* the anti-priest, in want of the things becoming their situation ? are they confined by Mr. Wilson to less than two quarts of thick pease-soup and three pound of tripe each ? Is not a change of liver and damaged beef allowed on Sundays ? What is the portion of "heavy wet" to each person ? is tobacco permitted ? We do sincerely hope that attention will be paid to the diet and lodging of these gentlemen, (especially the cage in which a Mr. Howitt is, should be well looked to, and the bars secured,) and then we trust there will not be such an accursed snarling, growling, spitting, and quarrelling from the Menagerie of the Royal Exchange. They seem particularly excited when a person in a *black coat* happens to pass by ; but a *shovel hat*, or a *silk apron* makes them absolutely mad ; also if the word "King" is mentioned in their presence, they go into convulsions ; and foam and stretch their claws, and swing their tails as if they would tear the very bars of the cage down. At p. xxiii. a Bishop is called "a right reverend Father of mischief."—On what account ? Because he dared at the meeting of the Abbotsford subscription to defend the *moral tendency of Scott's writings*. Should the system we have recommended to Mr. Keeper Wilson fail of its due effect, we advise him to dispose of his present stock to any travelling exhibition, where these gentlemen will be harder worked and less fed, and procure for himself a more respectable supply of translators and authors, who have been already civilized ; such as reflect an honour on the establishments of Messieurs Murray and Longman ; who can see a Minister of the Crown pass by without hooting or pelting him ; and who can relieve a beggar* without

* See *Notre Dame*, vol. I. p. 141. In Earl Grey's speech it is announced "That it would be the anxious but grateful duty of government to promote by all practicable means habits of *industry* and *good order* among the labouring classes of the community," which words (says Mr. Translator Bruin) are *intolerably insulting*.

throwing his rags in the face of the government.

We should add that Mr. Bentley has published a different translation of this novel, under the title of *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*, which is free not only from the interpolations of Mr. Wilson's translator, but also from the more violent political passages of the author.

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Family and Parochial Sermons. By the Rev. William Shepherd, Curate of Cheddington, &c.

THE author observes, that his sermons are designed for the use of private families, or small country congregations; that the style is plain and simple, and the subjects principally of a practical character. The author considers all attempts to excite from mere appeals to sensibility, and what is called feeling, as so many misdirected engines of false zeal and intemperate knowledge. Systems builded on such practices are houses of sand; they are not consistent with the sound doctrine of the word of God, they are foreign to the practice of Christ, they have no sanction in the preaching of the Apostles. We have perused these dis-

courses with pleasure, and they fully answer the design of the writer; they are calculated to instruct the ignorant, to arouse the unfeeling, and to awaken the flame of religion, or to sustain it. They are, or ought to be, level to the comprehension of the peasantry, and they are equally free from lukewarmness and enthusiasm. We only wish that country pastors, and indeed all, whether of town or country, would constantly admonish their hearers that they must strengthen and improve the advantage they derive from the sermons of their minister's, by a careful study of the *Bible* at their own homes; that they must not leave their religion in the ministers hands, as if he had to do all, and they nothing; but that the best sermons will be of little avail, unless they are supported by private perusal of Scripture. They must learn that though the *sabbath* is peculiarly holy to the Lord, yet that every day is equally his, and all sanctified to him.

We do not select any particular sermons from this volume for peculiar approbation, because we think that there is an uniformity of good design, well executed in all; and novelty of exposition, or refinement of reasoning, was not to be expected.

SHARPE'S Present Peerage.—This is the modern portion, comprised in one small portable volume, of the elaborate Peerage which was noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine for last June. It is embellished with the same beautiful wood-cuts of the arms, and has put on the most attractive form and appearance.

The Book of Psalms, with Scriptural Illustrations. From the multitude of references in Bagster's Polyglott Bible, the Editor has judiciously selected, and printed at length, the parallel passage or passages from other parts of the Scriptures that may best lead the mind to reflection. On the acknowledged principle, that Scripture is best interpreted by Scripture, we can safely recommend this neat pocket volume.

A few words on the sin of Lying may be found in good season to reprove a vice too prevalent among the lower ranks in this country: whilst there are few persons in any sphere who do not require to be told that every deceit or equivocation differs but in form from the lie. The

tract is the more acceptable, since among the multitude prepared for religious purposes, it is remarkable there was not one immediately directed to the same objects.

Causeries sur L'Ecosse; or, Chit-Chat upon Scotland. Par J. ULRIC. fol.—The author of this entertaining brochure is a native of Switzerland. In the course of a tour through the land of Ossian, he has deviated from the general route of travellers, and consequently met with much among the ruins of its ancient religious houses that has hitherto escaped notice. In a series of twelve lithographic drawings, he has depicted some of the most beautiful features in the architecture and design of several of those structures, around which the genius of Scott has cast a powerful spell. In his descriptive pages (under the shape of letters to a female friend in his native country) he does not aspire to the character of an antiquary, but we can discover the pen of a scholar and man of taste; and when, on some occasions he seizes an opportunity of reproving the Vandalism displayed in modernising these venerable reliques, his

remarks are characterised by a vein of playful satire, which rather pleases than offends.

The Cottager's Prayer Book. By the Rev. JAMES BEAN.—An excellent little manual of piety, suited to the hearth of the humble cottager, and adapted to his understanding. We hope such treatises, written with such genuine and simple piety, will be found on the table of every cottager, from John of Groat's house to the Land's End.

Motives to a Spirit of Political Contentment. By W. DRANE RYLAND.—This little work is given in the shape of two Sermons; and is meant to pour the oil of sound spiritual advice over the troubled surface of the fermenting opinions of society. We cordially thank the author for his praiseworthy design; and we only wish there were more, many more, who, waking from this apathy and indifference, would gird themselves faithfully for the battle against the disaffected, the demagogue, and that innumerable tribe of false patriots, who are fattening themselves on the credulity of the public, or who are struggling to repair their broken fortunes in the chance of a general break up of the orders of society.

The Existing Monopoly an inadequate Protection of the Authorised Version of Scripture. By THOMAS CURTIS.—The complaint of Mr. Curtis is, that the Bibles printed at the presses of the Universities do not present a *faithful* or *authorised* version of Scripture. He has given a list of some of the departures from King James's Bible in his first page, as, Genesis, 807; Exodus, 724; Psalms, 600; St. Matthew, 416; Hebrews, 147; Revelation, 178.

The Professors at the University have allowed in their correspondence the *errors* that crept formerly into their re-prints; but state, that the *late* productions of their press are far more accurate. Still it must be said, that to a considerable extent Mr. Curtis has proved his position (see from p. 86 to p. 105) of this work. And we trust that in the new impressions the greatest care will be taken to return to the original standard; and that mere typographical errors, which seem to have abounded, will be sedulously avoided.

The Analyst, August 1, 1833.—Though the principles of this work are rather more violent and *tranchant* than we approve; yet we confess that there is much soundness of argument, clearness of de-

monstration, and extent of information displayed on the important subjects on which it treats. The short paper, p. 44, on the Trial by Jury, is worthy attention. We consider the *Slave Question*, p. 18, to be one presenting great difficulties; and we therefore think it fortunately arranged, even by a tremendous sacrifice.

Select Passages from the Georgics of Virgil and Pharsalia of Lucan. By ARTHUR W. WALLIS.—There was once an Iliad in a nutshell; there are now many nutshells in an Iliad. We had rather that any one should translate Virgil than ourselves; we think the Bard of Mantua *untranslatable*. The more we study his language, the more we know it to be inimitable; at least, not to be reflected in our Gothic tongues. Read what is said on the subject in the Life of Dryden, lately published in the Aldine edition.

Romances of the Chivalric Ages. The Pilgrim Brothers. 2 vols.—A story of faithful knights; damsels constant to them as the needle to the magnet; clever waiting maids; devoted squires; fierce pugnacious barons, and recreant and false traitors. All these assembled in one castle, with the assistance of stewards, pages, seneschals, and porters, have managed to compound a fine story of Romance. Dungeons are explored, secret passages developed, spring-locks discovered, sliding panels pushed back; and numerous hair-breadth escapes endured. Knights are disguised as pilgrims, Saracens are defeated and destroyed, ambushes are laid, and battles are fought fiercer than that of Fontarabia, and tournaments are beheld more splendid than that of the "field of the cloth of gold." What can our fair readers wish for more?

Discourses by SAMUEL HOOLE, Rector of Poplar.—Mr. Hoole, the author of these discourses, has passed the age allotted by the Scripture to the life of man; he is threescore and fifteen years old; but his intellect is not weakened, nor his piety diminished. His eye is not dimmed, nor his labour of love grown weary to him. He has printed some sermons preached among his people, which, though we cannot say that they boast any peculiar graces of style, or amenities of language, yet have something more precious than the "fine gold of eloquence;" namely, an honest and fervent zeal, an evangelical love, and a rational well-grounded piety. May this good old man still live, a blessing to his flock, by his instruction, his assistance, and his example!

A Treatise on the Injuries, the Diseases, and Distortions of the Spine. By R. A. STAFFORD. 8vo. pp. 302.—This treatise is founded on an essay to which the Jacksonian prize was awarded by the Royal College of Surgeons in 1826, of which the judges, to whom the decision was committed, spoke in terms of deserved praise. In the arrangement of his subject Mr. Stafford has followed the plan laid down by the Committee; first treating on congenital diseases of the spine, then on injuries, next on diseases and distortions of the vertebræ, and lastly those of the medulla and its membranes. It is a series of valuable facts, chiefly drawn from the author's own observations at the bed-side of the patient, and the examination of the diseased parts after death. After a careful elucidation of the diseases to which the spinal column is subject, whether arising from mal-formation produced by injuries, or engendered by evil habits, Mr. Stafford proceeds to lay down such methods of alleviation, or of cure, as much practical observation, united to patient and industrious investigation, suggests. To professional readers, Mr. Stafford's volume will be a valuable addition to their stores of well-digested information on a very interesting subject. If engravings from the drawings which illustrated the original essay had been given, the work would have been improved.

Odes of Anacreon, by JAMES USHER.—The history of the Odes of Anacreon is involved in great obscurity, and indeed is one of the most perplexing subjects belonging to the remains of Greek poetry. Whether ancient or modern, or whether partly one and partly the other, many of them are very classical, elegant, and refined, and possess a delightful compactness of diction, and flexibility of idiom, which must try the nerves of a *Gothic* translator. Mr. Usher has tried a task that has been often attempted before; and by hands not unskilled in the lyre. Fawkes, and Moore, and others, have endeavoured to transplant the Teian poems into English soil; Mr. Moore more successfully than his predecessors. We will give Mr. Usher's translation of a most celebrated burst of poetry and patriotism, for the language and the metre of which he must answer for himself. v. p. 116.

"Swords let's bear with garlands on,
Harmodius, Aristogiton!
Shades! beneath whose conquering sword
Greece to freedom is restored.

"Sons of Athens! are ye dead!
To the land of glory sped!
There with heroes of gone time
Seated in repose sublime?"

"Swords we'll bear with garlands on:
Chiefs, our liberty is won.
As when at Minerva's rite
Fell the tyrant 'neath your might.

"Time throughout your glory's won,
Harmodius, Aristogiton!
Since your patriotic sword
Greece to freedom hath restored!"

We shall only add, that we recollect that this Ode has been translated in a manner *different from this*, by Mr. Chief Justice Denman.

Demetrius, a Tale of Modern Greece; with other Poems, by AGNES STRICKLAND.

—Though the waters of Helicon are very clear and fresh on the surface, there is a good deal of mud and sediment below, in which those who attempt to drink too deep are apt to fall. Our fair and gentle authoress has wisely preferred to skim along the surface, sipping only the lighter and purer element, and expanding her brilliant and airy pinions to the summer gales and sunshine. We have some suspicion, from certain passages in these poems, that Miss Strickland has the happiness of living in the poetical county of Suffolk, as we find her muse strolling and warbling in the vicinity of Bungay Castle and Henham Park. Happy the lady who has such a county to expatiate in; happy the county that possesses so accomplished a muse! The style and versification of Demetrius, the chief poem, are not without their merits; but certainly reminding us too closely of Lord Byron. We do again and again admonish our young poets and poetesses to read less of their contemporaries, and more of their predecessors. Why should every one be imitators of Byron, Wordsworth, or Scott? Why should Dryden, and Pope, and Goldsmith be forgotten? Besides, it requires great judgment and discrimination to select those parts of modern authors that may be advantageously and safely studied. Byron is very dangerous to follow; and to imitate Wordsworth is more difficult still. We will give the sonnet on Oxnead Church as a specimen. p. 136.

"Westood in silence in thy hallow'd pile,
Romantic Oxnead! while the sun's last ray
Stole thro' the open portal worn and gray,
And shed a transient glory thro' the aisle;
As we, in pensive musings, gaz'd awhile
On records of the mighty of their day—
The fair and brave, o'er whose unconscious clay
The monumental marbles coldly smile:
Cold to the banish'd glory of their race—
Cold to the desolation spread around—
Reckless that strangers o'er their resting place
Unbidden trod; and deaf to that sweet sound,
In which, around the wood-embosom'd fane,
The choral-birds pour'd forth their vesper strain."

FINE ARTS.

So many books of prints are now in the course of publication, which we have had only occasional opportunities of noticing individually, that we think we cannot do better, at the present time, than briefly to enumerate such as we know to be now in progress, from the parts having been laid before us.

Large works of engravings, of the first rate of excellence, do not abound; but books of a moderate size and price, and certainly displaying very considerable skill and splendid effect, were never so numerous as at the present time.

We recently noticed with regret the premature termination of the *Gallery of Painters in Water Colours*, a work perhaps of higher rank in art than any now in progress. The *Works of Liverseege*, of which seven parts have been published, consist of very clever compositions of figures, well engraved in mezzotinto. If to this we add the *Illustrations of Modern Sculpture* and CONEY'S *Views of Foreign Cathedrals*, together with LODGE'S *Illustrious Portraits*, which requires only the forty-eighth part to complete the original folio work, we believe we shall have mentioned all the publications of the larger size now in the course of appearance.

Among the works of smaller dimensions we do not hesitate to name first MAJOR'S *Cabinet Gallery of Pictures*. The first volume is completed, and four numbers have appeared of the second. It fulfils its profession of presenting, at a moderate price, "the best works of the greatest masters," selected from the public and private collections of Great Britain. There is another work, also well executed, confined to the *National Gallery*, and published by JONES. Mr. VALPY'S *National Gallery of Painting and Sculpture*, on a still smaller scale, but giving a greater quantity of prints for the price, has very little pretensions as a work of art, and can only be valued as a ready book of reference for the designs of celebrated pictures. We imagine that in the best executed plates the engraver has availed himself of the two works already noticed; whilst others are grievously out of drawing.

Another class, which appears to have given great satisfaction to the public, are the *Landscape Illustrations* of the great modern poets. Those for the *Waverley Novels* are now completed. For *Sir Walter Scott's Poetry* two series are in progress; one uniform with those for the Novels, and another entirely from the drawings of the celebrated Turner. The

Landscape Illustrations of Byron, a very beautiful work, is now approaching its last number.

The landscapes have been accompanied with portraits, generally one in each number, which in the *Scott Illustrations* have been principally imaginary designs appropriated to the poet's female characters, but those for Byron have often been interesting from their reality (as, among the last, are the Countess of Jersey, Dr. Southey, Gifford, and Mr. Murray the publisher.) The former, however, appear to have given satisfaction; so much so, that a distinct publication, consisting entirely of our artists' conceptions of female loveliness, has arrived at its tenth part, under the title of *The Gallery of the Graces*. One of the *Annuals*, "The Book of Beauty," follows the same track, as in part do most of the others. We must repeat the regret we have before expressed, that the labour is not bestowed upon some of the many real and historical personifications of all that can be conceived either fair or estimable, which would readily supply as splendid and a less empty display.

Of books of Portraits, there are in progress, of very equal excellence in point of execution—the far celebrated work of LODGE, containing the *Illustrious Characters of English History*; the interesting work of FISHER on our contemporaries, called the *National Portrait Gallery of the Nineteenth Century*; and that of KNIGHT, published under the countenance of the Useful Knowledge Society, which extends to the great men of all climes and ages.

But we must revert to the subject of Landscape, to mention the pleasing *Views of the Lakes of Scotland*, by Mr. FLEMING; and the brilliant plates in BAINES'S *History of Lancashire*. These lead us to two works in which architecture and old buildings are the principal subjects; we mean the *Memorials of Oxford* and the *Picturesque Memorials of Salisbury*. the former very generally interesting, in proportion as the beauties of Oxford are universally known, and the latter well deserving of imitation in our other ancient cities.

We now arrive at Antiquities, or rather at relics of ancient art. Mr. SHAW'S *Illuminated Ornaments from Manuscripts of the Middle Ages* is a work which, for splendour of colours, has never been rivalled. It is well known how much this was the object of the ancient artists, and in the collection of Mr. Shaw we

have specimens of their skill and invention, and glorious rainbow combinations, during no less than *twelve centuries*. This work is now completed in thirteen numbers, containing sixty-four plates; and is accompanied by descriptions by Sir Frederick Madden, whose situation as Assistant Keeper of the MSS. at the British Museum, united to the more important qualification that his taste and predilections accord with his office, constitutes him one of the best authorities which could have been consulted on the subject. We shall not suffer his labours to pass with merely this slight notice, but shall examine them more leisurely hereafter.

Mr. Shaw's *Specimens of Ancient Furniture* is another most interesting and original work, gratifying at once to the antiquary, who regards them from their associations, to the virtuoso, who furnishes his mansion *à la mode antique*, and to the historical painter, who aims at accuracy of scenery.

We should not omit to notice in this place several works on Natural History which are now appearing at prices unprecedentedly low, although full of highly coloured plates. There is the *Naturalist's Library*, edited by Sir William Jardine, which has already put forth two volumes of gaudy Humming Birds, and others of Monkeys, &c.; and the *Miscellany of Natural History*, projected by Mr. Lizars, the engraver, of Edinburgh. *Cuvier's Natural History* and *Miller's Gardener's Dictionary*, are also both appearing in a cheap form, with coloured plates.

We have now got through our catalogue, with the exception of some books of pictorial fun, particularly adapted to the present mirthful season. We have lately been much amused with the third part of GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S *Sketch Book*, in which he has capitally satirized the religious and medical quacks of the metropolis, as well as the fashionable simpletons of Cheltenham. Among the latter some illustrious portraits will be recognised. *Alfred Crowsquill's Folio*, of which a second part has just appeared, will also furnish very agreeable exercise to the risible muscles during the whole twelve days of Christmas.

A folio plate of *Grantham Church*, Lincolnshire, which possesses one of the finest steeples in a county rich in its ecclesiastical architecture, reflects great credit on the local publisher Mr. Ridge. His artists, Mr. F. Simpson, jun. as draughtsman, and Mr. J. Le Keux, as engraver, have done their duty admirably. The view is upright, 12 in. high by 9 wide.

The King's Portrait.—Sir Martin Shee has finished a portrait of his Majesty, and the Royal Family are so pleased with

the picture that they have expressed their desire of retaining it, and the President is to paint another for Dublin Castle, to be placed among the portraits of Sovereigns in the State Room.

Medal in honour of Mr. Cutlar Fergusson.—The Polish exiles have expressed their grateful feelings towards the Member for Kircudbrightshire, the great champion of their cause in Parliament, by a medal recently struck in Paris. The likeness is good. The following is the inscription on the side presenting the head:—“*Nec deerunt qui meminerint mei.*” On the reverse, encircled with a laurel wreath, “*Roberto Cutlar Fergusson, candido ac tenaci Juris Gentium propugnatori, vi oppressa, genio superstes, Polonia dicavit MDCCCXXXII.*”

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Dec. 10. This being the anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy, the President presented the annual medals, in the presence of a distinguished company of visitors. For the subject of historical painting, “*Thetis consoling Achilles for the death of Patroclus*,” there were only two competitors, and the gold medal was not adjudged to either of them.

For an historical group in sculpture, “*Leucothoe giving the fillet to Ulysses*,” there were four competitors, and the gold medal, with the discourses of Reynolds and West, was adjudged to Edgar George Papworth.

For the best architectural design, the gold medal and the same books to John Davis Payne. For the best copy made in the painting school (Vandyke's Marriage of St. Catherine) the silver medal to John A. Sluce. For the best drawing from the life, the silver medal was adjudged to Edward Petre Novello, but withheld in consequence of his having received a similar premium; it was then transferred to John A. Sluce, as the next best draughtsman. For the best drawings of the front of St. Bride's Church and Steeple, Fleet-street, the silver medal and the Lectures of Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli, to Henry Edward Kendall. For the second best drawing of the same subject, the silver medal, to William Wright. For the best drawing from the Antique, the silver medal and the Lectures of Opie and Fuseli, to John Barak Swaine. For the next best, the silver medal adjudged to John Callcott Horsley, but not given, in consequence of his having received a similar premium in the same class. Transferred to Alfred David Lemon, for the next best drawing from the antique. For the best model from the antique, the silver medal, to Edward William Wyon.

After the President had concluded an admirable discourse, the General Assembly of the Academicians proceeded to appoint officers for the ensuing year; when Sir M. A. Shee was unanimously re-elected President, and the list of the

Council was revised, and the new list contains Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, G. S. Newton, William Mulready, and G. Jones, Esqrs. The old list—Sir W. Beechey, H. P. Briggs, Richard Westall, and Richard Ramsay Reinagle, Esqrs.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A History of English Literature. By Mr. D'ISRAELI.

Professor HEEREN'S Manual of the History of Modern Europe and its Colonies.

Aldine Edition of the Poems and Correspondence of ROBERT BURNS, with a Memoir and Portrait. 3 vols.

An Anglo-Saxon Gloss on the Psalter, with a literal English translation and notes. By the Rev. R. M. WHITE, B.D. Fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford.

A periodical work entitled, "The Castles of the English and Scottish Border," containing a Series of Views of Fortresses, Mansions, and other Feudal Remains connected with the History of that interesting district, from Drawings by T. M. RICHARDSON.

Biographical Sketches of Painters, Sculptors, Engineers, and Architects.

Metrical Exercises upon Scripture Texts and Miscellaneous Poems. By Miss H. R. KING.

Tales and Popular Fictions, their Resemblance and Transmission from Country to Country. By Mr. KEIGHTLEY; with Engravings from Brooke's designs.

The West India Sketch-Book; and also Sketches of the Feathered Tribes of the British Isles and the surrounding seas. By Mr. MUDIE.

On the Colonies of the British Empire. By MONTGOMERY MARTIN.

Facts and Documents relative to the British Museum; including an Account of its Revenue and Expenditure; its Donations and Bequests; the Expense of Printing Museum Publications, &c. with a copy of the Bye-Laws as altered in 1833, &c.

A History of Germany. 2 vols. 8vo.

Taxation and Financial Reform. By R. TORRENS, Esq. M.P. F.R.S. 1 vol. 8vo.

Mr. Valpy will commence in Monthly Volumes (uniform with the works of Byron, Scott, &c.) the publication of Hume and Smollett's History of England, with a continuation from the accession of George III. to 1835. By the

Rev. T. S. HUGHES, B.D. Preb. of Peterborough.

Letters from India, describing a journey in the English Dominions of India in the years 1828-33, undertaken by order of the French Government. By VICTOR JACQUEMONT.

The Third Volume of LANDSEER'S Illustrated Edition of the Romance of History.

Theory of the Constitution, compared with its practice in ancient and modern Times. By Mr. JAMES BERNARD.

A familiar or popular Introduction to Botany, on the Model of Rousseau's celebrated Letters. By DR. LINDLEY.

Napoleon's Dying Soliloquy. By Mr. STEWART.

The Military and Political State of Russia, in 1833. By an OFFICER, late in the Russian Army.

The Housekeeper's Guide; or, a Plain and Practical System of Domestic Cookery. By the Author of "Cottage Comforts."

The Art of being Happy, from the French of Droz, in a Series of Letters from a Father to his Children. By THOMAS FLINT, Esq. author of the History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley, &c.

The Literary Cyclopædia. By THOS. DOLBY; with a Memoir of each author, by T. ROSCOE, Esq.

Second Edition of a History of the Peninsular War. By Lieut.-Col. LEITH HAY, M.P.

DUPIN'S Mathematics practically applied. By Dr. BIRKBECK.

The Cabinet Annual Register of 1833.

A New and Improved Edition of Clark's Introduction to Heraldry, with several new plates.

WESTALL'S Illustration of the Bible.

The Truths Hidden by the false Witness of Convocation. By CHAS. SMITH, B.D. Rector of Newton, Suffolk.

The Sixth and concluding Part has at length appeared, of the Fishes of Ceylon. By G. W. BENNETT, Esq.

The 24th Number of the Portrait Gallery of the Female Nobility of England, with Memoirs. By JOHN BURKE, Esq. author of the Peerage.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 20. At the Anniversary Meeting, all the officers were re-elected, and the following members constituted the Council: Francis Baily, esq. Peter Barlow, esq. William Thomas Brande, esq. Benjamin Collins Brodie, esq. Mark Isambard Brunel, esq. William Clift, esq. Rev. James Cumming, Michael Faraday, esq. Davies Gilbert, esq. George Bellas Greenough, esq. Rev. Philip Jennings, D.D. Rev. George Peacock, William Hasledine Pepys, esq. Rev. Baden Powell, Rev. Adam Sedgwick, Captain William Henry Smyth.

The most remarkable feature in the Anniversary Address of the Duke of Sussex, was his statement relative to the Royal Medals, placed at the disposal of the Society by his late Majesty in the year 1828. They were to be two gold medals annually, of the value of fifty guineas each. Mr. Chantrey, in conjunction with Sir Thomas Lawrence, was appointed to prepare a design for the die. Either from indecision, or that procrastination for which the late President of the Royal Academy was characterised, the design was never furnished, although it was a frequent and favourite theme of conversation with him. It was, moreover, found, that no funds had been placed at the disposal of the Society's treasurer to defray the expense of the medals. Owing to these and other causes, they had not been completed when the demise of his late Majesty took place. Under such circumstances, the Duke of Sussex, as the President of the Society, deemed it to be his duty to suggest a suspension of any future award of the royal medals, until the opinion of his present Majesty, through his legal advisers, was ascertained. That inquiry terminated in the most satisfactory manner; and steps were immediately afterwards taken to redeem all the pledges made by George IV. to the Royal Society. Mr. Wyon has executed a die, having on the obverse the head of his present gracious Majesty, the patron of the Society, and on the reverse the celebrated statue of Newton at Cambridge. The medal struck from this die is remarkable for its boldness and depth, and delicacy of finish. Ten medals of the foundation of George IV. have been awarded to the following individuals: viz. Dr. Dalton, that venerable philosopher, to whom was owing the development of the atomic theory; although at the eleventh hour, it was gratifying to know that he was acknowledged as its author both at home and abroad; to Mr. Ivory, the second of these medals was awarded; this gentle-

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man was the first English philosopher who introduced to this country the beautiful and refined discoveries of La Place, La Grange, and other foreign astronomers; to Sir H. Davy and Dr. Wollaston medals were awarded, as testimonies of the high sense the Royal Society entertained of their distinguished services in science; the same honorary reward was voted to Professor Struve, for his researches respecting double stars; and to Professor Encke, the greatest, perhaps, of modern astronomical calculators, and the discoverer of the comet which bears his name. The medals for 1829 and 1830 were awarded to Sir C. Bell, Professor Michterlicht, and Sir D. Brewster. The medals on the foundation of his present Majesty were to be awarded annually, as the others; certain rules and regulations for their distribution had been submitted to the King, and received his sanction. Astronomy, physiology, geology and mineralogy, physics, mathematics, and lastly, chemistry, were the sciences which came within the scope of these regulations. The medals for the present year were awarded to Professor De Candolle, of Genoa, for his work on vegetable physiology; and to Sir J. Herschel, for his on double stars. His Royal Highness then alluded, in language feeling and appropriate, to the departure of this eminent astronomer to the Cape of Good Hope. Sir John had terminated his European labours; he had gone to another part of the earth, carrying with him the most powerful instruments; and from his great skill, his sagacity, experience, profound knowledge of physical as well as practical astronomy, a rich harvest was to be expected as the result of his labours in the ample field of a new and unexplored heaven. As usual, the President's address closed with a list of the Fellows who had died during the year; of whom he particularly noticed Sir John Malcolm, as the youngest of seventeen children, three of whom were made Knights Commanders of the Bath in one day; Dr. Babington, at whose house the first meetings of the Geological Society were held; Lord Dover, the warm patron of artists; Joshua Brookes, forty years an eminent professor of anatomy, and who, during that period, superintended the anatomical education of 7000 pupils; Mr. Morgan, the actuary, &c.

Dec. 5. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V. P.

James Copeland, M. D. Edwin Pearson, esq. M. A. and Charles Terry, esq. were elected Fellows; and Peregrine Edward Towneley, esq. was, by ballot, readmitted. The reading consisted of the report of the Anniversary Meeting, and the Duke of Sussex's Annual Address.

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Dec. 12. Francis Baily, Esq. V.P. Reports from Sir John Herschel, Professor Airy, and Captain Smyth, on the performance of a telescope constructed with fluid bases, by Professor Barlow, were read; and also an Account of experiments on the Magnetic Forces, made in the West Indies, by the Rev. G. Fisher; and a paper on the Theory of the Moon, by J. W. Lubbock, Esq. V.P. in reply to M. Poisson's recent work on the same subject.

Dec. 17. M. I. Brunel, Esq. V.P.

A paper on the true position of the Magnetic Pole, by Captain Ross, which excited the deepest interest; and another by Dr. Daubeny, on the quantity and quality of the gas disengaged from the King's Spring at Bath.

A fine portrait of the ex-President Davies Gilbert, Esq. recently painted for the Society by Phillips, has been placed in the meeting-room.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 6. At the first meeting for the season, three communications were read. The first was on some of the dislocations which affect a band of limestone and calcareous slate, separating the upper from the middle division of the schistose rocks of the Cambrian mountains; and on the passage of veins of the Shap granite into the adjacent grauwacke; by Mr. Sedgwick, the Woodwardian Professor of Geology at Cambridge. The second was a notice respecting some points on the section of the coast near St. Leonard's and Hastings, by Dr. Fitton. And the third was a letter from Mr. Woodbine Parish, jun., accompanying a collection of fossils, made during the last summer at St. Leonard's, and presented by him to the Society.

Nov. 20. Read, a description of the geological structure of the north coast of the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, from the mouth of the Saguenay (long. 69° 16' W.) to Cape Whittle, (long. 60° W.) and on the proofs of change in the relative position of land and water, by Capt. Bayfield, R.N.

Dec. 2. Read, a letter by H. E. Strickland, esq. on the red marl and lias of part of Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire, and on a line of disturbance which affects those formations between Bredon Hill in Gloucestershire, and Inkleborrow in Worcestershire. Then followed two papers by Dr. Mitchell—one on the Portland oolite of Quainton and Bredon Hills, Buckinghamshire; and the other, on the changes which have been produced by the action of the sea on the coast and the bed of

the Thames near the Reculvers, since the time of the Romans. A letter from Mr. Ellis was accompanied by a specimen of silicified wood enclosed in a chalk flint, found on Tamworth Down, near Basingstoke.

Dec. 16. The first communication read was by Mr. Romley Wright, on the geology of the Brown Clee Hill, in Shropshire; and the second, by Capt. Burnes, on the physical geological structure of the banks of the Indus, the Indian Caucasus, the plains of Tartary, the line of country between Asterabad, Teheran, Ispahan, Shiraz, and Busheer, and the other districts visited by the author during his late widely extended travels in the East. The memoir was illustrated by maps, sections, and the series of specimens collected by Capt. Burnes.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

By a statute which received the assent of the House of Convocation on Dec. 2, and which comes into operation in Act Term 1834, all candidates for a degree in medicine are (besides producing certificates from some hospital of eminence of a diligent attendance upon lectures and hospital practice) to undergo an examination before the Regius Professor of Medicine, and two other examiners, who are to be doctors in that faculty, and appointed by the Vice-Chancellor. For the superior degree, a dissertation written by the candidate upon some subject to be approved by the Regius Professor, is to be publicly delivered, and a copy given into the hands of the Professor, before admission to the doctor's degree.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Dec. 19. The subject of the English poem, by resident under graduates, for the Chancellor's third gold medal, is—"The second Triumvirate."

The subjects for the Members' four prizes, of fifteen guineas each, are, for the bachelors—"Quænam sint comoda expectanda a recenti apud Cantabrigiam clarorum virorum congressu?" For the under-graduates—"Quinam sint effectus libertatis in possessionibus Hispaniæ transatlanticis?"

The subjects for Sir William Browne's gold medals are, Greek Sapphics—"Niger navigabilis." Latin Horatian—"Australis expeditio J. F. G. Herschel, E. A Greek epigram, after the Anthologia; and Latin ditto, after Martial—"Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc scire alter."

The Porson prize is the second scene of the third act of Shakspeare's Richard II.—"Let's talk of graves," &c. to "How can you say to me I am a king?"

WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

The prize annually given by Sir William Heathcote, Bart. to the young gentlemen of Winchester-college, has been adjudged to Mr. Abraham White Baker, commoner. The object of Sir W. Heathcote, in offering this prize, is to promote the knowledge,—1st. Chiefly of the principles of the Christian religion, as defined by the Church of England; 2d. Of the Greek and Latin languages; 3d. Of history (chiefly ancient) and geography; 4th. Of mathematics.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

The dramatic performance of the Westminster scholars, previous to the usual Christmas holidays, was the Phormio of Terence, which was very creditably represented by the following dramatis personæ:—*Demipho*, Vernon; *Geta*, Molyse; *Phormio*, Barnes; *Chremes*, Randolph; *Antipho*, St. John; *Dorio*, Monckton; *Phædrus*, Law; *Davus*, Stedman; *Sophrone*, Balston; *Nausistrata*, Murray; *Hegio*, Butler; *Cratinus*, Phillimore; *Crito*, Gray.

At the fall of the curtain an amusing epilogue was given, sustained by several characters, in which the suggestions of the critics who have recommended the adoption of the Roman costume, were treated with ridicule; and the established custom of representing the characters of Terence in the modern habiliments of laced coats, cocked hats, or satin breeches, pertinaciously defended; a defence which we consider perfectly satisfactory, as the plays of Terence (which alone are performed) are mere comedies, unconnected with any historical events, or fixed epoch of time. We add the Prologue and Epilogue entire, which are written with considerable talent.

PROLOGUS.

Præmittor, cum jam ludos aulæa morantur,
 Ut pro re prisco pauca more loquar.
 Nota nec insuetos invitat fabula plausus;
 Ut prius, hanc secum quarta reducit hyems.
 Nec non id vereor, ne sint qui gesta querantur
 Usque eadem his scenis, et nihil esse novi.
 Causa patet:—nam non alia ratione Terenti
 Intersunt nostris deliciæ studiis.
 Ac juvat altisoni musam celebrare Maronis,
 Et semper florens carmen, Homere, tuum.
 In disciplinâ, non ad spectacula, patres
 His scienda olim jura dedere locis;
 Seu gravior studiis incumbat Musa severis,
 Seu facilem pulsat capta lepore lyram,
 Moribus hæc animos cultuque informat honesto:
 Hæc alit et vires et decus ingenii.
 Altius eloquium, et melioris dulcia lingua
 Munera, ut urbanos excoluisse sales,
 Hoc opus est, et ad hoc prosunt calcata quotannis
 Pulpita cum turba hos visit amica lares.
 Non varii adferimus delectamenta theatri,
 Non ludis labor est conciliare novis;
 Ipsis omne novum; nec plus vice simplice nostrum

Aut Syrus aut quisquam Pamphilus esse potest.
 Sed nostri fortasse, suis dum commoda curent,
 Quæ placeant euneis, consulere minüs.
 Quod sit in hoc culpe, vestrum est ignoscere:
 partes
 Ne prologum pudeat commemorasse bonas.

EPILOGUS.

(Enter Demipho and Chremes from the house.)

D. Rem magnam molire Chremes; mutandus amictus [dubio!
 Est cuique.—C. Ah res est magna procul.
 D. Sum quidem, uti nosti, laudator temporis acti,
 Me puero, et vestes has retinere velim;
 Sed tamen, ut penitus cesset discordia, fiant
 Quæcumque uxori sint placitura tum.
 C. Nunc merito te, frater, amo; nam me gravat
 uxor
 Ista mea, et nostras increpat usque moras.
 Ne vestem mutare time, Romana decebit
 Te toga, et incipiet plaudere grex criticus.
 D. Scilicet.—C. At Geta adest præsto, quem
 querere soccos [sum.
 Jussi et personam.—G. Non Geta sed Gheta
 D. Hui! vocem mutare jubent, et vertere vestes!
 Heus, Gheta, dic quidnam sit Cicero?—G.
 Kikero. [ore rotundo,
 D. Quid Kikero! Kikero!—G. Quidni! loquor
 Et vos arrectis auribus.—D. Hui! nimium
 est! [suadet
 C. Haud nimium est, frater, Nausistrata vult ita,
 Grex criticus.—D. Fiat, morigeror criticis.
 Aures erigere enitar, loquar ore rotundo,
 Nec, si infra soccum sint joca vestra, querar.

(Enter Phormio.)

P. Fecisti probe, et opportuno in tempore.—C.
 Quidnam est; [Væ miseria.
 Quis nos alloquitur?—G. Phormio.—C.
 P. Salvete.—C. Oh, Salve!—D. Salve!—P. Satin'
 omnia recte? [In Latium!
 C. Optume.—G. Et in Latium tendimus.—P.
 Græcia quaerenda est: sal Atticum et Attica
 vestis.
 D. Hic me Romanam suadet habere togam.
 P. Ignoscas fatuo—sed nunc missa hæc faciamus,
 Carmina enim docto sunt recitanda modo:
 Ars servanda est, nempe et Thesis.—D. Hui,
 Thesis, Arsis, [est!
 Mene jubes canere ad tibiam? ohe nimium
 C. Ah! sine—saltabo, et cantabo quodlibet.—P.
 Arsin, [tero,
 Nimirum observans et Thesis?—C. Ut po-
 P. Quid nunc Demipho sit?—D. Canere et saltare
 recusat, [uis!
 Personam et soccos abiicit.—P. Os homi-
 Est ubi te ulciscar, prodi, Nausistrata, prodi!
 D. I, Geta, quam prope tres pete Causidicos.
 P. Causidicos! heu totum his Acheronta movebit,
 Quid faciam? abripient omnia causidici!
 Et cænoa domi.—N. Quis me vocat?—E.
 Haud ego.—P. Salve. [agitur?
 Patrona!—N. Oh, salve Phormio! quidnam
 P. Parvi momenti res est, non auspice tali
 Dignandum.—G. Quam mox advenient.—
 P. Abeo: [pendent,
 Demipho et ipse Chremes tibi rem, Nausistrata,
 At mihi causidicis non opus est, valeas.
 N. Hoc quid sit, mi vir, responde?—C. Nescio
 sane;
 N. Quin tu dic, Geta—cur Demipho colloquitur
 Cum tribus his nigris.—D. Vos, o clarissima
 mundi
 Lumina! opem vestram poscimus in iterum!
 Phormio res nostras turbat, rerumque novarum
 Sæviti amor—sordent quæ placuere diù.
 Ipse, senex placidus, mox omnia vertere cogar,
 Nil non tentatum est, nil habet iste sacrum,
 G. Eu! noster, laudo.—Demosthenis aut Kikero-
 nis
 Eloquium poteris vincere. Nemo.—D. Tace

Quis fari, Geta, te jussit? loquere, Hegio.—*H.*
Nonne Cratinum.
Censes?—D. Incipias ergo, Cratine, loqui.
Cra. Demipho, non equidem tali me dignor honore!
D. Dic, Crito?—*Cri.* Mene? *Oh.—Cra.* Hem, Omnia tentanda esse puto—inflectenda—novanda—
Mutanda—error inest—omnia sint aliter
At sunt—intellectus enim viget, aureaque adsunt [mus.
Sæcula—jam sapimus vere, hominesque sa-
H Ipse antiqua probò—dico nihil esse novandum, Quod fuit, esto immutabile, semper idem.
Res defende tuas, propriaque in pelle quiesce, Si sapias, et sanctum sit vetus omne tibi.
D. Dic, Crito?—*Cri.* Non opus est rem multis ducere verbis,
Nec referat vestes sintne novæ an veteres, Omnia condemnò spectacula—fabula cesset
Ominò—res est facta, abolenda—D. Probe, Omnes dixistis probe.—*N.* At amplius hoc reputandum [Vale.
Arbitror, et jubeo quemque valere.—H.
D. Quid secum volvit Nausistrata?—*N.* Demipho, pax.—*D.* Pax.
C. Ah pax! et junctos sanguine jungat amor.
D. Euge! Chremem dixisse probe, Nausistrata, credas? [Sat est.
N. Crelo, tamen conjux sit satis una.—*C.*
D. Ibinus ergo domum, atque unâ cænabimus omnes,—
Dissideant alii, nos meliora juvant.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

The number of Literary and Scientific Societies has been greatly on the increase. The Royal Society numbers 750 members; the Antiquarian 300; Royal Society of Literature 271; Zoological, 2446; Horticultural, 1875; Royal Society of Arts, 1000; Royal Institution, 758; Geological, 700; Linnæan, 600; Asiatic, 560; Geographical, 520; Astronomical, 320. The members constituting the London Medical, Westminster Medical, Medico-Chirurgical, Medico-Botanical, Phrenological, and Entomological Societies, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Institution of Civil Engineers, cannot be short of 1700 persons. Next follow the London, Russel, Western, and Marylebone Institutions, whose proprietary and yearly subscribers may be estimated at 1500. Here are in the whole 13,000 names (some it is true frequently repeated) supporting 26 Associations in London, founded for the sole purpose of promoting the interests of learning and science, and diffusing useful knowledge. And, for the immediate benefit of the operative class, the metropolis possesses a Mechanics' Institute, which is said to have 1000 members.

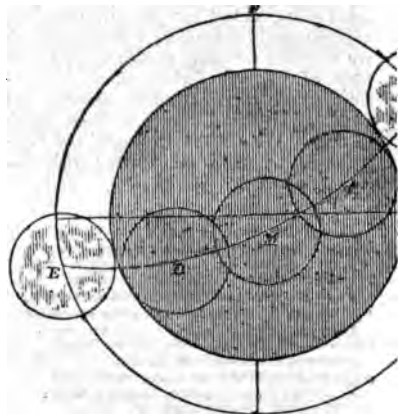
EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

A circular has been issued by Lord Melbourne, to the Overseers of the Poor in England and Wales, requesting them to furnish answers to certain queries, that his Lordship may make a return to Parliament, ordered in May last, viz. "A return of the number of schools in

each town, parish, &c.; which return, after stating the amount of population, shall specify;—1. Whether the said schools are infant, daily, or Sunday schools;—2. Whether confined, either nominally or virtually, to children of the Established Church, or of any religious denomination;—3. Whether endowed or unendowed;—4. By what funds supported, if unendowed;—5. The number and sexes of the scholars;—6. The age at which the children generally enter and quit school;—7. The salaries and other emoluments allowed to the masters or mistresses;—8. Those schools which have been established or revived since 1818;—and, 9. Those schools to which a lending library is attached."

LUNAR ECLIPSE.

Dec. 26. A total eclipse of the Moon took place this evening, which caused a complete obscuration of that luminary. It commenced at 42 minutes, 5 seconds after seven o'clock; and at 42m. 25s. after eight, the moon was involved in total darkness. The greatest obscuration was at 9h. 31m. 19s. The emersion commenced at 10h. 20m. 12s. and the eclipse wholly terminated at 11h. 20m. 45s. The eclipse began at 123° 33' from the Moon's vertex, and ended at 75° 10' from the same, agreeably to the annexed representation, where the curve *v m e* shows the visible path of the Moon's centre with respect to the horizon of the place.



On the same evening a little previous to the eclipse, the star μ in the constellation Gemini was occulted by the moon. The immersion took place at 4h. 52m. 55s; Emersion at 5h. 19m. 7s. The Star entered the Moon's border when 58° 22' 58" from her vertex, and left it when only 15' 57" to the right of the same.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 28. Hudson Gurney, V. P.

J. A. Repton esq. F. S. A. author of the dissertation on Hats published in the last volume of the *Archæologia*, communicated one on the various fashions and forms of Shoes and Boots, from the 14th to the 18th century, illustrated by a sheet of drawings, and numerous quotations from old chronicles, plays, and other contemporary authorities. At an early period shoes were ornamented with pointed tracery, resembling church windows. The toes at one time tapered to a point which was worn from six inches to two feet in length, and sometimes chained up to the knee; and afterwards they grew so much into the opposite extreme, that a proclamation was issued that no man should wear the toes of his shoes more than six inches in width. High-heels, roses, and buckles, came in for their due share of notice.

Dec. 5. Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P.

A. J. Kempe, esq. F. S. A. exhibited a carving of Sir John Falstaff which had formerly decorated the portal of the Boar's-head Tavern in Great Eastcheap. The figure was in the costume of the latter half of the sixteenth century. It had supported an ornamental bracket over one side of the door; one of Prince Henry sustained that on the other. The figure is carved in oak, and is about twelve inches in height; it is in the possession of Mr. Thomas Shelton, brazier, of Great Eastcheap, whose ancestors have lived in the shop which he now occupies ever since the great fire of 1666. He well remembers the last grand dinner party which took place at the Boar's-head, about fifty years since. The guests came from the west end of the town, and the celebrity conferred on the spot by Shakespeare, no doubt greatly contributed to keep the tavern in repute, and draw good company thither. A long string of carriages which had conveyed them filled the street at Eastcheap. The vision described in Goldsmith's lively essays, as occurring at the Boar's-head, will be in the recollection of our readers. It is a singular fact that a boar's head, with silver tusks, which had been suspended in some principal room in the house, perhaps the Half-moon or the Pomegranate (see Henry IV. act ii. sc. 4) at the fire of London, fell down with the ruins of the houses little injured, and was conveyed to Whitechapel Mount, where it was of late years recovered under circumstances which identified it with its former locality. Mr. Kempe also communicated a sectional drawing of the Roman wall which had been discovered under Mr. Shelton's house, about four

feet north of the north flanking wall of the Roman highway (see the plan of the highway and its supporting walls in the Gentleman's Magazine for December); the wall was three feet thick, was built of Kentish rag bonded with single layers of Roman tile; the courses were about eighteen inches asunder, and each course receded about three inches from the southern face of the wall, in the manner of steps; the northern face of the wall inclined southward, and thus the whole tapered upwards, and was evidently a foundation constructed to support a building of considerable weight. Two silver family coins were found in excavating Mr. Shelton's cellar. One bore the legend "Julia Augusta" round a female head, the hair disposed in parallel braids.

Several copper coins of Vespasian were found in demolishing the wall, which circumstance, and the rude make of the bricks, Mr. Kempe observed, rendered it probable that the foundations were laid by the Britons when they were encouraged to such undertakings by the injunctions of Agricola.

John Bruce, esq. F.S.A. communicated a further essay on the history of the Court of Starchamber, in continuation of his letter of last year.

Dec. 12. H. Gurney, esq. V. P.

Henry Woodthorpe, esq. LL.D. Town Clerk of the City of London, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. Bruce's paper was concluded. It appears that the Starchamber attained its height of power in the reign of Henry VII. when an Act of Parliament was passed to confirm and establish its jurisdiction. Henry was accustomed to take the causes into his own hands, and frequently sold pardons. Under the administration of Wolsey, the court lost its mercenary character, and justice was administered with a more unbiassed hand. He mercifully pardoned those who submitted, and referred the obstinate to the Common Law. Mr. Bruce's paper was concluded with an enumeration of several important or curious cases.

The Rev. John Smith exhibited a copper medal of the Pretender, 1749.

Samuel Woodward, esq. communicated a drawing of an ancient scimitar, 32 inches in length, dredged up in the bed of the river Yare near Norwich, and now in the Norwich Museum. The pommel is of brass, ornamented with dragons having tails terminating in foliage.

Sir Henry Ellis furnished a description of two seals of Owen Glendower, Prince of Wales, recently cast by Mr. Doubleday from impressions in the Hotel Sou-

bise at Paris. One of them, his private seal, exhibits a shield bearing four lions, under a large spreading coronet, supported by a dragon on the dexter side, and a lion on the sinister. The other, his public seal, has two sides: on one of them the Prince is represented enthroned, with a forked beard, his feet on two lions, whilst behind him two angels sustain a curtain semée of lions. On the reverse he is represented on horseback; a dragon is the crest, both of his own helmet and his horse's head. It was before unknown that Owen had assumed the sovereign style of a great seal. The document to which it is attached is dated 1404.

Davies Gilbert, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a stone weight found in the parish of St. Erth in 1758, and engraved in Borslase's History of Cornwall, and the Philosophical Transactions. It was on its road to join some other Cornish antiquities which are deposited in the Ashmoleum Museum in Oxford.

Dec. 19. H. Gurney, esq. V.P.

A very interesting memoir was read, on the boundaries of the City of Westminster, by George Saunders, esq., F.S.A. The best authority upon this subject is the History of Westminster Abbey, by Richard Widmore, esq. who was librarian to the Dean and Chapter about a century ago, and since whose time the records of the Abbey church have been jealously kept from the inspection of authors. The earliest record on the point is the charter of the year 651, by which King Edgar granted (or rather sold a confirmation for a golden armilla) to the church of St. Peter, " *uris quondam particularum,*" then containing only five houses, and which is stated to have been previously given to the church by King Offa. To the charter is attached a Saxon description of the boundaries of this "piece of country," from which we find, that it extended from Fleet Ditch next the City of London, to the Military Way, now the Horseferry-road, and from Tybourn and Holbourn to the Thames. This was Westminster, when not yet a city, nor hardly a village or farm (for it contained only five dwellings), but a rural manor, belonging to the Abbey Church. Its ecclesiastical lords constituted the whole to be one parish, and that parent parish was St. Margaret's. This arrangement is further illustrated by the circumstance that Westbourne near Paddington, which was part of the manor of Westminster, is still within the parish of St. Margaret. Subsequently to Edgar's charter, the boundary of the city of London was extended from Fleet Ditch to Temple Bar. Westminster also increased rapidly; and before 1222 it had been di-

vided into six other parishes besides St. Margaret's. Still St. Clement's Danes included the present Mary-le-Strand and the Savoy; and St. Margaret's included St. Martin's and other parishes into which St. Martin's has been since divided. St. Martin's parish was formed about 1350; when, on the growth of the wool trade in Westminster (the seat of which was near the Palace) the country parishes were cut off, and the privileges attached to the staple concentrated in the present parish of St. Margaret. From St. Martin's parish was detached, in 1660, that of St. Paul, Covent Garden; in 1678 that of St. Anne's, Soho; and lastly, in 1725, that of St. George's, Hanover-square. Mr. Saunders introduced some valuable remarks relative to the Manor of the Hyde, now Hyde Park; which he clearly showed had derived its name from having consisted of the quantity of land anciently so called. The size of the hide varied in different parts of the country, from 40 to 120 acres; but in Middlesex it appears to have contained about 80. In the great Domesday parish of Stepney there were 59½ hides; there are now in the several parishes into which "Stibenhede" has been divided, 4763 acres, which amount gives 79½ acres to a hide. The manor of the Hyde is thought to have included about 89 acres, which was, therefore, very nearly the quantity allotted to a hide in Middlesex, but liberally measured. Mr. Saunders remarked upon the continuance of this mode of admeasurement to the present day in Greece, where a zingary is the quantity of land allotted to the labour of one yoke of oxen, and contains about 50 or 60 English acres.

ANCIENT VESSEL FOUND AT ROMNEY.

A few weeks ago, some workmen employed in deepening a ditch, on the land of Odiarne Coates, esq., at the Warren, near New Romney, dug some timbers, about 18 inches below the old bottom; and on clearing away the soil in which it was embedded, they discovered that what had for 30 years been deemed to be old piling, was in fact the timber head of a vessel, 24 feet in width and 52 feet in length, and having a depth of eight feet in the hold, built chiefly of oak timber, with some elm and fir, clinker built, and trunnelled. It is supposed to have been a sloop, as the step of the mast was remaining. Many of the timbers were found firm and solid, when cut with a saw; and some pieces of rope, retaining the smell of tar, were also found. Some skulls of horned animals of the goat kind, bones, it is said of men as well as animals, and some copper coins, were found on board. The situation of the vessel is full

six furlongs from the sea, and at the back of the Warren House. It is recorded that in 1250 the towns of Winchilsea and Romney were nearly destroyed by a hurricane; of which the following account is given in Holinshed upon the authority of Matthew Paris: "The first day of October, the moon upon her change, appearing exceeding red and swelled, began to show tokens of the great tempest of wind which followed, which was so huge and mightie, both by land and sea, that the like hath not been lightly known, and seldom or rather never heard of by men then alive. The sea, forced contrary to her natural course, flowed twice without ebbing, yielding such a roaring noise that the same was heard a far distance from the shore. Moreover, the same sea appeared in the dark of the night to burn, as it had been on fire, and the waves to strive and fight together after a marvellous sort, so that the mariners could not devise how to save their ships where they lay at anchor, by no cunning nor shift which they could devise. At Hurburne three tall ships perished without being recovered, besides other smaller vessels. At Winchilsea, besides other hurt that was done in bridges, mills, breaks, and banks, there were three hundred houses and some churches drowned with the high rising of the water course." It must have been this, or some storm of similar violence, which buried the vessel now discovered.

It is remarkable that the sewer in which she was embedded, still retains the name of the Haven.

VESSEL FOUND IN THE LOCH OF SPYNIE.

Another ancient vessel has been found in the Loch of Spynie, near Elgin, by Mr. Dean, farmer, of Easter Oakenhead, while engaged in ploughing land, situate on the eastern extremity of the Loch, which had been reclaimed since the draining of the Loch. Its length appears to have been thirty feet, the whole of the ribs are entire, composed of oak, and the stern is quite round. When the excavators came to that part of the vessel which must have been the deck, although distinguishable enough, yet the spade went through it as if it had only been clay. The whole of the space betwixt the ribs and the outer and inner covering, of which we could find no more traces than we did of the deck, had been closely filled up with heather, which appeared before touching it quite fresh, but immediately after became a pulp. It is thought probable that this vessel has been lost nearly six hundred years, as one of its dimensions could not have navigated the Loch, particularly the part where it has been found, after the twelfth or thirteenth century.

ST. MICHAEL'S, CAMBRIDGE.

The admirers of pointed architecture will be gratified to learn that the ancient stalls of St. Michael's church have been recently restored; and that the venerable screen has, under the sanction of the celebrated Rickman, been placed on a basement behind the communion-table, and forms seven very neat niches. The modern altar panneling has been removed, and has thus laid open on the South side, three stone seats and a cinque-foiled piscina. After the restoration of these interesting relics, it is much to be lamented that the authorities have not the means proportioned to their inclination to restore the pinnacles, finials, and crockets of the niches, and the beautiful ogee doorway that appears to have suffered considerably from the ravages of time and injury.

ROMAN BATH DISCOVERED NEAR THE MONUMENT, LONDON.

We have been favoured with the following statement from a correspondent signing H. P.

The notice of Roman Antiquities, in the November Magazine, induces me to communicate an account of some Roman works which were discovered in sinking a cesspool not far from the Monument, Southward, and at the back part of some newly erected fruit-warehouses in Pudding Lane. The depth of the cesspool was about 22 feet from the surface of the pavement at that part of the hill. After removing the old walls, most of which were evidently the original foundations of the buildings prior to the great fire, we found an encrustation which was spread over the surface of the ground, and consisted of stone and brick broken very fine and mixed with lime; it was about 9 inches deep and excessively hard. This was clearly an artificial footing on which the walls had been erected; beneath it was a loosed mixed ground; below this was discovered the remains of an aqueduct running towards the River Thames southward, and communicating with a bath or tank northward. The sides of the aqueduct were composed chiefly of yellow Roman tiles, (some were red;), they measured from 16 to 17 inches in length by 11½ inches in width, and were 2 inches thick; the bottom consisted of similar tiles turned up a little on each side, measuring in the clear 12 inches by 18 inches in length. The south wall of the tank was built with similar tiles, was coated inside with plaster, and lined with small pieces of stone half an inch square, cemented together similar to tessellated work. We had intended to have laid open the whole of the tank, but that we were so much inundated with water. There was also a transverse watercourse

on the east side of the aqueduct, consisting of semi-circular tiles 17 inches long and 4 inches in the clear diameter, placed one on the other, forming a complete barrel. The joints between the tiles of the tank and aqueduct, were an inch in thickness, and were composed of a mixture of fine gravel with lime. I have preserved specimens of the several parts of this work."

This discovery affords another striking proof of the extent of *Londinium Romanum* eastward. The building described was probably a portion of some baths of importance. The tiles which formed the bottom of what is termed by our correspondent the aqueduct, were Roman roof tiles, (see one represented in the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1829, plate II. p. 401.) The duct or barrel pipe was composed of Roman ridge tiles, (see a specimen in the same plate. These channels were probably contrived for supplying the bath with water, and for carrying off the excess when it was full. They were below the high water level of the river. The cistern was a *natatio* or swimming bath. The adjoining floor was probably that of the *apodyterium*, where the bathers undressed, (Gents. Mag. vol. ciii. pt. i. p. 122) it was composed of a thick stratum of *arenatum* or compound of coarse gravel and lime, and a superstratum about an inch in depth of *teseratum* or pounded tile, &c. The sides and bottom of the cistern were tessellated with small cubes of alabaster or marble, which circumstance plainly shews that the baths were of a very costly description.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

The workmen lately employed in leveling the west side of the Castle Hill, near Worcester, found, about eighteen feet below the surface, a Roman jug, or water-vessel, capable of containing between two and three quarts; it has a handle, is made of red earth, and is in the finest state of preservation. In leveling other parts of the Hill, coins of Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, Vespasian, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Gordian, &c. have been found at a considerable depth; about the same level were discovered a well, curiously quoined with stone, and remains of buildings, which plainly show that the spot was occupied before its artificial elevation, for the purpose of forming the donjon keep of Worcester Castle during the middle ages.

Some labourers digging in a field near Upper Deal, lately discovered a Roman urn containing 25 copper coins of the Emperor Carausius. Upon the obverse side is the head of Carausius, crowned with the imperial laurel; and on the re-

verse two children suckled by a wolf, in allusion to the fable of the infancy of Romulus and Remus.

EGYPTIAN SARCOPHAGUS.

A Roman Sepulchre, of freestone, has lately been discovered between Farnars and Bermerain. The sides have niches, in which urns should seem to have been formerly placed.

CAST OF A HEAD FOUND AT WENTWORTH CASTLE.

On lately removing some old lumber in an occupied room at Wentworth Castle, a small box was discovered, and on breaking it open, it was found to contain a plaster cast of a head, presumed to be that of King Charles I. taken after it had been severed from the body. As it is very improbable that such a cast of the King's head should have been allowed to be taken, may we not rather suppose, from the place of its discovery, that it is a cast of the head of Lord Strafford; which would be scarcely less interesting.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Among the objects brought to France by the ship *Luxor*, now at Rouen, is a Sarcophagus, the property of the officers of the vessel, who took advantage of their residence in Upper Egypt, to search for antiquities. They discovered this fine specimen at the bottom of a shaft in the form of a well, 125 feet deep, arched over with brick, and filled with earth and stones; and which led to two chambers, the second of which contained the Sarcophagus. It is in basalt, and is covered inside and outside with hieroglyphical inscriptions. At the bottom is sculptured a human figure lying on the back, which is also represented in profile; on the top of the lid or covering all the sculpture is in the most perfect state of preservation. According to the conjectures of M. Champollion, this was the tomb of Queen Unknas, wife of Amasis and daughter of Psammetichus II.,* whose crown was usurped by Amasis. This monument, as well as many others, was violated on the invasion of Egypt by the Persians under Cambyses. In forcing off the lid, the intruders broke one of the corners of the Sarcophagus, with a lever made of sycamore wood, which was still found with it, though more than 2000 years have elapsed since it was used for this profanation. Outside of the tomb there were likewise found some of the bones of the mummy, which was, probably, burnt by the Persians; and some of these bones still retained traces of the gold, with which the whole body was enveloped.

* Of course the same as the Apries of Herodotus and the Hophra of Scripture.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A periodical and regular communication has been established by the French government between Toulon and their colonial possessions on the coast of Africa. This arrangement took effect on Sunday, the 1st of December, and is, for the present, to be carried on by means of sailing vessels, but steam-packets are said to be preparing for that service. Communications are also to be opened between Algiers and Bona, touching at Boujeiah; and between Algiers and Oran, touching at Arzeu.

The French tribunals have been occupied with trials arising out of the combinations of the workmen. They were charged with a combination to put a stop to work, and compel their masters to grant an augmentation of wages under pain of seeing their shops deserted. Against this offence the 415th article of the Code Penal provides, which is directed against general combinations of workmen to enhance the price of their work. The most active of the journeymen tailors was sentenced to five years' imprisonment; two others to three years; and several others to six weeks or two months.

SPAIN.

The spirit of insurrection in favour of Don Carlos is not yet extinct. The cause of the young Queen, however, appears to be prosperous; while the adherents of Don Carlos are scattered in every direction. Not only has Vittoria, the seat of Carlism, surrendered to the Queen's troops, but Bilboa, where the standard of revolt was first reared, has been taken possession of without opposition. Gen. Sarsfield has been superseded by Valdez as Commander-in-chief; the former being appointed Captain-General of Navarre. Valdez immediately drove the insurgents from Mondragon and Ognates, and established a communication with Castagnon, who is at Tolosa. Generals Castagnon and El Pastor continue their pursuit of the Carlist bands in the north, and have so far dispersed them as to open all the roads. The bands of Merino still, however, continue to infest the Castilles, one of them having pushed within a few leagues of Madrid. General Quesada has offered 10,000 reals to any one who will deliver up Merino, and 5000 reals a-piece for each of his four principal adherents. General Rodil had entered

the Portuguese territory with an army, for the purpose of seizing Don Carlos at Miranda; the attempt was unsuccessful, but we are told that the General occupied the town, and that under his directions it declared in favour of Don Pedro. An official document has been issued by the Government to the people of Alva, in which a pardon is offered to all the insurgents under the rank of Captain, who shall, within a fortnight, present themselves before the magistrates, or lawful authorities of their districts, and surrender their arms.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese civil contest is not yet finally settled. The army of Miguel still retains possession of the stronghold of Santarem; and no movement of importance has been made on either side. Miguel still continues to threaten the south side of the Tagus by constant marauding parties, which Don Pedro is scarcely able to prevent; so much so, that great fears have been entertained for the safety of St. Ubes. Faro is besieged, and should things not take a turn, must be evacuated by Don Pedro. It is stated that England, France, and Spain have entered into an understanding jointly to terminate the present struggle by negotiation, if practicable, and if not to settle it by direct interference; the Spanish Court having taken great umbrage at the protection which Miguel has afforded to Don Carlos. It does not, however, appear very probable that negotiation will succeed. Col. Hare was lately despatched by Lord John Russell to Santarem with certain propositions; but the terms were rejected; and it is said that the Colonel was not even allowed to enter Santarem.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The throne of Othman, we fear, is rapidly approaching its dissolution. It is now in a state of tottering caducity; and it is impossible it can survive the first political storm to which it may be exposed. Accounts of the disorganized state of Turkey are daily received. Though the capital itself is comparatively tranquil, in every province both of the European and Asiatic empire, insurrections of greater or smaller importance are raging. The Pacha of Janina, in Albania, has been obliged to yield that city to the insurgents, and the Sultan's authority is at an end. In the East a fanatic chief, who

calls himself Kadi-kirau, the Kadi-killer, revolted at the head of about five or six thousand men against the Porte, in the provinces of Kintakia and Angora. In the mean time, it is clear that the Russians are actively preparing to pounce upon their devoted and unsuspecting victim, if the intervention of England and France does not arrest the hand of the spoiler. Russia has a fleet in the Euxine, within three short days' sail of Constantinople, consisting of not less than 22 to 24 ships of the line; and she has been working in her dock-yards for a long time very quietly. The fact is well known in England, and the recent treaty with Turkey has furnished a clear commentary upon her objects. We are not, however, unprepared. We have already launched some of our men-of-war, and all our arrangements are ready for the moment on which we have never been beaten. France, too, has been making progress in the outfit of her navy, and shows that she recognizes the community of interests that subsists between her and England. She has been pushing forward a powerful armament of men-of-war in her southern dock-yards, to be accompanied by 20,000 or 30,000 troops, for the purpose, as it is announced, of invading the African province of Constantina, a dependency of the former government of Algiers; but, it is suspected, for the purpose of co-operating with the English fleet, should the necessity arise.

WEST INDIES.

The great legislative measure for emancipating the slaves of our West India Colonies, has met with less resistance than might have been anticipated: considering the numerous interests involved in the question. On the 25th of November, the Emancipation bill was introduced into the House of Assembly at *Jamaica*. Although a scene of great confusion arose during its discussion, the sentiments of the greater part of the members seemed to be, that it would be madness to resist the demands of the British nation; and it was also argued, that as it was not a scheme emanating from the colonists, the government at home would have to blame themselves alone if the measure proved too precipitate, or if any serious evil should result from it. A Committee of 24 persons was appointed to take the Government plan into consideration, according to a resolution carried by a majority of seven; the numbers being, for the Committee 21, against it 14. The House of Assembly in *Barbadoes* also came to a resolution to suspend all proceedings respecting the slavery question until they had learned the determination of *Jamaica*. The House of Assembly

of *St. Vincent* agreed to a strong protest against the Abolition Act, and especially against the Compensation clause, as inadequate, but the Council refused to concur in the protest. Both *Barbadoes* and *St. Vincent* profess themselves ready to concur with the parent State, in the endeavour to carry into effect what should henceforward be the law. The Legislature of *Antigua* have addressed a long and well-written report to the Governor of that island, on the same subject, in which they offer many suggestions that will, no doubt, receive due consideration in the proper quarter.

The French government has not been backward in following the course pursued by England. The Minister of Marine has received from the Governors of *Martinique*, *Guadaloupe*, and *French Guiana*, reports, making known the emancipation granted in those colonies pursuant to the Royal Ordinance of the 12th of July, 1832. At *Martinique*, up to the 21st September, 1833, the following acts of emancipation were delivered: 1. To 2,001 patronés (629 men and 1,372 women); and to their children to the number of 1,172. 2. To 298 slaves (103 men and 195 women), and to their children to the number of 125. At *Guadaloupe*, up to the 6th of August, the following were delivered: 1. To 582 patronés (201 men and 381 women), and to their children to the number of 322. — 2. To 252 slaves (81 men and 171 women), and to their children to the number of 123. At *French Guiana* the Governor has, by a decree of the 20th of September, delivered acts of emancipation to— 1. Sixty-seven patronés [33 men and 34 women], and to seventeen of their children. 2. To 26 slaves (7 men and 19 women), and to two children. In all the above cases it was in consequence of demands made by the masters. Independent of these emancipations, which passed without opposition, several local decrees had been issued agreeably to the instructions of the Minister of Marine, by the Governors of the three colonies, between December, 1830, and July, 1832, declaring free, at *Martinique* 5,597 individuals; at *Guadaloupe* 1,798, and at *French Guiana* 371.

In reply to an address, presented to Major-General Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Bart., from a deputation of the free coloured inhabitants of *Berbice*, on his assuming the government of that colony, in which they complain of the exclusion from command in the militia, of all coloured inhabitants, the Governor observes, "The law in *British Guiana* acknowledges no difference amongst his Majesty's subjects in the exercise of their

civil and political rights, founded upon so casual and trifling a distinction as the colour of a man's skin. In the discharge of my duty, and in appointing to such vacancies as may occur in either our civil or military establishments, you may depend upon it that the eligibility of the candidate, and his fitness for the office, will be my only consideration; and that I shall know no distinctions but those caused by virtue and vice, loyalty and disloyalty."

CHINA.

Advices from Canton seem to infer that ere long important changes will take place in that quarter, from the public mind there being evidently more awakened to the weakness of the people and to the rapacity of the Mandarins. In addition to this there exists, on the east coast in particular, a decided wish to open a trade with foreigners, which is with difficulty repressed by the Mandarins and other officials, who view with great apprehension this innovation upon the customs of that exclusive empire. It appears, in fact, to be only required that foreign speculators should attempt to open a general commerce along the coast, for it to be successful, either with or without the direct consent of the Government at Peking, and that this would place at their command the whole of the valuable trade of the east coast of China. A letter from Canton, dated June 15, says, "The attempts to open a trade along the coast of China have had a good effect on the conduct of the local authorities in Canton, by calling the attention of the Peking Board of Trade to the grievances complained of. The Emperor orders them to inquire why foreigners leave the port of Canton to proceed to the northern ports, and infers misconduct on the part of the Hoppo and Hong merchants." The British Government are fully alive to the advantages

which may result from a freer intercourse with China. The London Gazette of the 13th December, contained an order in Council, authorising the supercargoes of the East India Company at Canton to enforce regulations for the good order of his Majesty's subjects trading to China; another authorising the establishment of a court, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the trial and punishment of offences, committed in that part of the world; and another, authorising the collection of two shillings per ton on all shipping trading to China, the proceeds to be expended in the support of the establishments which will be rendered necessary by the foregoing provisions.

The Chinese are strongly prejudiced against female education; but prejudices are giving way among the people of that nation at Malacca and Pinang. There are at Pinang, (says the Rev. S. Dyer, in a letter dated April 15, 1833), three Chinese female schools; and, what was never known before, the children come without solicitation. The numbers in the schools are not, indeed, great; this is partly owing to the smallness of the juvenile Chinese population at Pinang, a large portion of the Chinese being merely emigrants, who, cherishing the idea of returning to China, do not settle here. The largest number in one school is 13 or 14 girls. The expence of the schools is confessedly very great; but this is principally occasioned by the expensive habits of the people. A Chinese workman's wages are double those of the natives of Madras or Bengal, and more than double those of a Malay.

Lord Napier has received the valuable appointment at Canton, fixed by the legislative arrangements of last session of parliament. The salary is 6,000*l.* per annum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

Special Sessions, under the 3d and 4th William IV. c. 100, will soon be held throughout Ireland, for the purpose of revising the schedules of arrears of Tithes, as returned by the clergy who have applied for payment out of the million granted for the purpose in the last session. These sessions may be held by the Assistant-Barristers of the several counties. The Lord Lieutenant has, under the act, the power of appointing other Barristers, of six years' standing, to preside.

Dec. 10. It appears that a most determined spirit of combination has broken out amongst the working classes in Dublin, exhibiting itself in acts of continued

outrage and violence. But the true source of this discontent is, as usual, obscured by party politics. A requisition, most numerously signed by the leading merchants and employers of the city, was lately laid before the Lord Mayor, to request that his lordship would convene a public meeting to take the subject into consideration. The meeting took place this day at the Commercial Buildings. The crowds that attended were so great that the speakers were obliged to adjourn to the interior square-yard. The apprehension, however, caused by the immense mob of workmen appeared to have inspired the principal persons who signed the requisition with fears of their per-

sonal safety, and, accordingly, the business of the meeting was abandoned to the agitators. The opportunity was taken advantage of by Mr. O'Connell's party to declaim upon the necessity of a repeal of the Union; the speakers defended *legal* combination, and, of course, denounced violence. The commercial body, thus intimidated by the overwhelming influence of the agitators, were silent, and the meeting passed off without adopting a single measure of utility.

Dec. 11. In the Dublin Court of Exchequer, an action of libel was brought by the Rev. S. C. Lyons, a Catholic priest, of Ennis, against Major Bingham (a Protestant), William Bingham, his son, and Patrick Lavelle, a driver on Major Bingham's estate. Mr. O'Connell, the plaintiff's counsel, said that the Major and his son were embittered against the plaintiff, because, when there was a famine and great distress in Ennis, in the year 1831, the plaintiff was the means of showing that Major Bingham had not contributed a single farthing to the relief of his poor tenants, and he was, in consequence, struck off the Committee of Relief. The libel was published in the "Mayo Constitution," in the form of a memorial to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, and it charged the plaintiff with tyranny towards his parishioners, extorting money from them for christenings, &c. and representing him as a clergyman in whom no confidence could be placed. It even charged him with betraying the secrets of the confessional. Witnesses were called to substantiate the plaintiff's case, and the Court adjourned till the next day; when the jury ultimately separated without agreeing on a verdict; so strongly do party politics interfere with the jurisprudence of distracted Ireland.

Dec. 2. *Newbrook House*, co. Mayo, the residence of Lord Clanmorris, was totally consumed by fire.

VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The *Corporation Commissioners* have been proceeding steadily with their investigations; but their progress has not been unattended with opposition; the legality of the measure being extremely doubtful. The Mayor and Aldermen of Hull have protested against the Municipal Commission, upon the ground that it is illegal, that the jurisdiction it assumes is unconstitutional, and that it possesses no power recognised by law to compel the attendance and examination of the members or officers of corporations, or the production of their muniments. The Sheriffs of Norwich have written a letter, directed to the Municipal Commissioners, declining to submit themselves and their officers

to investigation. The Corporation of Rochester, and also the Corporation of Maidstone, have protested against the Municipal Commission, as altogether illegal and unconstitutional. The Corporation of Dover considered that it would be "compromising its own dignity, and be guilty of a violation of its public trust, if it permitted its records to be produced, or its officers examined before such Commission." The Corporation of Lichfield also refused to give the Commissioners the least information, and the substance of the resolutions passed on the subject was that they considered the Commission to be illegal, and that the oaths they had taken, as members of the Corporation, forbade them "to reveal the counsels touching their rights." The Corporation of Shrewsbury have contented themselves with simply protesting against the right. They have not taken advantage of their protest to avoid investigation, because they are most desirous to show respect to the authority of the Crown and of the Commons' House of Parliament. In all cases of refusal, the Commissioners have invited and received information from the inhabitants, thus leaving the future right to be settled by the House of Commons.

Nov. 28. A procession took place in *Birmingham*, being a congregation of the United Trades, for the purpose of assisting in the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Operative Builders' Guildhall. The principal room, which is intended for meetings, lectures, school, &c., will be 75 feet by 30 feet. A number of smaller rooms, for committees, classes, &c. are arranged above and below. The expense is estimated at near 2,000/.

Dec. 9. An official circular has been issued from Downing-street, signed by Lord Althorp, requiring the churchwardens and incumbents of every parish to make due returns of all the rectorial and vicarial *Tithes*, arranged under their respective heads.

Dec. 11. Accounts from *Liverpool* state, that owing to the late dreadful gales, the chains of one of the anchors of the North-west Floating-lightship (moored in the channel for the guidance of vessels approaching the port), snapped asunder, and the crew becoming alarmed, the remaining anchor was unshackled, and the vessel was towed into port by the steamer *Dolphin*. The result of this unfortunate removal of the well-known signal has been the total loss of the Lord Blayney steamer, from Newry, with all on board. The crew consisted of Captain Stewart and sixteen hands; and it is thought that there were eighty passengers on board. A vast number of pigs have been washed on shore.

The Blayney was a fine vessel of 200 tons burthen.

Dec. 14. At the Maidstone Winter Assizes, after a trial which lasted two days, John Bodle was acquitted of the charge of having poisoned his grandfather at Plumstead. The trial presented one of the most extraordinary scenes ever witnessed in a Court of Justice. A youth, accused of the murder of his grandfather, charges his own father with the crime, and also with that of attempting, by throwing the guilt on another, to compass the death of his unoffending child; and this strange and appalling statement was apparently so far justified, that, immediately after, the prisoner was acquitted almost by acclamation.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 4. A public meeting of the *News-venders* of the metropolis was held at the Lyceum Tavern, in the Strand, for the purpose of taking into consideration the law of libel, as applicable to themselves. It appears that eighty-four actions had been brought against various news-venders, by one and the same individual, and for one and the same libel. That individual had already obtained a verdict, with 300*l.* damages and costs, against the proprietors of the newspaper in which the libel originally appeared, and verdicts also against two news-venders, with 10*l.* damages in one case, and 5*l.* in the other, besides costs to the amount of 170*l.*, and that one of those news-venders has been in prison for the fine and expenses since last June. Several resolutions were adopted by the meeting, condemning the present state of the libel laws, which could send men to gaol for the mere nominal offence of selling a newspaper, over the contents of which they had no control.

Dec. 11. An important case was decided in the Court of King's Bench, relative to the liability of the inhabitants of Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, to the payment of poor and other rates. The suit was instituted by the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, against the whole

of the noble and wealthy individuals occupying premises on this spot, to recover arrears of those rates, amounting to several thousand pounds, the parties not having paid anything towards the poor rates since the mansions were erected, under the pretext that the site upon which they stand was formerly that of a palace belonging to the first Duke of Richmond, and that the land being the property of the Crown, they were exempt from taxes of the above description. The present action was one of trespass, brought by Sir C. Burrell, Bart., who resides on Richmond Terrace, against Henry Nicholson the beadle. The Solicitor-general, for the defendant, showed that the locality in question was not exempted from rates by reason of its being situated on the site of a royal palace, and also, that it had been originally lay property. The Lord Chief Justice summed up, and the jury returned a verdict for the defendant, thereby affirming the liability of the inhabitants to pay. Privy-gardens, and some other places adjacent, where stand the princely mansions of Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Dover, and other titled and wealthy individuals, are placed in a similar situation. (See our report of papers read before the Society of Antiquaries.)

Dec. 18. Furzey, who was for some time in custody on a charge of being connected with the Calthorpe-street riot, obtained a verdict, with 40*l.* damages, against the proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, for a libel, setting forth that Furzey had been clearly identified as the murderer of the unfortunate policeman Cully.

Demolition of City Churches.—We are happy to find that the Wards of Bridge, Candlewick, Dowgate, and Vintry, have respectively passed temperate but firm resolutions against the meditated destruction of City Churches. The Vestries of St. Clement, Eastcheap, and Allhallows the Great, have also resolved to memorialize his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Bishop of London, humbly praying those excellent Prelates not to sanction the proposed scheme.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 15. Knighted, Capt. Arthur Farquhar, R.N.

Nov. 22. Lord Howard de Walden, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to her Most Faithful Majesty; Sir Edw. Cromwell Disbrowe, to the King of Sweden; Brig.-Gen. Lord W. Russell, to the King of Wurtemberg.

Dec. 6. 13th Light Dragoons, Major Wm. Perse, to be Lieut. Col.—16th Light Dragoons,

Capt. C. R. Cureton, to be Major.—Maj. Wm. Beckwith, 14 drag, to be a retired Lt.-Col. of Infantry.

Dec. 13. 89th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon.-Geo. Lionel Dawson Damer, to be Major.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. H. E. J. Howard, to be Dean of Lichfield. Rev. A. Atherley, to a Preb. in Chichester Cath. Rev. P. Hunt, to a Canon in Canterbury Cath.

Rev. J. H. Alt, Enford V. Wilts.
 Rev. R. Brickdale, Teltoupe R. Norfolk.
 Rev. R. Broadley, Swinton P.C. Lancashire.
 Rev. J. Bromilew, Billinge P.C. Lancashire.
 Rev. R. Clarke, Heanloehberrie Ch. co. Sutherland, Scotland.
 Rev. F. Cole, St. Feock V. Cornwall.
 Rev. C. H. Cox, Littleton P.C. co. Worcester.
 Rev. T. B. Edwards, St. Stephen's V. Cornwall.
 Rev. T. G. W. Preston, Dalingsworth E. co. Glouce.
 Rev. J. Gaskin, Bitton P.C. co. Gloucester.
 Rev. E. A. Holmes, St. Peter's R. Suffolk.
 Rev. T. H. Horn, St. Edmund's R. Lombard-st.
 Rev. B. Howell, Acton Round P. C. Salop.
 Rev. W. P. Hutton, Little Birch R. Herefordsh.
 Rev. S. Mayelston, Brantingham V. co. York.
 Rev. F. Ould, Kiltel V. co. Kildare.
 Rev. W. W. Pugh, Whelphington V. Northumb.
 Rev. E. Pole, Templeton R. Devon.
 Rev. J. H. Pooley, Scotter R. Lincoln.
 Rev. W. Potter, St. Mary the Less P. C. Cambridge.
 Rev. J. Punnett, St. Erth V. Cornwall.
 Rev. J. Richardson, Alsager P.C. Cheshire.
 Rev. H. Rowe, Stonehouse P.C. Devon.
 Rev. R. W. Scure, Aideburgh V. Suffolk.
 Rev. S. Smith, St. Mary P. C. Ely. Camb.
 Rev. G. T. Smith, Uffculn V. Devon.
 Rev. W. T. Wild, Weston V. Hertford.
 Rev. E. Vaux, Romsey V. Hants.
 Rev. M. Vavasour, Ashby-de-la-Zouch V. co. Leic.
 Rev. L. Yarker, Chillingham V. Northumberland.
 Rev. W. Young, St. Helen's P.C. Ely. Wight.
 Rev. R. H. Williams, Grendon P.C. Herefordsh.
 Rev. C. Grant, Chap. to Lord Durham.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart. to be Governor of the new Presidency of Agra.
 T. B. Macaulay, esq. M.P. to be fourth Ordinary Member of the Council in India.
 Rev. H. Banfather, Head Master of the Grammar School, Norwich.
 Rev. H. M. J. Buckle, Head Master of Gram. School, Durham.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 3. The wife of John Shephard, esq. of Keusington-sq. a dau.—15. At Teddington, Lady Campbell, a dau.—20. At the dow. Lady Arundell's, Dover-st. the Hon. Miss Neave, a son.—18. At Grove House, Fulham, the wife of the Rev. W. Roy, D.D. late Senior Chaplain of Madras, a dau.—23. At Wreck St. Mary, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. Walter Gee, a son.—At Lord George Seymour's, St. George's place, the Viscountess Boyle, a son and heir.—23. At Trowbridge, the wife of the Rev. Francis Fulford, a dau.—At Ealing, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. Sir Herbert Oskeley, Bart. a son.—At Wimbledon, the wife of Col. Adam Hogg, E.I.C. a dau.—At Topham, the wife of the Rev. H. Thorp, a dau.—27. At Hanover, the Duchess of Cambridge, a dau.—At Marble Hill, Twickenham, the Lady Alice Peel, a son.—28. At West Dean, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Arney, a son.—At Harrow, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Longley, a son.—30. At Bath, the wife of Capt. Lysaght, R.N. a son.—Dec. 1. At Stopham-house, Sussex, the wife of Gen. Bartolot Smyth, esq. a son.—2. In Belgrave-street, the wife of E. Berwick Harwood, esq. a son.—At Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith, the Marchioness of Lothian, a son.—6. At Lypiatt house, Wilts, the wife of W. Waldron, esq. a dau.—At Perry Barr, Staff. Mrs. Hunter Hulme, a dau.—8. At Dover, the wife of Capt. Sinart, a son.—10. At Sussex House, Hammersmith, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Robertson, a son.—11. At Hoosmonden, the wife of the Rev. Wm. M. Smith Marriott, a dau.—In Eaton place, the lady of Sir John Ogilvy, Bart. a dau.—In Cornwall terrace, Regent's park, the wife of W. Peyuter, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 15. A. T. Malkin, esq. of Trin. coll. Camb. to Marianne, dau. of Rev. J. Addison Carr, Rector of Hadstock.—18. Capt. Dunt, to Sophia St. Ives Mary, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Jarvis, R.M.M.—25. At Reading, Rev. J. King, Rector of Bradenham, Bucks, to Maria, only dau. of Tho. Rickford, esq.—Rev. W. Master, Rector of Bucknell, to Lucy Elizabeth, only dau. of Benj. Woods, esq. of Blakeley, Northamptonshire.—26. At Paris, Geo. Marton, esq. only son of Col. Marton, of Caperawray Hall, Lancashire, to Lucy Sarah, dau. of the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Dallas.—At Bitton, Gloucestershire, Lieut. W. Glennie, R.N. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of H. A. Barker, esq. of Wilbridge, Gloucestershire.—27. At St. John's, Savoy, the Rev. John Downes, to Lucy, dau. of J. Todd, of Lancaster place, esq.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, G. H. C. Scott, esq. of Devonshire-place, to Mary Fvell, second dau. of the late Geo. Dehany, esq. of Jamaica.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. the Rev. G. A. Burnaby, of Hazlebeach Hall, Northamptonshire, to Harriet, third dau. of M. Villebois, esq. of Gloucester-place.—28. At Sculcoates, co. York, the Rev. H. Dawson, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Andrews, of Alford, Lincolnshire.—At Nantwich, T. Bower, esq. to Annette, only dau. of the late Rev. W. Salmon, Vicar of Tudeley, Kent.—[The Rev. B. Lucas Cubitt, son of Geo. Cubitt, esq. of Catfield, Norfolk, to Emma, youngest dau. of Francis Holyoake, esq. of Tettenhall, Staff.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Gilchrist Whisker, nephew of John Northwick Gilchrist, LL.D. to Cecilia Somerville, only dau. of the late Capt. Barton, E.I.C.—At Dulverton, co. Somerset, Henry Hall, esq. to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Gibson, R.N.—Dec. 2. At Chicksands Priory, Bedfordshire, Capt. C. Bulkeley, to Charlotte, dau. of Sir W. and Lady Todd.—4. At Sherborn, David Bate, esq. of Torpoint, Cornwall, to Theophilus Annie, only dau. of the late Capt. John Nash, R.N.—5. At Box, Wilts, the Rev. W. Fowle, Rector of Ailington, to Anne Fawcett, eldest dau. of the late Rev. R. W. Moor, Rector of Sandford Orca.—At Broadwater, Sussex, Lieut. Col. Bonner, to Francis Maria, eldest dau. of the late Major Beau, R.A.—7. At Keaton, Kent, the Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. W. Martin.—9. At Bromham, near Devizes, Cuthbert Johnson, esq. of Wellington, Berks, to Jane, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Starky, of Spye Park, Wilts.—19. At Doddington, Gloucestershire, H. Lanny Hunter, jun. esq. of Beach Hill, Berks, to Charlotte Octavia, dau. of Sir C. Bethel Codrington, Bart.—At Culzean Castle, Ayr, N. B. Rich. Oswald, esq. of Cavets, to Lady Mary Kennedy, second dau. of the Marquis of Ailsa.—At St. James's, Charles H. Pigot, esq. of Great Marlborough-st. nephew of Sir G. Pigot, Bart. to Leonora, second dau. of Sir W. Russell, Bart. of York-place, Portman-square.—14. At Leamington, Capt. Hamilton, Scots Fusileer Guards, to Catherine Emily, second dau. of W. Wynne, esq. of Dublin.—At St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, Edward, youngest son of the late Deputy Greenaway, to Jane Anna, eldest dau. of Stephen Cox, esq. of Nottingham-street, Marylebone, and Turnham-green.—17. At Warnford, Hants, the Rev. A. Atherley Hammond, of West End Lodge, near Southampton, to Elizabeth Malpas, eldest dau. of the late T. L. O. Davies, esq. of Alesford.—At Bridgewater, the Rev. John Allen Giles, to Anna Sarah, dau. of the late Fred. Dickinson, esq.—At Great Amwell, Herts, the Rev. Henry Coddington, Vicar of Ware-cum-Thundridge, to Priscilla, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Batten, Principal of the East India College, Halesbury.—Lady Catherine Grimston, second dau. of the Earl of Verulam, to Mr. Bazham, son of the late Lady Caroline Baham.

OBITUARY.

MARSHAL JOURDAN.

Nov. 23. At Paris, aged 71, Marshal Jourdan, Governor of the Hotel des Invalides.

Jean-Baptiste Jourdan was born at Limoges, April 29, 1762. In his sixteenth year he enrolled himself in the regiment of Auxerrois, and proceeded with a part of his regiment to America, from whence he did not return until the peace. On his arrival in France, he obtained a Lieutenant's commission, and in 1790 became Captain of Chasseurs in the National Guard of his native town.

In 1791 he commanded a battalion of volunteers of Haute-Vienne, which he led to the army of the North, and distinguished himself under Dumourier in the campaign of Belgium. His military talents were appreciated; and, in May, 1793, he obtained the rank of General of Brigade. In 1794 he was advanced to the superior command of the army of the Moselle. It was at the head of these troops that he gained the victory of Fleurus, and that he planted his colours on the Rhine from Coblenz to Cleves. France owed to him the possession of those beautiful provinces, which she has frequently declared to be her natural boundaries.

In the succeeding year he crossed the Rhine, and maintained the war with various success. The same results followed in 1796. In 1797 he started in his political career, having been nominated to the Council of Five Hundred. From this era his devotion to his country was divided between the tribune, the army, and his diplomatic duties. On the 18th Brumaire he was among the small number of those who foresaw the ambitious views of Bonaparte, and who acted on the reserve. The Emperor eyed him with disfavour, but he eventually rendered justice to his deserts and his unbending integrity. In 1800 he commanded in Piedmont; and so mildly that sixteen years after the King of Sardinia sent him his portrait splendidly set in diamonds. In 1802 he was called to the Council of State; the year succeeding saw him at the head of the army of Italy; and on the memorable 19th of May, 1804, he was created a Marshal; but on the breaking out of the Austrian war (1805), he was superseded by Massena (as he had been before in Swabia), an indignity of which he complained without effect. In 1806 he governed Naples under Joseph Bonaparte; and in 1808 he accompanied that personage into Spain as his Major-General. In the latter post Marshal Jourdan was overwhelmed with disgust, and his counsels were met with

contempt, by the courtiers who surrounded the King of Spain; he demanded and obtained his recall at the close of 1809. However, when the Russian campaign was decided, to his chagrin he was sent back to Spain, where he conducted the inglorious retreat from Madrid, and was at length overwhelmed in the ruin of Vittoria. Jourdan had already the reputation of having sustained more defeats than any other French general (from which he had acquired the significant nick-name of *The Anvil*); but this last defeat threw all his former ill success into the shade. In his flight from the field he threw down his truncheon, which was found and ludicrously displayed by some of our soldiers. Jourdan did not think himself safe until he reached Paris. There he quietly watched the declining fortunes of his master, after whose abdication he received a command from Louis.

When Bonaparte returned from Elba, Jourdan retired into the country. He was for some time undecided as to what course he should pursue; but at length consented to take a seat in the Chamber of Peers. His active services was not required, but he was entrusted with the government of Beaunçon. He was one of the first to recognise the authority of Louis after the second restoration. In 1817 he was placed over the seventh military division, and in the year following was admitted among the new peers. During the first days of the revolution of July, he was called to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, but the men of the next day came in, and he willingly surrendered to them his place. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Governor of the Invalides, where he made himself as beloved by the aged warriors under his care as he had been by the soldiers when he was in the army. Labouring for some time under a fatal disease, he supported his protracted sufferings without the least diminution of his placidity and amenity of disposition. He died poor; after holding his rank of Marshal for 30 years, and filling some of the most important offices, he has scarcely left 15,000 francs in the funds.

Marshal Jourdan was the last representative of the military glories of the Republic. "Jourdan is a poor general," said Napoleon at St. Helena; "but he possessed the virtues, rare among his competitors, of honour, integrity, and humanity." Throughout the protracted civil commotions of his country, and the varied forms of its Government, he was still consistent. His disinterestedness enabled him to look unmoved at all the efforts of

power, and to withstand the intoxicating seductions of the Imperial sway.

His funeral took place Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock. The two lodges at the entrance-gate, and the grand portal of the Hotel des Invalides, as well as the principal doors of the church, were hung with black cloth. The interior of the church was also hung with black draperies, and ornamented with military trophies, funeral urns, and tri-coloured flags; and lighted by innumerable wax tapers, in a style which produced a most imposing effect. A rich catafalque was erected in the centre, in which the remains of the Marshal were deposited during the service. Not only the old veterans, whose chief he had been, attended to pay him the last honours due to his rank and military fame, but a great many officers of the National Guards were present, with detachments from each legion. The pall was supported by Marshal Soult, the Minister of War, Marshal the Duke de Treviso, Major-General Count de Colbert, and Lieut.-General Baron Fririon, Commandant of the Hotel des Invalides. Amongst the other Marshals who attended were, Counts Lobau, Molitor, and Gerard; the Ministers of the Interior, of the Marine, of Justice, of Public Instruction, and for Foreign Affairs; Generals Sebastiani, Flabaut, and Jacqueminot; Admiral Truguet, and a great number of other officers of all ranks. A deputation from the Chamber of Peers, M. Dupin and nearly all the Members of the Chamber of Deputies then in Paris, joined in the procession. Generals Gourgaud and Bernard, Aides-de-Camp to the King, and the Aides-de-Camp to the Duke of Orleans, followed the hearse in the Royal carriages. The troops of the garrison were ranged in double lines round the outer circumference of the Hotel, under the orders of General Pajol and General Darriule. A squadron of artillery, four squadrons of cuirassiers, four squadrons of dragoons, and four squadrons of lancers, occupied the space in front of the Avenue de Breteuil. The coffin was carried from the Governor's apartments into the church by men selected from the inmates of the Invalides, and, after the service, was placed on a hearse, and, followed by the whole cortege, made the circuit of the Hotel—the infantry during the procession firing volleys by battalions. The body was at last again taken into the church, and deposited finally in the vault. Before they took an eternal farewell of their companion in arms, Marshal the Duke de Treviso, General Fririon, and General Solignac delivered orations, which

were listened to with mingled feelings of grief, reverence, and regret.

LADY MARY LINDSAY CRAWFORD.

Nov. 21. At Crawford Priory, co. Fife, aged 75, Lady Mary Lindsay Crawford.

Her Ladyship was the younger daughter of George nineteenth Earl of Crawford, fifth Earl of Lindsay, and fourteenth Lord Lindsay of the Byres, a title which ranks first on the roll of Scottish Barons, as that of Crawford does on the Union roll of Earls. On the death of her brother, George Lindsay, the twentieth Earl of Crawford, in 1808 (her two other brothers, and her sister Jean Countess of Eglintoun, having all previously deceased without issue), she succeeded to the family estates of Crawford Priory and Struthers in Fife, and Kilbirnie in Ayrshire. The Fifeshire property was obtained from the Keiths, in exchange for Dunotter Castle, in the fourteenth century, by Sir William of the Byres, younger brother of the ancestor of the first fourteen Earls of Crawford, of whom the Earl of Balcarres, chief of the name, is heir-male and representative. The Kilbirnie property was obtained by the marriage (1664) of Lady Mary's ancestor, Patrick Lindsay (second son of John tenth Lord Lindsay of the Byres, first Earl of Lindsay, and fifteenth Earl of Crawford,) with Margaret Crawford, the heiress.

Their son was created Viscount Garnock; and on the death in 1749, of John Lindsay, the eighteenth Earl (whom the industrious Chambers styles "the most generous, the most gallant, the bravest, and the finest nobleman of his time,") George fourth Viscount of Garnock, Lady Mary's father, succeeded, as nineteenth Earl, to the estates and earldom of Crawford.

By her Ladyship's settlements, examined at the Priory after her interment, Lord Lindsay, eldest son of the Earl of Balcarres, is appointed, after the payment of her debts and certain legacies and annuities to her friends and domestics, her sole residuary legatee. A considerable sum is also left to the poor of the parish. Her domestics, several of whom have been many years in her service, and whom, shortly before her death, she thanked for their long and faithful attentions, are kindly remembered in her will. Even her anxiety for the kind treatment of the numerous animal favourites she protected during her lifetime, has been bequeathed by her will to her successor. None of her horses are

to be disposed of to cruel and barbarous masters; and of one of them, which belonged to her late brother, particular care is to be taken. The gratitude and affection with which it is pleasing to find her memory regarded by those who had the best opportunities of knowing her, will long be cherished in her native county, when those harmless eccentricities, which, like those of Goldsmith's village-pastor, still "lean'd to virtue's side" and to the cause of humanity, are forgotten, or remembered but with a smile.

Her Ladyship's funeral, on the 2d of December, was attended by the Earl of Glasgow, heir of entail to the deceased, her distant but nearest relative, by the Right Hon. David Boyle; Lord Justice Clerk; Lord Lindsay (son of the Earl of Balcarres); Lieut.-Col. James Lindsay, younger of Balcarres; by Sir Henry Bethune (paternally Lindsay), of Kilconquhar; Johnstone Lindsay, Esq. of Kirkforthar, and many other gentlemen of Fifeshire. The burial service of the church of England having been impressively read in the hall of Crawford Priory by the Rev. Mr. Sinclair, brother-in-law to the Earl of Glasgow, the funeral proceeded to the mausoleum at Walton, built many years ago on a lofty eminence on the estate, and in which repose the ashes of her brother, the late Earl of Crawford and Lindsay. Great numbers of the tenantry, and of the townspeople of Cupar and Ceres, were in attendance; the most respectful order was preserved, and few indeed, it is to be presumed, could witness with indifference, the obsequies of the last of a direct line, which, for nearly five hundred years, has flourished in Fifeshire, and whose deeds have been enrolled in the chronicles of ancient Scotland.

It is supposed that the Earl of Balcarres, who is descended from the second Earl of Crawford, is entitled to that Earldom; but his claim does not extend to the Earldom of Lindsay, Viscounty of Garnock, and ancient Barony of Lindsay of the Byres, which belong to the person who can prove himself heir-male-general of George the last Earl. John Lindsay Crawford, esq. asserts this claim. It may be expected that these claims will now be brought forward.

SIR W. M. BANNATYNE.

Nov. 30. At Whiteford House, co. Ayr, aged 90, Sir William Macleod Bannatyne, one of the retired Senators of the College of Justice.

This venerable man was descended from an ancient and honourable family, and born Jan. 26, 1743, O. S. Having enjoyed and profited by the advantage of

a liberal education, he gave early indications of future eminence. He was admitted Advocate Jan. 22, 1765, and at the bar he deservedly acquired the character of a sound and able lawyer. He was the intimate friend and companion of Blair, Mackenzie, Cullen, Erskine, Abercromby, and Craig; and one of the contributors to the *Mirror and Lounger*. His accomplishments as a gentleman, and his attainments in general knowledge and belles lettres, were such as to excite an opinion that, had he devoted his talents exclusively to literary pursuits, he would have arrived at no ordinary degree of eminence. He was the last survivor of that phalanx of genius which shed so brilliant a lustre on the periodical literature of Scotland half a century ago. He was also one of the original founders and promoters of the Highland Society of Scotland, a national institution which has eminently and essentially contributed to the internal improvement of the country.

He was promoted to the Bench on the death of Lord Swinton, and took his seat as Lord Bannatyne, May 16, 1799; and his judicial career for twenty-four years reflects high honour on his memory. He resigned in the year 1823, and was succeeded by the late Lord Eldin.

RICHARD HEBER, Esq.

Oct. 4. At his house in Pimlico, Richard Heber, esq. M. A. formerly M. P. for the University of Oxford.

He was the eldest son of Reginald Heber (who succeeded his eldest brother as Lord of the Manors of Marton, Yorkshire, and Hodnet, Salop) and Mary Baylie, his first wife; and was half-brother to the late amiable Reginald, Bishop of Calcutta, who was by a second wife. Towards this brother he acted a most affectionate part, superintended his education, took great interest in his literary efforts, and was justly proud of his talents and virtues.

Mr. Heber was born in Westminster, on the 5th of January 1773; and was educated under the private tuition of the late learned George Glasse. He then proceeded to the University of Oxford, and was entered at Brasenose College. There he cultivated assiduously an acquaintance with the Greek and Latin Classics, and acquired that taste for them which accompanied him through life, and which was the means of introducing him to the friendship of Porson, Dr. Burney, and other eminent scholars. There, too, it was that he laid the foundation of his extensive collection of books; but at this time his views were limited to the formation of a classical library, with the addition of critical works, and the mo-

dera Latin poets: for whose writings he entertained (it is said) to the last a decided predilection.

During his stay at the University, he formed the design of editing such of the Latin poets as were not printed in Bar-bou's collection; in pursuance of which, he published "Silius Italicus," in two volumes, in 1792. It is characterized as being a well executed and useful book. "Claudian" was printed the same year, but has not been published.

The School for illustrating the Works of Shakespeare and other English Authors, from the pages of contemporary writers—at the head of which were the Wartons, George Steevens, Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, Mr. Malone, and other eminent scholars—occupied, at the time Mr. Heber entered life, a distinguished rank in English literature. From the writings of these gentleman, and his acquaintance with many of them, he imbibed a taste for old English literature; and this, joined to his natural love for the drama, led him to form collections of our ancient poets and dramatic writers. The commencement was, however, sufficiently humble. Being in the habit of making occasional visits to the metropolis, for the purpose of attending the book sales, to purchase classics, he was struck with the high prices which were given for old English books; and having one day accidentally met with a little volume called "The Vallie of Varietie," by Henry Peacham, he took it to the late Mr. Bindley, of the Stamp Office, the celebrated collector, and asked him, "If that was not a curious book?" Mr. Bindley, after looking at it, answered, "Yes: not very—but rather a curious book." Such was the beginning of Mr. Heber's collection of ancient English literature; a collection which for extent and richness has never been equalled, and perhaps never will be surpassed.

In the year 1804 he succeeded, on the death of his father, to the estates in Yorkshire and Shropshire, which he augmented by purchase, and considerably improved. In the year 1806 he offered himself as representative for the University of Oxford; but was successfully opposed by the late Lord Colchester. Whilst resident there as a student, he had become a great admirer of Parliamentary oratory; and on any great question arising, was often known to leave the University at mid-day, to be present at the contests of Pitt, Fox, Burke, &c., generally returning to Oxford on the following day. He thus became conspicuous among his contemporaries as a warm politician; and he is supposed to have early formed the desire to become one of the Representatives of

the University, which was at length accomplished in 1821.

Mr. Heber's station in life, his easy fortune, his gentlemanly manners, literary acquirements, and agreeable conversation, caused his society to be courted at this time by all ranks; and few men could boast so extensive and valuable a circle of friends and acquaintances, among whom were many of the statesmen, wits, and chief literary and scientific characters of the day.

The best testimony, however, to the estimation in which he was held is contained in the beautiful lines addressed to him by Sir Walter Scott, in the introduction to the sixth canto of his "Marmion;" where, with his usual discriminating mind, he has so happily alluded to Mr. Heber's literary pursuits and social habits.

"Heap on more wood!—the wind is chill;
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still.

* * * * *

How just that, at this time of glee,
My thoughts should, Heber, turn to thee!
For many a merry hour we've known,
And heard the chimes of midnight's tone.
Cease, then, my friend! a moment cease,
And leave these classic tomes in peace!
Of Roman and of Grecian lore,
Sure mortal brain can hold no more.
These ancients, as Noll Bluff might say
Were 'pretty fellows in their day';
But time and tide o'er all prevail—
On Christmas eve a Christmas tale—
Of wonder and of war—'Profane!
What! leave the lofty Latian strain,
Her stately prose, her verse's charms,
To hear the clash of rusty arms;
In Fairy Land or Limbo lost,
To jostle conjuror and ghost,
Goblin and witch!—Nay, Heber, dear,
Before you touch my charter, here,
Though Leyden aids, alas! no more.

* * * * *

But why such instances to you,
Who, in an instant, can review
Your treasured hoards of various lore,
And furnish twenty thousand more?
Hoard, not like theirs whose volumes rest
Like treasures in the Franch'mont chest,
While gripple owners still refuse
To others what they cannot use;
Give them the priest's whole century,
They shall not spell you letters three;
Their pleasures in the books the same
The magpie takes in pilfered gem.
Thy volumes, open as thy heart,
Delight, amusement, science, art,
To every ear and eye impart;
Yet who, of all who thus employ them,
Can, like the owner's self, enjoy them.
But, hark! I hear the distant drum,
The day of Flodden field is come.
Adieu, dear Heber! life and health,
And store of literary wealth."

Sir Walter has also, in other of his works, mentioned Mr. Heber; and on the publication of each of the Waverley novels, that gentleman never missed finding a copy on his table. Dr. Ferriar also addressed an elegant poetical epistle on the Bibliomania to Mr. Heber; which led to Dr. Dibdin's addressing to him the first edition of his well known volume under the same title. Mr. Adolphus, jun. addressed to him his series of letters on the Authorship of the Waverley novels; and Mr. Mitford his letter on Weber's edition of the works of Ford the Dramatist. The names of the authors who have acknowledged his assistance in throwing open to them his literary stores, or communicating information, would form a long catalogue; and several works of merit owe their origin entirely to his suggestions.

Soon after the peace in 1815, Mr. Heber went on the continent, visiting France, Belgium, and the Netherlands; adding to his literary treasures, and acquiring during his stay the friendship of many eminent literary characters, who were charmed with his agreeable manners and boundless information on every topic of elegant literature. In the year 1818 he was one of the persons whose opinion was taken by the committee appointed by the House of Commons relative to the purchase of Dr. Burney's library. In the year 1821, there being a vacancy in the representation of the University of Oxford, he again came forward as a candidate. His wide circle of friends, and the great interest made for him, would at once have secured his return, but that the question of Roman Catholic Emancipation being at that time greatly agitated, many members of the University considered themselves bound to elect such a member as they were assured would refuse further concessions to the Roman Catholics; and as Mr. Heber, either from not having made up his mind on a question of such vast political importance, or from want of courage to declare a decided opinion, had not expressed himself so strongly on the subject as they required, these gentlemen either refrained from voting, or voted for his opponent. On the second day of the election, which was very severely contested, Mr. Heber's committee issued a paper, containing his sentiments on the subject of Catholic Emancipation; which being satisfactory to the major part of the gentlemen of the University, he had the honour of being returned—attaining thereby the great object of his ambition. The same year he served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire. It was about this time also that he was engaged in founding the Athenæum Club; besides which, he

was member of several other literary Societies;—indeed, to use the phrase of Dr. Johnson, "He was an excellent clubber."

In the second edition of his *Bibliomania*, published in 1811, Dr. Dibdin gave the following character of Mr. Heber under the name of Atticus:—

"Atticus unites all the activity of De Witt and Loménie, with the retentiveness of Magliabechi and the learning of Le Long. * * * Yet Atticus doth sometimes sadly err. He has now and then an ungovernable passion to possess more copies of a book than there were ever parties to a deed, or stamina to a plant, and, therefore, I cannot call him a duplicate or a triplicate collector. * * * But he atones for this by being liberal in the loan of his volumes. The learned and curious, whether rich or poor, have always free access to his library. In consequence, he sees himself reflected in a thousand mirrors, and has a right to be vain of the numerous dedications to him, and of the richly ornamented robes in which he is attired by his grateful friends."

He has been known seriously to say to his friends, on their remarking on his many duplicates, "Why, you see, Sir, no man can comfortably do without *three* copies of a book. One he must have for his show copy, and he will probably keep it at his country house. Another he will require for his own use and reference; and unless he is inclined to part with this, which is very inconvenient, or risk the injury of his best copy, he must needs have a third at the service of his friends." This was a handsome speech to address to a borrower; but it cannot be denied that Mr. Heber's duplicates were often purchased from that passion of Collectors, which demands not only that an article should be possessed, but that it should also be kept from the possession of others. The fact was that collecting had grown into an uncontrollable habit, and that it was only satisfied in him, as in others, by an almost unlimited indulgence. The same desire of possessing duplicates, or (which is the same thing under another form) preventing other Collectors obtaining them, was not peculiar to Mr. Heber, but is more remarkable because exhibited on a larger scale and with ampler means.

Mr. Heber's conduct in Parliament was by no means answerable to the expectations of many of his constituents, as on no occasion did he venture to speak in the House, though constant in his attendance, and frequently engaged on committees. His silence was considered as remarkable by many of his friends, from his known powers and the fluency of his private con-

versation; but it is to be considered that the studies to which he had devoted himself, were little allied to those which form the usual topics of discussion in the Senate. There was indeed one great occasion which he might have seized, when the University of Oxford sustained a memorable attack from Brougham; but his colleague Mr. Peel was then at his post, and Mr. Heber considered himself excused or anticipated. It is also probable that his not having practised public speaking in early life occasioned his being diffident of making the attempt at this time; and it must be recollected that his time was so completely absorbed by his bibliographical pursuits, as to account for his neglect of those more important acquirements, and that enlarged circle of knowledge, which could fit him for the politician and the statesman. At length, he felt that the retention of the honour was incompatible with the pursuit to which he had devoted himself, and whilst he was at Brussels in 1826 he resigned his seat. He had quitted England in the preceding year, and he prolonged his stay for several years, during which he was occupied in increasing his collection; keeping up at the same time, through his agent in London, his intercourse with the sale-rooms in England, so as to let nothing escape him that was valuable and rare.

In the year 1831 he returned to England, but, alas! not into the society which he had left; living, with the exception of his visits to the auction-rooms and booksellers' shops, entirely secluded among his books at Pimlico or Hodnet. His constitution, from fatigue and anxiety, united to considerable irregularity of hours both in diet and sleep, had become greatly impaired, and his friends saw with anxiety his health suffering those changes which he either did not, or would not see, himself. During the last six weeks of his life, his decline was very rapid, and he did not take that care of himself which his delicate state required. Even in the last week of his life he was imprudent enough to venture out in the night air, against the kind remonstrances of his attendants. This accelerated the progress of his disorder—an attack on the lungs, attended with great difficulty in breathing, and jaundice. He retained to the last an anxiety to accumulate still further literary stores; and within the last few days of his life was in communication with several booksellers and auctioneers.

Mr. Heber was tall, strong, and well made; and, until his health was impaired, had the appearance of a person likely to live to an advanced age. In person and features he was not very unlike his bro-

ther, the late Bishop of Calcutta, though he was considerably taller, and better looking. Mr. Heber was very near-sighted. His address and manners were extremely courteous and gentlemanly. His cheerfulness and the charms of his conversation, which he knew well to adapt to please all ranks and ages, and supplied with a fund of amusing anecdote, rendered him a most acceptable and delightful companion. In addition to Greek and Latin, he acquired the Italian and French languages; and had some little knowledge of the Spanish and Portuguese. Besides the editions of Silius Italicus, and Claudian, already noticed, he superintended the publication of the third edition of "Ellis's Specimens of the English Poets," which was remodelled and greatly improved from his rich and unrivalled collection of old poetry. His valuable dramatic collection was ever in the hands of the late Mr. Gifford, while he was editing Jonson, Massinger, and Ford. He also published an edition of Brewster's Translation of Persius, with the Latin text. These constitute, so far as is known, the extent of his literary labours; but he has left behind him a vast monument of his industry, in the catalogue and collations of a great portion of his library. In early life he devoted some time to the sports of the field, and also to agricultural pursuits, but more from a general activity of mind and body, than from any knowledge of that subject. His pride was to tire out his bailiff in a ramble across his fields, walking from an early hour of the morning till night closed upon them.

But it was from his library that he derived the great source of his pleasure; and to the enlargement and improvement of which he latterly devoted the whole of his time and too much of his fortune.

Mr. Heber's mania for book collecting commenced, as we have said, at an early period of life; and at every sale during the last thirty years he was a great purchaser. His library contains many of the principal treasures possessed by the late Dr. Farmer, Isaac Reed, J. Brand, George Steevens, the Duke of Roxburgh, James Bindley, Benj. Heath, J. Perry, Gilb. Wakefield, J. Kemble, E. Malone, R. Wilbraham, J. Dent, Dr. Gosset, Sir M. M. Sykes, &c. He collected with great avidity the manuscript as well as the printed works of the early English poets; and was well acquainted with their contents and merits. He was very nearly becoming the purchaser of Mr. Jean Francois Vandevelde's entire collection, which has been lately sold at Ghent contained in 14,000 lots; and he purchased an entire library of 30,000 volumes at Paris.

He was in constant communication with

most of the old-booksellers in every city and town of the United Kingdom; and those that periodically published catalogues frequently sent the sheets to Mr. Heber by post, as they were printed. On hearing of a curious book, he has been known to put himself into the mail coach, and travel three, four, or five hundred miles to obtain it, fearful to entrust his commission to a letter. Nor was it in English literature alone that his stores were extensive. His collection of Greek and Latin classics, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and French, far, very far exceeds any that ever was made by a private individual. His collection of *Mexican* books is singular, indeed. He had an insuperable objection to books printed on large paper, because they occupied so much room on his shelves. Some years ago he built a new library at his house at Hodnet; which is said to be full. His residence in Pimlico, where he died, is filled like Magliabechi's at Florence, with books from the top to the bottom—every chair, every table, every passage, containing piles of erudition. He had another house in York-street, leading to Great James-street, Westminster, laden from the ground floor to the garret, with curious books. He had a library in the High-street, Oxford, an immense library at Paris, another at Antwerp, another at Brussels, another at Ghent, and at other places in the Low Countries and in Germany. In short, there is neither end nor measure to his literary stores.

But Heber was not a mere book collector—"he was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;" few men were better acquainted with the contents of their books, or could more eloquently expatiate on their respective merits. He has always been considered as a delightful companion, abounding with literary, political, and critical anecdote, relating to past and present times. He had been the friend or companion of Professor Porson, Dr. Charles Burney, Dr. Routh, Dr. Raine, the present Lord Lyttelton, the late Earl of Dudley, the Bishop of Exeter, Mr. Kett of Trinity; and particularly his relation, Dr. Martin Routh of Magdalen, Dr. Whitaker the Historian of Yorkshire, the Rev. Stephen Weston, the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Herbert, George Ellis the elegant Historian of the Poets, Professor Gaisford, Mr. Kemble, Sir Walter Scott, Southey, Malone, Bindley, Lord Spencer, Lord Grenville, the Duke of Buckingham, George Canning, Mr. Frere, Wm. Gifford, Lord Seaford, Charles Wynn, Sir Jas. Mackintosh, Dr. Goodall, Dr. Keate, Mr. Craclerode, Lord Holland, Lord Dover, Lord Cawdor, Lord Bute, Lord Clive, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Fran-

cis Freeling, Dr. Dibdin, Mr. Amyot, Prince Cimitelli, Bishop Copleston, &c. &c. He was the medium by which Porson was introduced to Lord Grenville, for the purpose of editing or correcting the sheets of the "Oxford Homer."

Mr. Heber was never married. His father had, by a second marriage, three children, two sons and a daughter. Reginald Heber, the late lamented Bishop of Calcutta, is so well known to the public as to render any further mention of him unnecessary. The youngest son, the Rev. Thomas Cuthbert Heber, died in 1816; he was a young man of promising parts, particularly fond of heraldry and genealogy, very quiet, good-tempered, amiable, but somewhat indolent, with none of Reginald's activity. The daughter was married to the late Rev. Charles Cowper Cholmondeley, who succeeded the Bishop in the rectory of Hodnet, and died Feb. 5, 1831 (see the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. i. 281). The Bishop of Calcutta left two children, both daughters; and Mrs. Cholmondeley has by her late husband four sons.

The funeral took place at Hodnet, on Monday the 16th of November. It was strictly of the most private character, and a walking procession from the Hall to the church, a distance of some 500 yards. The tenants, about 36 in number, preceded the Rector and his two Curates; then the body, immediately followed by the four Masters Cholmondeley, nephews of the deceased; the Messrs. Wrightson, his first cousins; the Rev. Dr. Dibdin, his old friend and literary associate; Mr. Macaulay, domestic tutor to the family; R. Fisher, esq. solicitor; and John Newell and John France, each upwards of 40 years the confidential servants of Mr. Heber. Notwithstanding the untowardness of the morning, the churchyard and the church were crowded with sympathizing spectators. The service was read by the Rev. Oswald Leycester, the Rector, (now in his 82d year,) with a most peculiar distinctness, power, and propriety.

H. J. HEARD, LL.D.

Sept. 23. At his residence, Ballybrack, near Cork, Henry Joseph Heard, Esq. LL.D. Vicar-General of the united dioceses of Cork and Ross.

The Heard family is of English extraction. The first of that name who appeared in Ireland was John Heard, Esq. who, emigrating from Wiltshire, enrolled himself amongst the followers of Sir W. Raleigh. This person settled at Bandon, in the county of Cork, where he died in 1619. Of his two surviving sons the eldest remained in Ireland, and was great-

grandfather to the late Dr. Heard; the second, Isaac, passed over to England, and taking up his abode as a merchant at Bridgewater, was grandfather of the celebrated Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms, who died April 29, 1822. See his Memoir in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XCII. p. 466.

Dr. Heard was the eldest son of Henry Heard, Esq. formerly an opulent merchant in Cork, and was born in that city, in the parish of St. Mary's Shandon, in the month of August 1764. At an early age he was put to school with the Rev. Joshua Browne, D. D. Vicar of Castlelyons, under whose tuition he made great progress in classical study. Dr. Browne, discerning the powerful talents of his pupil, distinguished him early by his favour. A mutual attachment ensued, which ripened into a friendship terminated only by the death of that excellent man. It was at first designed to rear the subject of this memoir as a physician; however, an eminent Scotch practitioner represented that the constitution of young Heard was not sufficiently robust to support the fatigues of that profession. He was therefore sent to Mr. Furlong, a solicitor in Dublin, with a view to being subsequently entered at the Temple. Whether ill health or other causes operated, he never became a member of any of the Inns of Court, although he went over to England for that purpose, and remained for some time in London. Returning to Dublin, he was sworn in an attorney, and practised in that calling at the Irish Bar. In 1791 his father died, and from that time Mr. Heard resided at Ballybrack, his patrimonial property. In the year 1802 the Hon. Dr. Thomas Stopford, then Bishop of Cork and Ross, appointed him Registrar to the united dioceses. In 1815, having been created Doctor of Laws, he was promoted by the late Bishop St. Lawrence to the place of Vicar-General, the duties of which office he most zealously and efficiently discharged until a short time before his death.

Although Dr. Heard did not enjoy an university education, this circumstance proved, in his case, of little disadvantage. Stimulated as much perhaps by a sense of this deficiency, as by an innate thirst of knowledge, he employed himself in the cultivation of learning in every branch. Being possessed of a mind ardent in research, deliberate in judgment, and wonderfully tenacious in memory; and having the gifts of indefatigable application, acute reason, and a singular clearness of apprehension, his diligence was rewarded with unusual success. The vast fund of knowledge, which under self-tuition he

thus contrived to amass, concurrently with the laborious education and practice of his profession, astonished even his intimate friends. When he came permanently to reside in his native county, he was confessed to be the first as to erudition there, and for extent and variety of information he had perhaps few equals any where. As an historian and antiquary, as well as in his legal capacity, he was looked up to and consulted by all within his sphere. Nor did he neglect the pursuit of lighter literature. As a linguist he had mastered most of the modern tongues. In particular may be noticed his proficiency in the Irish language. In addition to these attainments he had much rare and curious reading. He was peculiarly felicitous in quotation, and could make prompt and dextrous use of what he knew. Without seeking to display his multifarious acquirements, he was not unwilling to communicate information, and as he was skilful in maintaining hilarity by repartee, wit, and lively anecdote, it was the delight of his admiring friends to court his society and draw from his richly stored memory. He was equally ready to take a part in the conversation of the learned, or to join in the amusements of children, which he well knew how to promote. In fine he had the remarkable art of winning the esteem and respect of the old and of attaching the affections of the young. Dr. Heard spent a life of the strictest celibacy, owing, it is said, to an early disappointment of the heart. His disposition was distinguished by the sterling qualities of generous hospitality, and a bountiful though *secret* charity. In his friendship he was active and sincere. His manners were mild, affable, and diffident. In his latter days a painful disorder, which had been preying on him for upwards of 20 years, and at length hastened his end, rendered his temper a little irritable. There was also some tincture of eccentricity in his character; but it has been shrewdly, though quaintly, observed by a learned man, that "he must be an *odd* man, who has no *oddities*." An anecdote highly illustrative of his idiosyncrasy is related on good authority. While he was yet a young man, being warmly engaged in an argument, he either fell or was pushed from his chair when he supported the debate as he lay upon the ground, nor did he rise until the dispute was over.

It is much to be regretted that he has left no lasting record of his extraordinary talents and varied information. He employed his pen indeed frequently, but his friends could not prevail upon him to print his productions.

ROBERT PRESTON, Esq.

Nov. 19. After a short illness, in his 73d year, Robert Preston, Esq. of the Lower House, West Derby, Lancashire.

Mr. Preston was the representative of the Prestons of Cockerham, in Lancashire, who were a younger branch of the very ancient family of Preston of Preston Richard, Levins, and Preston Patrick, in Westmoreland, and of the Manor and Abbey of Furness, in Lancashire; another younger branch of which family was seated at Holker, in the latter county.*

His father was the only surviving son of Richard Preston, Esq. of Cockerham, by his 2d wife Mary,† daughter and co-heiress of Henry Hastings of the city of Dublin, a descendant of the Earls of Huntingdon; but, in consequence of his father having dissipated by gambling the whole of his fortune, excepting that portion which was settled on the issue of his first marriage, he was so slenderly provided for, that, notwithstanding that he adhered during the whole of his life to a most rigid frugality of expenditure, he found it a matter of no small difficulty to educate his family, and he died in 1788, aged 74 years, in extremely poor circumstances.

His eldest son, the subject of the present notice, was born in the year 1761; and foreseeing; that, upon his father's death, he should inherit but a small estate, whilst his brothers would be totally unprovided for, he determined to enter into business; and, accordingly, in the year 1783 he commenced his career as a merchant in Liverpool.

There his great integrity soon obtained for him a high character; and by much industry, perseverance, and sagacity, he was enabled, in the course of a few years, to lay the foundation of one of the most extensive businesses in the kingdom. From this he derived, until the end of his life, a very considerable income, and he has died possessed of immense wealth.

Mr. Preston was a warm friend, an affectionate parent and husband, and a most excellent master; and his loss will be long and severely felt by the poor, to whom his purse was ever open.

* Vide Burke's *Commoners*, vol. I. p. 478.

† This Lady survived her husband 44 years, and died in 1765, aged about 100 years; having been supported by her relative, Theophilus, 9th Earl of Huntingdon, from the time of her husband's death until the decease of that benevolent nobleman, which took place about 20 years before her own dissolution.

MR. ANDREW PICKEN.

Nov. 23. In London, aged 45, Mr. Andrew Picken.

Mr. Picken was born at Paisley, the son of an eminent manufacturer, and was educated for mercantile pursuits. At an early age he visited the West Indies; but finding that the business in which he was engaged afforded no very bright prospects, he returned to Europe, and obtained a confidential situation in the Bank of Ireland. To the great regret of his Irish friends, he subsequently removed into Glasgow, and entered into business. Here he first came before the world as an author, by publishing "*Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland*," a work which had great local success. In this volume appeared, for the first time, the pathetic story of Mary Ogilvie, which showed no common power of combining the ordinary incidents of life, into pictures of intense and harrowing interest. Among the sketches, was one "*On the Changes in the West of Scotland during the last Half Century*," which contained much playful satire, and not a very few hard hits, that severely wounded the vanity of the Glasgow bodies. This, combined with some other circumstances, induced the author to quit Glasgow; he removed to Liverpool, where he established himself as a bookseller.

The unfitness of literary men for business, is proverbial; dwelling in the ideal world, they shrink from encountering the stern realities of life,

And pen a stanza when they should engross.

Poor Picken was, besides, as simple as a child, the most unsuspecting, the most charitable in judgment, of all mortals, full of enthusiasm, ardent in hope, ready to lend a credulous ear to every one who made him a proffer of friendship. The mania of speculation, which in 1821 seized even on those who were deemed paragons of worldly wisdom, found him too ready a victim; he joined in some of the wild projects of the time, and lost his all. But his creditors, with one voice, bore honourable testimony to his integrity, and expressed their sorrow for his misfortunes. He came to London with the manuscript of a novel, the composition of which had been the amusement of his leisure hours, and subsequently his consolation in difficulty and distress. "*The Sectarian*," as this production was called, was published by Colburn, and excited considerable interest at the time of its appearance; it showed great skill in what may be termed the morbid anatomy of the mind, and one

picture, of madness caused by religious melancholy, which was drawn from nature, gave considerable offence to persons who are apt to confound an attack upon fanaticism with hostility to religion. This error prevented "The Sectarian" from obtaining the success which its merits deserved.

Mr. Picken now became a frequent contributor to Magazines and Reviews. The publication of "The Dominie's Legacy," in 1830 finally established his fame as an historian of Scottish humble life; and had great success.

When Colburn's 'Juvenile Library' was projected, Mr. Picken undertook to supply the 'The Lives of Eminent Missionaries,' but before his work was completed, the Library was at an end. The volume was subsequently published by Kidd, and two large impressions sold.

Mr. Picken's next publication was 'The Club Book,' to which several of the most popular living writers contributed. The tales written by the editor were in happiest style; that entitled 'The Three Kearneys,' was founded on circumstances which he had witnessed during his residence in Ireland, and it showed that Mr. Picken had thoroughly investigated the mixed character of the Irish peasantry. 'The Deer stalkers' was also a tale of great interest; it was recently dramatized at the Queen's Theatre, and was much admired. Soon after appeared a work on the Canadas, professedly a compilation; in preparing this volume, Mr. Picken received very valuable assistance from his friend Mr. Galt. This was followed by 'Waltham,' a tale published in Leitch Ritchie's 'Library of Romance.'

In the course of the present year, was published his 'Traditionary Stories of Old Families,' in two volumes; designed as the first part of a series, which would embrace the legendary history of Scotland, England, and Ireland. It was only in our Magazine for October (p. 290) that he made a request for assistance in obtaining materials. Before he could avail himself of the communications which had been made to him, he was attacked by the disease which terminated his life. On the 10th of November, while conversing with his son, he was suddenly struck down by apoplexy, and was conveyed home insensible. After a short time strong hopes were entertained of his recovery, but on the 23d his spirit passed away almost without a struggle.

A little before his last illness, Mr. Picken had completed a novel, entitled, 'The Black Watch.' This was the original name of the gallant 42d regiment;

the date of the story is about the time of the Battle of Fontenoy, a period new to novel readers. This manuscript is the only legacy, besides the memory of his virtues, that he has bequeathed to his widow and six children.

Mr. Picken resembled the Dominie of his own tale, simple, affectionate, retiring; dwelling apart from the world, and blending in all his views of it, the gentle and tender feelings reflected from his own mind.

MR. ALFRED NICHOLSON.

Nov. 23. In Charlotte Street, Portland Place, aged 45, Mr. Alfred Nicholson, painter of landscape in water colours.

This gentleman was the only surviving son of Francis Nicholson the celebrated and now veteran artist; who, in his eighty-first year, continues in the full enjoyment of his mental and bodily powers. Early in life Mr. Alfred Nicholson entered the Royal Navy, on board his Majesty's ship *Berwick*, and saw some service on the coasts of Holland and Portugal.

When employed at Lisbon in 1808, embarking the French Troops under the Convention of Cintra, he was so severely wounded in superintending the shipment of some horses, that amputation of the leg was declared to be necessary, although ultimately the limb was saved. Among the anecdotes which Mr. Nicholson used to tell of his naval adventures, was one which occurred a few days previous to this accident. Being in command of a Transport, and ignorant of the French language, he was addressed by a French cavalry officer demanding "*Avoine*"—"Avoine."—"Have Wine"—"Have Wine?" repeated Nicholson; "by all means, my honest fellow," and motioning the way to the cabin, he placed a bottle before him, which without further conversation they dispatched together in the most friendly manner. With the last glass the former demand of "*Avoine*" was repeated. "Certainly" replied Nicholson, and he produced another bottle. The second bottle was finished, but still the demand of "*Avoine*" succeeded it. "Well," said Nicholson, "you seem to be a jolly fellow enough for a Frenchman, and wine you shall have—here's another bottle for you; but as I have my duty to attend to upon deck, you must drink it by yourself—and here's another bottle, to the back of that." The result of the adventure was the officer being carried ashore under arrest unable to communicate his business. Nor was it, until years afterwards, that Nicholson discovered *Avoine* to mean Oats. Overhearing a little girl repeat her

French lesson, the meaning flashed upon him.

After a few years Mr. Nicholson abandoned the naval profession for the arts. In 1813 he was induced to visit Ireland, where he resided for three or four years; and during this period he accumulated a large collection of elaborate sketches of Irish scenery, particularly in the counties of Sligo, Kerry, Cork, Limerick, Wicklow, and Dublin.

It may perhaps be worth mentioning, that in Ireland he has left his name impressed upon a remarkable locality—a stone in the river Foherish (the Noisy Water) near Macroom. This stone is situated in the centre of a wild river abounding with falls, and from it is commanded the best view of the most picturesque of these falls. Here more than once was Alfred Nicholson seen by the peasantry, sketching, with his legs buried in two singular hollows of the stone, resembling what in Sweden are called *Alsquarnar*; and as a sketcher in Ireland is always an object of wonder or inquiry, his name having transpired, the stone has ever since been pointed out to the tourist or stranger as “Nicholson’s Breeches.”

About the year 1818 he became permanently resident in London, and was almost exclusively occupied by the instruction of pupils. In 1821 he made a short excursion through Ireland and North Wales, considerably enriching his collection of sketches; and in subsequent summer excursions he visited the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and his native county of York, where his pencil was assiduously employed.

Many have been the convivial bets lost and won upon Alfred Nicholson’s birthplace; as he was invariably mistaken from his accent and manner for an Irishman, a belief indeed which his partiality to Ireland led him rather to encourage than contradict.

The drawings of Mr. Alfred Nicholson are chiefly remarkable for a graceful and delicate touch, combined with the force and vigour of general effect which distinguish those of his father, after whom his style was naturally modelled. They are generally of small sizes, and are very rarely to be met with. In his sketches neatness and freedom are singularly combined. In private life he maintained the highest character. He was an excellent companion, and somewhat of a humourist, fond of the society of his friends, full of whim and repartee; and the generally agreeable and genuine eccentricity of manner which he imbibed in early life from the naval service, appears never to have left him. A characteristic anecdote

of this may be instanced in the case of a gentleman by whose lengthy visits his time had been unreasonably encroached upon. “When Mr. ——— calls again, John,” said Nicholson to his servant, “say that I am not at home.” The gentleman called and was so informed by the servant. But having seen his master in the window he insisted on going up stairs and entered the room accordingly. “Did not my servant tell you that I was not at home?” said Nicholson. “Yes, but I saw you in the window, and so I did not believe him, you know.” “Then Sir, I beg you will believe him in future; for as you can’t disbelieve me, allow me to tell you that I am not at home.” For the last three or four years Mr. A. Nicholson suffered severely from ill health; he has left a widow and two infant children.

JOHN MURRAY, M.D.

Sept. 12. At his house in Westgate street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 65, John Murray, esq. M.D.

He was the son of the Rev. James Murray, who was the first Minister of the Meeting-house now occupied by a congregation of Scotch Presbyterians in the High Bridge, Newcastle; and also author of numerous works on religion and politics; to whose memory there is a gravestone in St. Andrew’s churchyard, bearing this inscription:—“The congregation of Protestant Dissenters, assembled at the High Bridge, in this town, have placed this testimony to their late faithful and esteemed minister, the Rev. James Murray, who fought a good fight, kept the faith, and finished his course the 28th June 1782, aged 50 years.” Dr. Murray’s mother was Miss Sarah Weddle, whose father had an estate near Belford in Northumberland, from whom it was inherited by the subject of this memoir and his brother William, who is a silk manufacturer in Manchester. He had also two sisters, Jane wife of Mr. Charles Hay of Newcastle, and Isabella now residing at North Shields.

Mr. Murray studied Medicine in Glasgow; and for many years practised with great success and celebrity as a surgeon. He was an intimate friend of Drs. Clarke and Young, and medical adviser to themselves and families. Dr. Ramasy had also a high opinion of his medical talents. Prior to his death he had been 33 years surgeon to the Newcastle Dispensary, the last report for which bears this honourable testimony to his character, and zeal for the interests of that admirable institution:

“His valuable services for a period of 33 years—his talents and merits in the faithful discharge of its professional duties

—his numberless acts of beneficence and private charity towards the poor—and his constant endeavour to promote the essential objects of the department he so ably upheld, will be long remembered and deeply appreciated with gratitude, not only by the Committee and Governors, but by all classes of the community.”

Mr. Murray, in the early period of life, had a strong passion for scientific and literary pursuits. In 1793 he was a member of a small society of friends, who met weekly for mutual improvement in various departments of science, and who were the auspicious planters of that broad and umbrageous tree of knowledge, “the Philosophical Society of Newcastle.” Chemical science at that time was just beginning to unfold its wonders and its benefits to the inhabitants of that place; and Mr. Murray was the first who prepared Soda Water there for sale. This he did by the common mode of pressure then in use. Finding this method tedious and inconvenient, he fell upon the expedient of disposing of it in strong glass bottles, which were made under his direction by the late Isaac Cookson, esq.

The Gateshead corps of Volunteers was formed in 1803 under the command of Lt.-Col. Ellison, and with Mr. Murray for its Adjutant, in which important office his turn for military tactics was so strikingly displayed, that at every review the inspecting officer was delighted with his tact and skill in carrying his corps through its various evolutions. In music, too, he was a master; and besides various pieces, such as the airs of “Tsadi the Moor,” “The Poor Village Maid,” “The Blue Bell,” “Dear Mary, my Love,” “The Merry Savoyard,” &c. &c. which have been published, he was the author of many other admired compositions still in manuscript.

Though his disposition was remarkably gentle and amiable, he had a firm and vigorous mind. As a companion and a friend he was cheerful, frank, and sincere. In his profession he could call to his aid a natural well-informed and profound sagacity in investigating the latent causes of diseases—a talent which never came into vulgar notice, because his modesty threw a veil over his own perfections; but which could not be hid from the eminent practitioners who were his contemporaries. And it must not be forgotten to mention that while, in his office of Surgeon to the Dispensary, his skill and attention were unremittingly exerted among the poorest and most wretched of his patients, his benevolence often supported whole families where disease had destroyed the means of their subsistence. In domestic life he was docile and obliging; and in his

habits systematically regular and abstemious. Milk, coffee, and tea were his common beverage; all fermented and distilled liquors he hated, and never tasted; still, however, for many years he could not be said to have enjoyed good health. For at times he suffered much from gout; and for the last two years of his life, some organic affection, it is supposed in the brain, gradually deprived him of all consciousness of what was passing around him; and friendship and affection, for some months before his death, could only gaze on the living ruins of one who, in the prime of his intellectual powers, was the soul of the society he moved in, and the charm of domestic life.

He married Mary, daughter of Mr. Stoddart Rutherford, a wine-merchant in Newcastle, and widow of Mr. Clerk, but died without issue. His remains were interred near those of his wife and father in St. Andrew's churchyard. J. H.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 20. At Rotterdam, aged 79, the Rev. *James Anderson*, D. D. Emeritus Minister of the National Scottish Church in that city.

Oct. 24. At Cossington House, near Bridgewater, aged 56, the Rev. *Thomas Hobbs*, Rector of Templeton, Devonshire, and of Cossington, and a Magistrate for the county of Somerset. He was of Oriel coll. Oxford, M. A. 1801; was instituted to Cossington in the same year, and to Templeton recently.

At Cheltenham, aged 37, the Rev. *Stephen Pope*, Minister of St. Mary's chapel, Lambeth. He was formerly Fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1818, M. A. 1821.

Oct. 29. At Melton, near Woodbridge, aged 73, the Rev. *William Bradley*, Vicar of Aldborough, and of Friston cum Snape, to the former of which livings he was instituted in 1799, and to the latter in 1818.

Oct. 30. At Undercliff, Isle of Wight, aged 37, the Rev. *Courthope Sims*, M. D. of Petworth, Sussex. He was the only son of the late John Sims, M. D. of Wimpole Street, London, and graduated for physic at Trin. coll. Camb. M. B. 1810, M. D. 1823.

Oct. 31. At Thames Ditton, aged 67, the Rev. *George Henry Storie*, M. A. He was descended from a Scotch family, the pedigree of which has been published in Burke's Commoners, vol. i. p. 275; and was the eldest son of Thomas Storie, esq. an eminent merchant of London, by Hannah, dau. of Henry Roberts, esq. of Standon in the Isle of Wight. He was for some time Rector of Stow Mary's in

Essex, which church was in his own patronage. He married in July 1776, Elizabeth Jekyll, youngest dau. of Col. James Chalmers, of Chelsea, great-niece to the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls; and by that lady, who died March 5, 1825, had issue three sons: 1. the Rev. John George Storie, M. A. Vicar of Camberwell, who married in 1822 Elizabeth, daughter of Ald. Sir John Perring, Bart. and has two daughters; 2. George-Henry; 3. Thomas-Chalmers: also two daughters: 1. Elizabeth-Sophia, married to John-Simcoe Saunders, esq. barrister-at-law, only son of the Hon. John Saunders, Chief Justice of New Brunswick; and 2. Margaret-Frances.

At Claverdon, Warwickshire, in his 60th year, the Rev. *Robert Wylde*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Christ-church, Oxford, M. A. 1796, and was presented to Claverdon in 1828, by the Ven. R. F. Onslow, Archdeacon of Worcester.

Nov. 2. At Stonesfield, Oxfordshire, aged 59, the Rev. *Walter Brown*, Rector of that parish, and Prebendary of Canterbury. He was lately a Student of Christ-church, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M. A. in 1797; was presented to his Prebendal stall at Canterbury in 1804 by the King, and to the rectory of Stonesfield in 1810 by the Duke of Marlborough.

Nov. 2. At Clifton, the Rev. *Joseph Porter*, Rector of St. John's, Bristol, to which he was presented by the Corporation in 1826. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, M. A. 1814.

Nov. 4. Aged 85, the Rev. *Daniel Williams*, Vicar of Romsey, Hampshire, and minister of that parish, as Curate and Vicar, for the long period of fifty-nine years. He was formerly a Fellow of New college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M. A. in 1776, and was presented to Romsey by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester in 1827. His body was buried in a vault at the west end of the abbey church.

Nov. 5. At Clapham, the Rev. *Charles Birch Woolley*, late Vicar of Thrussington, Leicestershire.

Nov. 8. At Brighton, after a long and severe illness, the Rev. *George Charles Frederick Leicester*, of Hatfield Broad-oak, Essex. He was first a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1815, and having been elected a Fellow of Christ's college, proceeded M. A. in 1818.

Nov. 15. At the Cloisters, Westminster, aged 66, the Rev. *Richard Lendon*, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Rector of Saint Edmund the King, Lombard-street. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge,

B. A. 1791, M. A. 1794. In 1804 he was Assistant Curate of Pentonville Chapel, when, on the death of the Rev. Mr. Davies, he stood a contested election with the late Rev. Henry Foster, for the Rectory of St. James's Clerkenwell. On the 30th of July, after a poll of four days' continuance, followed by a scrutiny, Mr. Foster was declared elected by a majority of fifty-eight votes, out of upwards of two thousand householders polled. To such a height had party feeling risen in this contest (a glorious specimen of the advantages of popular election in the church!) that the friends of neither party were satisfied with the result. Those of Mr. Lendon demanded the revision of the Court of Chancery; and those of Mr. Foster desired to remove Mr. Lendon by a summary ejection from Pentonville Chapel. Some tumultuous and discreditable scenes were the consequence. Finally, by a decision of Lord Eldon, after three days' hearing, in June 1807, Mr. Foster's election was confirmed, and Mr. Lendon then left Pentonville chapel. He afterwards officiated for some time at St. John's church, Clerkenwell. He was presented to his City living by the King in 1811, and collated to the Prebend of Oxgate in the church of St. Paul's in the following year by Bishop Howley.

Nov. 16. In the Fleet Prison, aged 50, the Rev. *John Borthwicke Bingley*. He was heir to considerable estates in Yorkshire, where he formerly held a living. Having indulged his predilection for sporting and gambling, he was reduced to a prison about seven years ago. He was latterly subject to fits of epilepsy, and was finally found with his throat cut. Verdict, temporary insanity.

DEATHS

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 20. At Lambeth, aged 69, James Pillar, esq. a native of Dartmouth, and many years First Clerk in the Office for Woods and Forests.

Nov. 21. At Bryanstone-square, aged 57, J. B. Richards, esq.

In Charlotte-st., Portland-pl., Mary Jane, wife of Lieut.-Col. P. Campbell, C. B.

In Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, aged 76, Mrs. Parke.

At Belgrave-st. South, aged 71, James Douglas Coster, esq., 41 years in his Majesty's Household.

Nov. 22. At Garnault-pl., Margaret Macaulay, wife of Mr. James Henderson, printer, of Gough-sq., and dau. of the late Rev. John Macaulay, of Cardross, Dumbarton.

Nov. 23. Thos. Stone, esq., M. D., of Newington-pl. Surrey.

Nov. 24. At Canonbury-sq. aged 62, Wm. Turner, esq. late of Aldersgate-st.

Nov. 25. At Gloucester-pl. aged 74, the widow of A. Colvin, esq., of Calcutta.

Nov. 27. At Clapton, aged 73, Wm. Macnish Porter, esq. formerly of Finsbury-sq.

At Rosslyn-house, Hampstead, the infant son of the Hon. Wm. and Lady Louisa Duncombe.

At North-bank, Regent's-park, aged 73, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Dr. Grindlay.

At Kentish-town, aged 74, Robert Williams, esq.

Nov. 28. Harriet, wife of Geo. Hale, esq., of the Vineyard, Uxbridge, and great-grand-daughter of the late Lord Chief Justice Willes.

In Bedford-place, aged 37, George, youngest son of Florance Young, esq.

Nov. 29. In Bloomsbury-pl. Caroline, widow of John Whitmore, esq.

In his 70th year, John Wood, esq. of Harleyford-place, Kennington.

Nov. 30. At Hammersmith, aged three, Elizabeth-Charlotte, second daughter of the Rev. Francis Thomas Atwood.

Lately. At Lambeth-terrace, aged 85, Ann, widow of Rev. Thos. Pearce, D.D. Prebendary of Chester, and Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, and mother of the Rev. Thos. Pearce, Incumbent of Folkstone, Kent.

Dec. 2. T. Blackstock, esq. of Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

Dec. 3. Aged 80, J. Kendrick, esq. one of the founders of the New Musical Fund.

Dec. 7. At Walworth, aged 57, Mr. Alfred Mills, artist. He was chiefly employed in illustrating works of juvenile instruction, to which the vigour and elegance of his genius gave an increased interest. For upwards of forty years he distinguished himself in this line for Messrs. Darton and Harvey of Gracechurch-street, Mr. Harris of St. Paul's Church-yard, &c. &c. He was likewise extensively employed by engravers on wood, to make designs for them on the blocks. He was a temperate, industrious, and honest man, and of high intellectual powers. He has left a widow and six children.

At Lodge-road, Regent's-park, aged 74, A. King, esq.

Dec. 8. At Burton-crescent, aged 22, Harriet, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Povah.

Dec. 9. Aged 68, Louis Jacob Jacob Lewis, esq. of Dorset-street, Portman-square.

At Clapham, in his 60th year, John Lee, esq.

Dec. 11. At Highbury-grove, aged 78, Mrs. Travers.

Dec. 13. Aged 88, Mr. John Leigh, Vestry-clerk to St. George's, Hanover-square for upwards of fifty years, from which office he retired six years ago.

Dec. 14. In Upper Berkeley-street, Mary, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Douglas, R. Art.

Aged 70, Mr. Giles Godin, late of Gray's Inn, solicitor.

Dec. 15. At Hampstead, aged 71, Louisa, widow of Geo. Daniell, esq. of Westhumble, Surrey.

Dec. 19. Christopher Beverley, esq. of Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn.

Dec. 22. At Montagu-st. Portman-square, aged 55, Madame Cianchetti, much esteemed for her musical talents.

BEDS.—*Dec. 4.* At the Hassells, aged 78, Francis Pym, esq.

BERKS.—*Dec. 19.* At Reading, the wife of R. Prichard Smith, M.D.

BUCKS.—*Dec. 19.* Maria-Henrietta, wife of the Rev. Jelinger Symons, Rector of Radnage.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Nov. 29.* Aged 20, Arthur Heath, second son of George Rush, esq. of Elsenham-hill.

Dec. 7. At Wisbech, aged 19, James Berridge, elder son of Mr. James Smith, a student of Magdalene-college, Cambridge.

CORNWALL.—*Nov. 28.* At Penzance, aged 19, Frances-Louisa, eldest dau. of Col. Wm. Napier, C.B. of Freshford-house, near Bath.

Dec. 8. Mary-Anne, wife of Francis Hearle Rodd, esq. of Trebartha Hall.

DEVON.—*Nov. 22.* At Devonport, Lieut. Francis Carr, 66th regt. son of Ralph Carr, esq. of Park-crescent, London.

Nov. 24. At Bideford, Mrs. Kirkman, mother of L. W. Buck, esq. late M.P. for Exeter, and sister of Adm. Sir R. G. Keats.

Nov. 25. At Stonehouse, aged six, Ellen, only daughter of Lieut. T. H. Holman, R.N.

Nov. 29. Aged 86, Reuben Phillips, esq. seignor alderman of Exeter, into the Corporation of which city he was elected in the year 1784, served the office of Mayor 1791, and became a Justice of the Peace 1802. The following inscription is under a full-length portrait of this gentleman in the Guildhall: "This portrait was presented by many of his fellow citizens, as a testimonial of their esteem for this conscientious Magistrate, to the Mayor and Chamber of Exeter, A.D. 1831." As a magistrate, firmly

attached to the Constitution in Church and State, amiable and exemplary in social and domestic life, Mr. Phillips has gone down to the grave in a good old age, honored and esteemed by his fellow-citizens and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Dec. 2. Aged 45, W. S. Dadd, esq. R. M. of the Plymouth Division.

Dec. 5. At Stoke, near Devonport, aged 22, Henry-Jolliffe, youngest son of the late Capt. George Langford, R.N.

Dec. 6. At Plymouth, Capt. John Peach, of the 98th foot.

Dec. 8. In Exeter, at an advanced age, Sarah, widow of Rev. Philip Delagarde, Rector of St. Martin, Jersey.

Dec. 13. Elizabeth, wife of John Bul-teel, esq. of Fleet, mother of one of the Members for South Devon.

At Torquay, aged 25, Jane, wife of the Rev. W. Irving, of Jesus-college, Oxford, last surviving dau. of Joseph Seymour, esq. of Maryport, Cumberland.

DORSET.—*Nov. 29.* Aged 23, Mariana, wife of Richard Brouncker, esq. of Boveridge.

Dec. 1. At Dorchester, aged 72, Mary, widow of the Rev. Thomas Morton Colson.

Dec. 7. Aged 68, Mr. Stephen Carpenter, many years one of the Burgesses of the Corporation of Blandford.

ESSEX.—*Nov. 21.* At Woodford, aged 60, Charles Waite, esq., M.D., late of 83d reg.

Nov. 30. At Great Ropers, South-weald, aged 42, Henrietta Ann, wife of John Hirst, esq.

Dec. 7. Aged 83, the widow of John Freeman, esq. of River's Hall.

GLOUCESTER.—*Nov. 24.* At Berkeley, aged 78, Mr. Geo. Smith, one of the aldermen of that borough.

Nov. 30. At Westbury-upon-Trym, Anne Brodie, wife of Robert Claxton, esq., Collector of Customs in Tortola, and daughter of the late John Hanley, esq., of Nevis.

Dec. 2. At Clifton, Fanny Porter, youngest dau. of the late Bishop of Clogher.

HANTS.—*Dec. 6.* At Southampton, aged 72, the lady of John Haley, esq., dau. of the late Thomas Rivett, esq., formerly M.P. for Derby.

Dec. 7. At Carisbrooke, aged 49, Lieut. Stephen Butcher, R.N., formerly of Plymouth, leaving a wife and four children.

Dec. 9. Ann, wife of Samuel Eliot, esq. of Eling Grove, Southampton.

Dec. 10. Aged 37, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Lukin, Rector of Nursling.

KENT.—*Oct. 27.* At Penshurst, of a pulmonary complaint, in her 42d year, Martha, wife of the Rev. Philip Stanhope Dodd, the Rector of that parish. This excellent woman was one of the best and most affectionate of wives and parents, and her kindness and mildness of manners, and frankness and sincerity of disposition, obtained her the love and honour of all within the circle of her acquaintance. Her engaging countenance was an index of her humble and modest, yet firm and constant, mind. As the wife of a parish clergyman, she was a pattern of all that is good and useful; the zealous patroness and diligent visitor of the schools, the promoter of every scheme for the benefit of the industrious and deserving, the encourager of every work which tended to the improvement of the condition of her poor neighbours. Her conduct was regulated by settled Christian principle, of the fruit of which she gave example to the last hour of her earthly existence.

Nov. 27. At Walmer, aged 16, Ebba Georgiana, youngest dau. of Sir Thomas and Lady Augusta Baker.

Nov. 30. At Ashurst-park, aged 75, W. F. Jones, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Dec. 3.* At Gumley, aged 77, Mr. Robert Smalley, a faithful servant of the late Joseph Cradock, esq. of Gumley Hall, for above 56 years.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Nov. 24.* At Tetney, near Grimsby, Dr. Parbiam.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Nov. 15.* Aged 86, Mrs. Mary Benson, of Towcester.

Nov. 25. Thomas Smith, esq. of Great Houghton.

NOTTINGHAM.—*Dec. 7.* Aged 62, Mr. George Stretton, late a bookseller and printer, and for nearly forty years publisher of the Nottingham Journal, twenty-five of which he was the sole proprietor.

OXON.—*Dec. 5.* Aged 24, Susanna, wife of Henry Shrapnell, esq. Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen hall, Oxford.

Dec. 11. Aged 21, Mr. Chas. Maul, Scholar of Wadham college, and eldest son of Mr. Maul, surgeon, Southampton.

SALOP.—*Nov. 24.* Thomas Clough, of Bottington, aged 62, having had by two wives 29 children! Also, a short time ago,

Thomas Salter, of Uppington, leaving a progeny of 133 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

SOMERSET.—*Nov. 18.* At Bath, Catherine, widow of the Rev. Joseph Babin-ton, M.D.

Nov. 22. At Bath, aged 61, the widow of Carew Elers, esq. of Gower-street.

STAFFORD.—*Lately.* Aged 27, Mr. T. W. Guinan, proprietor and editor of the Wolverhampton Chronicle.

SURREY.—*Nov. 27.* At Surbiton Lodge, Anne Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. G. Savage, Vicar of Kingston-cum-Richmond.

Nov. 30. At Egham, aged 88, Mrs. Brumbridge.

Dec. 2. At Walton-on-Thames, Emilia Jane, second dau. of the Rev. T. Hatch, Vicar.

Dec. 19. At Kew-green, aged 73, Robert Tunstall, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Dec. 2.* At Rottingdean, aged 38, Samuel Henry Williams, esq. of Regent's-park, youngest son of late Rowland Williams, esq., of Weston-grove, Thames Ditton.

At Hastings, aged 18, Ashburner, second son of the Rev. W. Penny, of Fox-hall, Upminster.

Dec. 14. At Wick-hill, near Brighton, Henrietta Persis, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thos. R. Rooper, Rector of Abbots Ripton, Hunts.

Dec. 17. At Tilgate Forest, aged 31, Gilbert East Jolliffe, esq., late a Lieut. in the 19th Dragoons, second son of the Rev. Wm. John Jolliffe, by Julia, dau. of Sir Abraham Pytches, and only brother to Sir Wm. George Hylton Jolliffe, Bart. M.P. for Petersfield.

WARWICK.—*Nov. 21.* At Edgbaston, the widow of John Home, esq.

Nov. 26. Aged 68, Mr. Alderman Wear, of Coventry.

WILTS.—*Nov. 25.* At the Rectory, Upton Lovell, John Wansborough, esq. of Nunney, Somerset, and late of Shrewton Lodge.

Nov. 29. At Salisbury, aged 74, Elizabeth White, sister of the Rev. John White, Rector of Hardwick, Buckinghamshire, and Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral.

WORCESTER.—*Dec. 1.* At Eardiston House, Mary, wife of Sir Christopher Sydney Smith, Bart. She was a dau. of the late Rev. R. Foley, Rector of Old Swinford, was married in 1822, and has left an infant family.

YORK.—*Nov. 1.* At York, after a long and severe illness, Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Todd, of that city, bookseller.

Nov. 11. At Hull, aged 88, Wm. Stephens, esq. Captain in the North Lincoln Militia. He has left a widow to whom he had been united 66 years.

Nov. 22. At New Grange, near Leeds, aged 69, Thos. Benyon, esq. for many years a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for the West Riding.

Nov. 23. At York, aged 81, Ann,

relict of George Townend, esq. late of York, and of Grimston.

Nov. 27. At Howden, in his 80th year, John William Guy, eldest son of the Rev. Thos. Guy, Vicar.

Dec. 1. At Doncaster, aged 72, Thomas Peete Wimberley, gent. He was descended from a Lincolnshire family; which enjoyed considerable estates in that county until the middle of the last century. His ancestor in the seventh degree, received a patent of armorial bearings from Queen Elizabeth, and there are monuments to the family in the churches of Pinchbeck and Witham. He was an affectionate parent and an honourable man.

SCOTLAND.—*Nov. 6.* At Leith, aged 41, William Hutchinson, esq. Governor of Annamaboe and late Member of the Council at Cape Coast Castle, Africa. He was distinguished by his bravery in various actions with the Ashantees.

Nov. 12. At Edinburgh, Jane, wife of Wm. Hersman, esq., and dau. of the late Sir J. Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart., of Cousland.

Nov. 24. At Kersiebank-house, Stirlingshire, the widow of Capt. John Eiston, 70th reg.

Dec. 1. At Edinburgh, Edward Milligan, M. D. a celebrated private teacher of medicine, and the translator of Celsus, Magendie, and other important works connected with his profession.

Dec. 3. At Edinburgh, James Gemmell, esq. younger of Sandilands.

Dec. 4. At Wellhouse, Richard Millar, esq. M. D. late Professor of Materia Medica, in the University of Glasgow.

Dec. 6. At Ayr, Lieut.-Col. Reid, E. I. Co. service.

ABROAD.—*June 30.* At Sidney, New South Wales, Lieut. J. Lardy, of the 4th regiment, son of the late Col. Lardy, of Egham.

Aug. 24. At sea, on his passage from Calcutta, Charles James Cornish, esq. of the 3rd Dragoons, and of Gatcombe House, Devon.

Sept. 4. At Jamaica, Joseph, eldest son of Joseph Bowen, esq.

Oct. 25. At Jamaica, aged 22, George Taylor, esq., of the Middle Temple, and nephew of Arthur Foulks, esq. of Jamaica, and late of Redland House, Glouc.

Nov. 18. At Leghorn, the daughter of Madame Duchess of Berry, now Countess Lucchesi Palli, born at Blaye.

Nov. 24. At Paris, the venerable Baron Boyer, Professor of Clinique Chirurgicale, and Surgeon-in-Chief of La Charité. He was buried without any pomp, having specially directed in his will that no funeral oration should be pronounced over his remains.

Nov. 25. At Carlsruhe, Albinia, second dau. of Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, G. C. H. of Walton-hall, Derbyshire, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Stockholm.

Nov. 30. At Pisa, aged 37, Francis Henry Hunter, esq. late of New Inn, and Kennington-common, son of the late Dr. Robert Edw. Hunter, of Margate.

Lately. Aged 120, M. Dando, the oldest inhabitant of the department of Gers, which is remarkable for longevity, having finished his long career without having suffered from infirmity.

Dec. 2. Aged 55, M. Augustin Perier,

brother of the late M. Casimir Perier, on whose death he was created a Peer of France.

Dec. 5. M. Sartoris, one of the principal bankers of Paris. He was one of the first promoters of canalization in France; the canals of the Somme, and those of the Oise, were executed by him.

Dec. 6. At St. Petersburg, of cholera, Mr. John Latchford, many years one of his Majesty's Foreign Messengers.

Dec. 8. At Rotterdam, Mary, the wife of James Macdonald, esq., third daughter of Alexander Ferrier, esq. British Consul.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 20 to Dec. 24, 1833.

Christened.	Buried.						
Males 2053	Males 2020	} 3972	Between	2 and 5	437	50 and 60	359
Females 2099	Females 1952			5 and 10	194	60 and 70	367
				10 and 20	142	70 and 80	329
				20 and 30	259	80 and 90	105
				30 and 40	326	90 and 100	26
				40 and 50	370		
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old							1058

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Dec. 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
50 2	29 11	19 3	34 5	34 10	40 7

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Dec. 16,

Kent Bags	5 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>	Farnham (seconds)	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Sussex	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets	5 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>
Essex	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Sussex	4 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>
Farnham (fine)	10 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 12 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	Essex	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Dec. 26,

Smithfield, Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Lamb	0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Dec. 23:	
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	1,044 Calves 120
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep & Lambs	8,500 Pigs 64

COAL MARKET, Dec. 27,

Walls Ends, from 17*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 48*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 62*s.* Mottled, 70*s.* Curd, 72*s.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 236.—Ellesmere and Chester, 80.—Grand Junction, 237.—Kennet and Avon, 25.—Leeds and Liverpool, 490.—Regent's, 16.—Rochdale, 110.—London Dock Stock, 53.—St. Katharine's, 65.—West India, 92½.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 205.—Grand Junction Water Works, 57.—West Middlesex, 78.—Globe Insurance, 147½.—Guardian, 28½.—Hope, 6.—Chartered Gas Light, 50.—Imperial Gas, 48.—Phoenix Gas, 1 pm.—Independent, 44½.—General United, 43.—Canada Land Company, 48.—Reversionary Interest, 127.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 26, to December 25, 1833, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Nov. 26	34	42	45	30, 10	fair
27	41	43	39	29, 74	do.
28	46	51	47	, 30	cloudy, rain
29	44	48	45	, 37	do.
30	42	49	55	30, 00	do.
D.1	54	56	55	, 04	do. and rain
2	49	30	47	, 05	fair
3	47	53	50	29, 90	cloudy
4	52	56	54	, 54	do. and rain
5	46	50	45	, 44	fair, do.
6	40	47	47	, 58	do.
7	51	53	42	, 20	windy, rain
8	41	45	51	30, 05	fair
9	54	57	49	29, 54	rain
10	41	48	45	, 80	fair, hazy

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Dec. 11	40	45	37	in. pts.	fair, hazy
12	38	42	35	, 65	do.
13	36	42	42	, 76	do.
14	42	50	48	30, 06	do. hazy
15	49	54	54	, 10	do.
16	53	55	49	30, 00	hazy
17	48	50	50	29, 60	rain
18	51	52	54	, 43	fair, windy
19	52	54	51	, 60	cldy. & rain
20	48	47	47	, 70	do. do.
21	40	46	40	, 43	do. do.
22	42	49	54	, 25	do.
23	44	48	46	, 29	heavy rain
24	46	54	43	, 30	cloudy, do.
25	42	46	38	30, 06	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From November 28, to December 27, 1833, both inclusive.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	210½	87	88	96½	96	96½	7½	16	—	21 23 pm.	86½	39 40 pm.
29	210	87	88	96	96½	96½	7	16	241	22 16 pm.	—	40 37 pm.
30	—	—	88	—	96	97	6½	102	—	17 pm.	—	37 38 pm.
2	211	87	88	—	96½	97	—	103	16	242	—	37 38 pm.
3	210	87	88	—	96	97	—	103	16	241	—	37 39 pm.
4	210½	87	88	—	96½	97	—	103	16	—	—	39 42 pm.
5	210	87	—	—	96½	—	—	103	17	—	—	40 43 pm.
6	210½	87	—	—	96½	—	—	104	17	—	—	42 44 pm.
7	211	87	—	—	96½	—	—	103	17	—	—	45 44 pm.
9	—	87	—	—	96½	—	—	103	16	—	—	44 45 pm.
10	211	87	—	—	96½	—	—	103	17	—	—	45 43 pm.
11	211	87	—	—	96½	—	—	103	17	—	—	44 43 pm.
12	—	87	—	—	96½	—	—	103	16	—	—	43 44 pm.
13	210½	87	—	—	96½	—	—	103	17	—	—	45 43 pm.
14	—	87	—	—	96½	—	—	103	17	—	—	43 44 pm.
16	211	87	—	—	96½	—	—	103	16	—	—	41 42 pm.
17	211½	87	—	—	96½	—	—	103	16	—	—	41 42 pm.
18	211½	87	—	—	96	—	—	103	17	—	—	41 42 pm.
19	211	87	—	—	96½	—	—	103	17	—	—	41 42 pm.
20	212	87	—	—	97	—	—	103	17	—	—	40 42 pm.
21	212	88	—	—	97	—	—	103	17	—	—	41 43 pm.
23	—	88	—	—	97	—	—	103	17	—	—	43 45 pm.
24	211½	89	—	—	97	98	—	103	17	—	—	45 46 pm.
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	212½	89½	87	—	97	—	—	103	17	—	—	45 46 pm.
27	211½	88	9	—	97	—	—	103	17	—	—	45 46 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
FEBRUARY, 1834.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

λ observes, the "emblazoned pedigree" of Sir Horace Mann, traced out by the research of Mr. Chute, is so frequently alluded to by Walpole, in his lately published Letters, that you will, perhaps, allow me to offer a correction of the maternal descents as given in the Baronetages, and even in the trusty archives of the College of Arms.

The mother of Sir Horace is affirmed to have been Eleanor, the daughter of Christopher Guise, of Abbot's Court, in the county of Gloucester (3d son of Henry Guise, of Winterborne, son of William Guise, of Elmore, in the same county, and brother of the first Baronet) by Elizabeth, "daughter of Colonel Long, of Whaddon, Wilts." This marriage I believe to be erroneous; no female of the name of Elizabeth appears, in the first place, in the pedigree of the Longs of Whaddon; neither in the second is there a record of any marriage with any one of the name of Guise. But a marriage with Guise does appear in another branch of the Longs, viz. in that resident at Lyneham, in Wiltshire, and which was a junior branch of the family of Wraxall and Draycot. Oliver Long, son of Edmund Long, of Lyneham, died in Ireland in 1716; and in his will he mentions his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Guise, widow. I am, therefore, of opinion that this lady was the Mrs. Guise in question, and the daughter of Edmund Long, of Lyneham. I also take this Oliver Long, her brother, to be the same as Capt. Oliver Long, who was one of the attainted in Ireland in 1689. Oliver Long's (the testator's) property descended to a John Long Bateman, son of Colonel Bateman, who died in 1744.

P. J. remarks, that in Lacey's Life of Erasmus, abridged from Jortin, p. 286, he has found the following passage:—"At Louvain (A. D. 1527) was a person, who, to render Erasmus contemptible, gave out with great confidence, that he was, as to learning a dunce, and as to religion a heretic; and that a poor hungry Scot, who had pretended to teach in that University, had a hundred times more learning than he." Probably some of your many erudite readers can tell the name of the learned North Briton alluded to.—It has, I believe, been said, that the sweating sickness was peculiar

to this country; but it appears from this work, p. 329, that the sweating sickness raged in Germany in 1530.

T. E. S. remarks, "In the review of Greene's works in the Gentleman's Magazine for March last, at the lines,

"What then hath man, wherein he well
may boast,
Since by a beck he lives, a *lour* is
lost?"

the reviewer is of opinion, that "flower" is the true reading. May I be allowed to hint, that "lour," as it stands in the last edition, is correct. In the south of Kent, the word is always understood to mean something dark, gloomy, and in many instances is used instead of "frown," which I think will explain the meaning exactly; that man lives by the "beck" of God, and is lost at his displeasure."

G. begs to inquire where the Cartulary of the Priory of St. John's, Colchester, is preserved. It was formerly in the possession of the Hardwicke family, but does not appear to be at present either in the hands of Earl Hardwicke or Earl de Grey.

Fitz-Rose inquires, "Can any of your Correspondents inform me as to the heir presumptive of the Barony of Sherard of Leitrim. Is he to be found amongst the family of Sherard, now or formerly of Carr Coulston, co. Notts, or amongst the Sherards of Glatton?"

Of the drawings sent by "A Constant Reader and Admirer," the first (representing the King on his throne) is a leaden seal or stamp attached to woollen cloths, on their paying duty, in the time of one of the Edwards; the second is a coin of Geneva; the third, a penny of Æthelwulf, will be found engraved in Ruding; 400 or 500 similar coins were found at Dorking some years since.

We beg to acknowledge the communications of the Rev. Mr. Oliver; Mr. Barnes; A. P.; J. T.; H. B.; H. H.; Fitz-Rose; Roger de Hoveden; and Antiquarius; which are unavoidably deferred. The communications of H. S. and T. R. B. are declined.

In p. 19, line 15, for Florence read Horace; p. 26, l. 8 from bottom, for Lady Sandon read Lady Sundon (see Gent. Mag. vol. xcix. pt. ii. p. 328.)

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

BRITISH CONNEXION WITH CHINA.

Letter to the Right Honourable Charles Grant, President of the Board of Control, on the present state of British Intercourse with China, by Charles Marjoribanks, Esq. M.P. late President of the Select Committee in China.—8vo. pp. 66.

Papers relating to the Ship Amherst, folio, pp. 106, printed by order of the House of Commons, Session 1833.

The past and present state of the Tea Trade of England, and of the continents of Europe and America, &c, by Robert Montgomery Martin, late of H.M.S. Leven and Barracota, &c.—8vo. pp. 222.

THE publications now before us relate to a connexion, hitherto purely commercial, which has subsisted between this country and the Chinese Empire; a connexion which has engaged a large share of public attention during the three last sessions of Parliament, and which now possesses an augmented importance from the circumstance of its future management having been transferred from the hands of a commercial Company to those of a Minister of the Crown.

We shall preface the observations we are about to make on these pamphlets, by a few remarks calculated to assist the judgment of our readers in determining upon the accuracy of their statements, and the value of the suggestions contained in them.

The Chinese Empire, it will of course be remembered, extends over not less than 1,200,000 square miles of territory in our northern hemisphere, containing, according to well authenticated statements, a population of more than 300,000,000 of human beings. The Chinese, it will also be recollected, are not savages, though many of them are pagans; but are an educated and eminently literary nation, having possessed the art of printing for now nearly 1000 years. The government of this Empire is vested in one person, and is, so far as we have been enabled to form an opinion, quite as efficient, for all the purposes of government, as our own. This most important fact has been fully established by the Amherst's experimental voyage, hereafter to be more particularly noticed; indeed, some surprise has been excited by the statements contained in that and other publications, of the celerity—the extent of the Empire considered—with which the Chinese government exercises authority, even in its remotest provinces.

It is with this immense Empire, so concentrated, so efficiently governed, and so remote, our nearest way to it being round the Cape of Good Hope, that Great Britain has, by the agency of the East India Company, long enjoyed a profitable commerce; receiving, in exchange for the productions of her territories and subjects, both European and Indian, TEA, which, although in this country a foreign luxury, has, by use, become a necessary of life, and is to be obtained no where but in China.

Our trade in this *herb* commenced, as we are informed, in the year 1669, by the importation of 143½ pounds weight. From that date the

importation has gradually increased, supply meeting demand, until it has reached the astonishing amount of more than 30,000,000 of pounds weight per annum; in return for which the Chinese receive chiefly woollen cloths from Europe, and opium from British India. The latter article, however, is understood to be, in China, a contraband or prohibited importation, in consequence of its demoralizing tendency when smoked, as it usually is, by the Chinese. *For this assigned reason, the use of it has been interdicted by the Emperor,* and the importation of it, upon which so much stress has been laid as an argument in favour of an unrestricted intercourse with China, is now effected *clandestinely* by means of Indian-built ships, or Chinese junks, or both. With respect to the trade in tea, we have no reason to believe that a larger quantity of that article could not, long since, have been obtained for the use of this country under the late and still existing arrangements, provided that a larger quantity could have found a profitable sale here; nor have we reason to believe that British exports, to a larger amount, would not have been exported, had it been possible to export them with advantage to the exporters.

It should also be borne in mind that the trade in tea, between Great Britain and China, has been subjected in both countries to restriction: the King and Parliament of Great Britain having, hitherto, as is well known with a view chiefly to the security and economical collection of an *ad valorem cent. per cent.* duty, restricted the importation of it to the port of London. The Emperor of China has also, for reasons with him equally valid, and among others from a desire to derive from the tea trade as much employment and advantage as possible for his subjects, and some revenue for himself, directed that it should be brought inland, either by water or land carriage, from the districts wherein it is grown, to Canton, as the only allowed port of shipment.

The tendency of the Chinese restrictions to enhance the price of the article, is abundantly obvious, and not less so the right of that government thus to regulate its trade: at least, that right remained long unquestioned, and was, apparently, considered as unquestionable by many persons of sound judgment and great commercial experience, until a certain *ignis fatuus* began to dazzle the eyes of some well-meaning persons, who have ventured to anticipate a more extensive and beneficial commerce with China, which is to be brought about by a less scrupulous observance, than heretofore, of the long established rules of national intercourse. So great appears to have been the delusion of these speculators, that they have taken it for granted, that the firing of a few English guns on the coast of China would frighten into conformity with their wishes, the Emperor, his Vice-roys, and all the inhabitants of the Empire; and that, after the explosion of the aforesaid guns, European speculators would be allowed to enter and traverse any part of China they might please without port-clearance or passport, that they might traffic with whom they pleased, and carry away, what, when, and whither they pleased, holding themselves amenable for the regulation of their conduct to no law but that of their own individual or collective will. The possibility of disappointment, or of reverses, seems to have been utterly out of the question with these speculative adventurers.

Since the Letter to Mr. Grant made its appearance, its author has been called away from the present scene by death; a circumstance which would have disposed us, even had it not been our uniform practice, to abstain, in the prosecution of our critical labours, from writing a line which might be construed into personal censure on that individual. The late Mr. Marjoribanks was known as a gentleman of amiable disposition, honourably

connected, and as a servant of the Company who had distinguished himself by his zeal in the management of their China trade. But his pamphlet survives him; it is public property, and should it be found to inculcate notions which, when carefully examined and brought to the test of long-established principles, are discovered to be inconsistent with the honour, the interests, or the safety of Great Britain, it is, like all other productions of the press, justly liable to public animadversion.

Mr. Marjoribanks commences his Letter by observing, that in all the past intercourse of our countrymen with the Chinese nation, *credit and principle* have been alike sacrificed to the thirst for gain. We are at a loss to understand this sentence. Our connexion with China having been, hitherto, purely commercial, we cannot conceive that it was intended to depreciate the Company's commercial credit at Canton, or to impugn the integrity of their dealings; yet no other subject was properly before the writer. After making a few other remarks, the aim of which is not always apparent, Mr. Marjoribanks proceeds to complain of the trade with China having been confined to the port of Canton, forgetting that the tea trade was also, by his own government, confined to the port of London; of its being conducted also, on the part of the Chinese, by Hong merchants appointed by the government; at which he is particularly scandalized, on account of the *low origin* of some of the individuals who compose the Hong: the talent which raised these persons of low origin to stations of such trust appearing to have had no merit in his eyes. He then insists that the *principles which regulate international intercourse in Europe do not apply to China*, but does not vouchsafe to assign a reason for so strange a doctrine;—that the scrupulosity with which the Company have always acted, so far as practicable, in strict accordance with the laws of China, *is highly blamable, and not less so* the objections which have been urged against those “*attempts which have been recently made, contrary to Chinese proclamation, to extend our commerce to the northern ports of the Empire.*” Mr. Marjoribanks then adduces the trade in opium, imported into China from Bengal “*in spite of imperial prohibition,*” in proof of the practicability of establishing an *equally contraband traffic in tea*. In further support of these views he refers to the experimental voyage of the Amherst, of the result of which he takes a much more favourable view than the journals of that ship, now before the public, warrant; and after intimating that other experimental voyages to the north have been undertaken,* he seriously apostrophises the Indian minister, p. 24, “You may expect, however, before long to hear of collision with the natives, or seizures of British subjects, and be prepared to deal with them accordingly.” In other words, “*We know that our measures will lead to bloodshed, and, eventually, to a war with China, with which we leave you to deal as you best can, so as to satisfy the strong desire which some of our countrymen have for illicit gain, and yet to preserve or establish the general tranquillity.*” Mr. Grant will no doubt feel himself under great obligation to these gentlemen for the task which they have set him!

In remarking upon the past intercourse of European nations with the Chinese, Mr. Marjoribanks is indignant at the *independent* character assumed by the Chinese government towards foreigners of all nations, and at the treatment of the British embassies to Peking. He persuades himself, and endeavours to persuade his readers, that the Chinese government is, in fact, a very imbecile government, and that it is, *therefore*, the

* News has been received of one of these voyages having proved highly disastrous.

duty of the representatives of the British nation in China to place themselves in an attitude of *defiance* and of *unprovoked offence*. Mr. Marjoribanks refers particularly to the conduct of Captain Maxwell, who, he states, after having fired at the Chinese forts was congratulated by the Chinese, and allowed to come up the river, on the plea of his having foreborne to fire; observing, "It proves what I state with deep regret, but what I most conscientiously believe to be true, that you may gain any thing from its fears and apprehensions, but will never receive any concessions from its good will or friendly disposition."

In suggesting the expediency of endeavouring to effect some regulation respecting homicides and other crimes committed by British subjects, in which we are disposed partly to concur with him, he again remarks, (p. 53) "to command the slightest respect in China, you must appear with an appropriate force;" adding, "let your requisitions be such as you are justified in making, and be prepared to insist upon them if refused. This may be readily done by occupying, should you be compelled to it, one of the numerous islands in the Canton river, and, if necessary, seizing the forts which command its entrance. They have no force, either military or naval, to oppose to you, that is not contemptible." We confess that we have not often read a more exceptionable or more dangerous proposition, or one less in conformity with those principles of justice and honour which have long been the boast of our country. Between parties independent of each other, *who* is to judge of what propositions each is justified in making? And where there are no specific agreements, by *what rule* are they to be tried? These are difficulties, for the solution of which the only specific presented to our notice is *force*; this is the grand nostrum which is to remove all doubts and settle all disputes, and it is *specially recommended to our adoption by the consideration that the opposite party have nothing to oppose to it*. The fitness and efficacy of this panacea are, therefore, considered as alike indisputable. There is, it seems, no law of nations in the way! nor the least likelihood of the discomfiture of a force thus employed in acts of unprovoked aggression! It is not, we presume, considered to be within the compass of even remote possibility that the immense population of China should be aroused by the experience of unusual injuries committed by foreigners, and by a sense of national dishonour, to exertions beyond their ordinary habits, for the retaliation of those injuries; nor did it, apparently, enter into the calculations of the writer of this Letter that a real war with China, once provoked, might be of *some continuance*, and attended with *some expense*; and that the interruption of the tea trade and consequent injury to the revenue, might cause some dissatisfaction at home, which would be aggravated and not allayed by a comparison of the sacrifices required, with the error and folly of the cause! These important considerations, and others of still greater moment, which present themselves to our minds, such as that any wanton aggression by us on the Chinese, whose territories adjoin to those of the Russians, by whom they are respected, might eventually disturb the peace of Europe, appear to have had no place in the deliberations or cogitations of the writer of this Letter.

We come now to consider the second article under review. It appears, that in order to ascertain the practicability of a traffic along the coast, in "*defiance of imperial prohibition*," the ship *Amherst*, the journals of whose experimental voyage have been printed by the House of Commons, was employed. This vessel was fitted for a voyage to the north-east coast

of China by order of Mr. Marjoribanks, then President of the select committee at Canton, and was freighted with an investment of cloths, watches, telescopes, &c. which were to be disposed of to the Chinese in the towns on the coast, wherever the ship should touch, in exchange for tea.

There are circumstances connected with the outfit of the Amherst, which demand particular attention, as characteristic of the whole proceeding, and showing the spirit in which this voyage was projected. *First*, the ship was furnished with a number of half-sheet papers in the Chinese character, for distribution, as a sort of manifesto, in order to acquaint the Chinese with the character of the English. We can only presume, that the character which these enterprising navigators chose thus to give themselves, was sufficiently laudatory ; and that, had the Chinese placed implicit confidence in it, they would have received their visitors with the utmost cordiality—but this does not appear to have been the case. *Secondly*, the Amherst sailed under a false name. *Thirdly*, she was commanded by a gentleman who was not usually known by the name which he assumed for the occasion. *Fourthly*, it was declared that the ship came from a place from which in fact she did not come, and—*Lastly*, that she was going to a place to which she was not destined.

Under these circumstances, and with the irrefragable characteristics of a buccaneering or piratical enterprise, indicated by four out of five of the particulars above enumerated, the Amherst commenced her voyage ; and according to the journals of her proceedings, met at many places with mild and urbane treatment, but with the most positive refusal to admit her to trade, *that being contrary to the law of the Empire*. This answer of the Chinese functionaries appears in almost every page of the narrative. They stated that they had no power to alter the law of the Empire : that they were bound at their peril to conform to it ; that they could not even send to Peking proposing a change, or permit further intercourse with strangers who had come on such an errand, whom therefore they desired, and in some instances endeavoured by art and mild measures to induce,—and in others commanded—to quit their shores.

The pertinacity of the intruders occasionally subjected them to incivility ; the papers which they presented were returned, after copies had been made of them, and in some places they were reviled, and held up to public odium, in proclamations which were posted about the very towns in China through which they passed. On one occasion their ship was fired at ; but not, as they assert, till it was out of the reach of the Chinese cannon shot. Our experimental voyagers had also, as they have reported, the mortification to see corporal punishment inflicted on many of the less cautious natives who had ventured to hold intercourse with them ; and even on some of the agents of the Government, who, in the judgment of their superiors, had not exerted themselves as they ought to have done, in order to prevent the landing of the Amherst's crew.

These enterprising voyagers moreover acknowledge that they forcibly intruded themselves, both by water and land, into prohibited places ; that they passed guard-boats in the face of notices not to do so, in a manner which would have been considered as an act of hostility among European states ; and that in one instance, after running through the streets of a town like wild animals, they made their way into a place, the doors of which had been closed against them, by the exertion of so much brute force as was necessary to tear the gates from their hinges.

After recording not a few incidents of this description, the Commander of the expedition complains of the *selfishness, the disregard of truth, and*

still more of the *insolence* of the Chinese, in designating such high-spirited visitors *barbarians*.

But how such parties as these voyagers, in the pursuit of objects so completely sinister, and totally regardless of the rights of others, can establish the charge of selfishness against a people whose only faults, if they are to be considered faulty, appear to have been their love of peace and loyalty to their Sovereign, we know not.

With still less propriety can the charge of a disregard of truth be advanced against the Chinese by parties, whose outfit and progress had been characterized by the daily reiteration of falsehoods. It is by no means easy to imagine in what way the mind of a Christian Missionary, such as Mr. Gutzlaff is represented to have been, could have been reconciled even ministerially to the daily utterance of such untruths as were contained in the description of the ship, of her commander, the port of her outfit, and her destination.

With respect to the appellation *Barbarian*—although it may not please the taste of these voyagers, it appears to us, upon perusing their journal, that they took uncommon pains to justify its application to them, both in the English and Chinese acceptations of the term. What more fit description could have been found of men, who having, without permission or previous notice, landed on the shores of a country, run wildly through its villages and through the streets of its towns, forcing their way into houses in some such unceremonious way as that in which an *English* bull would enter a *china* shop? The Chinese must indeed have possessed a very small portion of that shrewdness, for which even their revilers give them credit, had they conceived of such visitors any otherwise than as of *barbarians*.

In several places the journalists inform us that the sheet tract in the Chinese character, already mentioned, was liberally distributed, and that it was calculated to give a more favourable view of the English, and it was believed not without beneficial effect. Judging from the conduct of the Chinese towards the Amherst's crew, it appears to us that the former had previously made themselves acquainted with the English character, and that they had already formed an opinion of it. This some of them might have done by an attentive perusal of the history of British Colonization in different parts of the world, in the literature of their own country; and the opinion thus formed, which we presume to have been unfavourable, the proceedings of the Amherst and her crew were not calculated to change for the better.

It may not be here unworthy of remark, that the British, as well as other nations foreign to China, were allowed freely to navigate along her coasts, until the British Empire in India began to be formidable, and that then, and not till then, the Chinese government restricted the trade to Canton so rigidly, as to compel those foreigners who might come there to trade to quit Canton, and proceed to Macao during the portion of the year which is not actually employed in trade; thus denying them the opportunity of such a residence as would, according to the parochial law of Great Britain, constitute a *settlement*; that is, a residence of twelve calendar months in their own factory. It is not altogether improbable that the Chinese, who are found to possess much more knowledge than they have had credit for, are acquainted with this law.

There is one part of the narrative, and the only one which, in order that the justice of our observations upon it may be clearly perceived, we shall quote, which places the character of the English who were employed on this enterprise, and that of the Chinese, in juxtaposition, in a point of view

every way honourable to the latter, and by no means so to the former. It is a dialogue between the Corean Chief and the English Commander :

Corean Chief. "In traversing the ocean you have been exposed to perils and difficulties ; truly we feel compassion, and hope you have sustained no injury."

English. "We thank you for your inquiry. By the protection of Heaven we have arrived in safety."

C. "Wherefore have you come from a distance?"

E. "The cause has been already reported, to present a letter, and presents to the King of your honourable nation, hoping that our nations may be connected by friendship and commercial intercourse."

C. "My nation has heretofore been completely submissive to the *Tasing* (Chinese) Empire. It is our superior. How then dare a dependant state clandestinely engage in intercourse?"

E. "Siam and Cochin China are both tributary to China ; Corea is on the same terms as these two nations ; yet both China and those countries admit our ships to trade with them. Your honourable nation is the only one which holds no intercourse with Great Britain ; why should it not do so like the others?"

C. "My nation borders closely on the Chinese Empire ; therefore, without the command and sanction of our superior, it dare not presume of itself to establish new customs, either on great or small affairs."

E. "Siam and Cochin both border closely on China, yet they do not decline intercourse with foreigners."

C. "My nation does not act thus ; from former times till now we submit to the imperial decision ; as to your affair, decidedly we dare not presume to permit it."

There is a dialogue somewhat similar to that above quoted, with which all our readers are acquainted. It took place in a garden, in the very infancy of society, when there were only two persons in the world ; to one of whom an intruder addressed a proposition which was at first declined, on the same ground as that taken by the Corean Chief, viz. that the thing was prohibited by a competent authority ; but there is this lamentable difference in the two cases—in the former the tempter succeeded, and the person tempted ultimately yielded to the temptation. The Corean, more happily for himself, persevered in his resistance, and finally triumphed over the tempter, who appeared in the character of an Englishman.

We shall conclude our review of these tracts, by laying before our readers the judgment of the Court of Directors on the Amherst's voyage, and the objects contemplated by its projectors. The decision of the Court was, as might have been expected, unfavourable : it would indeed have been surprising if twenty-four honourable and high-minded men, whose commercial transactions have for two centuries past been eminently characterized by truth and integrity, had expressed themselves in any other terms than those which follow, which form part of a letter written in May last, containing a temperate review of the whole proceedings.

"It is impossible not to perceive the stress which is readily put upon the apparent faithlessness of the Chinese, whilst at the same moment we were presenting ourselves in disguise under foreign names and characters, and acting in direct violation of the laws and usages of the empire. What, it may be asked, would be the course pursued by the Government of this Country were a Chinese vessel to arrive at a forbidden port, laden with prohibited cargo, and, on finding opposition to its reception, that the Commander was to distribute throughout the coast papers complaining of the conduct of the Government, and calculated to incite the people against their rulers ? Would it be tolerated for a moment ? Why then should we presume upon our power and influence, and act so decidedly in defiance of all common usage towards the Chinese, whose commerce we have sought and wish to retain ?"

The pamphlet of Mr. R. Montgomery Martin, which forms the third article now under notice, we recommend to general perusal, and especially to those persons who may have read the preceding articles. It contains a fair

view of the Commercial advantages which have resulted, and might still result from intercourse with China, if regulated as has hitherto been the case, with a due regard to the independence of the two parties between whom the commercial relation exists.

T. F.

LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE TO SIR HORACE MANN.

(Continued from p. 28.)

WALPOLE was generally right in his critical opinions, if his caprice or his temper, or his personal antipathies and adorations, if the Conways and the Waldegraves, and the Chutes, did not cross the path of his judgment. With all its merits, we must confess that "Leonidas" is rather dull, but let us hear the Master of Strawberry Hill on the subject. "You will see the particulars of old Marlborough's will in the Evening Post of this week. It is as extravagant as one should have expected; but I delight in her begging that no part of the Duke of Marlborough's Life may be *written in verse* by Glover and Mallet, to whom she gives five hundred pounds a piece for writing it in prose. There is a great deal of humour in the thought; to be sure the spirit of the *Dowager Leonidas* inspired her with it." Then comes a note, "Glover wrote a *dull heroic poem* on the action of Leonidas at Thermopylæ"—as if the poem would have been extinct by this time, and only known to posterity by the annotation of the letter writer. But he had not yet done with him; in a few pages farther on we find the Catalogue of the Sons of Dullness much enlarged. "The town flocks to a new play of Thomson's called *Tancred and Sigismunda*: it is very dull. I have read it. I cannot bear modern poetry. These refiners of the purity of the stage, and of the incorrectness of English Verse, are most woefully insipid. I had rather have written the most absurd lines in *Lee*, than *Leonidas* or the *Seasons*: as I had rather be put in the guardhouse for a wrong headed quarrel, than sup quietly at eight o'clock with my grandmother. There is another of these tame geniusses, a *Mr. Akenside*, who writes odes; in one he has lately published, he says,

"Light the tapers, urge the fire!"

Had not you rather make 'Gods jostle in the dark, than light their candles for fear they should break their heads.'

Sir Robert Walpole was at this time suffering under that cruel disease which soon after destroyed him. His son says, "My father has been extremely ill this week with his disorder. I think the physicians are more and more persuaded that it is the stone in the bladder. He is taking a preparation of Mrs. Stephens' medicine, a receipt of one Dr. Jurin, which we began to fear was too violent for him. I made his doctor angry by arguing on this medicine, which I never could comprehend. It is of so great violence that it is to split a stone when it arrives at it, and yet is to do no damage to all the tender parts through which it must first pass. *I told him, I thought it was like an Admiral going on a secret expedition of war, with instructions which are not to be opened till he arrives in such a latitude!*" Of this great statesman's death, the following account of his son will not be read without interest—"By this time you have heard of my Lord's death. You cannot expect I should enter into the details of it. His enemies pay him the compliment of saying 'they do believe now, that he did not plunder the public as he was accused (as *they* accused him) of doing, he having died in such circumstances.' If he had no proofs of his honesty but this, I don't

think this would be such indisputable authority. Not leaving immense riches would be scanty evidence of his not having acquired them, there happening to be such a thing as spending them. It is certain *he is dead very poor*. His debts, with his legacies, which are trifling, amount to fifty thousand pounds. His estate, a nominal eight thousand a-year, much mortgaged. In short his fondness for Houghton has endangered Houghton. If he had not so overdone it, he might have left such an estate to his family, as might have secured the glory of the place for many years: another such debt must expose it to sale. If he had lived, his unbounded generosity and contempt of money would have run him into vast difficulties. However irreparable his personal loss may be to his friends, he certainly died critically well for himself. He had lived to stand the rudest trials with honour, to see his character universally cleared, his enemies brought to infamy for their ignorance or villainy, and the world allowing him to be the only man in England fit to be what he had been—and he died at a time when his age and infirmities prevented his again undertaking the support of a government which engrossed his whole care, and which he foresaw was falling into the last confusion. In this, I hope, his judgment failed. His fortune attended him to the last, for he died of the most painful of all distempers, with little or no pain." It must be acknowledged that the tenderness of this filial eulogy, is accompanied with truth. As a pendant for the picture, we shall now extract a story relating to his great opponent, the famous Lord Bath. "I have a good story to tell you of Lord Bath, whose name you have not heard very lately. He owed a tradesman eight hundred pounds, and would never pay him. The man determined to persecute him till he did: and one morning followed him to Lord Winchelsea's, and sent up word that he would speak to him. Lord Bath came down, and said, 'Fellow, what do you want with me?' 'My money,' said the man, as loud as he could bawl, before all the servants. He bade him come the next morning, and then would not see him. The next Sunday the man followed him to Church, and got into the next pew. He leaned over and said, 'My money, give me my money!' My Lord went to the end of the pew—the man too, 'Give me my money.' The sermon was on avarice, and the text, 'Cursed are they that heap up riches.' The man groaned out, 'Oh Lord!' and pointed to my Lord Bath—in short, he persisted so much to draw the eyes of all the congregation, that my Lord Bath went out, and paid him directly. *I assure you this is fact.*"

There was not a wit about the Court at this time whose bon-mots Walpole's pen has not perpetuated, nor a beauty that he has not rendered still more fair, giving a new brilliancy to the diamonds by the lustre and skill of the setting. Of Frederick Prince of Wales many entertaining stories are told, and his *Caligulisms* are not forgotten.—"When the Princess saw company after her accouchement, the new-born babe was shown in a mighty pretty cradle, designed by Kent, under a canopy in the great drawing-room. Sir William Stanhope went to look at it. Mrs. Herbert, the governess, advanced to unmantle it. He said, 'In wax, I suppose?' 'Sir!' 'In wax, madam?' 'The young Prince, sir.' 'Yes, in wax, I suppose?' This is his odd humour. When he went to see the Duke at his birth, he said '*Lord! it sees!*'"

There are few persons, we should conjecture, who read at all, that do not remember the entertaining manner in which Gray, in his letters to Dr. Wharton, has absolutely *painted* the trial and behaviour of the Scotch Lords: we meet with them again in Walpole, described in a manner scarcely less lively

and picturesque, and with touches not less interesting; indeed, the account of the trials form now the only amusing part of the whole rebellion, and Walpole and Gray are the best historians. "The first appearance (he says) of the prisoners shocked me! their behaviour melted me! Lord Kilmarnock* and Lord Cromartie are both past forty, but look younger. *Lord Kilmarnock* is tall and slender, with an extreme fine person: his behaviour a most just mixture between dignity and submission. If in any thing to be reprehended, a little affected, and his hair too exactly dressed for a man in his situation; but when I say this, it is not to find fault with him, but to show how little fault there was to be found. *Lord Cromartie* is an indifferent figure, appeared much dejected, and rather sullen. He dropped a few tears the first day, and swooned as soon as he got back to his cell. For *Lord Balmerino*, he is the most natural brave old fellow I ever saw; of the highest intrepidity even to indifference. At the bar he behaved like a soldier and a man: in the intervals of form, with carelessness and humour. He pressed extremely to have his wife, the pretty Peggy, with him in the Tower. Lady Cromartie only sees her husband through the grate, not choosing to be shut up with him; as she thinks she can serve him better with her intercession without; she is big with child, and very handsome: so are the daughters. When they were to be brought from the Tower in separate coaches, there was some dispute in which the axe must go. Old Balmerino cried, 'Come, come, put it with me.' At the bar he plays with his fingers upon the axe, while he talks to the gentleman gaoler; and one day somebody coming up to listen, he took the blade and held it like a fan between their faces. During the trial a little boy was near him, but not tall enough to see; he made room for the child, and placed him near himself." The votes of the Lords are thus admirably sketched: "Lord Windsor very affectedly said, 'I am sorry I must say, *guilty upon my honour!*' Lord Stamford would not answer to the name of *Henry*, having been christened *Harry*. What a great way of thinking on such an occasion! I was diverted too with old Norsa, the father of my brother's concubine, an old Jew that kept a tavern. My brother, an auditor of the exchequer, has a gallery along one whole side of the court. I said 'I really feel for the prisoners!' 'Do you,' old Isacchar replied, 'Feel for them! Pray, if they had succeeded, what would have become of *all us?*' When my Lady Townshend heard her husband vote, she said, 'I always knew *my lord* was *guilty*, but I never thought he would own it *upon his honour!*' Lord Balmerino said, 'that one of his reasons for pleading *not guilty* was, that so many ladies might not be disappointed of their show.'" The description of the execution, though a little longer than we have room for, we cannot persuade ourselves to omit.

"Just before they came out of the Tower, Lord Balmerino drank a bumper to King James's health. As the clock struck ten, they came forth on foot. Lord Kilmarnock all in black, his hair unpowdered in a bag, supported by Forster, the great Presbyterian, and by *Mr. Horne*, a young clergyman, his friend. Lord Balmerino followed alone, in a blue coat turned up with red, his rebellious regimentals, a flannel waistcoat, and his shroud beneath; their hearses following. They were conducted to a house near the scaffold. The rooms forward had benches for spectators. In the second Lord Kilmarnock was put, and in the third backwards Lord Balmerino. All three chambers hung with black. There they parted. Lord Balmerino embraced the other, and said, 'My Lord, I wish I could suffer for both.' He had scarce left him before he desired again to see him, and then asked him, 'My Lord Kilmarnock, do you know any thing of the resolution taken in our army, the day before the battle of

* "Pitied by gentle minds, Kilmarnock died." JOHNSON.

Culloden, to put the English prisoners to death?' He replied, 'My Lord, I was not present; but since I came hither, I have had all the reason in the world to believe that there was such an order taken, and I hear that the Duke has the pocketbook with the order.' Balmerino rejoined, 'It was a lie raised to excuse their barbarity to us.' Take notice, that the Duke's charging this on Lord Kilmarnock (*certainly on misinformation*) decided this unhappy man's fate. * * * He remained an hour and a half in the house; and shed tears. At last he came to the scaffold, certainly much terrified, but with a resolution that prevented his behaving in the least meanly, or unlike a gentleman. He took no notice of the crowd, only to desire that the baize might be lifted up from the rails, that the mob might see the spectacle. He stood and prayed some time with Forster, who wept over him, exhorted and encouraged him. He delivered a long speech to the Sheriff, and with a noble manliness stuck to the recantation he made at the trial, declaring that he wished that all who embarked in the same cause might meet the same fate. He then took off his bag, coat, and waistcoat, with great composure, and after some trouble put on a napkin-cap, and then several times tried the block, the executioner, who was in white, with a white apron, out of tenderness concealing the axe behind himself. At last the Earl knelt down, with a visible unwillingness to depart, and after five minutes dropped his handkerchief, the signal, and his head was cut off at once, only hanging by a bit of skin, and was received in a scarlet cloth, by four of the undertaker's men kneeling, who wrapped it up, and put it into the coffin with the body; orders having been given not to expose the heads, as used to be the custom. The scaffold was immediately new strewed with sawdust, the block new covered, the executioner new dressed, and a new axe brought. Then came *old Balmerino, treading with the air of a General*. As soon as he mounted the scaffold he read the inscription on his coffin, as he did again afterwards. He then surveyed the spectators, who were in amazing number, even upon masts of ships in the river, and pulling out his spectacles, read a treasonable speech, which he delivered to the Sheriff, and said the young Pretender was so sweet a Prince, that flesh and blood could not resist following him; and lying down to try the block, he said, 'If I had a thousand lives, I would lay them all down in the same cause.' He said, if he had not taken the sacrament the day before, he would have knocked down Williamson, the Lieutenant of the Tower, for his ill usage of him. He took the axe and felt it, and asked the headsman how many blows he had given to Lord Kilmarnock, and gave him three guineas. Two clergymen who attended him coming up, he said, 'No, gentlemen, I believe you have done me all the service you can.' Then he went to the corner of the scaffold, and called aloud to the Warder, to give him his perriwig, which he took off, and put on a nightcap of Scotch plaid, and then pulled off his coat and waistcoat and lay down: but being told he was on the wrong side, vaulted round, and immediately gave the sign by tossing up his arm, as if he were giving the signal for battle. He received three blows, but the first certainly took away all sensation. He was not a quarter of an hour on the scaffold; Lord Kilmarnock above half a one. Lord Balmerino certainly died with the intrepidity of an hero, but with the insensibility of one too. As he walked from his prison to his execution, seeing every window and top of house filled with spectators, he cried out, 'Look! look! how they are all piled up like rotten oranges!' My Lady Townshend,* who fell in love with Lord Kilmarnock at his trial, will go no where to dinner, for fear of meeting with a *rebel-pie*. She says, 'Every body is so bloody-minded that they *eat rebels*.'

We have been so interested in these extracts, as to have left no room for old Lord Lovat's trial, which however the readers of Walpole will do well not to overlook; and we hasten on through a charming variety of anecdotes, stories, bon-mots, and witticisms, sparkling and glittering like jewels tastefully disposed. We must leave behind us the *wet brown-paper hood* of Mr. Chute, and the jokes of Lord Cornbury; † and his nephew Prince Pigwigin, "who came back as much a Pigwigin as ever;"—and Lord

* There is another bon-mot of my Lady Townshend. "We were talking of the Methodists. Somebody said, 'Pray, madam, is it true that Whitfield has *recanted*?' 'No, sir, he has only *canted*.'"

† "The King's Speech says, 'The reason for dissolving the Parliament, is its being now so near dissolved.' Lord Cornbury said it put him in mind of a jailor of Oxford, who was remarkably humane to his prisoners. One day he said to one of them, 'My good friend, you know you are to be hanged on Friday se'night. I want extremely to go to London; would you be so kind as to be hanged on Friday next?'"

Bath and his *half-crown*, sent *six miles* by a man and horse; and Lady Gower,* and the musical clock, and his dressing for the Duchess of Queensbury's masquerade IN COLD BLOOD;—and the quarrels at Dedham Assembly, which were capable of involving all Europe in a new war;—and the Duke of Newcastle at a review, hurrying about with his glass up to his eye, crying “Finest troops! finest troops! greatest general!” and his friend's bonnet, who passing the door of Mrs. Edwards, who died of drams, saw the motto on the escutcheon, “Mors janua vitæ;” and said it ought to have been “Mors aqua vitæ;”—and we reluctantly leave behind us John Stanhope's speech to old Mr. Curzon, a nasty wretch, and very covetous—“Indeed, Sir, if you don't blow your nose you will lose that drop;”—and we must pass by the humorous accounts of Walpole's planting, altering, and adorning his beloved *fourteen acres* at Strawberry Hill, and his view on the Thames like *Portsmouth Harbour*, and his Dresden-china-cows, † and his supply of rain-water from Paris, and the arrival of the long-expected Florence eagle;—and the account of Henry Vane the toad-eater, and Sir William Burdett the swindler;—and the Duke of Cumberland in his masquerade dress, looking like Cacofogo, the drunken captain in ‘Rule a Wife and Have a Wife;’ and Mrs. Pitt, gloriously handsome in a *red veil*; and Miss Chudleigh, meaning to be *Iphigenia*, but looking like *Andromeda*; and Lady Betty Smithson, resembling the Princess of Babylon in Grammont; and Miss Jenny Conway, dying of drinking lemonade, “so now she's dead and gone away;”—and the Duchess of Newcastle and her last favourite, a Hanover pig, with the Lord of the Treasury who was employed in opening and shutting the door for it;—and a Mrs. Holman, who went to court to watch for sneezes and drop curtseys. All these delicious and delicate reminiscences of departed wits, forgotten statesmen, and faded beauties, glittering like fragments of rainbows, and rising before our eyes in dreams of days gone by, we must reluctantly abandon; and extract as briefly as we can, Walpole's version of the too-celebrated quarrel between *Bolingbroke* and *Pope*, for the advantage of the next biographer.

“There is a preface to this famous book (the Patriot King), which makes much more noise than the work itself. It seems Lord Bolingbroke had originally trusted Pope with the copy, to have half a dozen printed for particular friends. Pope, who loved money infinitely beyond any friend, got 1500 copies printed privately, ‡ intending to outlive Bolingbroke, and make great advantage of them: and not only did this, but altered the copy at his pleasure, and even made different alterations in different copies. Where Lord Bolingbroke had strongly flattered their common friend Lyttelton, Pope suppressed the panegyric. Where, in compliment to Pope, he had softened the satire on Pope's great friend, Lord Oxford, Pope reinstated the abuse. The first part of this transaction is recorded in the preface. The two latter facts are reported by Lord Chesterfield and Lyttelton, the latter of whom went to Bolingbroke, to ask how he had forfeited his good opinion. In short, it is comfortable to us people of moderate virtue to hear these demigods, and patriots, and philosophers, inform the world of each other's villainies. What seems to make Lord Bolingbroke most angry,

* “Lady Gower carried a niece to Leicester Fields the other day, to present her. The girl trembled. She pushed her. ‘What are you so afraid of? Don't you see that musical clock? Can you be afraid of a man that has a musical clock?’”

† “Lord Leicester told me the other day, (talking of my vast plantation,) that he heard I would not buy some old China, because I was laying out all my money in trees. ‘Yes,’ I said, ‘my Lord, I used to love blue trees, but now I like green ones.’”

‡ Surely Lord Dover is mistaken as to the fact which he mentions in the following note?—“Lord Bolingbroke discovered what Pope had done during *Pope's lifetime*, and never forgave him for it. He obliged him to give up the copies, and they were burned on the terrace of Lord Bolingbroke's house at Battersea, in the presence of Lord Bolingbroke and Pope.”—Ed.

and I suspect does, is Pope's having presumed to correct his work. As to his printing so many copies, it certainly was a compliment, and the more profit (which, however, could not be immense) he expected to make, the greater opinion he must have conceived of the merit of the work. If one had a mind to defend Pope, should not one ask, if any body ever blamed Virgil's executors for not burning the *Æneid*, as he ordered them? Warburton, I hear, does design to defend Pope; and my *Uncle Horace* to answer the book. *His* style, which is the worst in the world, must be curious in opposition to the other. But here comes full as bad a part of the story as any. Lord Bolingbroke, to buy himself out of the abuse in the Duke of Marlborough's Life, or to buy himself into the supervisal of it, gave these letters to *Mallet*, who is writing the life for a legacy in the old Duchess's will, and *Mallet* sold them to the booksellers for a hundred and fifty pounds. *Mallet* had many obligations to Pope; no disobligations to him; and was one of his grossest flatterers. Witness the sonnet on his supposed death, printed in the Notes to the *Dunciad*.—I was this morning told an anecdote from the Dorset family that is no bad collateral evidence of the *Jacobitism* of the Queen's last few years. They wanted to get Dover Castle into their hands, and sent down *Prior* to the present Duke of Dorset, who loved him, and *probably was his brother*, to persuade him to give it up. He sent *Prior* back with great anger, and in three weeks was turned out of the government himself. But it is as idle to produce proofs, as idle to deny the scheme. * * * In my last I told you some curious anecdotes of Pope and Bolingbroke. The friends of the former have published some curious anecdotes against the latter: for as there is no defending Pope, they are tasked to satirize Bolingbroke. One of them tells him how little he would have been known himself from his own writings, if he was not immortalized in Pope's: and still more justly, that if he destroys Pope's moral character, what will become of his own?—which has been retrieved and sanctified by the embalming art of his friend. However, there are still new discoveries made every day of Pope's dirty selfishness. Not content with the great profits he proposed to make of the work in question, he could not bear that the interest of his money should be lost till Bolingbroke's death,* and therefore told him it would require as much to have the press set for half a dozen copies, as it would for a complete edition, and by this means made Lord Bolingbroke pay very near the whole expense of the fifteen hundred. Another story I have been told on this occasion, was of a gentleman who making a visit to Bishop Atterbury in France, thought to make his court by commending Pope. The Bishop replied not. The gentleman doubled the dose. At last the Bishop shook his head, and said, 'Mens curva in corpore curvo.'—The world will now think justly of these men; that Pope was the greatest poet, but not the most disinterested man in the world; and that Bolingbroke had not all those virtues, and not all those talents, which the other so proclaimed; and that he did not even deserve the friendship which lent him so much merit, and for the mere loan of which he dissembled attachment to *Pope*, to whom, in his heart, he was as perfidious and as false as he had been to the rest of the world."

We must now become a little more miscellaneous in our extracts; though whatever chapter we *tap*, a pure and sparkling champagne is sure to flow. "You ask me (he writes) about the principles of the *methodists*: I have tried to learn them, and have read one of their books. The *visible* part seems to be nothing but stricter practice than that of our church, clothed in the old exploded cant of mystical devotion. For example, you take a metaphor: we will say—Our passions are *weeds*. You immediately drop every description of the *passions*, and adopt everything peculiar to *weeds*. In five minutes, a true methodist will talk with the greatest compunction of *hoeing*. This catches women of fashion and shopkeepers." A ridiculous story is told of a Monsieur de Levi, a cousin of Madame de Mirepoix,† the wife of the ambassador. "He is cold and stately, she very sensible, but neither of them satisfy me in one point. I wanted to see

* Many of the circumstances narrated, as well as the conclusions drawn by Walpole, will be corrected by a reference made by the reader to the more authentic biographies of Pope, by Dr. Warton and the subsequent Editors.—REV.

† This was the lady to whom Princess Emily, who was famous for saying *civil things*, once said: "Ah! Madame! vous n'avez pas tant de rouge aujourd'hui: la première fois que vous êtes venue ici, vous aviez une quantité horrible."

something that was the quintessence of the purest *bon ton*, that had the last *bel air*, and spoke the freshest jargon. These people have scarce ever lived at Paris, are reasonable, and little amusing with follies. They have brought a cousin, a Monsieur de Levi, who has a *tantino* of what I wanted to see. You know they pique themselves on their Jewish name, and call cousins with the Virgin Mary. They have a picture in the family, where she is made to say to the founder of the house, 'Couvrez vous, mon cousin.' He replies, 'Non pas, ma très sauite cousine, je sçai trop bien le respect que je vous dois !' This is excellent. Lord Dover however has enriched it in a note, in which he says, that there was *another* equally absurd picture in the same family, in which Noah is represented going into the ark, carrying under his arm a small trunk, on which is written, 'Papiers de la maison des Levis.'

Our old friend 'Lord Hervey' appears in the gay procession which the magic wand of Walpole brings again to life ; not as the 'Sporus of Pope,' but as a man of temper, sense, and courage.—“About ten days ago, at the new Lady Cobham's assembly, Lord Hervey was a-leaning over a chair, talking to some women, and holding his hat in his hand. Lord Cobham came up and *spit in it*. Yes, *spit in it*, and then with a loud laugh turned to Nugent and said, 'Pay me my wager !' In short, he had laid a wager, that he committed this absurd brutality, and that it was not resented. Lord Hervey, with great temper and sensibility, asked if he had any further occasion for his hat. 'Oh ! I see you are angry.' 'Not very well pleased' Lord Cobham took the fatal hat, and wiped it, made a thousand foolish apologies, and wanted to pass it for a joke. Next morning he rose with the sun, and went to visit Lord Hervey ; so did Nugent. He would not see them ; but wrote to the Spitter, (or as he is now called Lord Gob'em ;) to say, that he had affronted him very grossly before company, but having involved Nugent in it, he desired to know, to which he was to address himself for satisfaction. Lord Cobham wrote him a most submissive answer, and begged pardon both in his own and Nugent's name. Here it rested for a few days, till getting wind, Lord Hervey wrote again to insist on an explicit apology under Lord Cobham's own hand, with a rehearsal of the excuses that had been made to him. This too was complied with, and * the '*fair Conqueror*' shows all the letters.”

Another anecdote of Bolingbroke occurs in the second volume, and of such a man every one is worth recording.

“My Lord Bolingbroke has lost his wife. When she was dying he acted grief, flung himself on her bed, and ask'd if she could forgive him ? I never saw her, but have heard her wit and parts excessively commended. Dr. Middleton told me a compliment she made him two years ago, which I thought pretty ; she said, 'that she was persuaded that he was a very great writer, for she understood his works better than any other English book, and that she had observed that the best writers were always the most intelligible.'”

It is with great reluctance that we are obliged to bring our extracts from these ingenious, witty, and entertaining letters to a temporary close ; and that we must omit the admirable account of the earthquakes and their potential effects upon the female world of fashion. Of the ladies who made *Earthquake gowns* to sit out of doors in all night ; of Lady Catherine

* Lord Hervey, as every body knows, was an effeminate looking man—in the gross language of the Satirist—“a mere white curd of asses milk.” The severity of Pope's Satire was hardly compensated by the elegant dedication of C. Middleton's letters.—*Lord Hervey's interesting memoirs are still unfortunately in manuscript.*

† Forgive him what ? I question the truth of this anecdote.—*REV.*

Pelham and her party who went out of town to Richmond to play *brag* all night, and return *when the Earthquake was over*; of the Bishops' pastoral letters* and exhortations, lest they should *lose their Easter Offerings*; and of Dick Rigby, knocking at doors and calling in a watchman's box—"Past four o'clock and a dreadful Earthquake;" and *lastly of the earthquake's raising the price of old china*. We must omit all this, as well as the account of the Margrave of Baden Dourback, whom the English people called the Prince of Bad-door-luck,—to come to a few more verses by our accomplished letter writer, on old Lady Bingley, and which are a very fair specimen of Walpole's powers in these little sportive effusions—they certainly have not the point and finished elegance of his prose, nor the wit of Sir C. H. Williams, nor the grace of Goldsmith, nor the ease of Prior.

Celia now had completed some thirty campaigns,
 And for new generations was hammering chains,
 When wetting those terrible weapons her eyes,
 To Jenny, her handmaid, in anger she cries,
 ' Careless creature ! did mortal e'er see such a glass ?
 Who that saw me in this could guess who I was ?
 Much you mind what I say ! Pray how oft have I bid you
 Provide me a new one ? how oft have I chid you ?'
 ' Lord, Madam !' cried Jane, ' you're so hard to be pleas'd,
 I am sure every glassman in town I have teas'd.
 I have hunted each shop from Pall Mall to Cheapside,
 Both Miss Carpenter's man and Miss Banks's I've tried.'
 ' Don't tell *me* of those girls'—all I know to my cost
 Is, the looking-glass art must be certainly lost.
 We us'd to have mirrors so smooth and so bright
 They did one's eyes justice. They heighten'd one's white,
 And fresh hue diffus'd o'er one's bloom—but alas !
 In the glasses made now, one detests one's own face !
 They pucker one's cheeks up, and furrow one's brow,
 And one's skin looks as yellow as that of Miss *Hove*."''

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

BY THOMAS GREEN, ESQ.

(Continued from p. 16.)

1801.

Jan 10. Read the third volume of Sir J. Reynolds's Discourses, in which he first insists at large on the Platonic notion to which Burke alludes in his short memoir, and which I noticed in my former perusal of his works :—"That there is a certain ideal invariable form belonging to every class of objects, from the most subordinate to the most comprehensive, which forms the standard of excellence to that class, and is more perfect than that of any individual included in it." I should like much to behold that which constitutes the perfection of the human figure, and which he describes as partaking equally of the activity of the Gladiator, the delicacy of the Apollo, and the muscular strength of the Hercules. The thing is obviously impossible; the qualities supposed to be combined are absolutely exclusive of each other; nor is any thing more wanting (were any thing wanting) to shew the fundamental fallacy of the whole system, than its involving such an impracticable axiom. Sir Joshua admits, that could we teach taste and genius by rules, they would be no longer taste and genius; but he contends that whatever pleases does so by some

* Walpole was always both severe and unjust when he spoke of Secker.—REV.

certain principles; and that these principles, though varying without end, may be discovered by care and sagacity. All that he attempts is to direct our inquiries in this pursuit.

Jan. 18. Read Sir J. Reynolds's sixth Discourse. At the opening he states the first object of these compositions to be, "to lay down certain general propositions proper for the formation of a sound taste." The name of *genius*, he afterwards observes, is usually given to such talents as, though acting on certain principles, could not be formed at the time by any known rules; that, as criticism advances, accordingly genius recedes; but that we need be under no apprehension whatever strides it makes, that intellectual energy will ever be brought entirely within the dominion of a written law. The proper object of an artist's study is to detect the latent cause of conspicuous beauties, and thence form the principles which will ensure their practical attainment.

March 1. Read the debates respecting the *Regency* in the *New Annual Register* for 1788. The two parties appear to have changed principles on the occasion. The Opposition to have become sticklers for prerogative, and the Ministerialists inclined to popular courses. But both sides, I am afraid, and that which has my good wishes the most, were actuated in the contest rather by personal feelings, and the thirst for power, than a pure and patriotic zeal for the public good. The strong defensive argument of the *Whigs*, however, must not be neglected, that the prerogatives of the Crown exist only for the good of the People; that they constitute a part of the rights of the people, and that to abridge them in the person of the *Regent*, is to sacrifice the peoples rights in deference to the personal claims of the monarch. The Prince's letter to Mr. Pitt bears strongly in many parts the impress of *Burke's* mighty mind; particularly in those where his Royal Highness exposes the fatal consequences of dividing and disconnecting the royal authority; and deprecates the experiment which is to be made in his person, with how small a portion of kingly power the executive government of the country may be carried on. The most absurd part of the scheme of administration was the pretending to obtain the royal assent to a bill for supplying the royal incapacity, by the preposterous fiction of annexing the Lord Chancellor's seal. How curiously must men contrive to entangle themselves in their own conceits, to be driven to such vain and revolting illusions for extrication! Would it not have been more judicious, in every point of view, manfully to have met the difficulty that presented itself; and to have supplied, through the two remaining members of the estates, that power of which the exercise was suspended in the third?

April 4. Finished *Richardson's Clarissa*. This novel may display more talent than *Sir Charles Grandison* (though, when I recollect the character of *Clementina*, I should be disposed to contest even this point), but it has certainly interested and delighted me far less. Till the grand catastrophe we are exasperated to maddening impatience by the incessant and varied persecutions of the helpless heroine. Relieved, for it is a real relief, by the assurance that the worst that can happen has at length taken place, the mind proceeds with more satisfaction to contemplate the affecting and awful scenes that follow. These are finely worked up; but surely more might, and with a view to moral retribution, ought to have been made of the dying moments of *Lovelace*. The author's self-complacency through the whole piece is admirable; but, delightful as the sensation must be, somehow one cannot envy him.

April 7. Read *Horne Tooke's* speech on the trial between *Fox* and

him respecting the Westminster Election. His perfect self-command, his unalterable steadiness to his purpose, the clearness and accuracy of his ideas, and the commanding but unostentatious yet dexterous mode in which he expresses them, are admirable. Every thing yields before him. He never could have hoped for success (*though he once maintained to me that he ought to have succeeded*), in the direct teeth of an Act of Parliament; but it was a capital opportunity for delivering his sentiments, and he has made the most of it. The passage in which he protests that he would thrust out his hand, and burn it to ashes, if he thought he could impress the jury more strongly by it, is prodigiously forcible.

Read *Parr's Letter from Irenopolis to Eleutheropolis*. A powerful, and considering that it was written in one day, a wonderful production; but the tone of presumptuous reproof too frequently predominates over that of correct expostulation; and we feel all the way that it is the Doctor haranguing, rather than a misguided party addressed. The title too, for such an occasion, is foolishly pedantic; nay, worse, it is absurd; a lover of peace may exhort his friends to freedom, but for *one city* to be talking to *another* on the subject, is preposterous.

May 25. Finished looking over some of *Prior's Poems*. Sprightliness chastened with pensiveness, is their predominant character and principal charm. This charm indeed is too frequently dissolved by puerile conceits; but these must rather be charged to the account of the age than the poet's. Celia, speaking of her eyes, observes, that in a short time they

"No longer shall their little honours keep,
Shall only be of use to read or weep."

Pope, in his *Eloisa*, has borrowed, and, as he always did, improved this thought:

"No happier task these faded eyes pursue,
To read, and weep, is all they now can do."

Prior himself has not been so happy in imitating *Denham*, when, speaking of the same river, he says,

"Serene yet strong, majestic yet sedate,
Swift without violence, without terror great."

The *Alma* is very humorous and spirited. Of the *Solomon* the matter is good, but the form heavy. The passage in the first book, beginning, "This problem yet," reminds me forcibly in some passages of Pope's *Essay on Man*, and the following couplet struck me as eminently beautiful,

"And in the flowers that wreath the sparkling bowl,
Fell adders hiss, and poisonous serpents roll.
Abra was ready e'er I called her name,
And when I called another, Abra came."

The former is vividly picturesque; the latter as touchingly pathetic. *Burke* seems to have been fond of *Prior*, for I meet with several passages which he must have had distinctly in his recollection when he wrote.

June 5. Read the strictures on *Parr's Spital Sermon*, in the *Critical Review*. I am surprised at their assimilating *Parr's* style to *Burke's*; for of styles possessing any pretensions to excellence, I never met with two which struck me to be so totally diverse. *Burke's* is the spontaneous effusion of a powerful, opulent, and impassioned mind, *ipsa res verba rapiunt*; and if it does not possess, as I admit it does not, the noble and unaffected majesty of *Bolingbroke's*, the condensed energy of *Johnson's*, the finished elegance and exquisite precision of *Gibbon's*, or the graceful,

rich, and sparkling vivacity of *Hume's*; yet for felicitous adaptation to all the purposes for which language can be employed, to instruct or to move, to convince or to delight, to expound or to illustrate, to treat the meanest subject with propriety and grace, or to expand and adorn the most magnificent, it stands, I think, without any parallel in English composition. *Parr's* is altogether artificial, at least; at first it must have been the elaboration of art, and is still too plainly the effort of scrupulous solicitude. Its characteristics are strength and power; but that strength sometimes degenerates into rankness, and that power occasionally assumes the aspect of dogmatical arrogance. Of flexibility, the distinguishing feature of *Burke's*, it has none; above all, it is totally deficient in the grand secret and capital charm of first-rate composition, light and shade, intention and remission. Instead of treating common things in a common way, and reserving great efforts for great occasions, *Parr's* mind seems always on the stretch. *Nihil solet leniter, nihil definite, nihil explicate, dicere.* With respect to the Sermon itself, I confess I was grievously disappointed; the whole labours heavily along, as if urged against the grain; nor is the main doctrine which it inculcates,—that universal benevolence, though to be encouraged as a feeling, is impracticable as a primary and exclusive principle of moral action,—either luminously stated or impressively enforced. Read *Parr's* Two Charity Sermons, preached at Norwich. There is a hardness and stiffness in his manner, a want of ease and grace in the introducing and putting of his arguments which are equally unfavourable to the purposes of delight, instruction, or persuasion. Many men, with half his talents and acquirements, would have written far better discourses.

June 30. Lord Chedworth called in; had heard several of *Rennell's* sermons. *Parr* was there, and declared with great emphasis, that his spirit groaned with indignation to hear that intolerant bigot: seemed very vain of his late Sermon. From a note towards the close, where he talks of the labour it cost him, I had drawn a different conclusion; but his Lordship thinks it was merely singing *exegi opus!*

July 25. Attended service at the collegiate church at Manchester. Dr. Blackburne preached very impressively on Jeremiah, xii. 1. "Wherefore doth the way of the wicked prosper." He admitted the fact; and endeavoured to lessen and remove the difficulty; first, by exposing our narrow comprehension of the divine economy; secondly, by displaying the mischiefs that would result from special interpositions of Providence; thirdly, by urging the influence of conscience in diminishing the apparent sufferings of the virtuous and prosperity of the wicked; lastly, and above all, by offering to our view a future state of retribution. It was a noble and eloquent discourse. Looked afterwards, as a perfect contrast, into a Methodist meeting-house in the bottom of High-street; when the preacher, coarse as a Carmelite, and sweating with his labour, vehemently affirmed, that it was better to hold communion with *God in a coal-hole*, than to be endowed with all the wealth and power and beauty that fortune could bestow!

Sept. 5. Read in the evening *Burke's* Letter on the Duke of Bedford's attack. The whole finely written and spirited. The part in which he speaks of the loss of his son, and his own desolate condition, is in a strain of pathos probably unequalled; and what can transcend that in which he so felicitously introduces Lord Keppel?

Sept. 13. Looked through *Wakefield's* Notes on *Gray's* Poems. His style is wonderfully luxuriant, and he seems perfectly to enter into and to feel the spirit of the poet whom he criticises. The fertility too with which he discovers similitudes is marvellous; but if *Johnson* is penurious

in his praise of Gray, *Wakefield*, I think, is lavish. There has always appeared to me an effort and elaboration in Gray's compositions very remote from the general spirit of poetical effusion. They are exquisite pieces of mosaic, curiously wrought, of the rarest precious gems; but in which we mainly look for the bold design, free handling, and glowing excellencies of a great painter. Against Johnson, *Wakefield* is severe, even to virulence: and there is a sentiment at the close of the annotations on the Bard, at which I revolt with disgust: "If at any time we feel ourselves dazzled by Dr. Johnson's bright and diffusive powers of understanding, we may turn for relief to his criticisms on Gray, his Prayers, and Meditations."—Read Gray's Letters on his Tour to the Lakes. He saw little, and that little hastily; but what he did see, he sketched with the pen inimitably. The touches with which he occasionally gives life and spirit to the delineation, are exquisite. Yet in Gray's prose, as in his verse, there is something affected; and his wit, though very refined and pure, has the air of being forced. The description of the *sunrise* (Let. 6.) is incomparably fine.

Oct. 2. Lord Chedworth looked in. Pressed much for my opinion whether Rennell (Serm. II.) was not right, in opposition to Lord Bacon (Essay I.), in thinking that Pilate was not captious or derisory in the question put to Christ (John, xviii. 38.), "What is Truth?" I told him that had the limiting article been prefixed, "What is *the* truth to which you have said you come to bear witness?" I should have thought the interrogatory serious and reasonable; but that, as it stood, it appeared to me put for no other purpose but to confound and silence; a notion which seemed confirmed by Pilate's presently going away, without waiting for, or at least, without receiving any answer. He still inclined to Rennell's construction.*

Oct. 23. Finished *Gilpin's* Observations on the Lakes of Cumberland, &c. In the 16th Section he maintains that masterly but unfinished sketches please beyond finished performances, because "they leave to the imagination the power of creating something more;" and not, as Burke affirms, "from the promise of something more in themselves." The difference does not appear very material; both mean that the imagination is stimulated to supply what is not represented. In the 18th Section he contends that beauty and sublimity are both mingled in *Ullswater Lake*, without destroying each other, as Burke predicates they must. The mediation of Price's doctrine of the *picturesque* seems adapted to set the whole right. Delighted as I am with *Gilpin*, I begin to think that for purposes of liberal gratification he views nature too exclusively with an artist's eye, and thus deprives of just praise, many grand and striking scenes in his Tour, while he overrates others. His sketches by no means correspond to the refinement of his ideas; and they are any thing but portraits of the places. Some of his little historical digressions are eminently pleasing; they are judiciously introduced, and most gracefully treated.

Oct. 31. Lord Chedworth looked in—Discussed the late *Peace*. I said, I pretty nearly agreed with *Sheridan*, that it was an event which every man might be glad of, but no Englishman could be proud of: and but for Fox's ingenuousness and candour, should be startled at his unqualified exultation. He said he regarded merely the impartial justice of the case: if our pretensions were, as he thought them, unjust, he was glad that we were humbled. It might be weakness I observed, but I felt too much the spirit of patriotism to concur in such a sentiment, which, however I might respect in

* An interpretation differing from either of the above has been given by Dr. Whately; but, however ingenious, assuredly not one that will receive a general assent.

him, I should be sorry to find general. His lordship has no taste for *Godwin's* speculations, yet this view of the case is precisely in the spirit of his morality. With respect to *Fox*, his determined perseverance in setting aside all consideration of the *new spirit* which has broken forth in France, is utterly unaccountable. All his reasonings, by the neglect of so important an element, are rendered to my mind essentially defective. Can he have failed to discover this spirit? We can scarce think it possible. Yet his ingenuous and noble candour forbid me to think otherwise.

Nov. 6. Lord Chedworth called in.—In the debate on the Preliminaries, I observed, all parties seemed strangely divided, disjointed, and shackled: and none free and resolute enough to take their real ground of attack and defence. I praised the chastened and statesmanlike tone which *Fox* had assumed. *Windham* is manifestly held in check by the unlucky proposals at Lisle. Lord Chedworth said, he apprehended that we differed most in our opinion of *Burke*, and mentioned that he was very bad on Hastings' trial, in the examination of witnesses, matters of evidence; but that *Buller* spoke highly of *Sheridan* on these points. I said, I thought *Burke* had most forcibly and justly described the Jacobin spirit, and that my experience fully warranted his account of it; but that it was probable his Lordship's rank had precluded him from seeing it in so undisguised a form as I had: he said, what he had seen of it, he thoroughly disliked.

Nov. 8. Major M—— with whom I dined yesterday, said that he had frequently met *David Hume* at their military mess in Scotland, and in other parties; that he was very polite and pleasant, though thoughtful in company, generally reclining his head upon his hand, as if in study, from which he would suddenly recover, however, with some indifferent question; extremely inquisitive, but quite easy to himself and all around him. One is glad to catch personal notices, however slight, of memorable men and of speculative philosophers. I know no one so memorable as *Hume*. He seems to have so far outstripped the spirit of the times, in his original and profound researches, that the world is in no condition at present to do justice to his merits.

Went in the morning into court (at Bury Assizes) Heard *Mackintosh* in a game cause; disappointed; he displayed no great sagacity in his examinations, and was deficient in ease and address in his speech to the jury. Much too refined and metaphysical—cutting blocks with a razor.

Nov. 14. Read *Horne Tooke's* letter on the Prince's marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert; here, as everywhere else, he is subtle, mysterious, paradoxical, and mischievous. I think one might justly apply to him the character he once gave me of *Fox*, on Covent Garden hustings,—“Sir, he is a cunning but not a wise man.”

Dec. 23. Finished *Overton's* tract. It is powerfully written, and I think that he makes good his cause, that the *Evangelical Teachers*, as they are called, adhere to the doctrines, and retain the zeal of the Church of England as originally established, and as still manifest in its Articles, Liturgy, and Homilies: and that those who call themselves *Rational Divines*, are the true seceders from both: undoubtedly, the latter have accommodated themselves to the prevailing reason, and indifference, of mankind; and have endeavoured to explain away the change by those subtle evasions, which, however they may delight by their ingenuity and novelty, can scarcely afford a momentary conviction, and shrink to nothing before an open and manly attack. *Overton* has even the advantage where we might not expect it, in contending that their morality is more pure and strict, and urgently

enforced than that of the other party. Certainly, some of *Paley's* positions in their naked state have a most offensive aspect; they seem to have taken the same course with morality as with religion; to have frittered away the doctrines and quenched the spirit of both. He admits indeed, that religious zeal is open to hypocrisy—but he admits it very slightly, and skips over the subject as extremely tender.

1802.

Jan. 16. In the evening read Stewart's *Life of Robertson*, which has excited in me a new interest in his works. Stewart's account of his style is just and good. There always appeared to me some degree of heaviness and *want of raciness* in it; and Stewart has assigned the cause very satisfactorily to my mind. He wrote in a language in some measure foreign to him, and was, of course, deficient in appropriate terms and graces. *Burke's* Letter to him on his *History of America*, is a charming composition; the concluding sentence is remarkable—"Adieu, Sir! continue to instruct the world; and whilst we carry on a poor unequal conflict with the passions and prejudices of the day, perhaps with no better weapons than other passions and prejudices of our own, convey wisdom at our expense to future generations." I do not understand how a sincere believer, as *Robertson* appears to be, could maintain a friendly intercourse with such scoffers as *Hume* and *Gibbon*.

Jan. 7. *Mr. C. Lofft* called in the morning; he told me that an intimate friend of the Duke of Grafton assured him, that the Duke knew to a certainty the author of *Junius*.

Jan. 27. Read *O Beirne's* (the Bishop of Meath) Charity Sermon at St. Paul's, May 21, 1801; a magnificent composition, but in the more swelling passages involved and obscure. Was struck with an occasional resemblance to *Burke's* manner; and found, from a note, that he professes to have been brought up at the feet of that Gamaliel. Read *Dr. Vaughan's* [now Sir H. Halford] Harveian Oration, a splendid Ciceronian composition, inculcating the connexion between literature and medicine, but by no means explaining the subservience of the former to the latter. He touches the most illustrious medical characters in this country, from *Linacre* to *Warren*, very happily.

Jan. 31. Read *Cowley's* Essays. They are charmingly written, and in a style perfectly easy and familiar, now after the lapse of a century and a quarter. I read nothing, but I find *Burke* beforehand with me; he has been busy here. Read the four first of *Bentley's* Sermons at Boyle's Lectures, 1692. They are argumentatively and forcibly written, and with far less pedantry than I should have expected. The passage in which he grapples with the Atheist, on the mechanical formation of the human body, is particularly graceful. *Pope* has borrowed from the Eighth his argument for the due adaptation of our senses to their objects, by illustrating the consequences of any change in their acuteness.

Feb. 4. Looked through the 25th vol. of *European Magazine*. *Burke* is here reported to have said at *Hastings' trial*, May 28, 1794, that *revenge* was moulded into our nature by the Author of Nature; that the law had judiciously taken away its exercise in personal offences, but that it was a salutary feeling in those who were trustees for the injured.

March 22. Looked into *Salé's Preliminary Discourse to the Koran*. It is astonishing with what superior spirit *Gibbon* relates the same facts and anecdotes: for instance, when, in their flight from Mecca, Mohamed and

Abubaker hid themselves in a cave,—“Abubaker seeing the prophet in such imminent danger, became very sorrowful, whereupon Mohamed comforted him with these words, ‘Be not grieved, for God is with us,’ says Sale;—but Gibbon, ‘We are only two,’ said the trembling Abubaker. ‘There is a third, replied the prophet, ‘it is God himself.’” It is the same with the examples of Arabian hospitality; they well deserve to be compared and pondered.

April 14. Walked with Mr. Symonds about Ipswich in the morning. Reading and conversation, according to our old fashion, after tea. Symonds mentioned, that Robertson affirmed, what I should not have supposed to have been the case, “that Hume was at bottom a sincere believer in a God.” His dialogues on religion would lead, I think, to a different conclusion; but he was cold, and loved to moot every thing.

May 7. In the evening attended *Harrison's* benefit concert at the Opera House. Violin, *Cramer*; tenor, *Shield*; violoncello, *Lindley*; flute, *Saust*; oboe, *Griesbach*; bassoon, *Holmes*. Singers, *Billington*, *Harrison*, *Bartleman*, *Knyvett*, *Smyth*, and *Sale*. *Billington* trailing in with miraculous ease and fitness, the most delicious graces, accompanied in one song, with brilliant execution, by her brother; in another, with the leading instruments successively obligati, the voice and the instruments following and rivalling each other; and closing a third with a prodigious high and long-protracted note. *Harrison* managing a soft weak voice with exquisite grace, skill, and effect. Charming Italian duet between him and *Bartleman*. *Bartleman* wonderfully spirited, and fine in the base to “Grace to the souls of the Heroes.”—“O! Nanny, wilt thou gang with me,” *Billington*, *Bartleman*, *Harrison*, *Knyvett*; divinely sweet. The flute, and, indeed, every instrument but the leading violin, incomparably excellent.
(*To be continued.*)

MEMOIR OF SIR ARTHUR ASTON, KNT.

By *George Steinman Steinman, Esq. F.S.A. &c.* Author of “*A History of Crofton.*”

This active and distinguished soldier was the younger of the two sons of Sir Arthur Aston, Knt. of Fulham, Middlesex, by his first wife, Christiana, daughter of John Ashton, esq. of Penrith, in the county of Cumberland, and grandson of Sir Thomas Aston, Knt. of Aston in Bucklow-hundred, Cheshire, in which county “the ancient and knightly family” of Aston had long flourished. The proud appellation here given by the quaint Anthony à Wood to this family was not unaptly applied, as the subject of this memoir was lineally descended from Gilbert de Aston, living in 1289, many of whose descendants bore the distinction of knighthood; or, according to Wotton, from Hubert de East-town or Aston, in the time of Edward the Confessor.*

Of his early life and education I find no mention, nor have I met with the date or place of his birth. If Fulham may be assigned to the latter, the register of that parish, the proper reference for removing uncertainty, is in this instance aidless, for it does not commence till some years after the death of him whose birth I would discover. Of his elder brother, whose name was Richard, and with whom consisted the family, nothing is related.

The fortune of a younger son of a younger son, for Sir Arthur of Fulham was the second son of Sir Thomas, is not unfrequently confined, when in connection with hereditary property. In Aston, therefore, the absence and desire of wealth,—and Clarendon, who appears to have known him personally, records his inordinate lust of money,—or an enterprising and war-

* The arms of this family are, Party per chevron Sable and Argent.

like disposition, in an age when so many opportunities for its gratification lay open, or both, are the causes to which we may more particularly ascribe his departure for Russia, during the unsettled state of that kingdom which preceded and followed the assumption of the throne by Michael Fœdorowitz in 1613. Here he arrived attended by a certain number of men, captains and commanders, and furnished with letters of recommendation from James I. ;^b and here he probably continued till a truce was concluded between this power and its belligerent neighbours the Poles, in 1618.

Quitting the kingdom of the autocrat, he returned, it would seem, to England, and having again procured letters from James, he repaired to the camp of Sigismund III. King of Poland, the enemy against whom he had lately strove, with a view of aiding that monarch in his war against the Turks. In this service he consequently witnessed the total overthrow of the Moslem army, consisting of 70,000 men, in Moldavia, by a greatly inferior force under the gallant General and Chancellor Lolkiewiski, and also their subsequent defeat, when commanded by Osman in person, on the banks of the Niester. With Christopher Radzivil, Prefect of Lesser Lithuania, and General in chief of the Lithuanian forces, he served throughout the war attending the invasion of Livonia by Gustavus Adolphus in 1621; and, as a proof of his meritorious services, obtained from that General letters testimonial, dated at Vilna, Jan. 1, 1623, in which his military bearing is highly extolled, especially in recovering the castle of Mittivia, which had been captured by the Swedes, and was again to fall into their possession, and for his skill in raising the enemy's forts, when serving as a Commander of three companies of foot. For these and other services, Sigismund, in a deed dated 23 April, 1625, granted him a yearly pension of 700 florins.

In this April the victorious Swedes again entered Livonia, and, pursuing an almost uninterrupted chain of success, continued their ravages until 1631, when the interference of England and France caused a cessation of hostilities between these powers. Upon peace being restored to the dominions of Sigismund, Lieut.-Col. Aston, for he had now achieved that rank, immediately procured a pass, and once more returned to England. Here having raised a regiment of native soldiers, he again departed for the Continent.^c The man whose sword was bared against the Poles, and afterwards in their defence, was now to raise that weapon a second time in the service of an adversary. Joining Gustavus Adolphus with his newly-raised company, he attended that celebrated commander in his expedition against the Austrian Count Tilly, and probably throughout that splendid campaign which terminated on the plain of Lutzen, by the death of the heroic Swede in the hour of victory. In a commission, appointing him Colonel of the regiment he had raised, and commanding provision and free passage to himself and followers throughout the Swedish dominions, dated at Strandenburgh, 19 August 1631, he is styled by Gustavus "his particular trusty and well-beloved, the noble, generous, and valiant Arthur Aston." Epithets which, with the exception of the last, became afterwards unhappily questionable.

From the time of his entering the service of Gustavus to the commencement of the Scottish rebellion, when he returned home with as many soldiers of note as he could bring with him, forms an hiatus of seven years in this memoir. On the 8th of April, 1640, he was appointed by the Earl of Northumberland, Serjeant-Major-General of the regiments under the Viscount Conway, General of the Horse, then lying at Newcastle; and, after the rout at Newburn,

^b Harl. MSS. No. 1609. In this volume is contained the several passes and certificates that I have consulted, relative to his foreign services; as also those of his three early English appointments.

^c I must not omit to mention that, during the truce which followed the first invasion of the Swedes, Colonel Aston again visited the dominions of Michael, from whom he obtained a pass, dated Moscow, April 1, 1624. It does not appear for what purpose he made this visit.

retired with that body first to Durham, and then into Yorkshire. On Northumberland's sickness, the command of the army devolving on the Earl of Strafford, he was by that nobleman appointed, on the 7th September, Colonel-General of one of the brigades serving against the Scots, who now occupied Newcastle; and, on the 17th of the same month, Serjeant-Major of the newly-raised train bands of Yorkshire, in which capacity he served until the return home of the Scots, and the disbandment of the English army.

On the commencement of the civil war, Sir Arthur, for he was knighted on the 15th February, 1640-1,^d was appointed by Charles, who entertained a high opinion of his military talents, Colonel-General of the Dragoons, with which regiment he did his Majesty good service at Edge-hill, beating off the field, with great courage and dexterity, the right wing of the Parliamentary army.

Upon the King's removal to Oxford from Reading (Nov. 21, 1642), where he had lain since the attack on Brentford, he left Sir Arthur, who had now succeeded Mr. Wilmot as Commissary-general of the Horse, Governor of the town, with a garrison of about 3000 foot, and a regiment of horse of about as many hundreds.

Whilst serving this office, as I learn from the annals of Reading, he entertained, on the 13th of January, the Magistrates and other officers of the town; and hanged one or two of his own men, who had been guilty of some notorious crimes, "to stop the mouths of the people," says the journalist, "for his murdering Master Boys, an honest citizen of London, by a seeming act of justice."^e In the *Weekly Intelligencer*, No. 18, it is stated that this Boys, who was executed in the town, was suspected of being a spy.^f

This feat, with his subsequent dislodgment of the enemy from the town of Twyford,^g is all that has been found recorded of his proceedings, during the time that intervened from his appointment to the approach of the Earl of Essex, who now came upon him with an army of 15,000 foot, and 3000 horse.

With a force so disproportionate, a great deficiency of powder, the garrison possessing no more than forty barrels, though otherwise well provisioned, with fortifications only intended for the security of winter quarters, and utterly inadequate to sustain a protracted siege, and those too, weakened through the previous receipt of an order from Oxford, to slight the works and draw off the garrison to the King,^h—did he await the coming of this General, who sat down before the town on Saturday, the 15th April, 1643, the very day on which the treaty of Oxford expired.

Though the disproportion of the besiegers and the besieged was so great, yet the garrison was strong in confidence, looking upon the newly-raised power of the Parliamentary leader with little less than absolute contempt.ⁱ

^d In the three commissions above mentioned, he is styled Colonel Arthur Aston, and so designated in the muster roll of the army of York taken in September the same year.

^e Coates's History of Reading,

^f Shortly after this, Sir Arthur had nearly fallen into an ambuscade. A gentleman of the name of Englefield (probably Anthony Englefield, esq. of White Knights), having invited him to dine at his residence, a short distance from the town, the enemy by some means obtained intelligence of the invitation, and came at the appointed hour, to the number of 600 foot and 200 horse, with intent to carry him off whilst at dinner. But Sir Arthur had wisely declined the proffered hospitality of his friend, on account, as he observed, of the impolicy and danger of feasting abroad, when the enemy were so near.—*Mercurius Aulicus*.

^g *Mercurius Aulicus*, No. 13.

^h Clarendon.—The Parliamentary writers give a very different statement concerning the strength of the town, as follows:—"The town is very strongly fortified, many out-works, commanded by some main bulwarks, more inward, the garrison 3000 or more, beside the townsmen, there are neare 22 pieces of ordnance." *Good and True News*, &c.

"A place strongly fortified, with a deep ditch round, and strong works neere and remote."—*Speciall Passages*, &c. No. 37.

ⁱ Clarendon.

Previously to the commencement of the assault, a trumpeter from the Lord Grey of Werk, one of Essex's Generals, summoned the Governor to surrender, who, in reply, is said to have expressed his determination to hold out, "till wheat was forty shillings a bushel," and refused to order out the women and children, at the request of that nobleman,—“a cruelty,” says a contemporary paper, “unheard-of even amongst the heathen.”^k Whether this refusal arose from an idea, that by so doing he might argue a want of confidence in his own strength, or from the feeling implied by this writer, is scarcely doubtful. The rancour of party feeling, always prolific of unfounded aspersions, it is true, may have here been busy; but the repeated acts of cruelty with which Aston stands accused, precludes us from a belief that it was so. From the barbarous imputation, that he compelled the women to stand as bucklers before the soldiers on the ramparts, we can more readily acquit him.^l

Early on the morning of the 16th, the assault commenced with great spirit; but on the following day the Governor, on the taking of Caversham, a post which commanded the town, offered to surrender on condition that he might march away with bag and baggage,—a request which speaks little for the vaunted confidence of the garrison, and which met with a denial. On the 18th, before the town was entirely surrounded, the Royalists from Oxford, by the assistance of barges, and in sight of the enemy, succeeded in throwing in, under the guidance of Lieut.-General Wilmot, six cartloads of ammunition,—a welcome present, and a body of 700 musketeers. Elated with this success, they, on the 22d, again attempted a relief, by throwing in an additional forty barrels of powder, and a proportionate quantity of ammunition. This escort met not with the same fortune as its predecessor, being intercepted and repulsed at Dorchester by a division of the Parliamentary forces, commanded by Colonel Middleton. The capture of a servant of Sir Lewis Dyve, who had swam over the Thames to the garrison, and was now returning, was the means by which the enemy obtained intimation of this intended relief.

Previous to this, however, or on this particular day, the Governor, whilst standing under a shed near the enemy's approaches, unfortunately received a hurt on the head, occasioned by the fall of a *tile*,—an accident which deprived him, for the remainder of the siege, of his senses.^m Accordingly, he resigned the command to Colonel Richard Fielding, the senior officer of the garrison, not without creating an after-supposition, that his incapacity was partly assumed, for the purpose of getting removed from an untenable post.

Yet, in the face of this opinion, I find him on the 21st apprising the King by letter of his mischance, and stating his then ability to continue his official duties,—a circumstance that will exonerate him from the charge of pusillanimity; and as his courage and integrity have in no other instance been questioned, I gladly adduce the inedited fact. Clarendon, speaking of this accident, says, that it “was then thought of great misfortune to the King, for there was not in his army an officer of greater reputation, and of whom the enemy had a greater dread.”

The remainder of the siege, which terminated on the 27th, by the garrison's evacuating the town, with the honours of war, appertain but little to the subject of this memoir. Sir Arthur, in a horse-litter, covered with red, and lined with white, led the procession, which made for Wallingford, and the next day joined the King at Oxford.

The Mercurius Bellicus, No. 4, informs us that he frequently bastinadoed and imprisoned the inhabitants; and further, that he had assessed the town at the sum of 2000*l.* per month, “according to the known laws of the land, which the Governor was well skilled in, in regard of his familiarity with a lawyer's wife, where he quartered.” Besides the monthly assessment here mentioned, the

^k Good and true Newes from Redding, 1643.

^l Special Passages, &c. No. 37.

^m This, thought Vicars, was a judgment upon him for hanging Mr. Boys, “that honest citizen, the Lord now serving him also in his head and neck, for ought is known to the contrary, to the death of him.”

Royalists, from the time of their entry of the town to the beginning of June, had exacted an additional 5000*l.*; an extortion which called from the Mayor and Aldermen a fruitless petition to his Majesty for an exemption from a future payment.^a

His wound does not, however, appear to have long deprived his Majesty of his assistance. For, on Friday, the 27th July following, I find that he came post from Bristol, at the taking of which he was probably present, to the King at Oxford, informing him of the state of things there. It was then thought that he or Sir Ralph Hopton would be appointed Governor or Commander-in-Chief in that city; but Rupert being preferred, and Sir William Pennyman, Governor of Oxford, dying on the 22d August following, he was, at the particular request of the Queen, who resided in the city, and who imagined herself safer under the care and protection of a Catholic, appointed his successor. In this command he was assisted by Colonels Sir Lewis Dyve, Sir Thomas Lunsford, and Gage, with other officers of experience, to each of whom the care of a particular part of the town was assigned.^b

On the 13th of November, I find, from the Diary of Sir William Dugdale, he went to Towcester on a mission to Prince Rupert, from whence he returned on the 10th of the ensuing month: and twelve days after, the same authority tells us he was wounded in the side during a night scuffle in the streets of Oxford.

And here, on the 1st of the following May, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him with great solemnity.^c Such a distinction conferred upon one whose knowledge of giving, exceeded by far his knowledge of healing wounds, can scarcely fail to raise a smile at this instance of liberality, or rather misplaced favour.

But little has been related of the manner in which he conducted a trust so important as the government of this city then was, and this little is unfortunately confined to an act of most revolting cruelty. These repeated outrages against humanity were not suffered, in the sequel, as we shall find in more than one instance, to go unrequited. On the 19th of September, whilst exercising his horse on Bullington Green, a plain near the city, the unruly animal threw him, and with such force, that not only was his leg broken, but in that manner which rendered it necessary shortly afterwards to be amputated,—an operation which was performed on the 7th of December, and under which he languished many months.

“About the beginning of October 1644,” says the puritanical Vicars, speaking of this accident, and the act of cruelty before alluded to, “we were certaine informed by letters from Oxford, that Colonel Ashton, then Governour of Oxford (and a most cruell, tyrannicall, and bloody one too), as hee was prancing through the streetes in Oxford, in the heighth and rough of his pride and insolency, his horse on a suddaine stumbled and fell with him, and in the fall brake the Governour’s leg, which afterwards did so gangrene and fester, that of necessity it must be and was cut off over the knee; since which it gangreen’d yet higher, and thereby the said Governour was in much paine, and no little danger of death. Wherein observe the just hand of God upon him, who usually punisheth sin in the same kind, as in the well-known example of Adonibezeck. For Ashton, a little before (as we were credibly informed) had adjudged a souldier in the toune (to whom he bore a grudge) that was accused before him of striking one of his officers, adjudged him, I say, to have his hand cut off; and no intreaty could revoke the sentence, but himselfe would stand by and see the judgement executed; and to make his paine the more exquisite and extreme, hee would not let his hand bee cut off, but sawed off, and to that end, caused his thumb and middle finger to be nailed to a post, and his body to be held up by strength, and so ’twas sawed off. And now revise the premises, and see and say then whether the Lord did not repay this inhuman wretch most justly, in his own coyne; God having made him also know what it was to have a joynt sawed off.”^d

Thus becoming incapacitated from the active duties of his office, his Majesty

^a Coates’s History of Reading.

^b A true relation of Bristol, &c. 1643.

^c Walker’s Historical Discourses, p. 19.

^d Wood.

^e The Looking-glass for Malignants, Enlarged, &c, 1645.

was pleased to remove him from the command on the 25th December, conferring upon him at the same time the very liberal pension of 1000*l.* per annum. He was removed, says Wood, "to the great rejoicing of the soldiers and others in Oxford, having expressed himself very cruel and imperious while he executed that office." It was his constant and daring advice to the King, says Vicars, that "he should fire every towne he tooke that was not tenable, and that fire and sword should go together in all the enemy's quarters." In this command he was succeeded by Colonel Sir Henry Gage, than whom there was no man, for causes untold, he more disliked; and, accordingly, we find him vainly endeavouring to persuade his Majesty to confer the charge on any other than this unexceptional officer, denouncing him as the most Jesuited Papist alive, and stating that he retained a Jesuit in his house, and that he was a frequenter of Catholic sermons. "So much (adds Clarendon) his passion and animosity overruled his conscience." Sir Henry, to the royal admonition to preserve a due circumspection in attending the rites of his religion, denied these allegations, affirming that although he was accustomed to hear mass daily, he had never been seen so doing, and that he had only once been present at a sermon, and that was at the very lodgings of Sir Arthur's daughter, "to which he had been invited with great importunity, and believed now that it was to entrap him."

From the date of Aston's removal, to November 1646, forms another hiatus in this memoir. In this month he was in Ireland with the Marquis of Ormonde,^r with whom he probably returned to England on the delivery of Dublin to the Parliament. Whether he accompanied the Marquis and other Royalists to France, where the Queen and Prince of Wales now resided; or whether he took part in any of the unsuccessful undertakings of the second civil war; is untold. The former is most likely; and that, after the decollation of the King, he returned to Ireland with the Marquis, on the re-assumption of his government there, and that he was present at the taking of Dundalk, Tredah, and Newry, and at the siege of Dublin. Certain it is, that on the 27th July, 1649, he formed one in a council of war, then held by the Lord Lieutenant; and shortly after was deputed, with the Earl of Castlehaven, General Preston, and Major General Purcell, to survey a plain called Baggatrath, previous to Ormonde's taking and fortifying it, as a means of depriving the enemy who occupied Fin-glass, of the only meadow affording pasture to their horse,—a survey which led to the Viceroy's defeat at Rathmines by the Parliamentary forces under Jones.*

Being left with a garrison of 3000 chosen men, in defence of Tredah, by some called Drogheda, he here laid, we are told by Wood, an excellent plot, to tire and break the enemy's army,^t—a plot which, whatever its nature may have been, was of no avail. This post he erroneously considered of sufficient strength to stand against the whole power of Cromwell for at least a month.^u To the summons of this General, who approached the works on the 8th of September, 1649, with an army of 12,000 horse and foot, he returned this spirited reply: "I abhor with my soul," said he, "the brand of perfidiousness, and I am resolved to display the banner of loyalty in the defence and preservation of the trust reposed in me to the last man." Three times he repulsed the enemy in three general assaults. Their determined perseverance, however, eventually proved successful. The town was entered on the 10th. No quarter was given, and Thomas, the elder brother of Anthony à Wood, an eye-witness of the scene, relates the savage truth, that 3000 at least of the Royalists, besides women and children, were immediately put to the sword. Another day, and the few miserable survivors were numbered with the slain, massacred at the command of Cromwell. Even the brave and humane soldier, in the madness of despair,—such is the love of life even to those who daily risk it for a paltry pittance,—raised aloof the smiling infant as a shield, and mingled his

^r Whitlocke.^t Wood.^s Cartz's Ormonde.^u Clarendon.

blood with that of his innocent yet ineffectual ægis. The tears and supplications of beauty were alike unnoticed; and the pious Wood, in endeavouring to preserve one of the many victims, saw his lovely burthen butchered in his arms. "One person alone of the garrison," says Hume, "escaped, to be a messenger of this universal havoc and destruction." This was not the valiant Aston. Fortune grew weary of her charge. His body was hacked to pieces, whilst his artificial limb served to despoil his skull of its contents.*

Whitlocke on the information of Cromwell, tells us that, upon the capture of the town, the Governor with other considerable officers took refuge in a strong fort called the Mill-mount, where they were cut to pieces; that about 140 of the besieged got into a tower, where, on refusing to surrender, the officers were knocked on the head, and every tenth man put to the sword,—that 1000 of the garrison were killed in the great church, from whence they had expelled the Protestants, and set up mass;—and that priests and friars were knocked on the head promiscuously. He also says that there was found in Sir Arthur's pocket, a letter from Ormonde, promising speedy relief.

The noble historian of the Rebellion describes Sir Arthur as a man of rough manners, and one "so given up to an immoderate love of money, that he cared not by what unrighteous ways he exacted it;" and further, that he "had the fortune to be very much esteemed where he was not known, and very much disliked where he was." Another and more generous writer, old David Lloyd, has preserved a better property. "Sir Arthur Aston, like Montross," says he, "had one excellent faculty—that in extremity he had some operatic phrases, wherewith he could bespeak his souldiers to do wonders."

Of his valour there is no question,—nor of his integrity, in upholding the cause of his epousal; but for the rest, I dare not attempt an exculpation. The affair of Mr. Boys,—his refusal to order out the women and children from Reading,—his treatment of the inhabitants of that town,—his cruelty,—his exactions,—and his adultery,—his barbarous infliction on the soldier,—his unchristian advice to the King,—and his want of popularity with the garrison and inhabitants of Oxford,—all stand in fearful array, forbidding this attempt.

He married Ellinor, daughter of Charles White, esq. of Leixlip in Ireland, who afterwards married Edward, second Viscount Galmoy. By this lady he had no issue. Wood mentions a daughter of Sir Arthur, of the name of Elizabeth *Thompson*, alias *Aston*.

Jan. 1834.

G. STEINMAN STEINMAN.

* The following is Cromwell's ill-written narrative of his capture of Tredah :

"Sir,—It hath pleased God to bless our endeavours at Drogheda. After battery we storm'd it. The enemy were about 3000 strong in the town. They made a stout resistance, and near 1000 of our men being entered, the enemy forced them out again. But God giving a new courage to our men, they attempted again and entered, beating the enemy from their defences. The enemy had made three retrenchments, both to the right and left, where we entered, all which they were forced to quit; being thus entered, we refused them quarter, having the day before summoned the town. I believe we put to the sword the whole number of the defenders. I do not think 30 of the whole number escaped with their lives; those that did are in safe custody for Barbadoes." * * * The enemy being not willing to put an issue upon a fresh battle, had put into this garrison almost all their prime soldiers, being about 3000 horse and foot, under the command of their best officer, Sir Arthur Aston, being made Governor. There were some seven or eight regiments; Ormonde's being one, under the command of Sir Edmund Verney. I do not believe, neither do I hear that any officers escaped with his life, save only one Lieutenant, who, I hear, going to the enemy, said that he was the only man that escaped of all the garrison. The enemy were filled upon this with much terror, and truly I believe this bitterness will save much effusion of blood, through the goodness of God. O. CROMWELL. Sept. 16th, 1649."

In a paper called "Two great fights in Ireland, &c." "we are told that "The great engeneer Colonel Ashton hath studied a new stratagem of war, for taking off either leg or arm; the engine runs upon three weels, and is to be planted both at gates or breaches, upon any attempt or storm;" and a rude engraving of the machines are given in its title. In "Two Letters, one from Ireland, and the other from Liverpool," containing an account of the taking of Tredah, we are informed that "there

THE ALTAR-SCREEN AT ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, SOUTHWARK, AS NOW BEING RESTORED FROM THE DESIGNS OF ROBERT WALLACE, ESQ. ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN,—The following observations will, I trust, form a suitable accompaniment to the engraving of the restored design of this beautiful specimen of architecture of the sixteenth century. Prior to the conclusion of Mr. Gwilt's restoration of the choir of the splendid Church of St. Mary Overy to its original purity, the eastern wall was covered with a composition in wood and plaster, assigned by tradition (but on what authority does not appear) to Sir Christopher Wren. It is fully described by Mr. Nightingale,* and much resembled the altar-screens of the City churches. Above this screen was a mutilated and somewhat unsightly window of the sixteenth century, the arch of which was ornamented with sculptures in relief, in panels, representing in the centre an angel holding a shield, which in its original state was probably ensigned with the emblems of our Lord's passion; and in the lateral ones were pelicans sitting in their nests, and apparently feeding their young with their own blood. This the architectural antiquary will at once perceive to be the emblem of our Saviour, and on that account the chosen badge of Bishop Fox, the munificent founder of Corpus Christi College, and the builder, with other works, of the altar-screen in Winchester Cathedral; and which, on the same account, was introduced by the judicious Gibbons in many of his carvings at the altars of churches in a more recent period. The attentive observer would also discover a sculptured fascia, constituting an incongruous finish to the Italian screen, which among the sculptured oak leaves that adorned its surface displayed the Pelican associated with the *Agnus Dei*, still more closely indicating the sacred character of the symbol. These particulars are represented in one of the plates to Moss and Nightingale's History, and much it is to be regretted that in the reconstruction of the eastern end of the choir, this arch, with its sculptured soffit, has been irretrievably lost.

On the removal of this screen, a series of niches was discovered; the canopies had been barbarously hacked, almost to a plane surface, but which even in their mutilated state possessed so much beauty, that the restoration of the entire composition became immediately an object of great interest; and a committee was accordingly formed to carry this object into effect by a general subscription. The result of the exertions of the excellent individuals who composed the Committee, has been the preservation of a fine piece of workmanship, and at the same time the completion of the choir by an architectural termination of more than common beauty. The existing altar-screens of magnitude in this country, are those elaborate specimens of ancient art at Winchester and St. Alban's, which have been and are the constant theme of admiration with all who have an eye to appreciate and a heart to feel the beauties of ancient English art. To these specimens may be added the present, and with them might be included that of Westminster Abbey, if it had not been parsimoniously restored in composition instead of stone, presenting to the eye the exact tint of unbaked pastry.

If the reader of this article will lay before him an engraving of Winchester altar-screen, side by side with our plate, it will greatly assist him in the complete understanding of the following remarks on the architecture and composition of the subject, and will, it may be confidently anticipated, cause him to arrive at the conclusion that the designs of both structures were the work

are 16 of the chief of their heads cutt off, and sent to Dublin to be hanged upon poles as traitors," mentioning those of the Governor, Lord Grandison, Sir Edmund Verney, Sir Thomas Armstrong, young Villiers, and Goodwin. Among the slain were the Colonels Sir William Fleming, Warren, and Byrne, and Lieut.-Col. Ralph Aston, the Governor's nephew. Of the Lord Grandison, above mentioned, who is said to have commanded the castle, I find no mention, except in the contemporary narrative of this siege.

* History and Antiquities of the Parochial Church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, p. 61.

of one pencil, and that this Church is indebted to the munificent and pious prelate Fox for this splendid piece of workmanship. It was probably erected shortly after he had bestowed on his own cathedral the screen which still remains there, resplendent in its architectural beauties.

The Church of St. Mary Overy, closely adjacent to the Episcopal residence of the See, was at all times an object of the regard and attention of the Bishops of Winchester; when, therefore, it is recollected that the name of Fox ranks with those of Walkelyn, Lucy, and Wykeham, as princely benefactors to the diocesan Cathedral, it would be naturally expected that in a church like the present he would not be behind his predecessors Gifford and De Rupibus. The nave and choir, and the matchless Lady Chapel, he found perfect and unimprovable. All that was left for him to bestow was the altar screen, and he embraced the only opportunity of becoming a benefactor to the church by a similar donation to that which he had made to his cathedral; and in so doing he left to after-times a valuable legacy, stamping it with his peculiar device, to point out to posterity its history and founder, in a modest but appropriate manner.—See *Plate I.*

The screens of St. Saviour's and Winchester agree in several important particulars, not only in the arrangement and general design, but in the actual number of the niches, a coincidence which can alone be attributed to the circumstance of the two subjects being the work of one hand.

It will be observed, that the design is made in height into three stories, and that in breadth it is again divided into the same number of portions, thus preserving in all its parts an allusion to the sacred number *Three*. In two respects the present differs from Winchester; in this, the central divisions in point of magnitude bear a greater proportion to the lateral niches than at Winchester; and in that specimen the arrangement is further broken by subdivisions, which are rendered necessary by the greater dimensions of the subject, but which do not at all interrupt the resemblance which the ensemble of either design bears to the other. In the centre of the lower division is a space left for the altar table, about which was a blank, occupied at Winchester by a painting, and here by three niches, designed by Mr. Wallace, and intended apparently for inscriptions. The side divisions show a doorway, with a depressed ogee arch, in the last stage of declension, and which when compared with the Pointed arch of Winchester, plainly evinces that the present is the later work of the two. In the spandrils are grotesque carvings, unsuitable to the dignity of their station; they represent human figures chasing some animal, in the spandrils, and on the centre a fool with his bauble. In the Winchester example no such incongruities appear, owing perhaps to the work being executed more immediately under the eye of the Bishop, the correspondent subjects being the Annunciation and the Visitation.

On each side of the doorway is a niche, rising from the floor, flanked by slender buttresses, and covered with a triangular canopy composed of two canopied arches, presenting an acute angle to the spectator. A pedestal occupies each niche with a richly sculptured cap, and above the doorway are two canopies similar in design, but rising in altitude above the lateral ones; they give dignity to the doorways, and at the same time break the horizontal line of the frieze, which constitutes the finish, the same object being attained at Winchester by different means,—in both cases evincing the assiduity with which ancient architects avoided a tasteless horizontal line, the pride of modern college and church builders. The frieze just spoken of consists of a series of angels in the act of adoration.

The second story is composed of a large niche in the centre, being covered with a canopy of a semi-hexagonal form; it is accompanied with five uniform niches on each side, with pedestals and canopies as before. A second frieze of angels forms the finish to this story.

The third and last story is nearly a copy of the preceding, except that the canopy of the central niche is of a more prominent character than those which are below it. The fascia of holy lambs and pelicans succeeds to these canopies, and here terminate the original remains of the screen. As a finish to the

entire composition, Mr. Wallace has introduced an entablature charged with angels, separated by shields, and the whole is crowned with a cornice, on which is set a series of reversed trefoil arches, having leaves on their points. It is evident that in the original design, a broader entablature than the fascia must have existed, from the circumstance of the central canopy rising above the line, which, in consequence of its breaking against the sill of the window, would have produced an awkward effect. This circumstance would justify the introduction of the entablature, did it not appear that a similar termination, in all but detail, is found in the prototype at Winchester. In all the niches of this screen it is observable that the back lining is ornamented with perpendicular lines on that part alone which was not covered by the statues; in consequence, the empty niches have an unfinished appearance.

The occupation of these niches by sacred and appropriate statues in the present day, is more than the most sanguine antiquary can venture to anticipate; but he may be allowed to look with the mind's eye to that period when in all the magnificence of the fifteenth century, sculpture and painting lent their aid to complete and embellish this sumptuous display of architecture. Upon the altar and under the central canopy, in the first range, stood the crucifix; the large niche above was appropriated to the statue of the Blessed Virgin, the patroness of the Church; and in the corresponding niche, in the upper range, we may as confidently assign to the representation of the sacred Trinity; the minor niches might be occupied by the sainted bishops of the See. Above the whole, the design was carried on in the painted glass of the east window, enclosed as it were in a richly sculptured frame; in this perfect state, what a magnificent scene was displayed in the choir! How pleasing to witness the fine arts called to the aid of devotion; and taste and genius, the best gifts of heaven, serving as handmaids to Religion! The vivid fancy calls up the Prior and the Canons, the clouds of incense, the solemn chant, and the deep-toned organ. All this has departed; and the screen alone remains a monument of the former grandeur of this splendid temple.

It is sincerely to be hoped that this fine architectural composition, when perfected, will not be defaced with inscriptions; but that, as a precedent for the omission has occurred at Chelsea, it will be followed in the present instance.* It is greatly to be lamented, that so appropriate an embellishment to the altar of a Christian church as a crucifix, should not be allowed to keep its ancient and appropriate station.

The doorways and altar table, which are omitted in the engraving, are not included in the present contract; but are reserved for a future opportunity, and will be added when the subscription shall suffice for such purpose. At present the sanguine feeling which has been apparent in every work connected with this parish, has pushed forward the restoration beyond what the funds would warrant; the Committee relying on the liberality not alone of the parish, but of the public at large, to supply the deficient amount.

It would be unjust to close this account without adding a tribute of praise to Mr. Wallace, for his able superintendence of this restoration; the amount of his estimate was very low, and it is indeed a matter of surprise how so much work could have been prepared so successfully and so faithfully for so small an amount. The contract was for 700*l.* and it is due to the contractor, Mr. Firth, to add that he has sedulously performed his part in the undertaking.†

The ancient materials of the screen are Caen and Fire stone. The restoration has been effected in stone from Painswick in Gloucestershire, which in tint and grain harmonizes very well with the former material, which has been retained wherever it was practicable to do so. Such portions as are new, and which of course includes nearly the whole of the ornamental detail, were scrupulously worked from moulds made from the original remains, and replaced in

* See the correspondence on this subject, between "A Looker-on," and E. I. C. in *Gent. Mag.* VOL. *xvii.* pt. i.

† Vide *Gent. Mag.* August, 1831, p. 199 for my notice of the first canopy, which was then in Mr. Firth's workshop.

the same situations which were occupied by the originals. The fine arts are indebted to all the parties concerned for the preservation of a splendid specimen of a very rare class of ancient works, the value of which will be the more highly appreciated by those who are conversant with the detail and arrangement of our ancient Churches; by such, the screen-work of Pointed architecture has always been held to be one of its most beautiful features.

It is but just to add, that Mr. Wallace, in his original design, which our readers will recollect seeing during the period of the memorable contest for the preservation of the Lady Chapel, contemplated the occupation of the window over the screen with painted glass, after a design by Mr. Willement. Let us hope that the liberality of the public will enable the Committee to complete the task they have engaged in, and that as each successive work which has been undertaken for the embellishment or preservation of this noble Church approaches to its close, the friends of the structure will be encouraged to proceed with others which remain behind,* and that soon, very soon, the Priory church of St. Mary Overy will hold its due and proper rank among the buildings of the metropolis, and, redeemed from a state of ruin and dilapidation, be justly termed the pride and glory of Southwark.

E. I. C.

ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE CHURCHES OF LONDON.

Jan. 13.

Mr. URBAN,—I read with great satisfaction the able letter of “a Citizen of London and a Churchman,” in your last number; the very important reasons which your Correspondent advances in favour of the preservation of the Churches of the Metropolis, renders the task I have undertaken the more easy: leaving then to your Correspondent the consideration of all the various objections which he so ably brings forward to the measure, I will for the present confine myself to the question of the value of the marked Churches as far as concerns the Fine Arts.

To prove the value which the various Churches built by Sir Christopher Wren possess, as examples of our excellent school of Church-building, would fill a greater space in your Magazine than I can presume to occupy. I shall only on this head observe, that Mr. Savage, the Architect of one of the best modern Grecian Churches (St. James, Bermondsey†), has chosen his model from the school of Wren, the steeple being a close imitation of that of St. Stephen, Walbrook.

I shall now follow up the correspondence which has appeared in your pages, with a list of a portion of the Churches doomed to destruction, and some brief observations on their character as works of art; but in the outset I am happy to inform your readers, that St. Clement’s Church, mentioned in my last letter, is saved from destruction by the refusal of three Prelates of the Church to give their sanction to its destruction.‡

1. ST. STEPHEN, WALBROOK.—The beauties of this Church are so well known, that I shall not add a word in its favour. Its excellencies are perhaps even more appreciated on the Continent than at home. The Goths spared the Pantheon; yet London, enlightened London, can really produce a junto of barbarians to call for the destruction of a building which is the admiration of every tasteful individual in Europe.

2. ST. ANTHOLINE.§—One of the finest of Wren’s steeples; a square tower,

* The nave still remains unroofed; this is the next and concluding restoration of the Priory Church. We sincerely hope it will not be delayed beyond the present spring.

† Vide *Gent. Mag.* Sept. 1830, for an engraving and description of the Church.

‡ The Archbishop of Canterbury, as Metropolitan; the Bishop of London, as Diocesan and Patron of St. Clement’s; and the Bishop of Llandaff, as Dean of St. Paul’s, the Patron of St. Martin Orgar’s, the living which is united to St. Clement’s (see our Domestic News).

§ All these Churches are fully described in the late T. Allen’s *History and Survey of London*.

sustaining an octangular spire all of stone, in a plain and bold style of architecture, closely resembling the matchless specimens of antiquity. In 1829 the Church and spire were thoroughly repaired, the latter restored, and about four-teen feet rebuilt. Church in plan octangular, ceiling an oval dome, sustained on a peristyle of eight columns—order Composite.

3. **ALLHALLOWS THE GREAT.**—Exterior massive and heavy, very suitable to the situation—interior light and cheerful. The characteristics are elegance united with a great boldness of detail—order Doric. The matchless screen, the gift of the Hanse Merchants, is unrivalled as a specimen of oak carving. The pulpit, altar, with three statues, and the various carved work about the Church, render it an object of intense interest. It is in excellent repair.

4. **ALLHALLOWS, LONDON WALL.**—A Church of the modern school, with a plain outside, but highly decorated interior, too much partaking the character of a ball-room; but nevertheless, as a building, it is far from a bad specimen of architecture. The younger Dance was the Architect. It is in a good state of repair.

5. **ALLHALLOWS, BREAD STREET.**—A plain and substantial stone Church, built by Sir Christopher Wren. It has all the characteristics of the work of a great architect, without pretension to ornament or elaborate detail; it is simple and handsome, and shows to the meanest understanding the hand of a master. In good repair. This Church, it is said, contains the ashes of Sir Isaac Newton:—are they to be scattered to the winds like the dust of the roads? Is this the respect which an enlightened country should show to the illustrious dead?

5. **ST. AUGUSTINE, WATLING STREET.**—A very neat and even elegant Church built from Wren's designs—order Corinthian. Recently repaired at a great expense.*

6. **ST. BARTHOLOMEW, EXCHANGE.**—The outside, of rough masonry, is only remarkable for its boldness. The interior, of the Tuscan order, shows a design of great beauty; the nave and ailes are separated by arches, like the quadrangle of the neighbouring Exchange, both the works of our great national architect Wren. The font and altar of the most valuable Sienna marble. This Church is in excellent repair, having been very recently put into that state.

7. **ST. BENET, FENCHURCH.**—Little of the outside is seen—a massive tower with a leaded dome, crowned with a cross, a model of the Architect's Cathedral; interior shows a peristyle of six columns supporting an elliptical dome—order Composite. Very recently repaired.

8. **ST. BENET, GRACECHURCH.**—A solid Church, without much pretension to ornament; a well-proportioned spire, and a light and cheerful interior. One of Wren's Churches, and in good repair.

9. **ST. JAMES, GARLICK HITHE.**—A grand and noble Church, one of Wren's best designs; the interior is in plan a cross, contained in a parallelogram, with a chancel; the order Ionic, with a rich ceiling. The arrangement of the interior is worthy of Rome; it contains a painting by Burnet. The steeple is much admired—this Church is in good repair.

10. **ST. MARTIN'S, OUTWICH.**—A neat little Church, of which Mr. Cockerell is the Architect; it only occupies a part of the site of the old Church, the residue having been sacrificed to the demon of improvement. Lately repaired.

11. **ST. MICHAEL, QUEENHITHE.**—A design of Wren's, which forcibly displays the versatility of the great Architect's genius; the Church has but few features in common with his other edifices, but the exterior has a considerable portion of ornament, with a lofty spire; the interior light and elegant—repaired very recently.

12. **ST. VEDAST.**—The spire of this Church is admired by every passenger who traverses Cheapside; it is a lofty obelisk, the proportions of which are so just, that if Sir C. Wren had built nothing else, this steeple would have established his fame; yet it is now to be inconsiderately doomed to destruction without the shadow of a pretence on the score of utility. The interior contains

* Gents. Mag. vol. xi. pt. ii. p. 217.

some of Gibbons's most exquisite carvings. I invite men of taste to look at the altar screen.

The Churches above enumerated (with St. Clement's, which has been saved,) are about half of those on which the fangs of the destroyers were about to be laid. If no other considerations avail, if the sacredness of the depositories of the dead is disregarded, if the consecration of the Church is treated as a vain ceremony, let the Fine Arts plead the cause of Religion; and before the Churches are doomed to destruction, let me hope that some Member of the House of Commons will suggest that the members of the Royal Academy should visit the Churches, and give their opinion upon them as works of art. I hope and trust, Mr. Urban, the friends of the Church will exert themselves, and manfully oppose a scheme which, under the false pretence of improvement, is intended to aim a deadly blow at the Established Church.

Yours, &c.

CHICHELE.

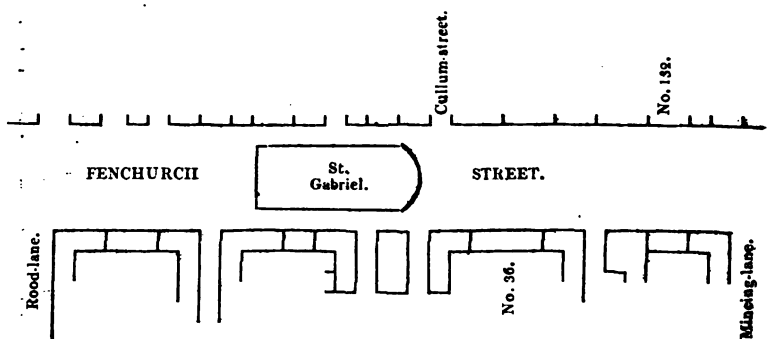
ROMAN ANTIQUITIES FOUND IN FENCHURCH STREET.

Jan. 10.

Mr. URBAN,—I take this opportunity of laying before your readers a short notice of some discoveries which were made in the autumn of 1833, during the progress of a sewer in Fenchurch-street. The works commenced in August, and were continued for several months; but the most important of the results occurred in the early part of the excavation.

The part of the street more particularly to be noticed is, that which lies between Rood and Mincing-lanes, including the site of the former Church of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street.

The following plan, taken from a larger and unpublished drawing, comprising the entire parish, for the use of which I am indebted to the kindness of Thomas Saunders, Esq. F.S.A. shews the site of the Church, the whole of which was laid into the highway after the fire of London, and has been entirely developed in the course of the works of which I have occasion to speak.



The Church, it will be seen, stood in the usual position with regard to the cardinal points, and was in consequence traversed in the whole length by the sewer. A wall of about 5 feet in thickness, composed of chalk and rubble, opposite to the Red Lion public-house, was evidently the western boundary of the Church. At a distance of 76 feet eastward was another wall, or rather a mass of building, about 14 feet in thickness, of which about 6 feet were composed of rubble and chalk, with a sort of bond of Roman brick, the remaining thickness of the mass being made up of brick and mixed materials of less antiquity, being probably the remains of some ancient vaults. The appearance of the whole would lead to the supposition that a tower had stood on the spot; but it does not appear that the Church ever had arrived at the dignity of a steeple; this portion of masonry constituted the eastern end, which, as the plan shews was semi-circular, and was probably of great antiquity.

In the space included within these walls were numerous coffins of wood in an almost perfect state, and the whole of the ground was thickly sprinkled with human bones. It is not probable that any burying ground was attached to the building, as I found but few bones beyond the limits bounded by the masonry, and those that were found appeared to have been deposited accidentally.

At about six feet eastward of the chancel wall was a well of considerable depth, built round with bricks of a flatter and broader make than those in use at present, but which from their softness did not appear of very considerable antiquity.

Still further eastward, and near to the extremity of Mincing-lane, a Roman mansion of some consequence appears to have been situated.

The walls of this structure were constructed of the same materials as the eastern wall of the Church; but the Roman brick was rather more plentiful, and the floor of the building evidently marked the level of the Roman-street, as the excavation, which was continued eight feet deeper, now reached the virgin earth.

A short distance to the westward of this well, and opposite to No. 132, Fenchurch-street (and I am now returning along the street in that direction), was a tessellated pavement of considerable extent: it was situated at the depth of 12 feet below the modern level. The pavement when entire was a good specimen of this kind of decoration; it was superior as well to that which is so often disturbed in St. Saviour's Church-yard, as to the specimen engraved in the excellent "History and Antiquities of St. Michael, Crooked-lane," p. 19, a work of considerable interest, and for which the antiquarian world is indebted to the energy and taste of Mr. Saunders.

I could only preserve entire a small piece, consisting of five tesserae; but I have enough of the design to show that the pavement was disposed in patterns formed in geometrical figures; these specimens are of hard tile, about an inch in the longer side, by half an inch in breadth, the thickness little more than the third of an inch; they are set in firm mortar, and are of three colours, viz.: tiles of dark red (the common Roman tile), sand colour, and grey or black, and one of a lozenge shape, of a hard white pebble. From the portion I have, it appears they were arranged in a circle about 11 inches in diameter, which was composed of red tesserae; in the angles were the sand coloured, relieved at intervals with the grey; the small white stone probably formed a centre, and other separate ones which I have are square, oblong, and wedge-formed, like keystones; the latter manifestly composed circles of small radii, or other curvilinear figures: one in particular of the wedge-formed pieces is grooved at each of the inclined faces, so that, when entire, it formed part of a circular ornament, having lines radiating from the centre.

A short distance westward, and nearly opposite to the entrance of the house, No. 86, in the street, was a very large and perfect pavement, wholly composed of the red tesserae, which came away in compact portions; it was under the present foot pavement at the same depth as the former, and probably belonged to some part of the same dwelling.

I found among the ruins a small portion of the covering of the walls of this house; it was a piece of very hard and fine plaster, intermixed with small pebbles, and was painted of a fine lively vermilion, which, on the first turning up of the fragment, was very brilliant; it has since turned of a duller red than before.

The great depth of the ancient level of the city, has often created a doubt which I think has not been satisfactorily solved. I think it may be accounted for upon the supposition that the streets were lower in the centre than at the sides, in the same manner as the highways at Chester are constructed. If this conjecture be correct, it is not difficult to account for the increase; the ancient level was in all probability preserved until the introduction of foot pavements, when it was raised by the addition of one or more layers of gravel. To this succeeded the immense accession of material which the rubbish of the great fire must have occasioned, and the subsequent additions made by the frequent

pavements since that period; this suggestion will also account for the circumstance of small tobacco pipes being frequently found at a great depth below the modern level. These were, in all probability, deposited when the pavement was first laid, and the finding of them seems to corroborate the supposition that the rise of level began with the general use of pavements, as we cannot assign an earlier antiquity to these pipes than the reign of Elizabeth.

I would call your readers' attention to the account of the Roman discoveries in Lombard-street in 1785, and which are described in the *Archæologia*, vol. viii. p. 127; and it is curious to observe how closely the remains then disclosed agree with those which were brought to light during the excavation which forms the subject of the present letter, as well in the nature as in the extent of the subjects disclosed.

I shall now proceed to enumerate the various remains of antiquity which have come into my possession. I have heard that many coins were found, but of such articles I always entertain a great degree of suspicion.

The handle of a bronze vase, and a portion of the body of the same; the former appears like two legs, and might be mistaken for the lower part of a statue. A portion of a mortar much worn at the bottom. A piece of a wall or ridge tile, resembling those described by A. J. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A.—*Gent. Mag.* xcix. pt. i. p. 401.

A small vase quite perfect, 3½ inches in height, of a sandy kind of pottery. It is marked by parallel rings, and has a wreath of slight leaves painted round the neck.

A glass bead of the sort denominated druidical. Various fragments of Roman glass.

A great quantity of the red Samian ware, much fractured. I have several ornamented pieces, one of which is exceedingly curious. It represents in one compartment a combat of gladiators, and I am fortunate enough to possess the entire pattern.* The combatants' headpieces are different in form; one has a rim like a morion, and much resembles a modern hat; the other is the Phrygian bonnet. The shields are square, and on the legs are greaves protecting the shins. Near the heads of the figures are birds, and the scene of the combat is indicated, by the presence of a rabbit and several shrubs, to be a field; the combat therefore appears to be rather a reality than the shew of a circus; and I have only named them gladiators in consequence of their resemblance to some paintings so styled, which were discovered in Pompeii. In a second compartment is a graceful youthful figure naked, holding a pitcher.

Other fragments have the elegant remaining patterns so common in these interesting remains of ancient art, the vine leaf, &c.; the fragments that I have chiefly belonged to bowls.

The graceful moulded patterns, so often repeated in these works, are partly of an architectural, and partly of an arabesque character, the former being principally imitations of the egg and tongue moulding of the Ionic order. The patterns are disposed in parallel horizontal lines, and the great source of variety arises from the mode in which the lines are repeated, the patterns alternating in different specimens, sometimes appearing in the middle, sometimes in the upper, and at others in the lower lines, by which a few ornaments are easily changed and made to form a great variety of patterns.

In almost every portion which I possess, a zig-zag ornament is apparent, which is identical with the chevron mouldings of our Norman churches; and it affords one out of many proofs, of the fact, that what we call Norman is in fact debased Roman architecture, and which, were it not foreign to the present letter, I would endeavour to show had borrowed all its mouldings and detail from Roman architecture; and that not only the mouldings, but even the orders were imitated as closely as the skill of the builders allowed. If the presence of Roman ornament as a test of antiquity, was adopted, little difficulty would exist in determining the age of Norman buildings, as they are called; and we

* A small fragment of a similar pattern is engraved in "The History of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane;" the original is in Mr. Taylor's possession.

should no longer hear the assertion, that all our English buildings are of date posterior to the Conquest.

The potters' marks on several shew that these articles came from the manufactories of the same individuals, as those which have been here discovered in former times, and are detailed in the lists given by Governor Pownall,* Mr. Jackson,† and Mr. Kempe‡. The specimens in my possession have the following—*SECUNDI—VMICIO—ALBINIMA—OF SEVER—CRBSTI*, &c. &c.

Besides the above, I have some specimens of a fine pottery, very thin, and glazed of a black tint—the handle of an amphora, of red earth, of large dimensions. The remainder of my specimens of Samian ware consists of portions of small and elegant cups, and of *pateræ* or dishes, &c.

A funnel-necked pipe of red clay, many necks and handles of yellow pottery, and several other fragments. These are only a part of the vast quantity of Roman ware which was dug up in the progress of the works. The skull of an ox was turned up in the early period of the excavation, on or very near to the site of St. Gabriel's Church.

Besides the articles above enumerated, I have several others of more modern date, some of which may have been buried in the rubbish of the fire of London. The most curious are the following—a broach of copper, the ornaments of which are four serpents' heads, exactly resembling the weather cornices of many ancient arches of the Saxon or Norman period; it has three inscriptions, of which I can only read one, namely, *NOMĀ*. Two spoons, one of metal plated, marked in the bowl with a hart; another of pewter, or rather latten, marked in the bowl with a circle containing two spoons in saltire, and the letters *E H*.

I have always entertained an opinion, that the ancient Churches of the metropolis are in general built on the sites of Roman buildings of some importance; this has been exemplified in numerous examples of former occurrence, and in those of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, and St. Saviour's, in more modern times. To these may now be added St. Gabriel, as the remains of Roman occupancy which were discovered below the level of the Church on the present occasion clearly prove.

The remains were chiefly found about the site of the Church, and had nearly ceased as the excavation proceeded towards Gracechurch-street. I expected on its arrival at St. Benet's, that a fresh accession of relics would be found, but this expectation was not realized by the result.

I trust the record of these discoveries will be acceptable to the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine; and am

Yours, &c.

E. J. CARLOS.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM.

Mr. URBAN,—Pointed architecture, some time before the close of the 14th century, submitted to an entire change, from the beautiful character which belonged to it in the reign of Henry III. to the style which continued to distinguish it with unabated elegance, though not without the experiment of novel ornament, in the early part of the reign of Edward III.

It was reserved for William of Wykeham to discard the fashion here alluded to, of combining novel ornaments with those previously established, and to fix the style which distinguishes the latter part of the 14th century.

I shall endeavour to exemplify the magnificent order of Pointed architecture now referred to, by a brief examination of the Chapel of New College, since it presents us with the fairest and most finished specimen of Wykeham's architecture; and a description of the chancel of Adderbury Church, with which I shall chiefly occupy the present letter, will be found, though constructed with a different degree of taste, not less worthy of the same lofty genius.

* Archæol. vol. v. p. 282. † Ibid. vol. viii. p. 127. ‡ Ibid. vol. xxiv. p. 190.

Wykeham was one of the most accomplished architects of antiquity. The hand of a master is strongly impressed on all his works. His desire was to attract rather by just proportions in the outline of his designs; and a judicious distribution of ornament, than by promiscuous and excessive enrichment; and he never blended the accessory ornaments of architecture with its main and necessary feature. He must have viewed with admiration the many splendid buildings erected in his youth, and which could scarcely have lost their freshness at the time when he himself was prepared to engage in architectural works of the most costly and magnificent description. But Wykeham had no desire to be remembered as a copyist, and we must admit that he has well established his claim to originality.

New College, his great and favourite work, exhibited in its pristine state an assemblage of buildings on the four sides of a quadrangle, of magnificent dimensions. The plan was novel, and subsequent architects, of renown scarcely inferior to that of Wykeham himself, acknowledged its beauty and propriety in the copy they made of its arrangement for their own collegiate establishments in the same University. Greatness must be considered as the characteristic distinction of Wykeham's architecture. It appertains to all his works, and exalts them to the highest degree of perfection. He made the most judicious application of ornament, by scrupulously limiting it to such features as either by their situation or appropriation seemed to require the additional embellishment. View the design of New College Chapel within and without; and then let the *Minimist* transfer his attention to the most inconsiderable, in point of dimensions, and perhaps the latest of his buildings,—the chancel of Adderbury Church, and he will admit that both attest the justness of the foregoing remarks. The component features of his buildings are few, broad, and decisive. Simplicity, of a kind totally unconnected with that which is the result of poverty of ornament,—an impressive and grand simplicity,—strikingly characterises the south side of the Chapel. The bays of the building are perfectly symmetrical; the highest hopes of Pointed architecture are surely accomplished in this magnificent structure. The windows are divided by firm and prominent buttresses, which retreat at regular distances from their basement to the unbroken and parallel lines of the parapet. At this point they receive square turrets with crocketed pinnacles,—the latter remarkable for a slight convexity at the base. This character, though perhaps never before noticed, must be regarded in the present instance, as the germ of the dome-turrets with which Bishop Fox, the successor of Wykeham, in the see of Winchester, at the distance of about fourscore years, enriched the exterior of the choir of his Cathedral. The tracery of the windows is designed on a principle coeval with the invention of the ornament. Its forms are generated from those of the arch by which it is inclosed. A strong mullion in the centre receives the main ribs, which being portions of circles of the same diameter as the outer arch which they join, form two arches of equal figure. Two other mullions receive the second series of forms, which extend throughout the pattern and complete the design. I am aware of the difficulty of conveying by the pen alone, a correct notion of the principle upon which tracery was formerly, though with many exceptions, constructed; but it must be well known that it is not always of equal substance through all its ramifications, but that the mullions from which it springs differ in size; the smallest consisting of only a portion of the mouldings which compose the next in size. The principal mullion receives a still greater number of mouldings, which form only a portion of those of the outer arch.

These are a few of the beautiful and interesting details of a Chapel, which half a century ago appeared in all essential respects as it was left by its founder. The circumstance that its roof and furniture were of plain and solid oak-work, goes near to prove that simplicity reigned throughout this majestic edifice, the altar alone excepted; this was highly adorned with niches and sculptures, of the original propriety and magnificence of which we can form no just idea from the condition in which we now view it. But before I quit this subject, I must repeat an observation which I formerly made, namely, that its plan, taken as a

whole, is original, and that it is the prototype of several Chapels erected subsequently on the same figure.* Wykeham, however, has obviously appropriated a portion of the plan of a Cathedral. The eastern half of his noble Church at Winchester afforded him a model of great beauty and splendor, but the Cathedrals of Lichfield and Oxford in their original state are the most complete models. The brevity of the ante-chapel might have been regarded as a defect, if its tranverse dimension had not been increased by spacious aisles, whose lofty and magnificent arches contribute so much to the internal grandeur of the building.

The *Mimist* must now accompany me to Adderbury, for the purpose of viewing the grand chancel of one of the noblest churches in Oxfordshire. I have no hesitation in ascribing it to the genius and munificence of William of Wykeham, and may hereafter be able fully to establish this fact, though my industry has not at present enabled me to confirm it. The early records of parish Churches are not often within our reach. Heraldry, that ancient, admired, and instructive ornament of Architecture, supplies us with the most certain and valuable evidence in the absence of written testimony: other decorations often lend their aid to our inquiry, but the armorial shield may be viewed as a brief memorial of the person and period to which attention is directed. This building is worthy of the exalted taste and abilities of him whose cognizances it exhibits in a multiplicity of sculptures both in wood and stone; but it is treated with no respect, and I must observe, that this church furnishes a deplorable instance of the economy which seeks to avoid the expense of repair, by the total destruction of its object. No consideration was here entertained, save the narrow one of bestowing as little upon the fabric of the Church as might be deemed consistent with decency and neatness; but surely propriety, and with it every good and generous feeling, is outraged by the deliberate destruction of the Architectural features of a building for the sake of saving the cost of needful repairs. This disgraceful course has been permitted at Adderbury, and consequently its windows, which are unusually spacious, present empty chasms. No more reverence was paid to the beautiful chancel built by Wykeham, than to the splendid architecture of Edward the Second's age. The work of both periods is so extremely grand, and so delicately finished, that one would have thought that the hand which was uplifted would have paused ere it descended to commit violence upon the requisite ornaments of the sacred edifice, and would at length have refused the thankless and unholy toil. The celebrated sculptures on the exterior of the nave remain in perfect preservation. Their size and situation prove that they were designed and carved to attract attention, and secure a more than casual inspection, which is all that was generally bestowed upon the accessory ornaments of Architecture. These remarkable devices have escaped unhurt, and to render them as conspicuous as possible have been coloured; while the architecture of which they were only the subordinate embellishments, has been barbarously defaced. It is well and commendable to protect every feature of the architecture of our ancient Churches; but who can commend the taste and discrimination which, while they urge the careful defence of grotesque sculptures, unfeelingly permit the destruction of more elegant and important ornaments? Recent discoveries have proved that the windows in the body of the Church were rich in patterns of flowing tracery; and those of the chancel were walled up with their own ruins, and with those created by the sacrilege which was at the same time committed around the altar. These are abatements to our unqualified admiration of this church. Its plan is cruciform; but the tower, crowned with a spire, both of admirable strength and simplicity, stands at the west end. The transepts exhibit portions of the original church, which was built early in the 13th century; it was, however, for some good reason rebuilt in the early part of the 14th Century; and in about eighty or ninety years afterwards Wykeham added the Chancel, which might previously have been a part of the original structure, on which

* Architecture of Magdalen College, 1823.

the signs of premature decay had become visible; or which was at length found to be inconvenient. Though Wykeham, perhaps, was competent to design a building, the elegance and interest of which would stifle regret for the demolition of one erected in the beginning of the 14th Century, we can scarcely suppose that he made the attempt in this instance; it is more probable that he was the first rebuilders of the chancel. Its internal length is 40 feet, its breadth half the measure, and its height full three-fourths of the greater dimension. The upright of the walls on the outside is still more considerable, so that loftiness may fairly be considered as the striking character in the proportions of this building. The summit terminates with a straight cornice on the sides, and a depressed pediment or gable at the east end. Wykeham evinced no partiality for battlements, which, in all his designs, were excluded from the principal buildings. Pinnacles, where they could be adopted with propriety, were his favourite ornaments: those of this Chancel have long since been swept from their bases. I may close these general remarks with observing, that the finest material, construction, and sculpture, are combined in this building; and that strength, supplied by walls of masonry 4f. 6in. in thickness above the basement, is another quality, which, added to those before-named, entitles it to admiration, and to the longest period of duration.

The six noble windows—I speak of what they have been, rather than what they now are—occupying more than one-half of the superficies of the walls, admitted a flood of light to the interior, which must have exhibited a spectacle of uncommon splendour when the lofty compartments, and the rich tracery glowed with painted glass, and reflected their lustre upon the walls, themselves covered with enrichments in painting and gilding: and upon the floor, inlaid with sculptured brasses, and the various kinds of sepulchral records which pride or humility called into fashion. There are only two windows on the north side, the centre space being occupied by the entrance to the sacristy, which forms a most beautiful and useful appendage to the Chancel, with which it is coeval.

The triple divisions of the sides are still more strongly marked by buttresses, which are doubled at the eastern angles; and in the place of one on the north side, an octagonal staircase turret, lofty and embattled, increases the variety and interest of the design. The buttresses possess considerable elegance, and an uncommon novelty, arising from their connection with what must be termed pilasters, which measure 27 inches broad, and project 4½ inches, and rise to the summit of the building, where, capped with the deep, retreating cornice which completes the parapet, they form the pedestals of lofty quadrilateral pinnacles.

A doorway of small dimensions, but handsome design, opens to the chancel under the middle window on the south side. It has a square label with ornamented spandrels, and jambs deeply sunk in the wall: the two most prominent mouldings have bases, but no capitals. This minute feature in the design is entitled to notice, because it is characteristic of this building. It will be seen that mouldings of delicate appearance encompass the most spacious openings without any interruption at the springing of the arches. Columns subservient to decoration are not to be found in Wykeham's Architecture; when he employed them it was for their legitimate purpose—the support of the fabric. A great variety of sculpture must not be sought in the Architecture of Wykeham; that on the exterior of this building is soon told. In the gable may be seen a shield with the arms of Wykeham, surmounted by the bust of a Bishop wearing the mitre. The corbels of the window below present very finely sculptured heads of a King and a Queen, but the distinguishing crowns are nearly destroyed. The water spouts are too prominent to escape notice; they have shared the care of the sculptor, and the monstrous was not overlooked in their design.

Let me once more refer to the general design, for the purpose of directing the attention of the *Minimist* to the masterly skill with which its horizontal subdivisions are formed by bands or cornices of mouldings, which, by their size and richness, confer more beauty and grandeur upon the building thus adorned,

than could be produced by any other species of ornament. The base is magnificently arranged in a triple series of mouldings, which rise to the height of six feet from the ground, and graduate rapidly from a broad plinth of solid masonry.

Passing through the narrow south doorway, which is forced out of a central position, on account of the priests' stalls, we view and admire the loftiness and elegance of the interior. The figure of a double cube for the proportions of a room appropriated to the altar of a considerable church, and its splendid accompaniments of stalls, niches, statues, tombs, and other rich and costly articles of sacred furniture, is best calculated to exhibit its own effect, and that of the solemn ceremonies to which it is dedicated. Here is space for the utmost magnificence; and the chancel of Adderbury Church, as it was left complete by Wykeham, must have awed the beholder by its dignity, and its solemn splendour. Its present glare was unseen in those days; then its six large windows admitted, through the medium of painted glass, no more than a sufficient quantity of light; now, in the absence of deep-toned colours incorporated with a material of no ordinary substance, the light is found to be intolerable; and for the double purpose of diminishing its force, and saving expense, a third part of the aggregate opening is walled up; and not the perforations of the tracery only, which might still have been allowed to remain as an ornament, but the entire openings of the arches on both sides, are hidden as though the intention were to deface the building as much as possible. Whitewash in its coldest glare, has superseded fresco paintings, and completed the destruction of the sublime effect of the interior.

Recent discoveries have brought to light many original ornaments which, for a very long period, have been concealed from view. The stone altar was utterly destroyed; it was elevated upon a pavement 13 feet broad, and 17 inches above the level of the floor; and was recessed 18 inches within the opening of the window, the retreating jambs of which descend to the pavement. The altar occupied a space 13f. 1in. in width, and 3f. 8in. in height. The wall over it is adorned with 14 canopied niches of exquisite beauty. The freshness of their gilding and painting is remarkable. A few injuries wilfully committed, for the sake of expunging the names of the statues which once tenanted the recesses, alone detract from their perfection. St. Bartholomew, St. Simon, St. John, and some others, are visible; but the names of two effigies, more obnoxious than those of the Apostles, have been quite obliterated. Two grand niches within frames, surmounted by enriched cornices, appear on the sides of the east window, with whose mouldings they are most elegantly combined. They were designed for the reception of statues five feet in height, upon pedestals which rest on the pavement, and rise to the height of 6½ feet. The canopies are tall and tapering, and beautifully ornamented with crockets.

The sumptuous stalls for the officiating priests, and the piscina, both on the south side, are worthy to be classed with the most beautiful, and the most savagely defaced specimens of ancient architecture in England. There is reason for believing that the sacrilegious hands which despoiled the altar, and mutilated every surrounding ornament, which they either could not remove or lacked patience to destroy, left these eminently beautiful seats without the marks of excessive damage, and that the reproach of having designedly mutilated some of the fairest works of the chisel of which antiquity could boast, belongs to a comparatively modern period. Though the least proper, this was selected as the most eligible position for a clumsy mural tablet, for the sake of which, all the prominent features were cut away, the canopies shivered to pieces, and the cavities walled up, so that till lately a coat of plaster concealed both the perfections and the injuries of these seats. The canopies of the stalls are formed by the recesses, and do not protrude before the face of the wall; that of the piscina by their side, which is also recessed, originally stood in advance of the wall in a convex pyramidal form, somewhat similar to those over the altar, but considerably larger, and with the like decorations. The external ornaments of the other canopies, however, are both elaborate and elegant. The arches over the openings, partaking of the same depressed shape as those

of the windows, have been ornamented with cusps, and surmounted by a cornice raised into an ogee figure, with crockets and finials, and panels in the spaces between. The partitions of the stalls are pierced with tracery: the pillars which divide and support the canopies, are composed of mouldings, and slender buttresses terminated with crocketed pinnacles in the cornice above, which incloses as it were within a frame this beautiful assemblage of varied sculpture. The front of the seats is panelled with quatrefoils; the backs are adorned with superb patterns of tracery; and the canopies are sumptuously groined and ornamented with bosses. As I cannot enumerate the enrichments, or convey with the pen an adequate notion of their excellence, I may observe that the detail of the sculpture in the stalls, and not only in these features, but in every other part of the edifice, proves the cost, the care, and the skill which the architect devoted to the fulfilment of his design. The pedestal of the piscina is 3f. 5in. in height; from thence to the canopy 3f. 6in., this space is divided by a ledge or shelf of stone. The back is panelled, and the groined roof exhibits a rose in the centre. The cornice under the windows terminates at the stalls with a small figure supporting the arms of Wykeham, and standing on a crowned head as a pedestal: this is one of the most attractive ornaments in the building.

The chancel presents very little more for description. The mean simplicity of its arch over the entrance from the Church, cannot escape notice: it is of remote antiquity, rather acutely pointed, and has in the soffit of each pier a single slender pillar filleted, and terminating in animals' heads for capitals. This device is occasionally seen in the architecture of the first half of the 13th century, and claims a Norman original. But the arch was less unsightly when its ample breadth was occupied by a handsome old oaken screen, which was removed a few years ago by the order of Bishop Bagot. I should like to speak of the tracery of the windows; for, if an opinion may be formed of its beauty from the transom, which has been cleared of rubbish, its design must be very elegant. The roof is unworthy of the building; it has a mean and modern appearance, and cannot be regarded as the genuine work of Wykeham. Some of the carvings with which it is enriched are coarse, others are well executed, but rudely fixed on the beams, and must be viewed as the spoils of a roof possessed of considerable claims to admiration. It has never been defiled with paint or whitewash, and the arms of Wykeham, and of the See of Winchester, remain as colourless as they were left by the carver. The perfection of sculpture in stone, however, belongs to the corbels which sustain the roof, and those attached to the arches of the windows; both merit particular description. The latter are mostly figures of angels winged and holding shields, which hang from belts passed over the shoulders. The arch of the east window is supported by the busts of a king and a bishop; that over the stalls by the head of a venerable man bearded, and an angel whose shield is charged with the arms of the see of Winchester. The second window on the same side presents two angels, bearing the arms of Wykeham, and the cross of St. George. The third window exhibits, the following arms—on a chief a roundel, a label of four points; and on its corbels a singular specimen of sculpture: its prominent figure is that of an old woman in a hooded cloak, blowing with bellows the fire under a caldron; behind her is a standing figure in more graceful costume, elevating in her right hand a kind of ladle. The corbels of the opposite window are composed of sculpture; one represents a man habited in a loose garment, with a girdle round his waist, carrying on his left shoulder a sack, and holding a kind of tablet in his left hand; by his side stands a chest or table richly ornamented. On the other corbel appears a shepherd shearing a sheep, which he bestrides; behind him is his crook, and a flock enclosed in a fold. The remaining window has the bust of a bishop, and an angel supporting the arms of Wykeham.

The eight corbels of the roof, repetitions of the bust of a king and a bishop, are in a style of sculpture which would do honour to any age. It is more than probable that the architect and his royal patron are here represented; nay, I think it certain that the crowned head on the north wall is a portrait of King

Edward the Third. It resembles, but with stronger marks of age, the countenance of the statue on his monument in Westminster Abbey.

The interior of the sacristy is plain. The deficiency in its height is occasioned by a room over, in which there is nothing to remark except simplicity and gloominess. The approach to the upper is from the lower room, and the entrance to the latter, from the chancel, by a door worthy of its prominent situation. Its mouldings are richly clustered in an arch of exquisite form, enclosed by a square architrave, and completed by a handsome label. There is a novelty in the base which merits notice, and I cannot convey a more accurate idea of it, than by observing that if the sill of a window were cut through at right angles with the face of the wall, it would exactly represent the appearance of the sill of this door. I know of only one more example: it occurs in the door (called the leaden porch) of an ancient house in Deddington.

The exterior of the sacristy is distinguished by a beautiful bay-window at the east end. Neither church nor mansion can produce a more elegant specimen of the kind. It has plain tracery under an embattled parapet, and its glazed compartments are elevated on a lofty basement.

I have concluded my description; and will only add, that the restoration of the chancel of Adderbury Church would confer an honour upon the good taste of the present age.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS. No. II.

THE PARENTAGE OF THE POET SPENSEE.

Edmund Spenser's connection with the ennobled Spencers is undoubted: he himself particularly alludes to it in a sonnet addressed to the Countess of Derby (Alice Spencer of Althorp), but the exact degree of kindred has never been ascertained,—not even the names of his parents. The lady whom Spenser married he describes as a daughter of a Cork merchant in his *Epithalamium*; "Amongst the merchants' daughters none so fair," but her family name is unknown. She married, secondly, after the poet's death, Roger Seckerstone, against whom, and his mother, Sylvanus Spenser, the eldest son, filed a bill in Chancery, alleging various misconduct in the management of the Poet's property.

FITZ-ROSE.

VERSES BY THE LATE DR. JEBB, BISHOP OF LIMERICK.

To Mary Viscountess Bernard, (now Countess of Bandon,) on her Marriage, March 13, 1809, with a copy of Cowper's Poems.

LADY, were Cowper's spirit here, That sainted spirit sure would breathe A fervent wish, a vow sincere, And twine them with thy bridal wreath.	Blest guardians of thy vernal youth, May shield thee thro' life's various scene.
He would not of thy goodness tell, For purest virtue courts the shade; He would not on thy features dwell, For Beauty's short-lived flower must fade.	But Cowper lives in realms of light, Where kindred seraphs ceaseless sing; Far other hands his wreath unite, Far other hands this offering bring.
No, Lady, cease thy modest fears, More pleased his artless muse would feel To consecrate the filial tears, Which from thy trembling eyelids steal.	Yet, Lady, wilt thou kindly deign, ('Tis all the unpractised muse can give) Accept this rudely warbled strain, And let it bound with Cowper's live.
To cherish on this joyful day, The glist'ning tribute of thy heart; For years of mild maternal sway, For cares that made thee what thou art.	These volumes too I friendly ween, May for their author's sake be prized; When thy own heart shall match the scene, By Wisdom's Bard immortalized.
There would he pray that white-robed Truth, And purest Peace, and Joy serene,	For sure thou love'st domestic joys, And hours of intimate delight, And days retired from vulgar noise, And converse bland that cheats the night.

Such joys be thine—be his—and still	Lights of this world, may each dispense
In heart united as in hands,	New lustre through your ample sphere,
Blessing and blest—may each fulfil	And very late be summon'd hence
The glorious task your place demands.	To shine through Heaven's eternal year.

THE RT. HON. CHARLES FOX TO NOLLEKINS.

Mr. Fox presents his compliments to Mr. Nollekins, and sends him Bob's bust, in order to have Mr. N.'s name engraven on it.

Mr. Fox considers it as so capital a work that it would be unfair it should ever be seen without the name of the artist.

South-street, Wednesday evening.

LETTER OF CUMBERLAND.

My dear Sir,—Miss Farren is a spoilt child, and has done us more mischief by her hesitation than she could have done by a more peremptory refusal. I never saw Mrs. Brooks, but cannot doubt your judgment in putting the part into her hands, and shall thoroughly approve of whatever you direct. At the same time, if you think that the cast throughout is such as to make the success more doubtful than ought to be risked, I shall perfectly acquiesce in your opinion for withdrawing it. On the contrary, if you approve of its representation, I have not the least hesitation about any cast you shall give it, nor shall ever impute its failure to any cause but its own weakness. I own I shall be truly sorry to give a blow to your theatre, when I am so anxious to contribute the best help in my power. If Bannister is pleased with his part I think we have no great cause to fear, and I shall cheerfully come forward. Mrs. Brooks's part is so short that she will not impede the production, and I hope Mr. Aickin is now content; I presume he is, by your not mentioning anything to the contrary.

With respect to an epilogue, I was in hopes you would have given me one; I am a very bad hand at it myself, and if your business is too pressing to turn your thoughts to y^e task, perhaps you can find a friendly poet in y^e humour to help us. In y^e meantime I will tack a few rhimes together as well as I can, and send them up to you, that no stop may be made, at all events.

I am, with great sincerity, dear sir, your most faithful and obliged humble servant,

R. CUMBERLAND.

Saturday morning, June 30.

LETTER OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Passy, Oct. 4, 1777.

Sir,—I am much obliged by your communication of the letter from England. I am of your opinion that a translation of it will not be proper for publication here. Our friend's expressions concerning Mr. Wilson will be thought too angry to be made use of by one philosopher when speaking of another, and on a philosophical question. He seems as much heated about this one point, as the Jansenists and Molinists were about five. As to my writing any thing on the subject, which you seem to desire, I think it not necessary, especially as I have nothing to add to what I have already said upon it in a paper read to the committee who ordered the conductors at Purfleet, which paper is printed in the last French edition of my writings. I have never entered into any controversy in defence of my philosophical opinions; I leave them to take their chance in the world. If they are right, truth and experience will support them. If wrong, they ought to be refuted and rejected. Disputes are apt to sour one's temper, and disturb one's quiet. I have no private interest in the reception of my invention by the world, having never made, nor proposed to make, the least profit by any of them. The King's changing his pointed conductors for blunt ones is therefore a matter of small importance to me. If I had a wish about it, it would be that he had rejected them altogether as ineffectual. For it is

only since he thought himself and family safe from the thunder of Heaven, that he dared to use his own thunder in destroying his innocent subjects.

Be pleased, when you write, to present my respectful compliments and thanks to Mr. Magellans. I have forwarded your letter to your brother, and am, with great esteem, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

LOCALITIES OF HORACE.

MR. URBAN,—If the *localities of Horace*, in consequence of that question having been lately awakened, still create any interest in the minds of your readers, allow me to suppose that the following narrative of a visit to the Sabine valley will afford no small entertainment.

The pilgrimage itself (at the close of May, 1823), appears to have been the very latest recorded in print; and the account of it here given is extracted from *William Webb's Minutes of Remarks along the Rhine, in Switzerland, and in Italy. London, 1827.*

"Left Tivoli to proceed on foot up the vale of the Anio, a charming one, reminding me of some of the proudest Wicklow vales, and occasionally of the Dee scenery, near Corwen. At Vico-Varo, a little town, the *Varia* of Horace, ten miles on, turned to the left, up a minor vale, in which Horace's Sabine farm was situate. To the right of this lesser vale, and on a height overlooking it, is another small town, Bardela, or Maudela. About four miles higher up, in a similar site, Licenza, which, by like alchemy, a scholar's or a poet's enthusiasm interprets into Digentia. Not halfway between these towns, but to the left in this progress, is Rocca Giovine, in appropriating to which some Horatian appellation, the same piety has laboured less successfully. It is a delicious vale, deep sunk between its lofty mountains, yet so high upraised amid them as to afford a welcome autumnal retreat from the heat, as well as the turmoil of Rome. We traced this tranquil vale for four miles, in admiration of the free outline and varied surface of its mountain screens;—our road margining the playful Digentia, of which the source is in Mount Lucretilis, that, a little further onward, and to the left, is the vale's termination. In a spot at about two-thirds of our progress we were shown, under the earth which is the soil of a vineyard, some Mosaic pavement, which the peasants aver to be the floor of the poet's villa. It may or may not have been identically so; but I see not why here, or close hereabouts, should not have been the site of Horace's house: he could not have selected a sweeter.

"Rising up the mountain skirts, where the vale begins to narrow into a ravine, and not far from its last village, Civitella, is, on the crown of a knoll, a small shallow well, which the peasants persist in styling the Bandusian fountain. The water trickles over the steep front of the knoll to join the Digentia below. Its supplies deserve not the name of a rill: it may well have been the *jugis aquæ fons*, a little more remote from the poet's house than his first wish had dreamed. Of course the *Fons*, which he elsewhere mentions as *rivo dare nomen idoneus*, is the Digentia's source, within the distance of a lounge through thicket and orchard and various grove, his *latebræ dulces, etiam amœnæ*. The little well was the term of our stroll up this lovely and secluded valley. Let me not, however, forget its inhabitants, a blithe, hearty race. We had a numerous group of them round us where we stopped for the refreshment of some fruit; they were females as well as males, and all was rustic jocund mirth and cordial hilarity."—Vol. ii. pp. 109, 110.

I was delighted, not long ago, to hear it repeated from the worthy Traveller's own mouth, that the Sabine peasantry wear even now a noble character, and do no discredit to those old mountaineers from whom they are sprung, or whom in occupation of the spot they have succeeded.

Yours, &c.

H. R.

GLOSSARY TO SIR WALTER SCOTT'S "SIR TRISTREM."

MR. URBAN,—The very able communication of your Correspondent, F. M., on the subject of the new edition of Sir Tristrem, must awaken a regret that the Glossary to that interesting fragment had not fallen into his hands to re-

model, a task for which he is supereminently qualified, and one which is sadly required. I fully concur in his observations on the very imperfect manner in which our old poetry has been hitherto published; but the Glossaries to "Havelok," and "William and the Werwolf," and the manner in which those poems have been edited, would go far to redeem our national character, were they not, unfortunately, from the circumstance attendant on the publication, almost as inaccessible as manuscripts,—sealed books to all but the members of the Roxburghe Club. In going through the communication of F. M., and comparing it with the Glossary to Tristrem, I have made a few observations which may serve as a supplement, however humble, to the remarks of your estimable Correspondent: I offer them only as queries and suggestions.

"ALEDE." F. M. is right in stating that *lede* is the noun, and *ich* a equivalent to *ilk a*, or each one, or every. But does not *lede* mean in this passage, as it certainly does in other parts of the poem, *speech* or *song*, from Leod, whence Leden, &c.?

He taught him *ich a lede*,
Of eche manner of glewe.—I. 37.

Thus in Fittē I. st. 90, "Tho sayd the king in *lede*."

The expression, "In *lede* is nought to lain," occurs more than once in Tristrem. I merely offer this as a conjecture; your Correspondent has already suggested it, by explaining its *language*.

"APLIGHT." Your Correspondent is perfectly right in his very satisfactory explanation of this word, and the editors of Boucher's Glossary inexcusable for adopting Weber's mistaken gloss, when the late lamented Mr. Price's interpretation was, or ought to have been, before them. It was probably not in the recollection of F. M., or he would certainly have adverted to it: he has too much merit of his own to require borrowed plumes. Mr. Price says, "*Aplih*t or *Aplight*; Mr. Ritson interprets *complete*, *perfect*,—and also declared 'the etymology of this word cannot be ascertained.' That its etymology could not be ascertained by Mr. Ritson will be no matter of surprise, when we remember that Dr. Jamieson has left it with the same vague and unsatisfactory definition. The obscurity I conceive can only be in a common disguise—such as we find in the words *a-way*, *a-sleep*, *a-hunting*, while the full form would be 'an *plih*t,' and the phrase itself synonymous with *in soth* or *in troth*."* How much it is to be regretted that the opportunity afforded by the printing of Boucher's Glossary should be lost to the Antiquarian world; as it will certainly be, unless the editors get more skill in their vocation as they proceed, and we shall still want that great desideratum, "*A Dictionary of the Old English Language formed on a grammatical basis*, which it was once hoped might have proceeded from the editor of Havelok, into whose hands I cannot but regret that Boucher's materials had not fallen. He would have known how to use them.

"BLEHAND." Scott is no doubt wrong, and Dr. Jamieson implicitly follows him; but it seems doubtful to me whether the correction proposed is admissible, if the context be well considered?

In o robe Tristrem was boun,
That he from schip hadde brought,
Was of a *blihand* brown,
The richest that was wrought.—I. 38.

Which I interpret "Tristrem's robe was of a *blihand* brown (or brown *blihand*) richly wrought." Again,

His robe was of an hewe
Blihand withouten les.—I. 55.

i. e. "His robe was of a *blihand* hue," or perhaps "of *one*-hue, *blihand*."

The third passage is the only one in which F. M.'s correction is applicable;

In *blehand* was he cledde.—I. 41.

* Warton's History of Poetry, by Price, vol. i.

And here it may mean the *stuff* of which his garment was made, and not the garment itself. It is true that *Bliand*, *Bliant*, *Bliaus* signified some sort of upper garment in low Latin, and in old French. Numerous examples of this sense may be found in Ducange; and the term is still in use, both in France and Flanders, among the people, for the surtout or smock-frock worn by them, which is sometimes called *Blaude*, and *Blouse* (and which by the way is generally *blue*); but the connection of *Blihand* with this word remains to be shewn. I therefore incline to the opinion of Ihre that it is the name of a rich stuff of which garments were made, and the following extracts will, I think, sufficiently establish the interpretation. In a German Vocabulary of 1482, "*Blyand*" is explained "*Blyasus Jacinthus, Edel seyden gewandt.*" In Davies's Welsh Dictionary we have "*Bliant, Sindon.*" And in the Old Suevo-Gothic Rhyming Chronicle, cited by Ihre, it is classed with *Baldakin*, or Cloth of *Bawdeklin*:

Och war thera brellops Kladbi
Af baldakin ock *blyant*.

i. e. "and their wedding garments were of baldakin and *blyant*."

In a MS. of St. Brandon, quoted by Scherz, "der mantel was von *bliant* darauf ein zobel wel bewandt."

Possibly two words, as frequently happens, have been confounded, and *Blihandt*, &c. may have no relation to *Blehand*; or the name of a stuff may, in process of time, have been used to designate the garment as being usually made of it; but I think it cannot be doubted that the *stuff*, and not the garment, is meant in *Tristrem*. Ihre suggests that *Blihand* may be derived from *blyg*, Goth. splendere, and he is probably right. The word is sometimes written *pliat*, and *pliant*, in the Old Teutonic romances. Benecke, in his edition of *Wigalois*, explains it "*Ein Kostbarer Seidenstoff.*" And Oberlin, in his specimens of Conrad of Würzburg, interprets it "*Bysus*;" in both the passages cited, it is applied to the *stuff* of which the garment was made.

"LITHE." Your Correspondent says, "The derivation of this word is from the Saxon *leod*; Germ. *leute*; populus, which at a later period took the secondary sense of *possessions*, whether of land or houses. This is proved most satisfactorily, I think, in Madden's Reply to Singer, p. 19. The phrase *londe* and *lede*, or *londe* or *lith* (for *lede* and *lithe* are one word), is very common in our old poets."

I believe Mr. Singer had the merit of first setting the Editor of *Havelok* in the right track respecting this word; for in the Glossary to that poem, Jamieson's derivation of it from *hleoth hlithe*, clivus was adopted, and it is said, "its real signification seems unknown, but may be conjectured from the following passages." Mr. S. pointed out this error, and told the Editor of *Havelok* that the Saxon *leod*, people, was the true Etymon of *lede* and *lith*. The Editor of *Havelok* did Mr. S. the honour to agree with him in this derivation, and his inference that *lede* and *lith* are the same word disguised by a different orthography. Mr. Singer has, however, since discovered the derivation suggested by him, adopted by the Editor of *Havelok*, and approved by your Correspondent, to be erroneous. The words in this instance, as in many others, have been confounded. The A. S. *hlyc*, *hlece*, *hlot*, and not *leod*, is the immediate etymon of *lyth*, *lithe*, *lede*, and signifies *lot*, portion, inheritance, in short, *worldly goods*. Thus in the A. S. Psalter, xxx. 16, on haadam thinum *hlyt* min, *my heritage* is in thy hands. Notker's translation is remarkably similar, "Min loz ist in dinen handen." In the Icelandic, *lod*, *lood*, *latr*, *hlyt*, signifies revenue, wealth; and in the Armoric *lod* or *laud* has the same meaning. In the Mæso-Gothic Gospels, we find that *unleds** is "*poor*" (Luke xvi. 20, Matth. xi. 16), evidently shewing that *wealth* was designated by a similar word in that language. Wherever *londe* and *lith*, or *londe* and *lede* are coupled together, we may now therefore safely interpret *land* or *goods*, or *possessions*; and this may lead to the true explanation of the disputed term *alodium*, or old Fr. *alleu*, as it plainly

* Ray in his Gloss. North. has "*Unleat*, nomen opprobrii." His derivation is however false.

shows the etymology of the word *livelihood*, formerly written *livelode* and *lifode*.

In all the examples cited in the Glossaries, which may be multiplied without end, this explanation will be found to be the true one. I will add one from Bishop Nicholson's Preface to Wilkins's Anglo-Saxon Laws; it is part of the oath of fealty of the Scottish Barons—"I become your man, my liege King, in land, *liþ*, life, and lim, worldly honour, homage and fealty and lawty, against all that live and die," &c. The importance of settling definitely the meaning and etymon of this frequently recurring word may excuse this detail.

I have noted two or three other erroneous explanations in Scott's Glossary to Sir Tristrem, which probably may have escaped the critical eye of your Correspondent.

"*FEDDE*, oftener spelled *FODE*, a frequent epithet in romance; *fairly fedde* seems equivalent to *well-educated or nurtured*."—SCOTT.

Fode is equivalent to *bairn, child, offspring*, and is related to the Su.-Goth. *Fod-a*, and the Teutonic *Fod-an*, *gignere*.

Thurch brines brast the blode,
Sone to deth ther drew
Mani a *frely fode*.—Trist. I. 18.

So in the King of Tars, v. 176.

The Soudan ost, in that stounde,
Feolde the Cristene to the grounde,
Mony a *freoly fode*.

But the word is generally applied to children, or young females, as in Amis and Amiloun, v. 57, and 557; Syr Amadas, v. 580; Emare, v. 507.

"*FOR LAIN*. Lain by."—SCOTT.

I doubt whether it has that meaning in the passage cited from p. 97, of the original edition of Tristrem. It certainly has not in p. 94.

Tristrem this thef is he
That may he not *for lain*.

i. e. hide, conceal, deny.

"*TAMED*, perhaps from SAX. *Temed* or *Getemed*, *Mansuefactus, domitus, Tamed*."—SCOTT.

Certainly not. It is from the SAX. *Teman*, to *appeal*, to call upon, *Advocare, citare ad warrantum, appellare*. Thus in the laws of Hlothair and Eadric, "*Tæme* he to wic to cynges sele, Provoctet ille in urbe ad regis tribunal."

"*YCORN, prepared, literally carried out*."—SCOTT.

Rather *selected, chosen*. Sax. *cu-ran, ge-curan, seligere, eligere*.

Dr. Whitaker has strangely interpreted this line in P. Ploughman, p. 120.

Knows't thou a *core* seynt quath ich that men clepeth Treuthe?

by "Knowest thou a *heart saint*," &c. where we should read a *chosen saint*. Thus in the Saxon Chronicle, MLXI. "And Nicolaus papa forthferde, and Alexander was to papan *gecoren*," *i. e.* chosen, elected.

And in a fragment of the old metrical romance of Apolyn, King of Tyre, formerly in my possession:

Tho he saw hem alle by fore,
His douzht and hys sone in lawe,
And hys douzht so fair *ycore*,
A Kyngis wyfe heo was wel fawe.

The sense of which appears from Matthew, iii. 17. Her is min *gecorena* sunu, Hic est meus *dilectus* filius.

There are numerous other mistakes in the Glossary to Tristrem. The words *bede, toke, than, minne, thinare*, and many others, are erroneously explained; but I must take another opportunity of offering my suggestions upon them.

A. B.

ON ANCIENT SURNAMES.

Mr. URBAN,—So much has already been written upon the origin and import of Surnames that it may seem unnecessary to revert to the subject. It has, however, occurred to me that little has been done to illustrate the descent of these appellations; or to show how many of our present disguised surnames are the representatives of those which in their more ancient form were possessed of meaning. A classification of those objects from which proper names are derived, and of the manner in which they were bestowed, may not seem devoid of interest, and upon these subjects I add a few observations. I would remark, that the sources from which I have deduced my notices, are principally manuscripts of considerable antiquity, or such publications as present correct examples of surnames at an early date.

The first list to which I would direct your notice consists of those surnames which have been bestowed from certain personal qualifications.

Ralph le Gras; or *the fat*; MS. Addit. 7965, fol. 69 b; in the index to the Rot. Scotiæ it is, Gros. Nicholas Malemeyns; id. fol. 129 b.

Alan Brodheud, or *broadhead*; MS. Addit. 7966, fol. 55.

Editha la Lovelich, or *lovely*; MS. Harl. 1708, fol. 217.

Armestrang, *arm strong*; index to Rot. Scotiæ.

Blaukfrount, *white face*; id.

Fairhair, id. Yalowhaire, id. Le Long, id.

Thomas Sturdy; MS. Cott. Claud. B. III. fol. 170 b.

Galfridus Wychals, or *bad neck*; from the Saxon, id. 168 b; this name is, probably, the same as Wyggel, fol. 170.

Mental qualifications or attributes may next be illustrated.

John Jolif of Sandwich; MS. Addit. 7965, fol. 91; now Jolly.

Grim; Raine's North Durham, 125.

Richard Godhusband; MS. Cott. Claud. B. III. fol. 169 b.

Cecilia Gauk; (1345) Chart. Harl. 112 G. 45, and Matildi Goki, MS. Cott. Claud. A. vi. fol. 3, are both to be traced to the French *gauchée*, crooked.

Nicholas Ramage; MS. Addit. 7965, fol. 107; from the French *ramage*, explained by Cotgrave "ramage, hagar, wild, homely, rude."

Roger le Proud; MS. Addit. 7966, fol. 96 b. Prudhome, Rot. Scotiæ.

Lelhome; Chart. Harl. 53 A. 5, *true*, or *loyal man*.

Names of animals seem also to have furnished instances; for example,

Le Veel; MS. Addit. 7965, fol. 69.

Bullock; Rot. Scot., Claud. B. III. fol. 169 b.

Kelyng, which signifies, (a codling). id. Laverock, (a lark). id.

Wlf (the Scandinavian name for a wolf). id., MS. Cott. Claud. A. iv. fol. 7. l.

Brunnolf (brown wolf). Raine's North Durham, 743.

Sperhafocus, (a sparrow-hawk) MS. Cott. Claud. B. vi. fol. 114 b (1050).

William le Hund. MS. Cott. Claud. A. vi. fol. 3.

Colours, as might be expected, supply specimens.

William Brun, MS. Addit. 7965. fol. 89.

Ælfwig se red, (the red), Appendix to Lye's Saxon Dict.

Elias le Brun, MS. Addit. 7965, fol. 107 b.

Fag, (Sax. *fag*, discolor) MS. Cott. Vesp. B. xxiv. fol. 40 b.

Arms, such as Longespee and Simon Hauberck, (1 Edw. III. MS. Cott. Claud. A. xiii. fol. 108); and Dress, as Henry Brodbelte (MS. Cott. Claud. B. iii.) may serve as examples.

But by far the most copious lists are to be traced to certain peculiarities of local situation or employment; to these, at a future period, it is my intention to invite your notice.

J. S.

ROMAN STATIONS IN ESSEX.

Whether Braintree or Coggeshall was the intermediate Roman Station between Colchester and Dunmow? and whether the site of Canoninum is at Chipping-hill in Witham or at Kelvedon?

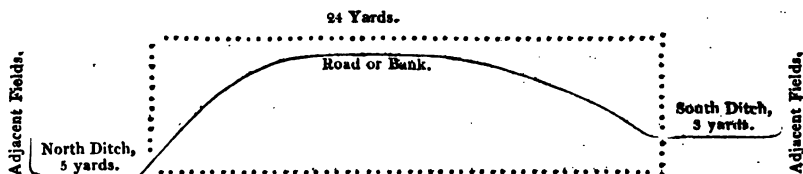
As to the First Proposition.—It seems to be allowed on all hands that there was a Roman station on the military way between Camulodunum (*Colchester*,

or rather *Lexden*, which was included in the extensive walls which surrounded Colchester), and *Dunmow* (the Villa Faustina of some authors); and this station has been generally considered to have been at *Coggeshall*, but, according to the best information which I can obtain, and a careful inspection of remaining indications, I believe upon insufficient grounds.

From a perusal of the remarks of Weever, Lethieullier, and Morant, it appears to me that the grounds upon which the station is supposed to have been at *Coggeshall* consist of these particulars: first, The existence of some *Bank* at or near *Coggeshall*, indicating that the military way passed through it; secondly, the finding of two Roman sepulchral urns; and lastly, the finding *one coin* of Antoninus Pius.

As to these several grounds, it appears to follow that, if similar indications are to be found at *Braintree*, there is as much reason for fixing the station there as at *Coggeshall*; and if those indications exist to a much greater extent at the former place, the reasons for fixing it there will preponderate. These indications, therefore, I shall beg leave to consider in their order.

First.—There is said to be a *Bank* in or near *Coggeshall* which formed part of the Roman military way in question; which, I believe, is correct, and that it is on the entrance of the town from *Braintree* opposite the vicarage-field, and upon the crown of which the Fleece public-house and the line of houses of which that house forms a part stand; and upon the northern slope of which the present road runs: but then we have a much more extensive *Bank* at *Braintree* on the same line of road; it commences at the Bird-in-hand, on the *Coggeshall* road, and reaches all the way to the entrance of the town, a distance of a quarter of a mile and more, having a ditch or foss all along the south side of it, which may be seen in various places by the side of the road; and by walking in the fields at the back of the houses much more of it may be seen. It begins near the barn standing in a field belonging to the poor on the *Crissing* road, and reaches all the way to the front of a row of houses in one of which Mr. Boyton, a carpenter, lately lived; indeed, the ditch is so extensive there that the houses are built in it; and there is, moreover, about midway of the distance I have mentioned, a still deeper ditch on the north side of the road or bank, against the field which adjoins *Dead-lane*, where a section of the *Bank* taken nearly opposite the middle of the field would be nearly in this form:



Besides which, there was an ancient and extensive artificial *Mount*, forming a part of an encampment on the south side of, and connected with this *Bank*; it was ten feet high: the principal part of it has been recently removed, and the remainder now forms part of the ornamental grounds of the "*Mount*" house, rebuilt by the Rev. Mr. Scalè.

The *Bank* I have here mentioned is so extensive that I am not aware that *Coggeshall* can show any thing like it; but, after all, these indications only go to show that both *Braintree* and *Coggeshall* are situated upon the military way, which seems to be admitted on all hands; and I should not have mentioned them if the one at *Coggeshall* had not been referred to as leading to the notion that the station was there, whereas I submit it shows no such thing.

Secondly.—There have been two Roman sepulchral urns found at *Coggeshall*, and at *Braintree* there have also been two found, besides six at *Stisted*, a village adjoining *Braintree*, and various Roman antiquities mentioned by Gough at *Black-Notley*, another village adjoining *Braintree*. The two found at *Braintree* are in the possession of Mrs. Tabor; they each contained a smaller one, and fragments of bones; and in one of them was a nail, which I understand is very

like some brought from Herculaneum, now in the British Museum. As to the six found at Stisted, I obtained my information from Charles Saville-Onley, esq. who found them on rebuilding Stisted Hall. They are, however, in fragments, except a small one, which would contain about a pint, which was also inclosed in a larger one.

Lastly.—There appears to have been one coin, namely, of Antoninus Pius, found at Coggeshall, but there have been *thousands* found in and near Braintree. I have collected or seen of those so found specimens of those of twenty-four emperors, &c. commencing with Agrippa and ending with Honorius, including an Antoninus Pius; and Mrs. Tabor secured, of a quantity found in 1828, more than two thousand two hundred coins; and I know of two other collections. If they had all been found at one place I should not have placed so much reliance upon them; but they have been found in very many places, and at different times, and are being found almost daily. Besides which, I find, by Wright's History of Essex, now in course of publication, that an urn filled with Roman coins was found some time ago in the grounds belonging to High Garrett in Bocking, which adjoins Braintree; and that of those so found a considerable number, chiefly of the emperor Vespasian, were carefully preserved by Mr. Jonathan Reeve, at that time the proprietor of the estate; and, according to Mr. Wright's History, another coin or medal of Antoninus was found at Braintree in excellent preservation.

Upon the whole, if these indications are to decide the matter, it stands thus:—there are for Coggeshall a portion of the Roman road, two funeral urns, and one coin of Antoninus Pius; and for Braintree an equal or greater portion of road, six more urns, and many other antiquities, two coins of Antoninus Pius, and thousands of others; some of emperors who reigned one hundred years before his time, and others two hundred and fifty years afterwards.

As to the Second Proposition.—The first authority to be consulted is Antoninus, whose ninth Iter gives the distances of several towns and stations connected with the question, to this effect: from Camulodunum (Colchester) to Canoninum nine miles; from thence to Cæsaromagum (Writtle) twelve miles; from thence to Durolitum sixteen miles; and from thence to Londinum fifteen miles; total, fifty-two miles, which agrees as nearly as may be with the distance computed by our present miles, we calling Colchester fifty-one miles from London. The next author to be consulted is Camden; but we may soon dismiss him, for he admits that the ancient places of this county are so strangely obscure and puzzling that he must freely own himself in the dark. Then comes Morant, who, quoting Antoninus, ninth Iter, places Canoninum about Kelvedon; and in point of fact Kelvedon is, according to our present computation, ten miles from Colchester, and Chipping-hill is thirteen; and certainly, if Antoninus's apparent respective distances between Colchester and Kelvedon and Chipping Hill are to decide the question, Kelvedon will be the nearer spot. But if it can be made appear that there are no indications or relics of a Roman camp or station at or about Kelvedon, and that there are extensive, and I believe undoubted ones at Chipping-hill, and the apparent discrepancy as to the distances can be reconciled, the consequence must be, a decision in favour of the latter.

Let us, then, in the first place, consider the subject with regard to those distances. Camulodunum was the capital of the Roman province of that name; and that it extended for two miles and more beyond the present obelisk at Colchester, whence the present distances are calculated, is proved by the most extensive and perfect remains of Roman ramparts that perhaps are to be found in the kingdom. If, then, the respective distances from Colchester to Kelvedon and Witham are calculated, not from any central point, but from the ancient extremity of Colchester, namely, Lexden, as is the case at present with regard to London, those distances will stand thus: from Camulodunum to Kelvedon eight miles, and to Chipping-hill eleven miles; and then we must look for Canoninum one mile in advance of Kelvedon, and two miles short of Chipping-hill, so that Chipping-hill is within one mile as near the required distance as Kelvedon. But let us go a little further, and instead of calculating the distances from Camulodunum, calculate them from Cæsaromagum (Writtle), and endeavour to

find the site of Canoninum that way, and then the distances will stand thus : from Cæsaromagum to Canoninum twelve miles ; and Chipping-hill is as near as may be the exact distance, and Kelvedon is fifteen ; so that if in one way Chipping-hill is one mile further from the supposed spot than Kelvedon, in the other way it is exactly upon the spot, and Kelvedon is three miles from it. And if we consider the distances at present calculated from Colchester to Writtle, to be twenty-four miles, that is more than Antoninus makes it by three miles ; but if we calculate, as I propose doing, from Lexden, that will reduce the twenty-four to twenty-two, which agrees as near as may be with Antoninus's account, namely, twenty-one miles. I submit, therefore, that in point of distance Chipping-hill has full as good a claim to be considered the site of the station in question as Kelvedon, if not a better. And it appears to me to follow that, if any Roman remains of any consequence can be found on any one spot anywhere between Witham and Kelvedon, and nowhere else thereabouts, those remains will go near to decide the point, and that there are such at Chipping-hill I believe is beyond all manner of doubt ; namely, the remains of an extensive camp, the chief works of which must have been the result of immense labour, and the outworks of which may be traced to considerable distances. Gibson, in his notes on Camden, speaking of Witham says : " It does not want good evidences of its antiquity, for between the church and the street are still visible the remains of a large old camp, though much of the fortifications are digged down to make way for the plough ;" and he cites Matthew of Westminster as an authority that Edward the Elder built a castle there about the years 912 or 914, which he observes is a further proof of its antiquity, since the *Saxon nobility made choice of the forsaken camps of the Romans*. In addition to which Morant mentions, that in levelling some of those remains, two coins, one of Valens and the other of Gratian, were found by Mr. Barwell.

One would naturally expect, if the two stations existed where I have fixed them, that there would be some apparent communication between them ; and such alone we have by the Cressing road, which is literally a continuation of banks and hollow ways, the former thrown up so high, and being at the same time so narrow, as to be actually dangerous as a carriage road, and the latter being of the depth in some places of ten feet or more, and these in a more obvious degree than on any road with which I am acquainted, and just agreeing with the idea which Lethieullier gives us of the manner of making roads by the Romans, namely, by digging deep in search of a solid bottom, or, where they could find none, of making a solid artificial one. C.

STONEHENGE.

MR. URBAN,—In the Magazine for November last you have given Mr. Conybeare's interesting geological illustrations of Stonehenge, on which I beg leave to present your readers with a few remarks.

It appears in the course of those illustrations, that Mr. Cunnington was perhaps the first person who had noticed the different materials of the above perplexing erection. This gentleman states, that " the stones outside of the work, those composing the outward circle of its imposts, as well as the five large trilithons, are all of that species of stone called *Sarsen*, which is found in the neighbourhood ; whereas the inner circle of small upright stones, or those of the interior oval, are composed of granite, limestone, &c. most probably brought from some part of Devonshire or Cornwall." He thinks that Stonehenge was " raised at different æras ; that the original work consisted of the outward circle and its imposts, and of the inner oval of large trilithons ; and that the smaller circle and oval of inferior stones were raised at a later period, adding nothing to the grandeur of the temple, but rather giving a littleness to the whole, and particularly so if, according to Smith, the *two small trilithons of granite* be added."

Sir R. Hoare, in his remarks on Mr. Cunnington's letter to him, thinks the difference in the stones a strong argument in favour of Mr. C.'s conjecture as to the variation of time in the erection of the work ; " for," adds he, " had the

Britons erected the temple at one or the same period, they would most naturally have made use of the native not foreign materials." But one may be allowed to ask why, even though the work was erected at different times, various stones should be made use of?

With respect to Mr. Smith's "two small *trilithons* of granite," and what Sir R. Hoare denominates "unmeaning pigmy pillars of granite, or diminutive *trilithons*," without meaning to dispute their present or former existence, I have no recollection, in a visit not very long since made to Stonehenge, to have observed any other *trilithons* than the *large ones* in the outer circle or circles.

Mr. Conybeare would invert the hypothesis of Mr. Cunnington and Sir R. C. Hoare, by considering the smaller stones as the original, and the "grander *trilithons*," composed of materials close at hand, and which all agree to be of sandstone, of a later erection. The smaller tapering or obeliscal stones, he says, are composed of greenstone rock, which occurs no where nearer than the environs of Dartmoor on the West, or Charnwood-forest, in Leicestershire, on the right—either being a distance of a full hundred miles in a direct line. Mr. Brayley, in his "Graphic and Historical Illustrator," a work the discontinuance of which is matter of regret with many of his subscribers, has given a very curious and ample account of Stonehenge. In p. 194, he quotes a passage from Dr. Townson's tracts on natural history, in which the Doctor states "that all the great stones are of sandstone, some of a yellowish colour, others white; the second row of pillars, and the six which are innermost of all, are of a kind of fine-grained *grünstein*, where the black *hornblende* is the only constituent which has a crystalline form or spatous appearance; the mass or ground has a finely speckled green-and-white appearance, making a slight effervescence with acids, and striking fire difficultly with steel; that in the second row are two pillars of a quite different nature, that on the right hand being a true and well characterized blackish *siliceous schistus*, the *kiezel schiefer* of Werner; that on the left is a kind of *grey cos*, a very fine-grained calcareous sandstone, making an effervescence in nitrous acid, striking fire with steel, and containing minute spangles of silver mica."

Being myself unskilled in mineralogical and geological matters, I can offer no opinion on these apparently discordant accounts by others, of the Stonehenge materials; but the bringing them thus together may possibly be useful in exciting the attention of future visitors.

But my principal object in this communication is to notice Mr. Conybeare's inclination to believe in the generally acknowledged fable in the British history by Geoffrey of Monmouth, that "the circle of the giants on Stonehenge originally stood at Cílara, in Ireland, explained to be Kildare by Giraldus Cambrensis, a nearly contemporary writer, who adds, that he himself, during his journey to Ireland, saw on the plains of that country an immense monument of exactly similar construction." I beg leave here to advert to Mr. Conybeare's expression "*preserved by Walter de Mapes and Geoffrey of Monmouth*," and to inform that gentleman that he has by a mistake, not peculiar to himself, substituted Walter de Mapes for Walter Calenius. From the numerous stone monuments and circles still remaining in Ireland, it cannot be doubted that Giraldus saw one that might have resembled Stonehenge, though he has not described it as having what may almost be called the unique trilithonic construction; and it is equally possible that in Kildare there may have been stone circles, and indeed, I am informed that many large stones are still widely scattered in that county. Now if, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth, or rather the work communicated to him by Walter, any of these Kildare stones were called the *Giants' dance*, they must have been of very large dimensions, not easily transported by water, as Mr. Conybeare supposes, or even by Merlin's magic powers. I must besides observe that the obeliscal or pyramidal stones in the inner circles of Stonehenge have no claim whatever to the appellation gigantic, and it is these, as the original part of the monument, that Mr. Conybeare has inadvertently connected with the *Giants' Dance* at Kildare. Admitting also with Mr. Conybeare, that the mountains of Kildare abound with the same materials as those of which the lesser stones at Stonehenge are composed, he has himself furnished the possibility of their being found in England.

F. D.

TOMB OF KING ARTHUR.—LIBRARY AT NAWORTH CASTLE.

MR. URBAN,—In a journey that I made a few years since to Bristol, I passed through Newport, about 16 miles from Gloucester, and whilst the horses were changing, I saw from the window of the inn, where I was sitting, a board on the opposite side of the way, inscribed—"Here is to be seen the tomb of King Arthur." Attracted by this *enticing* inscription, I knocked at the door of a humble cottage, which was opened by an old woman, whom I desired to show me the tomb; on which she pointed to a large and ponderous stone coffin, between 7 and 8 feet long, and weighing as was said 3 tons. In it was a well preserved human skeleton, supposed to have been deposited in an inner wooden coffin, that was found to be almost decayed from time and moisture. At the bottom of the stone chest, I noticed two small bronze shovels, a fragment of a bronze hinge, a Roman key of the same materials, and some fragments of pottery. There was also the handle of a large vessel with the letters L. A. S. stamped upon it, which had been most learnedly interpreted to the old dame to mean "Lord Arthur Sovereign." She informed me that this stone coffin was found at Gloucester, on the premises of a Mr. John Sims, of whom she purchased it on speculation for 16*l*. I should have mentioned that the edges of it are lined with a thick coating of lead, and a printed paper given to the visitors, replete with ignorance, mentions a leaden coffin, &c. This wonderful tomb of "the Lord Arthur," is certainly Roman, and of the same kind as some that have been described in the *Archæologia*.

This specimen of popular ignorance would have better suited Glastonbury than either Gloucester or Newport. The monkish fraud of the supposed tomb of Arthur and his wife Guinevra, at Glastonbury, is too well known to your readers to require any enlargement concerning it in this place.

It has been said, that at the dissolution of the monasteries in England, several articles belonging to Glastonbury Abbey were transferred to Naworth Castle, in Cumberland, then in the possession of Lord William Howard, the friend of Camden, who seems to have believed in the monkish fable and in the cross with Arthur's name, which he has given in the *Britannia*.

Mr. Ritson, in his *Life of King Arthur*, p. 139, states that there is still preserved at the above-mentioned castle a huge volume of three vellum leaves, standing on the floor, being the original legend of Joseph of Arimathea, which Leland beheld with admiration on his visit to Glastonbury Abbey. It would be very desirable to know whether this volume still exists, and to have a particular account of it, as well as of any of the articles formerly at Glastonbury. A catalogue too of the ancient library at Naworth Castle, if it could be obtained by permission of the noble owner, would also be a most acceptable present to many a bibliomaniac of the present day. D.

ARCHERY.

MR. URBAN,—Be so obliging to an old correspondent as to admit into your interesting *Magazine* a few remarks on the case in *Archery*, page 56, which you have decided by *authority*. My view of the case is opposed to your "opinion," although fortified by that of the "English Bowman." The method of numbering bows, by the weights required to draw the middle of the string 27 inches from the bow, is clear and satisfactory; but if the archer must exert a power of 100lbs., in drawing a bow of 50, the numbering by weights must be erroneous. In your decision, words are not used as they are understood by people in general, or by scientific mechanics in particular. For instance, if I lift a weight of 50lbs. from the ground, with one hand or both hands, it would be commonly and correctly said that I exert a power of fifty pounds; yet, as it is certain that my feet, at the same time, exert in consequence an increase of pressure on the ground equal to the weight lifted, you and the "English Bowman" must, for con-

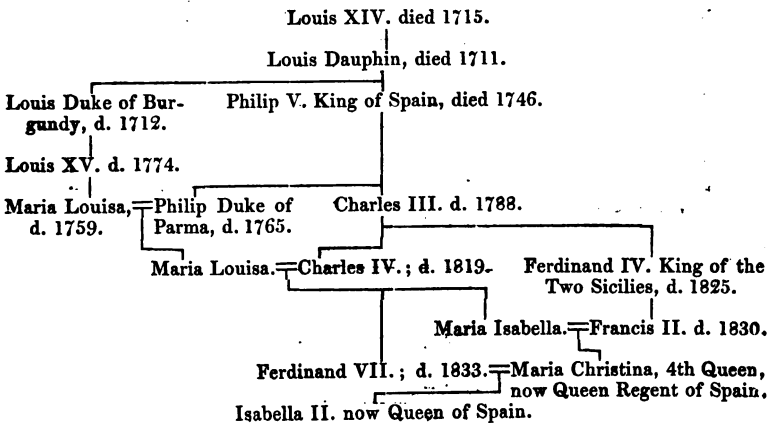
sistency, say that I exert a power of 100lbs. Again, if I draw the string while another holds the bow in question, my feet will then make a corresponding increase of pressure against the ground, instead of my left hand against the bow. A perfect spring, after being bent or compressed, will return to its former state with a force equal to the power expended in compressing it; therefore if the bow unbends itself with a power of 50lbs. when I loose the string (or both string and bow at the same instant), surely 100lbs. could not have been exerted in drawing it.

In estimating the strength of animals by experiment, they must have footing, or some similar bearing or support, in order to exert their strength; but it is not usual—it would be a perversion of language—to reckon the force which they exert against it as a part of their estimated muscular strength. In confirmation of my judgment in this matter, I refer to the article *Dynamometer*, in Sir D. Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopedia, and to Dr. Gregory's Mathematics for Practical Men, page 371. The latter author says, page 377, "A man cannot well draw more than 70lbs. or 80lbs. horizontally; and he cannot thrust with a greater force, acting horizontally at the height of his shoulders, than 27lbs. or 30lbs."

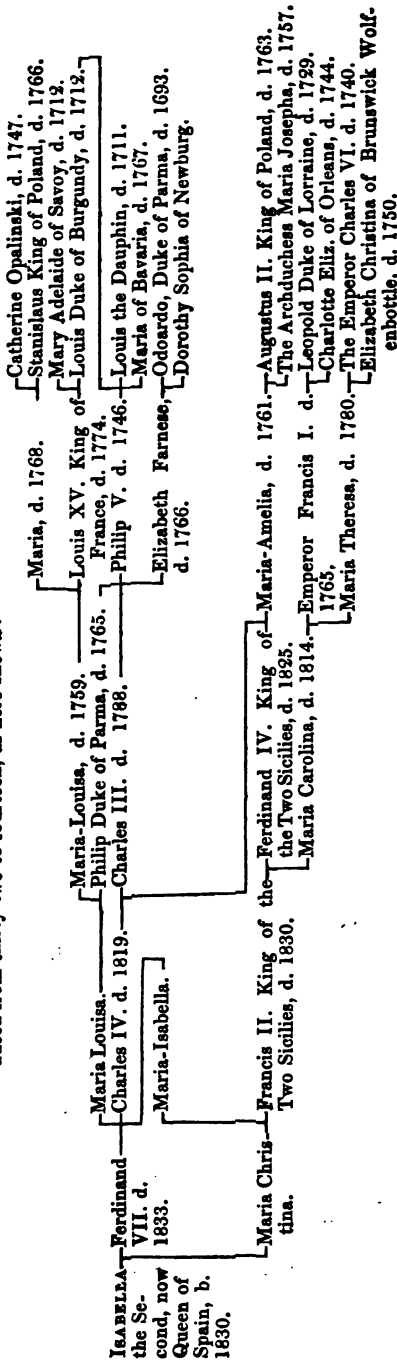
Hoping I have sufficiently shewn the impropriety of the Bowman's assertion,
I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
Caer Corin, Jan. 10. A. MEYRICK.

GENEALOGY OF ISABELLA II. THE PRESENT QUEEN OF SPAIN.

It will often have been remarked, in a general way, how frequent have been the intermarriages between relations among the Royal Families of Europe, particularly in those countries where the dispensing power of the Papal See has removed every scruple regarding their impropriety. The near consanguinity to the late King of Spain of all his four wives, was noticed in the memoir of him which was published in the Gentleman's Magazine for November last. But it is only in large and unfrequent works of genealogy, that the singular results of these alliances can be traced and observed. The following tables of the ancestry of the present Queen of Spain have been formed as genealogical curiosities. By the first, which is her pedigree from Louis le Grand, it will be seen that her juvenile Majesty is descended in two ways from her grandfather; in three ways from her great grandfather; in four ways from her great-great-grandfather; and in five ways from her great-great-great-grandfather.

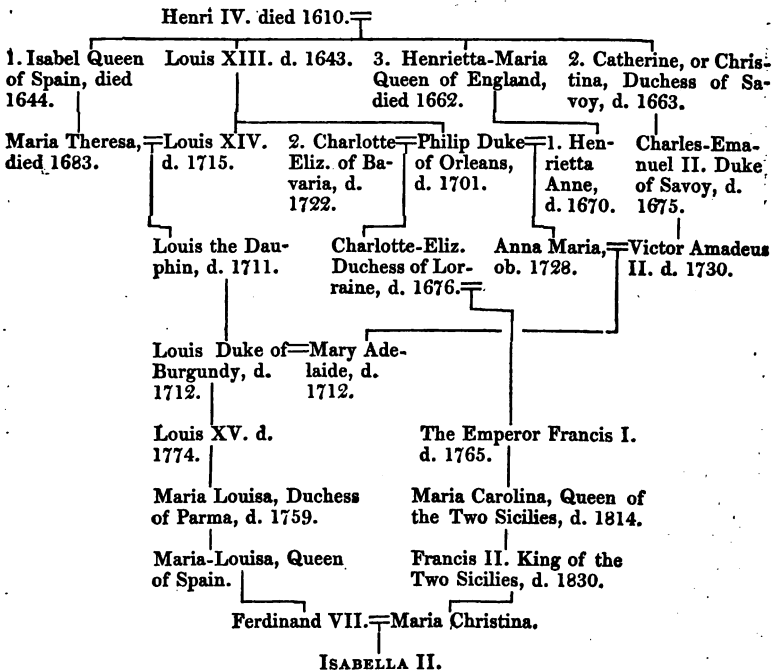


In ordinary cases, where no intermarriages of relations have occurred, a person's ancestors are doubled in number with every ascent; thus he has four grand-parents, eight great-grandfathers and mothers, sixteen progenitors in the fourth degree, and thirty-two in the fifth. In consequence of the four intermarriages shown in the preceding pedigree, the young Queen Isabella's ancestors in the fifth degree are reduced from thirty-two to fourteen, as here shown:—



In the last ascent, it will be perceived, there is no interruption in the usual progressive increase; but in the next, were it worth while to pursue the research further, there would be several; for Louis Duke of Burgundy was son of the Dauphin and Dauphiness (next below); the Dauphiness was a daughter of Augustus II. below; and Dorothy-Sophia Duchess of Parma was a sister to the mother of the Emperor Charles VI.

It is further remarkable that, if we mount only three generations higher than Louis the Dauphin, we find the young Queen descended from all the four children of Henri IV. and from his grandson Philip Duke of Orleans in two different ways.



Thus the lines of the little Queen's descent from Henri le Grand amount to the following:

Through Louis XIV. and the Dauphin, as shown in the first Table . . .	5
Through the two daughters of Philip Duke of Orleans . . .	2
Through the three daughters of Henri IV.	3
In all ten lines of descent	10

That is to say, her Majesty, being eighth in lineal paternal descent from Henri le Grand (compare the two tables), is likewise eighth in descent from him through her mother, through her maternal grandmother, and through Philip Duke of Parma; and ninth in descent from him through six other different channels. J. G. N.

HISTORY OF THE COSBY FAMILY.

Mr. URBAN,—The following extracts of a MS. history of the Cosby family are interesting in many points of view. They are a memorial of the cruelty and barbarity “of the golden days of good Queen Bess!” and of the sufferings of the Irish. They likewise point out the means by which an Anglo-Irish family rose to opulence; and what has rendered them interesting in my eyes, they furnish us with a history of a member of the noble house of Sidney. The MS. was written by one of the Cosbys, and is transcribed into one of the Egerton MSS. in the British Museum.

It tells us that Francis Cosby was a person much celebrated for undaunted valour, military experience, and civil abilities; that he married Mary Seamor, widow of Sir H. Leyton, and daughter of the Protector, on whose disgrace he

that year, the Lord Mayor attended the procession by water only, and the place of his barge upon that occasion (which, according to the statement in the London Gazette, followed the barges of their Majesties, of the Lord High Admiral, and divers of the nobility), corresponds with the arrangement in the land procession at the funeral of Sir Philip Sydney.

Jan. 13.

G. F. B. L.

THE DANCE OF DEATH,

Exhibited in elegant Engravings on Wood; with a Dissertation on the several representations of that subject, but more particularly on those ascribed to Macaber and Hans Holbein. By Francis Douce, Esq. F. A. S. &c. 8vo.

The author of this volume has long been distinguished for his great erudition in English antiquities, for his intimate acquaintance with the archæology of literature and the arts, for his extensive and valuable collections, and for the liberality and urbanity with which he has ever communicated from his stores of knowledge to other inquirers in the same pursuits. By his interesting "Illustrations of Shakspeare and his Times," his name is yet more widely honoured; for it is one of the few antiquarian works which have been at once recondite and popular.

The present dissertation was originally published forty years ago, in illustration of the republication, by Mr. Edwards of Pall Mall, of Hollar's etchings, from the same designs which have now been engraved on wood.* It is here very considerably enlarged, and it is not a little remarkable into how many branches the inquiry divides itself.

In order to investigate the subject from its origin, Mr. Douce discusses, in the first place, the figures under which Death was personified by the ancients. These were various, and the learned are not accordant on the subject; but it would appear that a skeleton was only one of their emblems, and not the most frequent. The emblem of the butterfly, by which, whilst death was implied, a resurrection was more immediately typified, is one which from its simplicity and propriety finds a welcome in every elegant mind. The more clumsy device by which the artists of the middle ages represented the departing soul, was by a small naked figure, like an infant, issuing from the prostrate corpse;—an idea which some modern artists have varied only by representing the soul nearly as large as the body, which has been sculptured in marble so recently as in the monument of the Princess Charlotte at Windsor. To this performance Mr. Douce does not allude; but although the historian, it may be said, of skeletons and anatomies, he expresses his disapprobation of sepulchral monuments being adorned with skulls and cross-bones, as follows:—

* These engravings, forty-nine in number, "have been executed," remarks Mr. Douce, "with consummate skill and fidelity by Messrs. Bonner and Byfield, two of our best artists in the line of wood engraving. They may very justly be regarded as scarcely distinguishable from their fine originals." Four of them, by way of specimens, we have borrowed for the present article (*see Plate II*):—

THE KING. Seated at a well-covered table, Death, as a cupbearer, presents him with his last draught. The King's countenance resembles that of Francis I., and the canopy is powdered with a flower resembling a fleur-de-lis.

THE ABBAT. Death having despoiled him of his mitre and crozier, drags him by his robes away. The Abbat resists with all his might, and is about to throw his breviary at his adversary.

THE JUDGE. He is deciding a cause between a rich and a poor man; and is about to receive a bribe from the former. Death comes behind him to snatch away his rod of office.

THE NEW-MARRIED LADY. In all the splendour of the female costume of the age, she is accompanied by her husband, who endeavours to divert her attention from Death, which is insidiously crossing their path, beating vigorously on a tambour.

trath, and a great part of Maryborough; the lordships of Gallen, Rushall, Timahoe, the parish of Cloneagh, Cashel, and various other estates. Of all these, the only inheritance remaining from her is Timahoe, which, being held in right of her, entitles the possessor of it to bear the Sidney arms, and has been the reason of the frequency of the name of Sidney in our family."

This is remarkable, as not a word is said of her being an heiress. If she was not an heiress, the Peerage of 1769 is in error. Were Sir John and others mentioned in *Gentleman's Magazine* 1832, p. 215, her brothers? The patents granting her lands are extant, and bear date 22nd November, 1570; 28th November, 1590; 18th September, 1593; 6th August, 1593. To proceed,

"It will hereafter be related under the head of Richard Cosby, her son, how the family lost most of the above estates; but the town of Ballynakil and lordship of Gallin she sold for 100*l.*, which she received in silver shillings, of so little value did she reckon lands which her husband and sons were constantly obliged to defend with the sword."

However, she kept her mother but shabbily; for among the MSS. lately on sale by Mr. Thorpe, I saw a receipt signed Alice Sidney (see *Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1832, p. 214), dated about 1601, acknowledging the payment of 20*l.*, an annual bounty allowed her by the goodness of Sir R. Sidney, afterwards Earl of Leicester. How is the name of Alice here, and on her tombstone, reconcilable with the Abbot pedigree, that makes her name Elizabeth?

"It is remarkable that in all grants, and even in private writings, this lady constantly used the name of Sidney, and never assumed that of her husband, which was probably owing to the great share of family pride the Sidneys were always remarkable for. Alexander Cosby and his wife, for many years, made frequent visits to their relations at Peshurst, in Kent; and in ancient writing, under Dorcas Sidney's own hand, there is a memorandum, that she lay in of her second daughter, Rose Cosby, at the Queen's house at Oatford, Kent, on the 20th November 1582. She bore to Alexander Cosby, her husband, fifteen children, and they lived together in great credit and reputation, inhabiting the Abbey of Stradbally, till the year 1596; but that year Anthony Oathouse, the head of the rebellious clan that bore his name, sent a serf to demand of Alexander Cosby a passage over Stradbally-bridge, which being looked upon as a formal challenge was accordingly refused, and preparation made to oppose him. On the 19th of May Alexander, hearing the O'Mores were on the march, headed his kerne, and set himself to defend the bridge, taking with him his eldest son Francis Cosby, who was born on the 1st of January 1571, and christened with much ceremony in St. Patrick's Church, the Lord Deputy standing godfather. He had been married about a year before to *Helena Harpole*, of Shrule, and had a son William Cosby, born but nine weeks before this fatal day. Dorcas Sidney and *Helena Harpole* placed themselves at a window of the Abbey to see the fight, and for some time beheld their husbands violently fighting according to their constant custom; but at length Alexander Cosby, as he was pressing forward, was shot, and dropped dead, upon which his kerne, with melancholy and mournful outcries, began to give way; and Francis Cosby, the son, being in danger of being abandoned, leaped over the bridge endeavouring to make his escape into the abbey; but in the instant that he leaped over the battlements was shot and fell dead into the river. This, one would have imagined, must have been horribly shocking to the widowed ladies who beheld it from the Abbey; nevertheless it is recorded that *Helena Harpole*, with the coolest presence of mind, addressed herself to Dorcas Sidney, saying, 'Remember, mother, that my father was shot before my husband, and that thereupon the latter was the legal possessor of the estate, and consequently I am entitled to my thirds and dower.'"

This story is completely corroborated by an Inq. p. m. 17 Aug. 1596, Com. Reginæ Hiberniæ, which enumerates the immense domains of Francis Cosby: p'd. Francis' occisus fuit p. rebellis et obiit post patrē suū Alex. similiter interfect. apud Stradbally, 19 Maii 1596. Wil. Cosby est fil. et her. dict. Francis' et p'd. Wil. fuit etat. 9 hebdomad. tempore mortis p'd. Francis' et non maritat. Dorcas Cosbye al. Sydney nup. ux. dict. Alex. Cosbye patris p'd. Francis' dotabil. existit de terc. p'te oīū ter' et ten. p'd. *Helena Hartpoole* al. Cosbye nup. ux. dict. Francisci Cosbye est etiam dotabil. de terc' p'te resid'. ter'. p'd'. On the 12th September, 38th Elizabeth, a patent was granted to Dorcas and *Helena* of the wardship of William Cosby, who soon after died.

But these were not all the calamities with which the Cosbys were punished. Their property had been gained by the plunder of the O'Mores, hereditary princes of Leix. These endeavoured to regain their possessions from Richard Cosby, who, as fourth but eldest surviving son of Dorcas Sidney, had succeeded her grandson William Cosby. They failed; seventeen of the family of the O'Mores were slain, and their cause ruined. Richard Cosby was conveyed dangerously wounded to Dysart House, the seat of Sir Robert Pigot. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert, being his nurse, captivated the wounded warrior's heart. He married, however, without his mother's consent, and thus lost her princely fortune. Dorcas, through dislike to the Pigots, married Sir Thomas Zouch, or Cooch, who died in 1625. She left little of her estates to the Cosbys; the Patent rolls contain many licenses of alienation to Sir Thomas and Dorcas.—2nd September 1605; 5th, 6th, and 14th July 1607, pp. 106-110 of the Calendar.

As a supplement, I will add one or two more facts concerning the stray members of the Sidney family. Pat. 2 James I. p. 55 of Calendar, xvii. 36, is a grant to Captain Walter (a mistake for William) Sidney of a daily pension of 4 s. for life, 24th September. It appears in an inquisition at Lifford, 16th April, 19th Jac I. 1621, that this William Sidney had purchased lands from Sir H. Docwra under whom he had served (Gent. Mag. March 1832, p. 215), and sold them to Cahir O'Doghertee. Sir H. Docwra mentions Captain Sir J. Sidney with honour in a history which he wrote of his wars in Londonderry, and in which he gives a detail of operations he himself directed.*

I should rather imagine that Francis Sidney (Gent. Mag. March 1832, p. 215), great-uncle to the Earl of Leicester, died without male issue; as it appears from the Prerogative Court, that about 1561 Ann Sidney, widow, of Ash, county of Kent, died, and a daughter of the name of Dorothy Middleton administered to her effects.

A GENEALOGICAL INQUIRER.

PRECEDENCE OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

MR. URBAN.—It appearing, by the newspaper reports of the evidence given by the City officers before the Commissioners appointed to make inquiry touching the Corporation of London, that a misunderstanding exists relative to the precise nature and extent of the privilege allowed or conceded by the royal warrant, which was issued on occasion of the funeral of Lord Nelson, during the mayoralty of Sir James Shaw; I send you a copy of that instrument, which I believe has not hitherto been printed, although frequent reference has been made to it.

“GEORGE R.

“Whereas doubts having arisen concerning the place of our Lord Mayor of the City of London in the procession from Temple-bar to Our cathedral church of St. Paul, on occasion of the approaching interment of Horatio late Viscount Nelson; and whereas it has been humbly represented to us on the part of the Lord Mayor of Our City of London, that in all ceremonies and processions whereat we are present within the City of London, it appears to have been the custom for the Lord Mayor, bearing the city sword, to take his station in the procession next to Ourselves; and whereas it hath been moreover humbly represented to Us on the part of the Lord Mayor, that in all commissions of gaol delivery for the City of London and County of Middlesex he

* Of this many MS. copies are extant; one being in Cotton's MSS. Titus B. x. p. 307. This history would be a good accompaniment to Fynes Moryson's History of Ireland from January 21, 1599, to April 21, 1603, and gives the author a just claim to admittance into the Catalogue of Noble Authors. Sir H. Docwra was appointed Governor of Loughfoyle by Privy Seal March 22, 1603; and by Patent June 4, 1604, he obtained a fee of 20s. a-day for life. Having been ennobled by the title of Lord Docwra, Baron of Culmore, county of Derry, May 15, 1621, he was appointed a Keeper of the Signet 1627. Neither Clutterbuck in his History of Herts, nor Parry in his account of Woburn, have been able to deduce the noble lord's pedigree from the Hert's family of that name. If the pedigree be hereafter sought, it may be found in Addit. MSS. 5819, p. 109.

is named first by Us, and before Our Chancellor, Judges, and all other persons named therein; and whereas Our officers of Arms having, in obedience to the directions of Our Earl Marshal, made search for precedents on the subject of the claim of the Lord Mayor of London to precedence above all subjects whatever, in Our absence, in processions within the City of London; and that, upon the examination hitherto made by them of the records in Our college, they have not found any precedent to justify the said claim; and whereas the time will not admit of so complete an investigation of the Lord Mayor's claim of precedence as might lead to a final adjudication on the same; it is Our royal will and pleasure that Our Garter Principal King of Arms do, on the present occasion, marshal and place the Lord Mayor of London in the same station where he would have been placed if We had been present, bearing the city sword; provided, nevertheless, that this declaration of Our pleasure be *for this especial occasion only*, and not construed into a precedent for the future, to the prejudice of the rights and precedence of any person or persons whatsoever. Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the sixth day of January 1806, in the fifty-sixth year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

“HAWKESBURY.”

In virtue of the above authority, upon the arrival of the procession within Temple-bar, the Lord Mayor was placed above the Prince of Wales, namely, between His Royal Highness and the herald who preceded the great banner, upon a condition that his lordship should carry the city sword unattended by any of his officers.

But although this concession was at the time often alluded to, in votes of thanks, toasts, and otherwise, as an important privilege obtained for the City, the publication of the grant itself would have shown that it had been made upon the pressure of the moment, and was to be in force for that occasion only, and not to be considered as a precedent for the future.

The Lord Mayor takes rank above all citizens of London; but, when mixed with other classes of his fellow subjects, within or without the city, his precedence is governed by certain rules or by custom; and it would be absurd to suppose that he would be entitled, in right of his office, to place himself anywhere above all other subjects of the realm. His accidental station in public processions of the King in the city, has arisen in the following manner.

The presence of the Sovereign within the city may be deemed to supersede all authority for the time being of the Lord Mayor. That high officer, therefore, goes to the gate of the city to meet the King, and to resign into his hands the City Sword, being the emblem of that authority. This sword must be carried before his Majesty by some person, and in a situation as near to the Sovereign as possible, without interfering with the superior rank of the sword of state, the ensign of the government of the kingdom at large. The King returns the city sword with some complimentary speech to the Lord Mayor, desiring him to continue to carry it; and he thus obtains a temporary high rank in the procession, which would appear to be rather that of the sword than of the individual.

In the records of several processions of this kind a note occurs to prevent the circumstance from being drawn into a precedent for the rank of the Lord Mayor on similar occasions.

It was never supposed that the case could arise in any procession of the great officers of state and the nobility through the city, *the king not being present*; nor was any attempt made to support the claim in question upon any other authority than the commissions of gaol delivery, in which the Lord Mayor is stated to be mentioned before the Judges. There are, on the other hand, not wanting instances more applicable to the immediate occasion.

At the funeral of Sir Philip Sydney, who was slain at the battle of Zutphen, in 1586, and whose remains were conveyed for interment to England, landed at the Tower, and conducted with great pomp to St. Paul's, no pretensions were offered by the Lord Mayor to rank, within the walls of the city, above the noble personages who attended to do honour to the memory of the deceased. His lordship and the rest of the city officers, followed by the city guard, *closed* the whole procession.

At the funeral of the Earl of Sandwich, who perished in “the Solebay fight” in 1672, and which was solemnized in Westminster Abbey on the 3d July in

that year, the Lord Mayor attended the procession by *water* only, and the place of his barge upon that occasion (which, according to the statement in the London Gazette, followed the barges of their Majesties, of the Lord High Admiral, and divers of the nobility), corresponds with the arrangement in the land procession at the funeral of Sir Philip Sydney.

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Exhibited in elegant Engravings on Wood; with a Dissertation on the several representations of that subject, but more particularly on those ascribed to Macuber and Hans Holbein. By Francis Douce, Esq. F. A. S. &c. 8vo.

The author of this volume has long been distinguished for his great erudition in English antiquities, for his intimate acquaintance with the archaeology of literature and the arts, for his extensive and valuable collections, and for the liberality and urbanity with which he has ever communicated from his stores of knowledge to other inquirers in the same pursuits. By his interesting "Illustrations of Shakspeare and his Times," his name is yet more widely honoured; for it is one of the few antiquarian works which have been at once recondite and popular.

The present dissertation was originally published forty years ago, in illustration of the republication, by Mr. Edwards of Pall Mall, of Hollar's etchings, from the same designs which have now been engraved on wood.* It is here very considerably enlarged, and it is not a little remarkable into how many branches the inquiry divides itself.

In order to investigate the subject from its origin, Mr. Douce discusses, in the first place, the figures under which Death was personified by the ancients. These were various, and the learned are not accordant on the subject; but it would appear that a skeleton was only one of their emblems, and not the most frequent. The emblem of the butterfly, by which, whilst death was implied, a resurrection was more immediately typified, is one which from its simplicity and propriety finds a welcome in every elegant mind. The more clumsy device by which the artists of the middle ages represented the departing soul, was by a small naked figure, like an infant, issuing from the prostrate corpse;—an idea which some modern artists have varied only by representing the soul nearly as large as the body, which has been sculptured in marble so recently as in the monument of the Princess Charlotte at Windsor. To this performance Mr. Douce does not allude; but although the historian, it may be said, of skeletons and anatomies, he expresses his disapprobation of sepulchral monuments being adorned with skulls and cross-bones, as follows:—

* These engravings, forty-nine in number, "have been executed," remarks Mr. Douce, "with consummate skill and fidelity by Messrs. Bonner and Byfield, two of our best artists in the line of wood engraving. They may very justly be regarded as scarcely distinguishable from their fine originals." Four of them, by way of specimen, we have borrowed for the present article (*see Plate II*):—

THE KING. Seated at a well-covered table, Death, as a cupbearer, presents him with his last draught. The King's countenance resembles that of Francis I., and the canopy is powdered with a flower resembling a fleur-de-lis.

THE ABBAT. Death having despoiled him of his mitre and crozier, drags him by his robes away. The Abbat resists with all his might, and is about to throw his breviary at his adversary.

THE JUDGE. He is deciding a cause between a rich and a poor man; and is about to receive a bribe from the former. Death comes behind him to snatch away his rod of office.

THE NEW-MARRIED LADY. In all the splendour of the female costume of the age, she is accompanied by her husband, who endeavours to divert her attention from Death, which is insidiously crossing their path, beating vigorously on a tambour.

"If it be necessary on any occasion to personify Death, this were surely better accomplished by means of some graceful and impressive figure of the Angel of Death, for whom we have the authority of Scripture; and such might become an established representative. The skulls and bones of modern, and the entire skeletons of former times, especially during the middle ages, had probably derived their origin from the vast quantities of sanctified human relics that were continually before the eyes, or otherwise in the recollection, of the early Christians. But the favourite and principal emblem of mortality among our ancestors, appears to have been the moral and allegorical pageant familiarly known by the appellation of the Dance of Death, which it has, in part, derived from the grotesque and often ludicrous attitudes of the figures that composed it, and especially from the active and sarcastical mockery of the ruthless tyrant upon its victims, which may be in a great measure attributed to the whims and notions of the artists who were employed to represent the subject."

But there is another origin besides the fancy of the artists, to which the representation of this series of pictures as a *dance* has been traced. Among other heathen customs which lingered amidst the rites and temples of the Christian faith, was that of dancing in churches and churchyards, and Mr. Douce has collected several legends and other curious matters relative to this practice. Notwithstanding the interdiction of several Councils, it was found impossible to abolish it altogether, and the clergy therefore contrived the Dance or Pageant of Death, which, whilst it afforded recreation and amusement, might at the same time convey a moral and religious sensation. Some grand spectacles of this description were celebrated in France in the fifteenth century. They became a favourite subject for the paintings with which the walls of churches were adorned;* were then introduced in books of prayers and other religious works; and thus we are brought down to the early days of printing, and so to the æra of Holbein.

Before Holbein's time, however, these pictorial dances had come to be generally known as the dances of Macaber, a person of unknown origin, by some taken for an artist, and by others for a German poet; by some altered to the Maccabees; others to Macrobius; and by the learned M. Van Praet, conjectured to be not a man, but an epithet derived from the Arabic word *Magbarah*, signifying a churchyard. Mr. Douce rebuts this conjecture, by remarking "that personified sculpture, as well as the moral nature of the subject, cannot belong to the Mahometan religion." He has traced the word to its original in St. Macarius, the name of a hermit introduced into the story of "*Les trois Morts et le trois Vifs*," a metrical work written in the thirteenth century.

The series of designs on this subject usually attributed to Holbein, of which the editions have been numerous, and of which accurate copies are included in the present publication, have this distinction from the ancient Dance of Macaber, that whilst in the former Death is represented in a sort of grotesque attitude in the act of leading a single character, in the latter the subject generally consists of several figures, into whose presence Death, as an unwelcome and inexorable visitor, has intruded to summon away his victim.

"In these designs," says Mr. Douce, "which are wholly different from the dull and oftentimes disgusting Macaber Dance, which is confined, with little exception, to two figures only, we have the most interesting assemblage of characters, among whom, the skeletonized Death, with all the animation of a living person, forms the most important personage; sometimes amusingly ludicrous, occasionally mischievous, but always busy and characteristically employed."

* The dance was painted round the cloisters of old St. Paul's cathedral; and in the Hungerford chapel at Salisbury cathedral; one of the subjects in which, *Death and the "graceless Gallant,"* is engraved in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. ii. pl. lxxii.

Properly speaking, therefore, the designs attributed to Holbein, are not a Dance of Death, nor were they originally so called. Their title was, "Les Simulachres et historiéés faces de la Mort," and in Latin, "Imagines, or Icones Mortis." But, as the idea was the same as in the earlier Dances, and as it was carried through a similar series of characters, it was almost immediately called a "Todtentanz," in a German copy published at Augsburg; and in the modern editions that name has been generally adopted. To distinguish the original engravings, first published at Lyons in 1538, Mr. Douce has usually mentioned them as the Lyons wood-cuts. With some reluctance he states his scruples in believing that they were actually the production of Holbein; principally founded on these circumstances, that they were not mentioned with Holbein's other works, which received the praise of his contemporaries; that his name occurs in none of the old editions; and that their first editor, in 1538, expressed his regret that the "painter" who had "imagined" them, had *died* before he had completed his task, whereas Holbein lived till 1554. Mr. Ottley, (*History of Engraving*, 1816,) unwilling to detract from the name of Holbein one of his finest reputed works, was only able to meet the statement of the original editor, by supposing he had fallen into some misapprehension, from one of the engravers, instead of the painter, having died, and that the said editor was too glad of the opportunity to moralize on Death, as revenging himself upon his satirist, to inquire very particularly into the actual facts. To this interpretation of "words of plain import," Mr. Douce does not assent; and consequently, searching for an artist probable to be the painter spoken of in the dedication, he suggests the name of George Reperdius, who is *ranked with Holbein* in an epigram by Borbonius, but of whose history or works little is now known. If, on the death of Reperdius, Holbein was engaged to complete the series, "Holbein would thus be so connected with the work, as to obtain in future such notice, as would constitute him, by general report, the real inventor of it; and would remain in possession of a share, at least, of that inestimable work."


It must not be overlooked, that there was a Dance of Death actually painted by Holbein on the walls of the English palace of Whitehall, and that the only part of it of which a description has been preserved, (that of Death and the Elector,) proves the identity of the painting with the wood-cuts. (p. 145.)

Having now noticed the principal points of discussion in Mr. Douce's Dissertation, we will state briefly the other contents of his volume, which are several curious bibliographical catalogues, and descriptive lists of prints.

First, a list of editions of the Macaber Dance, of printed *Horæ* that contain it, manuscript *Horæ*, and other manuscripts in which it occurs.

A list of the several editions of the Lyons wood-cuts; of their copies on wood; their copies on copper; and imitations of them.

A catalogue of other Dances of Death. One of these is "A booke of Christian Prayers," printed by John Day, typographer to Queen Elizabeth; and commonly, but improperly, called Queen Elizabeth's Prayerbook.

"This book was most probably compiled by John Fox, and is accompanied with elegant borders in the margins of every page, cut in wood by an unknown artist, whose mark is  though they have been most unwarrantably ascribed to Holbein, and even to Agnes Frey, the wife of Albert Durer, who is not known with any certainty to have practised the art of engraving. At the end is a Dance of Death, different from any other of the kind, and of singular interest, as exhibiting the costume of its time with respect to all ranks and conditions of life, male and female."

Having a copy of this volume at hand, we were induced to examine the cuts, and we find the letters C. I. (sometimes so placed, sometimes in the monogrammatic form, and occasionally accompanied by a graving tool), occurring on nearly every page through all the designs taken from the Scriptures; but the series of the Dance of Death has a

different mark, which in every instance but one, is the letter G., and in that (Death and the Marquess) G. D., the latter initial perhaps standing for *delineavit*. These ancient engravers in wood, whose productions Mr. Douce justly remarks have never been equalled until very recently, have left few memorials of themselves behind them, except their works.

Towards the end of the same list we were amused to find a modern French *Dance of Death*, under the title of "Voyage pour l'Eternité, service général des *Omnibus Accélérés*, départ à tout heure et de tous les points du globe;" a series of nine lithographic engravings by J. Grandville, published about 1830.

Mr. Douce has also catalogued, books in which the subject is occasionally noticed, particularly those of Emblems and Fables; single Prints connected with the subject; initials and capital letters in which it is introduced; paintings, drawings, &c. &c.; and lastly he notices briefly the abundant errors of the several writers who have written hastily on this prolific source of moral and satirical pictures.

ILLUMINATED ORNAMENTS.

Selected from Manuscripts and early printed Books from the Sixth to the Seventeenth Centuries, drawn and engraved by Henry Shaw, F.S.A. with Descriptions by Sir Frederic Madden, K.H. F.R.S. F.S.A. &c. &c. Assistant Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum. 4to.

WE have so frequently noticed this beautiful publication as a work of art, that its name must have long been familiar to our readers. It may be justly regarded as an assemblage of specimens of all that is most graceful in design and gorgeous in colouring, among the productions of the ancient illuminators of books; for, although the subjects which it comprises are confined almost entirely to the borders, arabesques, and initial letters, yet those portions certainly present as much, if not more elegance of design, elaborate minuteness, and variety of hues, as the larger pictures which often occupy the whole or a considerable portion of the page. The compositions of figures, or historical designs, in ancient MSS. are seldom remarkable for skilful drawing or elegance of composition; and are chiefly valuable for the knowledge which they incidentally afford of costume, and other points connected with antiquity. It is in the intricacy of the patterns, the arrangement of the foliage, the laborious minuteness with which flowers and other natural beauties are copied, and the combination of colours, that the genius and talents of the illuminators are principally displayed: these are faithfully represented in the volume before us. We mention the variety of the colours as an essential part of the illuminator's merits; and it is certainly requisite that a copy should have the same advantage, in order to convey an adequate idea of the original. It is therefore worthy of remark that the present is the first publication in which the colours have been copied; the great expense having been an obstacle to the previous execution of so beautiful a design. To copy in a similar manner a series of highly finished miniatures (individually the work of many weeks to the original artists) appears almost hopeless; and, for the reasons before stated, it is perhaps less requisite, and the colours which are most important (such as those of dresses, &c.) can be conveyed by description. The best plan is to engrave the designs in outline, as judiciously done by the Society of Antiquaries in some of their recent productions, and colouring is then practicable, if the possessor be inclined to incur the expense.

Mr. Shaw's plates are now illustrated by descriptions, from the competent authority of Sir Frederic Madden, and accompanied by an Introduction, in which a critical history of the progress of the art of illuminating Manuscripts is for the first time attempted. The subject is well recommended to notice as "the connecting link between the ancient and modern schools of painting;" and it is no small incentive to its study with an English antiquary, that Mr.

Ottley, the historian of Painting, has mentioned a period, namely, the tenth and eleventh centuries, when the illuminators of England and France excelled those even of Italy, or any other country.

The purpose of larger, coloured, and ornamented letters, to mark the commencement of a new subject, is obvious; and a similar practice is noticed by Sir Frederic Madden in the Egyptian papyri, and as having been practised by the Romans, according to the testimony of Ovid and Pliny.

“ But in the most ancient MSS. now remaining, red letters are used but sparingly, and only at the beginning of books, or for titles. Such is the case in the Medicean copy of Virgil, in the Alexandrian Codex, and in the St. Cyprian and St. Augustine, formerly in the monastery of St. Germain des Pres; in each of which the books commence with three lines written in vermilion. All these volumes are assigned by the best judges to the fourth or fifth centuries.

“ The process of laying on and burnishing gold and silver, appears to have been familiar to the oriental nations from a period of remote antiquity, and although there are no instances of its use in the Egyptian papyri, yet it is not unreasonable to believe that the Greeks acquired from Egypt or India the art of ornamenting manuscripts thus, which they probably conveyed to the Romans. Among the later Greeks, the usage became so common, that the scribes or artists in gold were termed χρυσογράφος and seem to have constituted a distinct class. Pliny is silent as to the practice in his time, therefore we may suppose it commenced among the Latins at the beginning of the second century. The luxury thus introduced was augmented by writing on vellum stained of a purple or rose colour, the earliest instance of which is recorded by Julius Capitolinus in his Life of the Emperor Maximinus the Younger, to whom his mother made a present of the poems of Homer, written on purple vellum, in golden letters. This took place at the commencement of the third century. For upwards of a hundred years the practice seems to have continued of rare occurrence, but, towards the end of the fourth century, we learn from a well-known passage of St. Jerome, that it had become more frequent. It was, however, confined solely to copies of the Scriptures and devotional books, written for the libraries of princes, and the service of monasteries. The celebrated *Codex Argenteus* of Ulfilas, written in silver and gold letters on a purple ground, about A.D. 360, is perhaps the most ancient existing specimen of this magnificent mode of calligraphy, after which may be instanced the copy of Genesis at Vienna, the Psalter of St. Germain des Pres, and the fragment of the New Testament in the Cottonian library, Titus, C. xv. all executed in the fifth and sixth centuries. This taste for gold and purple manuscripts seems only to have reached England at the close of the seventh century, when Wilfrid, archbishop of York, enriched his church with a copy of the gospels thus adorned. An unique example of a MS. written and illuminated on gold grounds, on both sides of the leaf, is preserved in the British Museum. (A faithful fac-simile of this precious fragment will be found in the four first plates of Mr. Shaw's Work.)

Manuscripts written in letters of gold on white vellum are chiefly confined to the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries. Of these, the Bible and Hours of Charles the Bald, preserved in the royal library at Paris, and the Gospels of the Harleian collection, No. 2788, are, probably, the finest examples extant. In England, the art of writing in gold seems to have been but imperfectly understood in early times, and the instances of it very uncommon. Indeed, the only remarkable one that occurs of it is the Charter of King Edgar to the New Minster at Winchester, in the year 966. (MSS. Cott. Vesp. A. VIII). This volume is written throughout in gold.

“ Writing in gold was less employed in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, than in earlier times, but it again came into usage in the fourteenth, particularly in devotional books of persons of rank. It then exhibits, however, a totally different appearance from the ancient art, and the gilding seems to be applied, not in a liquid state, but in leaves. * * * *

“ The initial letters of manuscripts in the earliest period were not distinguished in size from the rest of the text (the whole of which was then written in capitals), and when coloured were of a much simpler taste than began to be used at the end of the seventh century. In this, as in every other change relative to the art of calligraphy or painting, the Greek school took the lead, and afforded models which the rest of Europe was content for a long time to copy. * * * *

“ From the eighth to the eleventh century occur in Greek and Latin MSS. initial letters of a large size at the commencement of books and chapters, fancifully composed of human figures, animals, birds, fish, flowers, &c. In Montfaucon an alphabet is given, selected from MSS. of the ninth and tenth centuries, many of which

are sufficiently singular and ingenious; such, for instance, 'as an H composed of two men, each placing one foot on a blazing altar; a T, represented by a fox on its hind legs, holding a pole on its mouth horizontally, from the ends of which hang two cocks, &c. These letters are called by the Benedictines *historiées*, because they often bear reference to or illustrate the text to which they are prefixed. Thus, a MS. of the thirty-fourth Homily of St. Chrysostom, commencing 'Yesterday we returned from battle,' is headed by a capital E, in which is depicted a warrior armed with a spear. So, in another tract on the Pains of Hell, the initial letter K represents an enormous serpent swallowing a man. The imagination of the illuminator supplied an inexhaustible source for this species of letters. * * * *

"The Irish or Hiberno-Saxon school of illumination merits distinct notice, since it is of a peculiar and marked style, originally, no doubt, borrowed from the Latins, but characterised by a design and execution not found in MSS. of other nations. The most convincing proof of the skill of the artists of this school may be seen in the celebrated Durham Book of the eighth century, from which a specimen is given in the present work. Similar to this must have been the copy of the Gospels seen at Kildare, in the twelfth century, by Giraldus Cambrensis, supposed to have been written in the sixth century. The traveller speaks of it with rapture, and describes its paintings and ornaments, 'tam delicatas et subtiles, tam actas et arctas, tam nodosas et vinculatim colligatas, tamque recentibus adhuc coloribus illustratas intricaturas,' as fully to justify, in his opinion, the legend of its miraculous execution, by the intercession of St. Brigit, from patterns brought by an angel to the illuminator. The chief features of the ornaments and letters prevalent in MSS. of this class are, extreme intricacy of pattern, interlacings of knots in a diagonal or square form, sometimes interwoven with animals, and terminations in heads of serpents or birds, to which may be added the use of red dotted lines round the edge of the larger letters.* *

"The patronage afforded by Charlemagne and his grandson Charles the Bald, to the art of illuminating MSS. caused a greater number of beautiful volumes to be executed during the eighth and ninth centuries than at any other period, perhaps, that could be named. It is presumed that Italian or German artists (who worked after the models of the Greek school) were chiefly employed, and as a splendid instance of the mechanical skill thus exercised, the Bible of Charlemagne, preserved in the church of St. Paul at Rome, is probably not to be equalled even at the present day. It affords also a decisive proof that the taste and execution displayed in ornamental accessories of MSS. did not decline in the same manner as the higher branches of composition and colouring, nor are to be judged by the same rules, but gradually advanced in perfection from the eighth to the sixteenth centuries.

"Among the Saxons, towards the close of the tenth century, a style of ornament prevailed which must be considered peculiar to themselves, and which, for boldness, correctness of design, and richness, cannot be surpassed by any works executed on the continent at the same period. The magnificent Benedictional of the Duke of Devonshire, written and illuminated between 963 and 970, is alone sufficient to prove the truth of this assertion, which is further corroborated by the Benedictional at Rouen, the Psalter in the Arundel collection, No. 155, the Cottonian Psalter (of which specimens are given in Pl. 6), and the Gospels of the Royal Library, 1 D. IX. the whole of which betray evident marks of having proceeded from the same school of design, and which, in all probability, was principally established at Winchester, where we know that most of the above MSS. were written. Some singular examples of co-æval Saxon initial letters, formed after the continental taste, of serpents, birds, and foliage, may be found in the MS. of Cædmon, preserved in the Bodleian library, and engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXIV. pl. CIII. CIV.

"Manuscripts of the eleventh century exhibit very beautiful instances of borders, particularly Greek MSS. executed for persons of rank, such as the copy of St. Chrysostom's writings, illuminated for the Emperor Nicephorus Botoniata, between the years 1078—1081.

"In the commoner Latin MSS. of this period, written in England and France, the use of a very delicate light blue and bright green may be observed in the titles and initial letters, and continued till the middle of the succeeding century. The writing in general is extremely beautiful, in a fine Roman lower-case letter.

"The twelfth century is remarkable for a profusion of ornament, and a graceful but intricate mode of illuminating capital letters, which renders it more easy to recognise manuscripts of this period than any other. The numerous specimens in Plates IX.—XVII. will give some idea of this style, which by the aid of gold and silver, was carried to an excess of extravagance scarcely to be conceived. In elegance

and elaborate art the decorations of this century will yield to none, but they occasionally betray a portion of that false taste which gradually crept into the patterns of a later period. The arabesques of Greek MSS. of the same interval, executed in azure and gold, are often strikingly beautiful, and a good example of them is offered by the Ebner Codex, engraved in Pl. VIII. About this time it became the practice for the scribes to leave blanks for the initial letters, to be filled up by one or more limners, and this accounts for the imperfect state, and sometimes total omission, of them which we find in manuscript volumes of this and the two succeeding centuries. The fashion also of writing books of a size and magnitude almost incredible was adopted towards the end of the twelfth century, and is noticed by an English writer of that period, who says he saw at Paris certain scholastic brutes (*bestiales*) having before them 'descriptos codices importabiles aureis literis,' containing the Digests of Ulpian.

"In the thirteenth century the art of illuminating in some respects deteriorated, and endeavoured to supply in splendour what it lost in correctness of taste. The back grounds of miniatures and initial letters seem like plates of solid gold, and the colours (chiefly red and blue, heightened with white) are worked up so as frequently to have the effect of oil painting. This style prevailed most from about the year 1190 to 1230; and among the numerous splendid examples of it in existence may be instanced the Bestiarium in the Ashmolean library, the Weingarten Breviaries, preserved at Holkham, and the Psalter in the Royal Library, 1 D. x. In general, MSS. of this class are of German or French execution. Perhaps one of the most curious documents relative to the calligraphy of the period under consideration is the catalogue of the books bequeathed by Cardinal Guala to the monastery of St. Andrew, at Vercelli, in 1227, in which all the varieties of scription and ornament, whether French, English, Italian, Lombardic, &c. are noted down.

"It was during the thirteenth century that the higher department of art received new life in Italy from the hands of Niccola Pisano, Cjmbue, and Giotto, the latter of whom triumphed over the faults of the Greek school of design, and formed a manner of his own, founded on nature, which prevailed until the era of Leonardo da Vinci. These artists doubtless contributed much towards the improvement of taste in the practice of decorating manuscripts, yet it is worthy of remark, that fewer volumes with costly illuminations seem to have been executed in the latter half of this century than at its commencement. But at the close of this period, answering to the end of the reign of our Edward I. the art was again renewed with vigour, and numerous elaborate proofs of it abound, mingled, however, with the perpetual recurrence of the most grotesque subjects, the surest indication of a decline in taste.

"To the early part of the fourteenth century are to be ascribed the numerous MSS. executed in England and France, in which appear large initial letters of purple, red, and gold, containing figures of men and animals, and terminating in spiral scrolls, which extend along the upper and lower margins of the volume—often supporting small groups or single figures of dogs, hares, apes, &c. The magnificent Psalter belonging to Lord Braybrooke, from which two engravings have been selected, Pl. XXI. XXII. is a precious monument of this *bizarre* but splendid style of art, and the Breviary in the Royal Library, 2 B. vii. offers in its marginal groups one of the most favourable specimens of the drawing of that period. The colours used in these and similar volumes, particularly the blues and reds, are of a beauty and intensity, which modern artists have never been able to imitate. * * * *

"During the fifteenth century, the art of painting made rapid strides towards the perfection it attained in the subsequent age, and numberless examples remain in public and private libraries, exhibiting an endless variety of design and colouring. To particularise is scarcely necessary, where so ample a field is presented, but in beauty and richness of execution, perhaps there are but few volumes which surpass the collection of the Poems of Christina de Pise, in the Harleian Library, No. 4431, the celebrated Bedford Missal, now in the possession of Sir John Tobin, or the collection of romances presented by the Earl of Shrewsbury to Margaret of Anjou, preserved among the Royal MSS. All these were executed by French artists, whose skill was at this period generally patronised, and it is from the reign of Henry the Fifth may be dated the decline of the art in England, since the close connection with France and the Low Countries caused foreigners to be employed to the prejudice of native talent. The only volume of merit we recollect illuminated by an English hand of this period is Lydgate's Life of St. Edmund. (MSS. Harl. 2278.) The ornaments and borders of manuscripts are of a completely different taste to those of the preceding century. Nature again began to be studied, and in lieu of grotesque figures we are presented with flowers of every hue, fruits, birds, and insects, most delicately

and minutely coloured upon gold grounds, with a brilliancy of effect before unknown. The invention of printing, which took place in the middle of this century, produced for nearly fifty years no very sensible effect on the labours of the illuminatists. In Italy, particularly, great numbers of classic authors were written and illuminated at this time, and the talent of Francisco Veronese, and Girolamo da i Libri was not only exerted in painting the magnificent choral books of the Vatican (on which the art of Silvestro degli Angeli had previously been exercised with success) but in executing for sovereign princes or prelates embellishments of the highest order to missals, or editions of favourite authors, printed on vellum. The Pliny of Mr. Douce and the Sforziada of Mr. Hanrott (from both of which specimens are given in the present work) are sufficient proofs how highly the skill of the miniature painter continued to be prized. The art of colouring in what is termed *camieu gris*, afforded also to the artist fresh scope for his skill, in the disposition of light and shade, and a volume executed in this manner for Charles, Duke of Burgundy, containing the miracles of the Virgin, in Mr. Douce's library, is so extraordinary a specimen of what could then be accomplished, that it rises superior to all the gorgeous and glittering decorations of more costly volumes. As a work of art, it is perhaps unrivalled.

"In England, as before intimated, miniature painting now fell to the lowest degree of estimation, and, after the reign of Henry the Seventh, disappears altogether. During the latter portion of the fifteenth century, foreign artists were constantly employed, and chiefly of the Flemish school, the harshness and mannerism of which is scarcely atoned for by the profusion of gold used in the draperies, foregrounds, and even naked parts of the figure. A sufficient number of examples of the art of this century will be found in the present work, and will serve better than the most elaborate disquisition to afford a perfect conception of the state of the art of illumination, as then practised throughout Europe.

The sixteenth century witnessed the final triumph of art produced by the successive pencils of Da Vinci, Raffaello, Julio Romano, and Julio Clovio, and the numerous libraries formed during the latter half of the preceding century gave a stimulus to the success of these distinguished men. Miniature painting received a new degree of lustre and dignity from its having been practised by artists who were also renowned for works executed on a grander scale. Of these artists the one who rose to the highest degree of eminence as an illuminator of missals, and who seems never to have been surpassed, was Julio Clovio. His paintings are inimitable, and must be seen to be justly appreciated. They were chiefly executed for the libraries of Cosmo de Medici, and the Cardinals Grimani and Farnese, and but few specimens of celebrity have reached this country. Only two are well known to the connoisseur, namely, the missals in the Towneley and Grenville collections, the latter of which, painted expressly for Philip II. of Spain, is described at great length in the Bibliographical Decameron.

"In the seventeenth century the art of illumination still existed, but was rarely practised, and almost wholly confined to the decoration of religious or heraldic volumes. The book of Hours, belonging to the ducal family of St. Croy, dated in 1601, splendidly emblazoned and illuminated, in the British Museum, MS. Add. 8824, and the gorgeous volume executed for Philip IV. King of Spain, in 1637, by Francisco de Herrera, in the Hafod library, will serve as examples of the expiring art of book-decoration. Perhaps the latest specimen remaining is the magnificent missal in the public library at Rouen, nearly three feet in height, which occupied the labour of a monk of St. Audoen for thirty years, and was completed in 1682."

We have thus availed ourselves of the opportunity of giving a more extended circulation to this interesting and instructive essay. In the descriptions which accompany the plates, Sir Frederic Madden has given a particular account of the history and condition of the several volumes for which the subjects have been copied, with further remarks on their style, and on other volumes of a similar kind.

We are informed that Mr. Shaw is now engaged in copying, for the Trustees of the British Museum, some very elaborate illuminations, to illustrate their forthcoming Catalogue of the Arundel Manuscripts.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

The Academy of Love, describing the Folly of Younge Men and the Fallacy of Women. By John Johnson. London, 1640, 4to. pp. viii. 102.

THIS volume is so scarce that it is not mentioned in Watts's *Bibliotheca Britannica*. A copy was sold at Mr. Bindley's sale, part 2, 2294, for 15*l*. That before us, from Mr. Caldecott's collection, is imperfect. The title (says Lowndes) is engraved, and contains a vignette by Hollar.

Of the author nothing appears to be known; but, in the book before us, some person has written "Holofernes," against his Christian name. Anthony a Wood, in his *Fasti Oxonienses*, has mentioned the title of the book; but owns himself unable to identify the writer, which is not surprising, as he bore so common a name. He appears, however, to have been a scholar, if we may judge from his frequent use of Latin. Perhaps "Holofernes" was the name of some University play written by him, but not printed; or he may have been the representative of Holofernes in such a play.

The Academy of Love opens with a Dedication, addressed "To the right worthy and ever high esteemed, Mr. Richard Compton, Esquire." Then follows:

"*An Index of the Schooles which are in Love's Universitie.*

"The Schoole of Rudiments.—The Accedence.—The Grammer.—Syntax.—Poetry.—Rhetorick.—Logick.—Physicks, or naturall Philosophy.—Generation and Corruption.—Meteors.—Physick and Chyrurgery.—The Schoole of Law.—Mathematics.—Fencing Schools.—Arithmetick.—Geometry.—Musicke.—The Schoole of Inne-keepers and Vintners.—Astrology, with a general Prognostication.—Love's Library."

These divide the treatise into so many heads or chapters; but the lesson enforced in all the schools, under different forms, is the same—that the only means of making progress in the art of wooing were those afforded by a full purse.

A few illustrations of the times might be gleaned from the book, though perhaps nothing that is not known from other sources. In one place (p. 81) a gentleman is mentioned as leaving in pledge, not his watch, but "his ring, rich hat-band, or purse, untill next morning;" a company of musicians are described (p. 84) as having "harpes, viols, lutes, citernes, cornets, and many other instruments;" and soon after are mentioned the hautboy, bandore, virginal, and bagpipe (p. 88). Of some jolly Bacchanalians it is said:

"Sacke is their choise Nectar, and they love it better than their owne soules; they will never leave sacke, untill they have sackt out all their silver, nay nor then neither, for they will pawne their crowds* for more Sacke: Claret is a noble wine, for that it is of the same complexion that Noblemens coats be of, and therefore to furnish their noses with a hud [*ita*] of this tincture they scarletfe that promontory, to signifie they are such or such Noblemens Musitians." p. 85.

But, as a generall specimen of the book, we will extract part of the chapter on Love's Library, in which is a rather interesting testimony to the popularity of Shakespeare.

"In speaking of this we entered Love's Library, which was very spacious, and compleatly filled with great variety of bookes of all faculties, and in all kindes of volumes.

"These, said *Cupid*, are not called Bookes, but Tomes, or Sections, for that our courtly Dames study onely to exact or cut off their thread-bare curtesans, and induce fresh and new furnished ones. And viewing these Tomes, saw chained up in golden

* Their fiddles, from the Welch crwth; whence the Crowdero of Butler's *Hudibras*, and the still existing surnames of Crowder and Crowther.

makes two Spanish poets, *Dante* and *Cost*, and an English one called *Messenger*, which *Messenger* they entertaine, hoping still to see the good and grateful newes of a well-filled purse; but if it prove contrary to their expectation, they command shaving *Shirly* to make him acquainted with Sir *Philip*, and so they firt him into *Arcadia* to sing a lamentation for his lost Mistresse.

"There was also *Shakespeare*, who (as *Cupid* informed me) creepes into the womens closets about bed-time, and if it were not for some of the old out-of-date Grandames (who are set over the rest as their tutoresses) the young sparkish Girles would read in *Shakespeare* day and night, so that they would open the Booke or Tome, and the men with a *Fescue* in their hands should point to the verse."

Original of the Poem, called "The Lie."

IN Ellis's Specimens of English Poets, (vol. II. p. 333.) a Poem called "The Soul's Errand" is printed among the poems of Sylvester. Ellis observes on it; "that it has been attributed to Sir Walter Raleigh, under the title of 'The Lie,' and asserted to have been written by him the night before his execution, Oct 29, 1618; but this assertion is utterly incredible, as the poem appeared in Davison's Poetical Rhapsodie, ten years before. Until a more authorised claimant shall be produced, it is therefore restored to its ancient proprietor."

THE SOUL'S ERRAND.

Go, Soul, the body's guest, Upon a thankless errand!	Tell Favor how she falters; And as they shall reply, Give every one the lie.
Fear not to touch the best, The truth shall be thy warrant.	Tell Wit how much it wrangles In tickle points of niceness;
Go, since I needs must die, And give the world the lie.	Tell Wisdom she entangles Herself in over-wiseness;
Go, tell the Court it glows And shines like rotten wood;	And when they do reply, Straight give them both the lie.
Go, tell the Church it shows What's good and doth no good.	Tell Physic of her boldness, Tell Skill it is pretension,
If Church and Court reply, Then give them both the lie.	Tell Charity of coldness, Tell Law it is contention;
Tell Potentates they live Acting by others actions;	And as they do reply, So give them still the lie.
Not loved, unless they give; Not strong, but by their factions.	Tell Fortune of her blindness, Tell Nature of decay,
If Potentates reply, Give Potentates the lie.	Tell Friendship of unkindness, Tell Justice of delay;
Tell Men of high condition, That rule affairs of State,	And if they will reply, Then give them all the lie.
Their purpose is ambition, Their practice only hate.	Tell Arts they have no soundness, But vary by esteeming;
And if they once reply, Then give them all the lie.	Tell Schools they want profoundness, And stand too much on seeming;
Tell them that brave it most, They beg for more, by spending,	If Arts and Schools reply, Give Arts and Schools the lie.
Who in their greatest cost Seek nothing but commending.	Tell Faith it's fled the city, Tell how the Country erreth,
And if they make reply, Then give them all the lie.	Tell Manhood shakes off pity, Tell Virtue least preferreth;
Tell Zeal it lacks devotion, Tell Love it is but lust,	And if they do reply, Spare not to give the lie.
Tell Time it is but motion, Tell Flesh it is but dust.	So when thou hast as I Commanded thee, done blabbing,
And wish them not reply, For thou must give the lie.	Although to give the lie Deserves no less than stabbing;
Tell Age it daily wasteth, Tell Honor how it alters;	Yet stab at thee who will, No stab the Soul can kill.
Tell Beauty how she blasteth, GENT. MAG. VOL. I.	

Every one must be struck with the spirit and clearness of the Poem; with the force of the expression, and the ease of the versification. That it was very popular there is no doubt; and additional stanzas were occasionally inserted in it, as fresh topics of satire presented themselves. The copy that is found in the folio volume of Sylvester's Poems (1633) contains a great number, but all inferior to the original. That it was erroneously attributed to *Raleigh* is obvious; and it is very questionable, if we may judge from the style, whether it proceeded from the pen of *Sylvester*. It has, however, never been observed, that there are some lines in a very scarce Poem by Davies, of Hereford, called, "Witts' Pilgrimage," (without date) which contains the germ of the thoughts that are found in Sylvester, though expressed with very inferior force and elegance. As Davies, according to A. Wood, died about 1608, we may conclude, as well as from the internal evidence, that *his Poem* was the original; and we cannot help acknowledging with what skill and talent it has been re-modelled and improved.

From Davies's Witt's Pilgrimage and Poetical Essaies; written to the Right Hon'ble and Most Judicious Lord, William Earl of Pembroke that now is.

TELL mounting Witts, that 's too too light, that wisdome makes no weightie ;
 Tell Motion it is worse then madd, whose motor's not Almighty ;
 Tel World its but the wayward maze where man is mazed and lost ;
 Tel State it stands on airy propps, by stormes still turned and tost ;
 Tel Wisdome shee is base if she mounts not above the moone ;
 Tel Humors, and tell humoristes, their humors change too soone ;
 Tel Learning it is darke as hell, not mixt with light of grace ;
 Tel Councell, and tell Councillors, they oft mistake the case ;
 Tel Bookes, though ever-blest some bee, yet are they but informers ;
 Tel them they should more blessed bee if they were still reformers ;
 Tel Artes they aske too much for artes in asking all our time ;
 Tel Armes they do but worke their harmes, by armes and harmes that climbe ;
 Tel Earthlie Hopes they make vs seeke for that wee cannot finde ;
 Tel, tel World's-Blisse it wanteth force to breede true blisse in mynd ;
 Tel Sport it spoileth pretious Time, tell Time hee's falslie true ;
 True in his course, in custome false, away steales, yet pursues ;
 Tel Keasars (though they Cæsars are) their nostrils bound their breath ;
 Tel Life (though during like the sunne) it subject is to death ;
 Tel Wealth it wasts with earthlie pompe, tell Pompe its but a puffe ;
 Tel Glory shee must bide the girde of Envie's counterbuff ;
 Tel, tel fair-Wordes, from foul mouthes sent, they feede, but fatten fooles ;
 Tel Friends true friendshipp's no where leard but in true Vertue's schooles ;
 Tel Love that he an idol is, found, forgd, ador'd by fancie ;
 Tel flesh-enraging Lust, shee is a soule-confounding frenzie ;
 Tel Favours they are copper-gilt, uncertaine true, if true ;
 Tel Fooles when shadowes come before, their substance will ensue ;
 Tel Lookes when love in triumph tilts against unfenced eyes ;
 They lookes alure, by lookes like lures, which seeme true, yet are lies ;
 Tel All, that all is, all in all, beneath the heavenly coape ;
 A dreame, a shade, a toile of spirite, a base betraying hope ;
 And lastlie tel thy thoughts (sweet Lord) they in an harr must rest,
 That honor holds for life, and lives to dy ere dispossesst ;
 Here *sus Minervam* maist thou say ; its true, yet say not so,
 Because it comes from him that lives to dye upon thy foe.

BARE BOOKS SOLD IN MR. CALDECOTT'S LIBRARY.

(Continued from p. 61.)

Date.		£	s.	d.
1625.	Most Elegant and Witty Epigrams. By Sir John Harington	-	1	11 0
1651.	History of Polindor and Flostella. By the same	-	2	2 0
1665.	Occasional Verses of Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury	-	4	1 0
1648.	Hesperides, by Robert Herrick (portrait by Marshall)	-	5	10 0

Date.		£.	s.	d.
1561.	The Historie of Quintus Curtius, translated by John Brende	-	1	13 0
1580.	A shorte and briefe Narration of the two Navigations and Discoveries to the North-west parts called New Fraunce, by Gio. Bapt. Ramutius, translated into English by John Florio	-	13	5 0
1587.	A Path Way to Military Practise, by Barnabe Riche	-	1	2 0
1606.	Faultes, Faults, and nothing else but Faultes. By the same	-	1	2 0
1616.	The Honestie of this Age. By the same	-	1	0 0
1598.	Thvle, or Vertues Historie. To the Honorable Mistris Amy Audely. The first Booke. A poem, written in octave stanza, on the model of Spenser, by Francis Rous	-	2	3 0
1598.	Betraying of Christ, Judas in Despaire, and other poems, by Sam. Rowlands.*	-	3	10 0
1618.	Miracles of Christ. By the same, (wood-cuts)	-	1	17 0
1511.	The English Ape, the Italian Imitation, the Footesteppes of Fraunce, by William Rowley	-	2	13 0
1614.	Newes of the present Miseries of Russia, by H. Brereton †	-	1	12 0
1645.	A Forest of Varieties. By Dudley Lord North †	-	1	11 0
1556.	Spirituall exercises, by Wm. Peryn (26 cuts of Christ's Passion)	-	1	3 0
1675.	Theatrum Poetarum, by Edw. Phillips (with his autograph)	-	0	19 0
1555.	Epistle, by Scory, Bp. of Chichester, privately printed at Waterford	-	1	8 0
1609.	A Sixe-folde Politician, by J. M. (supposed by Dr. Farmer and Mr. Reed to be Milton, author of the Astrologaster; but by Mr. Steevens and Mr. Caldecott to be John Milton, father of the Poet). This copy is one of the fictitious library of Shakspeare, defaced by Ireland with MS. notes, which were intended to pass for the Poet's; the places where they are written being previously stained, though the rest of the book is particularly clean	-	5	0 0
1651.	Epigrames, Six bookes, with some select Poems, by S. Sheppard (pp. 187—195 made up with MS.)	-	1	5 0
1651.	Salmaci's, Lyrian and Sylvia, Forsaken Lydia, the Rape of Helen, and other poems and translations by Edward Sherburne	-	1	1 0
1591.	Syr P. S. (Philip Sidney) his Astrophel and Stella. Wherein the excellence of sweete Poesie is concluded. To the end of which are added; sundry other rare sonnets of diuers Noblemen and Gentlemen. Printed by Thomas Newman §	-	17	10 0

To be concluded next month.

[Our report of the Haslewood Sale must be deferred to our next Number.]

MR. HEBER'S WILL AND LIBRARY.

SINCE the publication of our last Number, the Will of Mr. Heber has been found. After diligent search had been made in all his repositories at home and abroad, and when his sister Mrs. Cholmondeley was preparing to take out letters of administration, it was at length accidentally discovered by Dr. Dibdin among some books on an upper shelf at Pimlico. It contains no directions respecting his Library; which we understand has been placed under the efficient superintendence of Messrs. Payne and Foss, and that the first portion is expected to be ready for sale about the month of May.

* Printed by Adam Islip, and, though of the same date, differing in contents from the edition described in *Bibl. Anglo-Poet.*

† This tract contains an account of the "English and Scottes, under the pay of the now King of Swethland."

‡ This was a privately printed book, and this copy has the author's autograph upon the title-page.

§ In 1831 an edition of the above was sold at Mr. Evans's for eleven guineas, which was printed in the same year (1591), but without the 27 sonnets and seven songs at the end of this volume; nor had it the dedication from the printer to Francis Flower, accounting for the publication; nor an address from Tho. Nashe, being "Somewhat to reade for them that list." The twenty-seven sonnets are by Samuel Daniel, and have not been printed in the collected works of that poet; then follow five songs signed Content, which from their peculiar style are evidently by Abraham Fraunce; these are followed by sonnets signed E. O., and two others not signed.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Bell *on the Mechanism of the Hand. Bridgewater Treatise.*

THIS treatise, though it is comparatively brief, we really consider does honour to the science, the sagacity, and even the taste of the writer. It is written in a very unaffected and unpresuming manner, and with such simplicity of style as to render Sir C. Bell's apologies for himself, as a man of science appearing among writers distinguished for classical elegance of style, quite unnecessary. Sir C. Bell has explained a curious and scientific subject with such clearness of reasoning, has expounded it with such felicity of illustration, and has adorned it with such variety of allusion, as must afford instruction and entertainment to all readers, whether professional or not. Nothing can be more curious than the comparisons he so happily institutes, and so accurately displays, between the *hand* of man and the *contrivances* given to other animals, to enable them to perform the same operations necessary to their existence, which in a superior degree the hand executes for man. As a specimen of his style, and his manner of reasoning, we shall give an extract from that part in which the author has been considering the different races of animals that are discovered in a fossil state, and that existed when the surface of the earth was in a state materially different from what it is at present.

“There is nothing in the inspection of the species of animals, which countenances a notion of the return of the world to any former condition. We acknowledge that animals have been created in succession, and with an increasing complexity of parts; we are not to be understood as admitting that there is here a proof of a growing maturity of power, or an increasing effort in the Creator. And for this plain reason, which we have stated, that the bestowing of life, or the union of the vital principle with the material body, is the manifestation of a power superior to that displayed in the formation of an organ, or the combination of many organs, or construction of the most complex mechanism. It is not, therefore, a greater power that we see in creation, but a power

manifesting itself in the perfect and successive adaptation of one thing to another, of vitality and organization, to inorganic matter.

“In contemplating the chain of animal creation, we observe that even now there are parts of the earth's surface which are marshy and insalubrious, and that these are the places inhabited by amphibious and web-footed animals, such as are suited to the oozy margins of swamps, lakes, or æstuaries. It is most interesting to find that when the remains of animals of similar construction, are found in the solid rocks, the geologist discovers by other signs that at the period of the formation of these rocks, the surface was flat, and that it produced such plants as imply a similar state of the earth to these marshy and unhealthy regions. We mark changes on the earth's surface, and observe at the same time corresponding changes in the animal creation. We remark varieties in the outward form, size, and general condition of animals, and corresponding varieties in their internal organization, until we find *men* created, of undoubted pre-eminence over all, and placed suitably in a bounteous condition of the earth. Most certainly the original crust of the earth has been fractured and burst up, so as to expose its contents, that they might be resolved and washed away by the vicissitudes of heat, cold, and rain; mountains and valleys have been formed, the changes in the temperature of the atmosphere have ensured continual motion and healthful circulation, the plains have been made salubrious, and the damps which hung on the low grounds have gathered on the mountains in clouds, so that refreshing showers have brought down the soil to fertilize the plains. Thus at once have been supplied the means for man's existence, with objects suited to excite his ingenuity, and to reward it, and fitted to develop all the various properties of his body and his mind.

“There is extreme grandeur in the thought of anticipating or prospective intelligence; in reflecting that what was finally accomplished in man, was begun in times incalculably remote and antecedent to the great revolutions which the earth's surface has undergone. Nor are these conclusions too vast to be drawn from the examination of a part so small as the bones of the hand; since we have shown that the same system of parts which constitutes the proportion of that instrument

adapted to our condition, *had its type* in the members of those vast animals which inhabited the bays and inland lakes of a former world. If we seek to discover the relations of things, how sublime is the relation established between that state of the earth's surface, which has resulted from a long succession of revolutions, and the final condition of its inhabitants as created in accordance with the change! Nothing is more surprising to our measure of time than the slowness with which the designs of Providence have been fulfilled; but as far as we can penetrate by the light of natural knowledge, the condition of the earth, and with it of man's destinies, *has hitherto been accomplished in grand epochs.*"

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A view of the Early Parisian Greek Press. By W. P. Gresswell. 2 vols.

"Some Colinaeus praise, some Bleau,
Others account them but so so,
Some Aldus to the rest prefer,
And some esteem old Elzevir."

BUT whoever should be the favorite printer of any reader of Greek, he will find some account of him in the present accurate and erudite volumes. After an interesting sketch of that very learned person Budæus, and a history of Greek printing in Paris, interspers'd with many biographical sketches, Mr. Gresswell commences the life of Robert Stephens. The two important points in which are, first, the vindication of his integrity, in his edition of the New Testament, from the attacks of Professor Porson, which we consider to be complete: secondly, a defence of his conduct, (which had exposed him to such severe censure,) in carrying away the *royal types* with him when he fled from Paris to Geneva, and which were afterwards in pledge for 400 gold crowns. Of these types we shall give an anecdote probably new to most of our readers.—"In the year 1700 the University of Cambridge requested of the French government to be favoured with a cast or fount of these fine characters of Francis I. known by the name of the King's Greek. To this the French Academy, to whom the matter was referred, was willing to consent, on this condition, that on all works printed with the Greek characters of Francis I. at the bottom of the title-page, after

the usual subscription, 'Typis Academicis,' these words should be added 'Characteribus Græcis e Typographeo regio Parisiensi.' But to this stipulation the curators of the Cambridge University-press, were not willing to consent, and consequently the negotiation proved ineffectual." This anecdote rests on the authority of M. de Guignes.

The most interesting part, however, of the work, is the second volume, which is employed in the biography of *Henry Stephens*. Of his private history, his personal habits, his social intercourse, his conversation with his friends, little unfortunately is known; though he had written much about himself, his subject was chiefly on circumstances connected with his profession as a printer, and complaints of the difficulties which he had to encounter. Henry was an admirable scholar, and his extent of erudition very comprehensive; indeed his learning (which was what may be emphatically called *Book Learning*) was wonderful, considering his wandering and unsettled life, induced by the circumstances of the times. His Latin poetry (which is not remarkable for its elegance) was written while on horseback, for whenever he got astride of his fine Turkish steed, the Muse immediately mounted behind him.

It was his lot often to have access to royalty. He had interviews with Ferdinand and Maximilian, with Edward the Sixth, and other Sovereigns. But by no French monarch was he admitted to such familiar intercourse as by Henry the Third.

He did not, however, derive so much "solid pudding" as "empty praise;" for neither his pocket nor his printing-office experienced much of regal bounty. The dates of his books show how extremely unsettled his life ever was. Some are from Geneva, others from Paris, some Viriaci, some from Orange, some Lyons; "modo peregrinans apud exteros, modo alicus apud suos." Poverty was his prevailing lot "aliis recludit Thesauros, sibi ipsi pro Thesauro carbones reperit." At length, at the age of seventy, and suffering at once under an entire decay of external fortune and mental powers, *this super-eminent indefatigable scholar finished his*

mortal career in a hospital of Lyons, in the year 1598.

Lugdunæo requiescunt ossa sepulchro.

He was *twice* married, a fact Mr. Greswell has for the *first* time established, from a passage dropt in a letter of Casaubon. We shall now conclude our mention of these accurate and interesting volumes, by giving due honour to the dead, and inserting some lines from the Monody of Paul Stephens on the death of his father.

Parenti Dulcissimo ac Piæ Memoriz
Henrico Stephano,

P. Stephanus mæstus posuit.

Vos sacri vates inspergite vestra sepulchro [sepulti.

Munera, quæ possunt cineres placare
Illum non oculis morientem Græcia siccis
Cernere sustinuit, sensitque ex funere
vulnus. [amatæ.

Vos quoque Pierides Latio ingemuistis
In laudes chari sed non licet ire parentis.
Exhaustæ noctes, seriesque immensa laborum [sente loquuntur,
Dignus honos tumuli, Domino pro ab-
Et sunt magna satis gelido monumenta
sepulchro.

Life of Cranmer. By the Rev. C. W.
LE BAS, M. A.

OUR readers will recollect that we reviewed the *first* volume of this excellent, spirited, and well written life; and equal praise must be ascribed to the execution of the *second*. Abridgments, such as the work before us, have their advantages for the reader, in enabling him to concentrate his information, to condense it, and to keep it, as it were, always ready for constant use in his mind. But they have their disadvantages also, because it is extremely difficult for the writer to give to an abridgment at once that minuteness of detail and that fullness of effect, which can alone interest the feelings, or awaken the curiosity. An abridgment, therefore, may possibly possess a feebler hold on the memory than a more copious narrative; if so, it fails of its only useful purpose, and becomes nothing worth. Not so this short *Life* of our great reformer by the learned professor. It is written in a spirited, elegant, and occasionally eloquent manner; its topics are judiciously arranged, and its reasonings

clearly and neatly developed; though as a matter of mere narrative (except in the last part) it does not abound with the interesting incidents that are found in the former volume, and which accompanied the reign of Henry to the close. It is more employed in detailing the religious opinions of Cranmer on points, at that time anxiously and often fiercely debated in the Church; but the close of the volume, which details the circumstances attending the martyrdom of that venerable man, will command the earnest attention of all readers. Though it is brief in compass, Mr. Le Bas has arranged all its facts so judiciously, and accompanied them with such candid and sensible remarks, that we read the account of the death of Cranmer for the *five hundredth* time in the narrative with a new and increasing interest. In fact, it is a tale that can never tire. The heart is always open to it; the fountain of the eyes ever ready to embalm it with its tears; the conscience ever prepared to give it the richest approbation that earth has to bestow.

We will now pass on from these general observations to give such an extract as will approve the rectitude of our judgment to our readers. The first shall be concerning a fact in history that was hitherto unknown to us, and we heartily hope, for the sake of humanity, may not be true.

“ In the month of June 1555, it was generally believed that the Queen (Mary) was likely to present her subjects with an heir to the throne. From this calamity, however, a gracious Providence delivered us. And here it is with *reluctance that we advert to a story* which has been transmitted to us upon the authority of a letter of Peter Martyr — namely, that when the Queen was persuaded that she was likely to become a mother, *she protested that she could not dare to hope for a prosperous delivery unless all the heretics then in prison, were burnt to a man.*”

For the credit of human nature, for the honour of womanhood—in mercy, in pity, one would gladly refuse all credit to an imputation so detestable. Yea! we would gladly disbelieve it; but that we know that religious bigotry can convert even woman into a fiend, and the heart of flesh into a rock of adamant. If this were true, Heaven

in its mercy be thanked that that womb was dry and barren; and those breasts never gave suck. If this were true, for *her* sake, we see the direct hand of God in the sterility of this ignorant and wretched woman. This would have been a page in history, that neither the blood of the Roman tyrants, nor the fires of the British priests ever paralleled. Merciful God! to think from what she was saved by an unfruitfulness she so bitterly deplored! Compared to this, the blood her father shed would have been as water, and his vindictive ferocity as the mild breathings of paternal love!

We highly approve and deeply feel the justice of Mr. Le Bas's reflections, on the supposition that Cranmer's recantation had been the means of saving his life.

"In a word, then, we have Archbishop Cranmer, in his last moments, surrounded, as it were, by the ruins of his own good fame; and yet, in the midst of that piteous wreck, enabled to resume his courage, and to rise like the Apostle who denied his Lord, from the depths of human frailty to the honours of Christian martyrdom. It is scarcely to be credited, that a man like this could have borne to live, 'infamous and contented,' if the Church of Rome had allowed him to survive. Had his life been granted him, he must soon have loathed a gift which would only have reserved him for sufferings worse than the bitterness of death. He might then possibly have sunk under the silent, though inglorious, martyrdom of a wounded spirit; but more probably he would have been enabled to renew his strength, and to seek a refuge from his anguish by rushing, a voluntary martyr, into the flames."

We agree in this opinion; Cranmer's conscience could not have survived the degradation and the shame; but we confess we see nothing in this sad history for the exultation of the Catholics. We would sooner have the sin of Cranmer's recantation (but it is no sin now, it has long ceased to be a sin to him; long, long ago it has been forgiven!) than the deeper sin of those, who, by any base deception, by flattery and cajoling on the one hand, and by terror and threat on the other, led the poor, wearied, harassed, old man into a temporary distrust of his own strength. Yes, Dr. Lingard, Cranmer's was the lesser sin!

We shall now give a quotation of a different kind.

"Every one (says the Biographer) knows, that next to his prerogative, Henry valued theological and literary reputation; and it must be allowed, that he and his divines were, between them, at no inconsiderable pains to maintain it. A Latin letter has recently been found, from Cranmer to Wolfgang Capito, which contains the following account of his Majesty's method of forming his judgment of the books that were sent him. It is the custom of the King (who is extremely keen, and has a watchful eye for all things), to deliver books that are offered to him, especially such as he has not patience to read, to other persons for their perusal. He then thrusts the same works into the hands of other persons, of a judgment directly opposite to that of the former referee. Having thus *fished out* the whole substance of the volume, and ascertained what each party may have found to praise or blame, he at last produces his own judgment on the whole. And this, as I understand, has been done with respect to your book."—Cranmer's Remains.

Verily, we much approve the Monarch's plan of reading. It was a royal road to knowledge! The only danger was, that perhaps he might be like the ass between two bundles of hay, not knowing which to choose; or his Majesty might, saving his presence, find, between two stools, his royal person upon the ground. If we wished (which we much wish to do) to make up our minds concerning the merits of *Dr. Lingard's History*; and asked Dr. Rennell on the one side, and Mr. Butler on the other, what would be the result? or to ascertain the merits of Skelton, suppose we consulted Mr. Dyce for one opinion, and Mrs. Hannah More for the other, and putting the two together, examined the compound; what should we get? What would be the *mean* between the sentiments of the Laureate and Miss Harriet Martineau on the subject of population? Could that interesting young lady prevail on the Doctor to adopt *her check*; or would she come over to the opinion advanced by the laurelled Bard—that man was meant by nature to increase and multiply; that she will not be wronged by Norwich spinsters or learned professors; and that

a purse-proud, passionate, obstinate, vain, vulgar, wealthy fool, who is the pest and the patron (patrons are always pests) of the village where he resides, and whom we should have cut long ago. Mrs. Harbottle, his wife, a meek, sensible, virtuous, excellent person, who by misfortune is married to a brute. Then there is a Lady Sheringham, the representative of pride and poverty, and whose object is to make *five* hundred a year do the work of *twelve*; a vain, silly, worldly woman, who settles in this wasp's nest, Mr. Harbottle's village aforesaid. There is Mr. Lovell the village rector, an amiable worthy man, and his only daughter Miss Lovell, a charming girl, and good as she is handsome. There is a Mr. Charles Harvey, who is the companion of Mr. Harbottle, but who unfortunately acquires (he does not know how) a sort of *compassionate affection* towards Harbottle's wife; but this is very conscientiously and virtuously struggled against by both parties, though it leads to most disastrous issues. Then there is Captain Sheringham, a fine open-hearted person, the son of the Dowager; who gets a peerage, and becomes Lord Weybridge, and who is deeply in love with Emma Lovell. Lastly, there is a lady's maid of the name of Devon, and a designing villain of a butler, called *Hollis*. Such are the characters, and out of their several affections, passions, and designs, a story of some interest is woven by the author. We do not like anticipating narratives, therefore we shall content ourselves with saying, that Mr. Harbottle soon by his vulgar airs affronts Lady Frances, who cordially detests him; that Captain Sheringham is deeply in love with the Rector's daughter, who also is *alive to his merits*; that Mr. Harbottle, duped by the designing Hollis, suspects his wife, and vows deadly and malignant hatred against Charles Harvey; and that Sheringham, now an Earl, and his own master, proceeds to make an offer to Miss Lovell; and so ends volume the first.

The next volume soon leads us into most moving accidents, and scenes of guilt and misery. Charles Harvey is found dead in a gravel pit, and Mrs. Harbottle leaves her husband's house in the deepest agony of distress, and flies to

the parsonage for shelter and solace; a *great crime* is committed, but nobody but the friends of Mr. *Theodore Hook* know any thing about the matter, and the secret is uncommonly well kept by the old rector. In the meantime Lady Frances cooks up an intriguing scheme with the old duchess of Malvern, to transfer her son's affections from Emma Lovell to her daughter Lady Katherine Hargrave. Emma is gone into Devonshire with her friend Mrs. Harbottle. Harbottle, after a few months of a reckless system of brutal debauchery, dies, and confesses that he is the *murderer* of Harvey; not indeed by staining his hand with blood, but so directing him home in the darkness of the night, that he was sure to fall into the deep pit that lay in his path; he confessed that he went home flushed with *drunken triumph* at his success, gloried of it to his wife, and consequently that she left his house. Lord Weybridge is in a sad dilemma between his two beauties; he can't make up his mind, and at length trifles so long with Emma Lovell's feelings, and certainly behaves so outrageously indecorous, in continuing his avowed flirtation with Lady Katherine, that he receives a dismissal from the rector. Entangled in his mother's web of airy, costly, golden schemes, and yielding to a very blamable facility of temper, he now turns round once more to Lady Katherine, receives her and the duchess into his house, and openly avows his love. Preparations for the nuptials are making, and all is love and ennui, and ennui and love; when lo! both are broken by the arrival of a Mr. Snell, who comes to say that Lord Weybridge must relinquish his title and estates, for that the true heir has been unexpectedly found. This being verified, of course the *duchess and her fair daughter order their carriage and quit*; and this scene is excellently described. Francis Sheringham resolves to go to sea, and work his way to fortune and independence. Mrs. Harbottle dies of grief, and leaves all her fortune to Emma Lovell. Sheringham receives an invitation from her father, Mr. Lovell, flies to the house, and is accepted by Emma. Lord Weybridge opportunely dies, and our hero is reinstated in his pristine honours. So

With this humane and pious wish of the excellent and learned Biographer we close our page. That Cranmer's pardon has long been sealed we have the most confiding belief; and if the virtues of mortality are admitted, amid the splendours of the immortal and beatified spirits, there is one which Cranmer possessed on earth that is even now in exercise—forgiveness of those, who are still joining his name to a dishonour that has long since passed away.

Ritson's Letters, with a Memoir of the Author. By Sir Harris Nicolas. 2 vols.

MR. FRANK, of Stockton-upon-Tees, the nephew and heir of Mr. Ritson, has endeavoured to return the kindness of his late uncle by a most grateful attention to his memory; and he has considered, that the best monument which he could raise to him, would be a correct and finished edition of his works. Several volumes have been published, some from original papers, and some improved editions of former publications. The present volumes contain Mr. Ritson's correspondence through a considerable period of his life; and a very well-written life of the author by Sir Harris Nicolas, introducing us to the character of this clever, learned, excellent, but extravagantly eccentric person. Mr. Ritson was not esteemed in his life as he ought to have been; but it is his own fault. In the first place, he lived in an odd, queer, parsimonious, Pythagorean kind of manner, which was not very attractive. In writing, he had a foolish, thoughtless habit of expressing himself in his publications in a strain of abuse, and vituperation, and positiveness that astonished and displeased not only the persons attacked, but all who estimated rightly the advantages of decent and becoming language and temper. As Mr. Ritson was more known as an author by name, than in the circles of private society, he was necessarily considered by those who read his works as a very strange, ill-tempered, atrabilious sort of a personage; but this kind of writing was only a *bad habit*, as it was in Gilbert Wakefield, and many of the old scholars, who

loved, as Jortin says, to get up a heap of stones, and pelt all with them for sport. Mr. Ritson was a simple-hearted, friendly, kind, amiable man; and if he had lived on beef steaks, and port wine, he would have been an excellent fellow.

Mr. Ritson was the very best of an antiquary; so diligent, so acquisitive, so indefatigable! so that these letters will not much enlarge the circle of his fame as an antiquary; but they will form a valuable contribution towards a perfect edition of his works; and they will assist us in forming a clear conception of the character of the man. We think his ferocious attack on Warton did him harm. We are reading this morning somewhere or other we forget the book, a note of Isaac Warton's, in which he expresses his surprise that a mere difference of opinion on literary questions should awake such angry feelings as were displayed; and his long-sustained credulity concerning Percy's MS. was not in favour of his judgment and temper; but he did great, very great service, to that branch of literature which he was engaged, as all antiquaries know; and we have no one like him remaining.

Palmyra. By Mrs. Bailey. Second Edition.

THE ingenious Authoress adds to *Palmyra*; and firstly, very properly asks her, if she is the real *Palmyra* (“*Il vero Guiseppe!*”)

“Are these thy stately towers, thy spires rising vast,
Whose crumbling splendour speak of glory past?”

Why, what else could they be? being, however, settled in the affirmative, she goes on to tell *Palmyra*.

“Thy broken shafts and columns
Rising high,
Speak but the loss of broken majesty.”

* In Sir W. Scott's *Remarks on Popular Poetry*, p. 48, he has attributed to Ritson a blunder in quoting from *Poetical Reliques*, which blunder not Ritson himself has made. See Ritson's p. cx. note.

—a truth it is hardly worth going so far to tell. Then the wind

"Sighs through her broken walls in plaintive *dumb* despair ;"

like many people of our acquaintance, who *talk* a good deal, but yet *say* nothing. Mrs. Bailey, however, to whom experience has taught caution, is not yet satisfied that she has got to the *true* Palmyra ; so she again asks,

"Art thou that Tadmor, fair Zenobia's boast, [host?]"

Who once defied proud Rome's imperious but not receiving an answer, she concludes all is right, and goes on telling Palmyra a great many things she had long known before. She then launches out in praise of Zenobia, who is "Tadmor's evening star," and "a noble dame!" but whether she is married or not we really cannot tell, for in one line,

"Beside her royal spouse with glittering spear,
She'd chase the tawny lion and the bear ;"
and in a few lines, lo !

"The widow'd warrior queen, with noble pride."

We suppose the lion or the bear had devoured her husband in the meantime. The story, however, goes on ; Zenobia attacks the "encroaching arrogance of Rome," but soon after "takes her flight"

"Beneath proud Rome's conglomerated force ;"

and then Mrs. Bailey falls to abusing her pretty handsomely. We thought what all this high-flown friendship would come to ; but what do you think these female quarrels arise from, gentle reader ? Why, because Zenobia left Longinus (not her *copy* of Longinus)—but the real Longinus, behind, and did not take him with her in her travels. When, however, Zenobia gets to Rome, Mrs. Bailey once more turns round, and scolds Aurelian,—

"Say, mighty Prince, can this a triumph be?" &c.

Why we always thought with Gibbon and others, that it was a pretty considerable triumph over a very powerful and dangerous enemy ; and that the residence of the Queen of the East

in Italy, proved the triumph complete. Tadmor now seems to be on the *re-forming* line ; for we find the whole architecture altered from Grecian to Gothic.

"Apollo's fans, whose *turrets pierce* the sky,
Sinks," &c.

but that is only the commencement of wonders ; for soon after, we read with sorrow,

"Palmyra is no mere !"

and while we are still lamenting, up she starts, (for she had been *shamming dead* like a schoolgirl)

"Palmyra sees her conqueror bite the ground."

and so the story ends ; for Mrs. Bailey, having nothing more to say to her, goes to Babylon and Jerusalem, where being in very good quarters in one of the Frank monasteries, we must leave her, till a packet to Alexandria shall call and bring her home.

N.B. We must stop the press, in order to have the pleasure of informing our friends that Mrs. Bailey is arrived safe in England from her long sojourn at Jerusalem and other cities in the east ; and that she has just published a beautiful poem, called "The Months." It begins with January, (new style) and tells us that,

"A glittering snow-wreath binds his brow ;"

but that we don't believe ; for in the next lines we find the words :

"Ever as he passes by
Shakes from his locks the *fleecy snow*."

or in other words blows his hat off, which of course can't be *on*.

We were not surprised to find Plenty come on with her *horn*, or cornucopia, to accompany August ; but we were, we must confess, a little astonished when she began to *blow her horn*.

"And ! hark again the twanging horn
Resounding through the echoing corn."

The other months next come forward in due procession, and so the poem concludes. We hope the fair authoress will soon favour the public again with some more effusions of her Muse. It is not for *her* to remain silent. As she has done the *months*, suppose she were to do the *weeks*, and

the *days*; till at last, like a female predecessor of hers, she arrives at visions of time, even in more minute portions; as for instance,

“ Within my solitary bower
I saw a quarter of an hour
Fly heavily along,” &c.

—◆—
The Parson's Daughter. By Theodore Hook. 3 vols.

THE writers of fiction are now so numerous, and stories of domestic or fashionable life so much in request, that it is not very easy to distinguish the production of one author from another, by any striking peculiarities of character. Miss Ferriar, and Mrs. Gore, and Mrs. Sullivan, and Mrs. Sheridan among the ladies; and Mr. Hooke, Mr. Lister, and Mr. Bulmer, among the male authors, all possess considerable merit; but as their subjects also lead them to traverse the same ground, it would not be easy, in opening any of their productions at random, to designate the author by any characteristic features of composition. Perhaps, we should say, that *Mr. Theodore Hook* excels rather in his bold and graphic sketches of character; and that he is surpassed by Mrs. Gore and Mrs. Sullivan in the slighter and happier touches of grace and elegance, which fill up and complete the picture. With the excellencies which we cheerfully allow these authors, all have considerable defects. *Miss Ferriar* is apt to run into caricature, and a habit of over-colouring; *Mr. Lister's* narrative is often too slow and tedious in its movements; *Mr. Bulmer* loses sight of nature (as in Eugene Aram, especially) and paints entirely from a fancy-model; *Mrs. Gore* indulges too much in detailing the affected *maniere* and *niaseries* of the worst high-life conversation; in *Mrs. Sheridan's* hands the pathetic is too often allowed to pass beyond the bounds in which its powers are most advantageously recognized; while *Lord Mulgrave* (as in his *Contrast*) delights in a story that, if not quite improbable, is extremely unusual, while the outline of his narrative is feebly sketched, and the plot imperfectly developed. But as we are not fond of dwelling on defects, and as we are very grateful to

all these authors and authoresses, male and female, brown and fair, for many hours of amusement and instruction; seeing that our old friend Sir Walter has taken a journey into Faëry Land, and that Miss Austen is no longer upon earth; why, in troth, we are happy to see their places so well supplied. We confess that we like novels of *genteel life* better than any other; better than chivalry and better than blackguardism. Therefore our greatest favorites (always excepting the Vicar of Wakefield, which is the *beau ideal* of a tale of fiction) are those which came from *Miss Jane Austen's* pen. Oh! the delight that we experienced when, for the first time, and that not long since, we obtained *Emma*, and *Mansfield Park*, and *Pride and Prejudice*, and *Sense and Sensibility*, and *Persuasion*! Oh! the greater delight of devouring them, thinking of them, dreaming of them, talking of them, making them our own!

We have not mentioned *Northanger Abbey*, because that is the only novel of Miss Austen's that we do not altogether approve; not that it has not its merits, and its merits peculiar to her, but there is a tone of *persiflage*, of quizzing on one side, and of a childish and weak romantic turn on the other, that we do not think natural nor entertaining; and, what is seldom the case with Miss Austen, there is *one character surely much overdrawn*: but then the easy, lively, natural dialogue how inimitable it is; how clear and elegant a reflection of truth and reality. ‘She is pretty, I think, Anne Elliot; very pretty, when one comes to look at her. It is not the fashion to say so; but I confess I admire her more than her sister.’ ‘Oh! so do I.’ And so do I. No comparison, but the men are all wild after Miss Elliot. Anne is too delicate for them.’ And so this charming authoress will go on volume after volume, lapping our willing souls into forgetfulness of every thing but her delightful village creations. Such creatures as *Jane Austen* should be immortal upon earth. She will never reappear in any metamorphosis. We might as well expect a second Addison or Goldsmith—the die is broken, and the mintage at an end.

The characters of Mr. Hook's “*Parson's Daughter*,” are Mr. Harbottle,

ends the history of the "Parson's Daughter." There is a *Mr. Macgopus*, whose character we think rather a failure, being too violently and hardly coloured.

Narrative of Facts. By Robert Baxter. 8vo. pp. 155.

Two Discourses on the Trial of Spirits. By Rev. H. Blunt. 8vo. pp. 70.

WHEN a short time ago we touched upon a folly of Continental growth, which needed only to be exposed to become powerless, we certainly did not contemplate being so soon called upon to notice a native malady, wilder, if possible, in its symptoms, far more dangerous and extended in its consequences, and involving individuals of exalted characters, both as men and Christians, among the fosterers of its dire apostacy. Rapid, however, as the strides of the disease have been, we had hoped its virulence was wearing out, that its power was on the decline, and that the whole matter was falling fast into that oblivion which must sooner or later comprehend it.

It appears, however, from the circumstances under which Mr. Blunt's Discourses were preached, that in this supposition we were premature. We allude to the appearance of the "Tongues" at Park Chapel, Chelsea.

Mr. B. proposes three tests whereby to try the spirits;

By the written Word of God;

By the experience of the church of God;

By their own professions.

He proves upon the first that the texts cited by these persons in their defence make, when fairly considered, strongly against them, and that the greater number, even of those converted by the immediate imposition of the Apostles, possessed no powers, physically speaking, miraculous.

Secondly, he shews that even in the early ages of the Church this heresy was a vulgar one, and quotes powerful passages against its credibility from the most respectable of the Fathers of the church.

He shews also, upon the third head, that their inspiration, if inspiration it were, would be at variance, upon very important points, with the

inspiration of the Apostles and Prophets of past ages, and with the Scriptures which they have left us for our instruction.

With these Discourses our readers will, no doubt, be pleased; they are as terse as is consistent with perspicuity, and plain and straightforward as their author; we ourselves cannot but applaud the mild and Christian spirit with which the inquiry is conducted, and we earnestly recommend its perusal to all who, in this schismatic age, are disposed, wisely or unwisely, to enter upon polemics.

Before we conclude, we shall examine, as shortly as possible, into the substance of Mr. Baxter's book.

Mr. Baxter was a zealous disciple of the Irving school, spoke in "the power" as it is called, and had the gift of tongues. After some time, however, he separated himself from them; concluded the whole to be a delusion; and, like an honest man, conceived it his duty to make the whole matter public. He supposes, however, that the power which possessed him was really supernatural, Satan having had an *express* and *extended* influence granted on this particular case. Upon this point we are at issue with him.

Most of the supernatural interferences related by Mr. Baxter are of a *moral* or *mental* nature, such as speaking in "the power," or in *unknown* tongues. These and the like claims can alone rest upon the asseverations of the individual; they do not, by themselves, admit of proof; and therefore unless supported, as they always are in Holy writ, by *physical* miracles, must fall to the ground. The Mahomedans pretend to many such miracles by their Prophet; nor are the St. Simonians a whit behindhand.

Thus, Mr. Baxter speaks not unfrequently throughout his book of being compelled by "the power;" of its falling upon him as a supernatural utterance (p. 4); of the secret of his heart being made manifest (p. 6); of inward upliftings; and of being carried out beyond himself in prayer (p. 12); and similar effects, all which, of course, are not proofs of a nature to convince others. Of any thing pretending to be an approach to a physical miracle, there is no instance given. Indeed, the only occurrences to which a se-

cond individual could have had the means of bearing witness, one way or other, are two. In the first, it was revealed to Mr. Baxter, then about to visit his brother, that he should come out into his garden to meet him, and accordingly the brother did actually come to his garden gate to meet the coach: this, surely, was not very extraordinary. In the other case, Mr. B. spoke in tongues, of which he recognised Latin and French, both of which he appears to have understood previously; and Italian, which his wife recognised; and a fourth language, which she declared to be Spanish. Mr. B. forgets to state whether he had ever studied these latter languages, and he confesses that his wife neither remembered nor was

able to translate what he spoke in them.

But all this is arrant trifling; there is one reason, and it is the only reason worth reciting, why these delusions could not be miracles by Satan. Here are men, many of them to our certain knowledge, living in the daily, almost hourly practice of reading the Scriptures and of prayer. Satan has, we all know, power to tempt them, as he has power to tempt all men, under various and unexpected forms; but can we for a moment suppose, that he has power to poison the spring of all their hopes, and to contaminate the fountain which gushes forth from the "Rock of Ages," and to which we are taught to look for life, health, and immortality?

On Pluralities, a third Letter addressed to the Bishop of Llandaff.—We have not seen the prior letters of this gentleman; but we do not approve his scheme of abolishing Pluralities, by giving them to the curates. The fact is, if Government will adopt some plan by which *livings* can be made of fair competent value, there will be no difficulty in doing away with pluralities. Who would not sooner have one living of 400*l.* a-year, than two of 200*l.* each? But as the Church has been robbed and beggared by one spoliation, so is she less able to endure another. All taxations of great livings, and Cathedral stalls, is ill disguised robbery and unjust.* The Church has not that in itself sufficient to restore the small vicarages and perpetual curacies to any thing like a competent value; and if they are to remain as they are, and to be held as single livings, why then Tom the tinker, and Pounce the collar-maker, and Ralph the tanner, will hold forth in the pulpits, and "beat their ecclesiastical drums," where solid learning, and good sense, and unaffected piety, and gentlemanlike manners and conduct were before seen. The first question is, is the present ecclesiastical system to be continued in the National Church? If it is, then buy the Tithes and property held by the laity, and distribute it to the wants of the Church; at that moment pluralities and non-residence will at once expire.

Suggestions for a candid Revisal of the Book of Common Prayer. By the Rev.

* See the Bishop of Exeter's Charge to his Clergy, in which this point is well urged.

Luke Booker, LL.D. *Vicar of Dudley.*—This calm, temperate, and judicious pamphlet treats of a subject of the highest importance, and of great delicacy, much to our satisfaction. Our beautiful, noble, incomparable Liturgy, has only a few small blemishes to wipe away, to render it as perfect as a human composition can be. Dr. Booker has pointed some of these out; and a few others might be suggested. We highly approve of the Lessons being occasionally varied; we need not say, with care and scrupulous attention. We think some repetitions should be avoided; and that the Morning Service is too long. One disadvantage of which, we will mention; that people having been in church from eleven till half past one, think they have done their duty in having given up so much of the day to religious offices; whereas, if it were shorter, the same people would be more willing to attend a second, or perhaps even a third time at church; and really receive more benefit than by so extended a service at one time. We think if there were short services in our churches every day, the time would come, in better days, that the people would say public prayers daily, and invoke, in a communion of prayer, a public blessing on the labour of their hands. We sincerely hope that this modest, pious, and sensible little book of Dr. Booker's, will not be disregarded in quarters where approbation may be of practical benefit.

Goëthe's Faust, a Dramatic Poem. By the Translator of Savigny on the Vocation of our Age for Legislation and Jurisprudence.—This is the only real translation of this singular production

of genius existing in our language, and it is executed by one whose knowledge of German, whose learning, talent, and taste, have eminently fitted him to perform his task of difficulty with success. He has also had, to facilitate his labour, the communications of some eminent German scholars, both abroad and at home; so that the English reader may now for the first time entertain the hope that he can look through a *glass-door* at the German Curiosity-chamber within; though he may not be permitted to enter. Lord Leveson Gower's translation is very defective, so as to call down on the noble translator the censures of the sage of Weimar. There are three French *translations*, but that language is totally incapable of reflecting the peculiarities of the German; and every Frenchman must cross the Rhine before he can pretend to read Goethe.

Observations on Impediments of Speech, &c. By RICHARD CULL.—This treatise is scientific and satisfactory. Impediments of speech may be classed under the two heads of malformed organs, and functional derangement of perfect organs. In impediments of the voice the defect is in the larynx; and when it is a loss of power over its continence, it will be found to arise from a spasmodic closing of the glottis. Dr. Arnott, to whom the public is indebted for so many skilful, ingenious, and humane inventions to alleviate human sufferings has turned his attention also to the disease of which this work treats, with his usual acumen and singular success. The cures that have been performed by empirics, though performed by chance, have had their use of showing that the disease is within the control of scientific and persevering physiologists.

FINE ARTS.

PAINTED WINDOW IN KENILWORTH CHURCH.

A most splendid window has recently been erected in Kenilworth Church, by the munificence of the Ven. Archdeacon Butler of Shrewsbury. It consists of a series of the undermentioned armorial bearings of noble possessors of Kenilworth Castle, emblazoned on elegant shields, respectively surmounted by the crest or coronet appertaining thereto; the names of the individuals commemorated being placed beneath on a highly-ornamented panel.

The arms depicted are:—

1. *Galfridus de Clinton*.—Chequey Or and Azure, a chief Ermine.

2. *Simon de Montford*.—Gules, a lion rampant, double-queued, Argent.

3. *Eadmundus Comes de Lancaster*.—Gules, three lions passant guardant Or, on a label of three points Azure, nine fleurs-de-lis of the Second.

4. *Joannes Dux Lancastriæ*.—Arms of Edward III. a label of three points Ermine.

5. *Dudley Comes de Leicester*.—Or, a lion rampant, double-queued, Vert.

6. *Henricus Princeps Walliæ*.—The arms of England, a label of three points Argent.

7. *Carey Comes de Monmouth*.—Argent, on a bend Sable three roses of the First, seeded and barbed Proper.

8. *Hyde Comes de Clarendon*.—Azure, a chevron between three lozenges Or.

9. *Villiers Comes de Clarendon*.—Argent, on a cross Gules five escallop shells Or.

The upper compartments of the window are filled with the armorial bearings of *Alicia Ducissa Dudley*, Or, on a lozenge, surmounted by a ducal coronet, a lion rampant, double queued, Vert; impaling, Gules, a cross engrailed Or, in the dexter quarter a lozenge Argent; and the two badges of the house of Leicester—a cinquefoil pierced Ermine; 2d, on a wreath, Or and Vert, a bear Argent, gorged with a plain collar, with a chain affixed thereto and passing over his back, Or, supporting with his fore-feet a ragged staff erect, Argent.

At the foot of the window is the inscription—

SAMVEL BVTLER . S . T . P .
HVIVS . ECCLESIAE . VIC .

F . C . ANNO . SACRO . MDCCCXXXIII .

A more successful imitation of stained glass, whether in design or brilliancy of colouring, has never previously been produced, and it is very creditable to the artist, Mr. David Evans, of Shewsbury.
H. P.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 21, the members of this institution held their first *Conversation* for the season at Exeter Hull, which was attended by 200 professors and amateurs of architecture. About 150 drawings of great merit were arranged on the walls, and the tables were covered with portfolios of original designs, and sketches from the splendid remains of ancient architecture of the Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Arabic, and Pointed styles of architec-

ture. Among them we noticed particularly—"A Design for a British Senate House," by H. Grellier; "Interior and Exterior of Gothic Cathedrals." by T. Allom; "Interior View of Peterborough Cathedral," by G. B. Moore, and "Architectural Sketches in Italy," by the same artist; "Designs for Fishmongers' Hall," by J. Turner; "A Restoration of Pompeii," by H. B. Clarke, President; also three sets of drawings, original designs, for a Royal Exchange, exhibited for the gold medal at the Royal Academy, in December last, by Messrs. Bardwell, Nelson, and Brandon; with numerous models by Mr. Day. In the course of the evening the President read an address for the occasion, in which he distinctly stated the objects for which the institution had been formed, and the independent basis upon which it had hitherto so happily proceeded—namely, *the means furnished solely by the members* (about fifty in number).

A Portrait of the Duke of Sussex, in his costume as Grand Master of the Freemasons, is a very large lithograph, by Brother J. Harris. The likeness is cor-

rect, and the whole print gives an elaborate representation of all the signs, tokens, and paraphernalia which distinguish the supreme head of all the Free and Accepted Masons.

PUBLIC WORKS OF ART AT PARIS.

A statue of Henry IV. has replaced that of Mirabeau in the Salle des Conférences of the Chamber of Deputies. A large marble bas-relief, executed by M. Romans, and representing France distributing crowns to the Arts, has just been placed behind the President's chair in the Salle, where the public sittings take place. On the right of the President another marble bas-relief, from the chisel of M. Petitot, has been placed, representing the King presenting the colours to the National Guards. A third bas-relief is immediately to be placed on the left of the President, as a companion to the preceding, and it is to represent Louis Philip swearing to the charter, which is in the hands of M. Laffitte. The large pictures are not to be put up this year. Other bas-reliefs are to be placed in the saloon of the King, but they are not in forwardness.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A Catalogue of all documents illustrative of Cambrian History, or the composition of native Britons; now preserved in the various collections in the British Museum. By Mr. LOGAN.

A Series of Sermons on good principle and good breeding. By the ETRIC SHEPHERD.

The Unitarians Defeated. Substance of the judgment delivered Dec. 23, 1833, by the Vice-Chancellor, as to the construction of the trust-deeds of Dame Sarah Hewley, deceased.

A Treatise on Field Fortification. By J. S. MACAULAY.

The Reform: being "the Member" and "the Radical." By JOHN GALT.

Views in India, China, &c. By Capt. ELLIOT, R.N. A monthly series.

Wilberforce's Practical View of Christianity; with a Memoir, by the Rev. THOS. PRICE.

Medica Sacra. By THOS. SHAPTER.

Elements of Medical Police. By BISSET HAWKINS, M.D.

View of the Systems of National Education existing in several German States.

The Third Part of the Rev. A. GIRDLESTONE'S popular Commentary on the New Testament.

GENT. MAG. VOL. I.

A work of fiction, describing the Scenery of Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean, entitled "Makanna, or the Land of the Savage."

The Artificer's Complete Lexicon. By JOHN BENNETT, engineer.

Memoir of the Rev. Rowland Hill. By W. JONES. Also Fifteen of his Sermons, preached in his 89th year.

Architectural Director. By JOHN BIL- LINGTON.

Dictionary of Geography. By JOSIAH CONDER, author of "The Modern Travellers."

Zschokke's Popular History of Switzerland, from the German.

The Royal Mariner, a poetic sketch of the naval scenes in which his present Majesty bore a conspicuous part. By C. D. SILLERY.

National Education as it exists in Prussia. Translated from the Official Report of M. Victor Cousin, by SARAH AUSTIN.

The Geography of Sacred History Considered, &c. By CHAS. T. BEKE, Esq.

The Life and Campaigns of General Sir John Moore.

An Exposition of the Parables and of other parts of the Gospels. By the Rev. EDW. GRESWELL, B.D.

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ROYAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 9. B. C. Brodie, Esq. V. P.

The Earl of Tyrconnel was elected Fellow. The portrait of the late President, Davies Gilbert, Esq., painted by Thomas Phillips, Esq., R. A., F. R. S., at the solicitation of several members, was, by their request, presented to the Society, and a vote of thanks passed for this valuable present. A large number of parliamentary papers, on subjects relating to science, were received from the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Read, an essay on the Empirical Laws of the Tides in the port of London, with some reflexions on the theory, by the Rev. William Whewell, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Jan. 15. J. W. Lubbock, Esq., V. P.

Read, on a new property of the Arcs of the Equilateral Hyperbola, by H. F. Talbot, Esq., M. P., F. R. S.; and experimental researches in Electricity, sixth series, by Michael Faraday, Esq., D. C. L. F. R. S., &c.

Jan. 23. Francis Baily, Esq. V. P.

The sixth series of Mr. Faraday's Experimental Researches on Electricity was concluded, and a seventh series commenced; and an Appendix was read to Dr. Daubeny's paper on the gases disengaged from the King's well at Bath. Adjourned over King Charles's Martyrdom to Feb. 6.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Nov. 20. Mr. Hamilton read a paper, communicated by the Rev. F. N. J. Arundell, British chaplain at Smyrna, containing an account of his discoveries in a journey in Asia Minor, made in the autumn of last year, with the view of extending the knowledge of the Christian geography of that portion of the Asiatic continent. Proceeding through the countries lying between the Hermus and Meander, he was enabled to fix, beyond further question, the site of Enmeria and Apamia, and, further on, discovered the magnificent remains of Apollonia. Not the least gratifying circumstance in this discovery was his meeting with a colony of Greeks, who have lived on the spot from the earliest ages of Christianity, and who have no intercourse whatever with any other Christian community. The object, however, which Mr. Arundell most anxiously kept in view was, to determine the site of Antiochia, the metropolis of Pisidia, the scene of the discourses and persecutions of St. Paul: in this, also, he was successful. The remains of the city he found to consist of prostrate temples, churches, and between twenty

and thirty arches of a most magnificent aqueduct. From Antiochia the writer went by Isbarta to Sagalassus in Pisidia, celebrated for its siege by Alexander, and thence in search of the ruins of Selge. Being prevented from accomplishing his purpose of exploring the sites of Lystra and Derbe, by the entrance of the army of Ibrahim Pacha into Iconium, he now returned to the back of Chonas, where he had the further satisfaction decidedly to fix the exact situation of Colossæ. In this and the former journey of the author (described in his account of the "Seven Churches" of the Apocalypse, published two years since), he travelled over little less than six hundred miles of *new* ground, hitherto unknown to the European traveller, or, at least, of which no description has appeared.

Mr. Hamilton likewise read the first and second chapters of a memoir "on the Origin of the Hindoos," by Professor Schlegel, of Bonn; the former relating to the name Hindoo, the latter to the early emigrations of mankind.

Dec. 4. Some extracts of a letter from Sir William Gell were read by Mr. Hamilton, giving an account of the exhumation of the remains of Raphael at Rome, noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine for December.

It is known that Raphael commenced a series of architectural designs, intended to represent a complete restoration of ancient Rome. These designs have been subjects of anxious inquiry at Rome; and the Romans have to be informed that they are in England, in the collection of Mr. Coke at Holkham.

The Secretary read a memoir "on the Royal Names and Titles on the Sarcophagus in the British Museum, formerly called the Tomb of Alexander," by the Rev. George Tomlinson. The hypothesis which assigns this splendid monument to Alexander the Great is now universally exploded; and it is allowed that its original tenant was one of the ancient Pharaohs. From an examination of the shields inscribed on the sarcophagus, and on the other monuments remaining of him, published by the Society, Mr. Tomlinson has ascertained that *Horus*, or *Hor*, was the name of this king; and he has no hesitation in placing him among the Bubastic sovereigns of the twenty-second dynasty. His tomb, therefore, cannot be of a later date than about the middle of the tenth century before the Christian era. Mr. T. further cleared up several difficulties, hitherto unexplained, in relation to his legend, in which he is styled "the victorious of the land of Heb;" and to his prænomen, as it appears on the monu-

ment. He agrees with Rosellini, that by Heb is meant the greater Oasis. In the *prænomén*, as given by that writer, this Pharaoh is called "son of Mith;" instead of which Mr. Tomlinson proposes to read "son of Pascht," the tutelary deity of the city of Bubastis, and of the Bubastic kings.

The reading concluded with a further portion of Professor Schlegel's memoir on the origin of the Hindoos, including the chapters on the national traditions of that people, and on the diversity of the races of mankind.

Dec. 18. The Secretary read a paper by the Rev. G. Tomlinson, on the inscriptions upon the two obelisks of block basalt, in the British Museum. These beautiful monuments of Egyptian art, which now stand near the celebrated sarcophagus called the tomb of Alexander, were erected by the Pharaoh *Horus* of the twenty-second or Bubastic dynasty, whom Mr. Tomlinson, in a paper read at the last meeting, proved to have been the original occupier of that sarcophagus. They were set up in honour of the god Thoth, in the city of Heliopolis; the inscriptions (of which translations were given) contain little else but magnificent titles bestowed upon Horus and his tutelary deity. From this circumstance, and the similarly futile character of many other specimens which have been published, the writer inferred that the notions formerly entertained of the value of these monuments, as records of Egyptian science, were merely empty speculations, which must give way to the progress of truth and of sound philological knowledge.

Mr. Wilkinson read a detailed account of his discovery of the contrivances by means of which the celebrated statue of Memnon was rendered vocal, of which discovery a brief notice had been already communicated in an extract of a letter from Sir W. Gell, read Nov. 6th. Among the numerous inscriptions left by the visitors to the Colossus, and which have been learnedly illustrated by M. Letronne, in a memoir published in the Society's Transactions, and more largely in a recent volume of that eminent savant, is one by Julia Ballilla, who compares the sound emitted by the statue to the striking of brass, *ως αλφοῖο τυπέιντος*. Mr. Wilkinson had remarked the *metallic* quality of the sound produced by a blow on the stone fixed below the breast of Memnon, before his attention was drawn to this description. On a subsequent visit to Thebes (in 1830), he was struck with this confirmation of his opinion regarding the means used for the deception; and he determined on ascertaining if it

could be heard by persons stationed near the base, and if any one, totally unacquainted with the history of the statue, would there perceive the metallic ring of the stone. The experiment was accordingly tried upon some Theban peasants, who knew nothing of the nature of the inscription, and were ignorant of the reason, for which they were placed below. On being asked if they heard any thing, these persons replied, "You are striking brass;" and the exact similarity of this answer to the testimony of Julia Ballilla completed the conviction on the writer's mind as to the identity of the sound, and the means formerly used to practise the deception.

The name of Memnon was unknown to the Egyptian priests. The Colossus represents Amenoph III., a Theban or Diospolite monarch, the ninth king of the eighteenth dynasty; and the misnomer appears to have originated in the ignorance of those credulous and uninquiring visitors who, by a slight analogy of sound, were led into the error of converting the Theban Amenoph into the Memnon of Homer, in the same manner as the Egyptian Taba was softened into the Grecian Thebes, and as the tomb of a Rameses, who chanced to have the title of Meiamun, was, with equal facility, ascribed to the fabulous Ethiopian.

A further portion of Professor Schlegel's paper, on the origin of the Hindoos, was also read; comprising his chapter relative to their physical characteristics.

Jan. 1. Colonel Leake in the chair. — Mr. Hamilton read an extract from a letter from Sir W. Gell, respecting some recent discoveries of antiquities in Italy. Several suits of splendid armour had been found by workmen employed in excavating, in a village in Apulia; and an ancient vase of remarkable beauty had been discovered in Sicily. Sir W. Gell added, that a belief now prevailed that they were certainly the masts of vessels which had been found in the port of Pompeii; and that the report of the stems of trees having been mistaken for masts, had been invented for the purpose of defeating the design of the owner of the soil to demand an enormous sum for permission to excavate.

A communication was likewise read by Mr. Hamilton, from Mr. Dawkins, on the present state of the marble quarries at Pentelicus; and a notice, from Mr. Wilkinson, of an elaborate map of Egypt constructed by him, as the result of many years' laborious investigation of the topography and monuments of that country.

The Secretary read a memoir on the several series of figures of captives which accompany those of the ancient sove-

reigns of Egypt, in the temples of Thebes and Abydos. It is well known, that to the study of the latter figures, with the ovals attached to them, we owe the important additions which have been made, in recent times, to our knowledge of the relative ages and designs of the hieroglyphic monuments, and of the progress of the arts, customs, and events, which distinguish the protomonarchy of Egypt; and it was the design of the author to elicit corresponding facts from the study of the former or captive series.

The hieroglyphic signs appended to each series, compared with the characters of the figures themselves, enabled Mr. Cattermole systematically to assign to them their respective geographical positions; and hence to follow the historical succession of foreign wars and territorial acquisitions of each individual in the line of Egyptian conquerors, during nearly three hundred years, the period of the national prosperity and greatness.

Jan. 15. Lord Bexley in the chair. Mr. Wilkinson read a paper on the colours used by the Egyptians; and concluded by exhibiting specimens of the principal colours from the tombs of the kings at Thebes.

The Secretary read a memoir by Mr. E. T. Beke, intitled "Reasons for believing that the writings attributed to Manetho are not authentic."

CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 8. At this meeting was read a memoir by Professor Moseley, of King's College, London, "On the general conditions of the equilibrium of a system of variable form; and on the theory of equilibrium, settlement, and fall of the arch."

Professor Farish made a statement concerning a splendid meteor, resembling a falling star, observed by him on the 26th of September, at a quarter before seven in the evening. It appeared at first nearly as large as the moon, but before it got to the horizon, it was reduced to almost a thread. It continued in the same verticle,

without altering its bearing at all, and was visible about two seconds.

Professor Sedgwick gave an account, illustrated by maps and sections, of the geological structure of Charnwood Forest, in Leicestershire, and of the neighbourhood. He observed that the secondary strata in the neighbourhood of this group of primary rocks, appear in a very regular and undisturbed position; the new red sandstone, lias, and oolites, succeeding each in the usual order; that, therefore, the attempts recently made to obtain coal, by sinking through the terrace of Billesdon Coplow, the outcrop of the inferior oolite, must necessarily end in disappointment and loss. He stated also that the Forest consisted of masses of granite, sienite, porphyry, and grauwacke slate; of which the slate was clearly stratified. This stratification had reference to an anticlinal line of elevation, which was before suspected to exist at this part of England, but had not previously been ascertained. The direction of the line is about N. W. and S. E., and the slate-rocks dipping from it to the N. E. and S. W. The disturbance produced along this line may be further traced, on the N. W. of the Forest, in the inclined position of several detached masses of mountain limestone, which stand like islands in the plain of the red marl: dipping, on the whole, towards the S. W. so as to pass under the coal measures of the Ashby de la Zouch field; and therefore to be considered as a prolongation of the S. W. side of the Charnwood forest saddle. The granite occupies the skirts of the Forest on the east, south, and west.

GRESHAM PRIZE MEDAL.

The Gresham Prize Medal, for the best composition in sacred music, has been awarded to Mr. John Goss, Organist of Chelsea.

We understand that a premium of ten guineas has been offered for the best Essay on the Life and Character of Sir Thomas Gresham.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 9. At the first meeting after the Christmas recess, Henry Hallam, esq. V. P. presided; and the following gentlemen were elected: William John Lysley, esq. of Fitzroy-square, and Inner Temple, barrister-in-law; Thomas Cowper Brown, of the Inner Temple, esq.; and Charles Parker, of Tavistock, esq.

George R. Corner, esq., F. S. A., exhibited some articles of Roman pottery found in St. Olave's church in Southwark, accompanied by remarks illustra-

tive of the jurisdiction of the City of London over the three manors in the Borough, which are now united under the authority of the Corporation.

The reading was then commenced of a letter from Thomas Rickman, esq. in pursuance of his observations on the architecture of England and part of France. This portion of his dissertation was devoted to buildings whose age is decidedly prior to the year 1000: and after noticing several works of Roman construction in France and in England, Mr. Rickman

enumerated twenty English churches, situated throughout the country, from Northumberland in the north to Sussex in the south, which are characterised by features of the most remote antiquity. He remarked, as a general observation, that a chancel arch of the round form is frequently found standing, in cases where the exterior walls of both the nave and the chancel have been rebuilt.

Jan. 16.—W. R. Hamilton, Esq. V.P.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. of Cambridge, author of a Descriptive Catalogue of inedited Roman coins, was elected Fellow. Captain Mudge exhibited, through the hands of T. Crofton Croker, Esq., F.S.A., some specimens of the remains found in the ancient timber house lately discovered in Drum Kelin Bog, co. Donegal (see *Nov. Mag.* p. 452); they consisted of a chisel of fine black stone, found in one of the mortice holes, a piece of leather which had been sewed with a leathern strap or thong, charcoal, and nutshells, of which latter article such quantities were found, that it is presumed nuts formed a principal part of the food of the ancient inhabitants. Captain Mudge was prevented by the water from pursuing his excavations further; but he considers the house to have been one of a village.

Mr. Rickman's paper on the most ancient churches in England was concluded.

Jan. 23.—W. R. Hamilton, Esq., V.P.

Mr. Doubleday exhibited casts of several curious ancient seals in the Duchy of Lancaster Office, which were illustrated by a paper from Sir Henry Ellis, Sec.

Francis Douce, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the foundation stone of the Cathedral of St. Mark at Venice, erected about 1000 years ago, and which was discovered when the present Cathedral was built on the site of a former erection. It is a flat circular piece of Vecchia marble, about six inches broad, and half an inch thick, having on one side the head of St. Mark engraved, with a legend round, part of which has been broken off. Mr. D. described from Tacitus the Roman ceremony of placing the foundation stone of a temple, strewing coins over it, &c., and observed that part of the pagan ceremony had been retained in the Christian ritual for the foundation of ancient churches, of which he also gave an account.

Captain Smyth exhibited an engraving of a medal of the Emperor Commodus, bearing the very earliest representation of Britannia, and finely executed.

REPAIRS OF BATH ABBEY.

The Abbey Church of Bath is now undergoing some very extensive repairs. During several mayoralties, and particu-

larly those of William Clark and Joshua Phillott, esqs. some gentlemen of the Corporation happily conceived, and put into execution the idea of disumbering the edifice of those unsightly buildings which were placed against it, as well as the accumulation of soil and stones, by which its basis had long been hidden. In the course of this process, the workmen unexpectedly opened, under the eastern buttress, part of the shafts and the bases of four columns, upon which the original superstructure was evidently laid: and they also discovered indications of a more continued line of architectural elevations, evidently the portions of an original and extended building.

Their plan was lately extended to the removal of the houses at the bottom of the High-street, or Market-place, thus opening a view of the whole north range of the church. Soon after this determination, large sums of money were voted by the Corporation, for various works about the exterior of the Abbey, and for removing the clock, which by its weight endangered the tower, and by its great diameter and bulk, much injured its beauty and architectural proportions. This has been effected, and the dilapidations creditably repaired, under the care of Mr. Manners as architect. A new illuminated dial, of about seven feet diameter, is to be placed in the centre of the gable end of the north transept.

In the works on the north and south aisles of the choir, an important restoration has been made. Those aisles were covered with leaden roofs in 1520, denuded thereof about 1539, and supplied in 1558 with the late heavy parapet wall, and stone and wood roofs, in the form of a Δ ; one side of which, leaning against the clerestory windows of the choir, caused them to be deprived of their glass, and built up with stone, to the height of five feet; and the other rested upon the ponderous parapet wall, which obscured the fine bases and proportions of the elegant flying buttresses. These heavy parapet walls have been partly removed, and the stone blocking up the windows taken out, and replaced with glass, and the roof covered with lead, which is placed in the identical grooves of the lead roof of 1520. It is also proposed to take down and lower the present stone and wood roofs of the transepts and choir, which have a higher elevation than the original lead roofs removed in the time of Henry VIII. and now injure the proportions of three sides of the tower.

Few who have visited Bath Abbey, will forget the handsome carving of the great west doors, which were a contribution to

the works of Bishop Montagu, in 1617, from his brother, Sir Henry Montagu, Chief Justice of the King's Bench. These carvings have been repaired by Mr. James Jones, of Bath, and a brass plate, commemorating the circumstance, placed inside one of the shields. It is remarkable, that, during his labours, a number of musket-balls were extracted from the wood.

The repairs of the interior have commenced with the Oratory of Prior Bird; where the principal requisites are the absterion of the elaborate carvings from numerous coats of ochre, and the removal of various monuments from the mullions of its graceful windows. This portion of the repairs has been undertaken by private subscription, under the care of Mr. Edward Davis, Architect, of Bath; the estimated expense being 250*l.*, of which the greater part has been subscribed. It is a remarkable and gratifying circumstance, that the names of the contributors will be preserved in the same *Codex Parochianus*, by which those of the 17th century have been handed down.

The arrangement of the monuments throughout the building is also in contemplation, including the "cropping off their ridiculous excrescences, in like manner as has been effected in Winchester Cathedral," a measure certainly desirable, where they block up windows or deface architectural features, but in which, for the sake of family history, and family feelings, we would suggest the most considerate judgment, and cautious attention to the workmen.

The repairs, and the plans for repair, had proceeded so far, when a few weeks ago some questions arose—whether the buttresses of the church should, or should not, in propriety, be surmounted with pinnacles; whether a pierced parapet should be added to the ailes, and whether a flying buttress, similar to those at the east end, should be erected on each side of the western turrets, in order to give a finish, and connection, to all parts of the west front. Wm. Clark, esq. the late Mayor, who has taken a leading part in the direction of the repairs, has also written some published statements, from which the foregoing particulars have been principally derived. In his first paper, dated Dec. 10, he recommended not only that there should be no flying buttresses to the nave, because, with a wooden roof they were unnecessary, and perhaps unsafe, but also that the rudiments of flying buttresses now standing should be cut down, as unfinished and awkward excrescences; but on reconsidering the subject, previously to his letter published Jan. 1, he found reason to alter his opinions. Among other works, Mr. Clark had read that

portion of the Treatise on Architecture, in the New Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, which treats of the Pointed style; and it appears to have had some influence in deciding him, for he at once wrote to Mr. Hosking, the Architect, of London, and the author of that treatise, stating the case generally, and requesting his opinion on the subject.

The following is an extract from Mr. Hosking's letter in reply:—

"I certainly think that it would be highly injudicious to decorate the Abbey to the full extent of the style to which it belongs, and for the reason you suggest, that it is of a very plain character, and because it is extremely valuable as an example of the very latest period of Pointed architecture.

"Pinnacles appear to me to be generally inappropriate to the style and composition of the structure, and I should most particularly deprecate the application of them to the turrets of the main tower, and to those of the east front; they could, I think, be tolerated only on the turrets of the west front, and on the buttresses of the transepts, though, indeed, I should be almost inclined to contend for their omission on the turrets altogether.

"I think the rich pierced and battlemented parapet, which you describe as proposed for the ailes, is quite out of character; their parapet, it appears to me, should be plain, and their buttresses terminated with a plain saddle-backed coping, though at a somewhat acute angle, and be consequently without pinnacles."

"As far as I can judge, from the information I have, there would be no danger in completing the flying buttresses over the ailes to the nave, and so to avoid the alteration you mention against the walls of the latter. Indeed, I cannot imagine anything worse than to cut away the rudiments of the flying buttresses, and carry the shafts down the walls, it would be a barbarism worthy only of the 17th and 18th centuries; but, as I have said, I know of no reason why the buttresses themselves should not be completed, and the heads of the vertical buttresses of the nave and choir may then, I think, be appropriately terminated by characteristic pinnacles. My reason for omitting pinnacles on the buttresses of the aile, and admitting them on those of the nave and choir is, that the vertical buttress of both the one and the other, connected by the flying buttress, forms but one composition, which taken in flank, or in an angular view, requires the pinnacle to form its termination, and carry it into the general composition."

Mr. Hosking subsequently suggested that, if the strength of the wooden roof

was suspected, the flying buttresses to the nave might be managed in artificial stone, or in Bath-stone blocks, bored to lighten them.

At a Common-hall, held shortly after Mr. Clark had received Mr. Hosking's letter, the Corporation came to the resolution to take further professional advice, and the architects selected were Sir Jeffry Wyattville and Mr. Hosking. We congratulate the admirers of our pointed architecture in its purity, upon this prudent resolution. The simplicity and gracefulness, indeed, of the turrets of the main tower would be entirely destroyed by pinnacles, and the square heavy turrets, or rather towers, of the east end or front, would become quite grotesque if pinnacles were placed upon them. The turrets of the west front, too, comport remarkably well with the rest, as they are; and would be only injured by the proposed addition.

It must be remembered, that Bath Abbey is in the latest period of Pointed architecture, nearly coeval with the chapels of King's College, Cambridge; St. George's, Windsor; and that of Henry the Seventh, at Westminster; but that, although it possesses the general features of the style in which they are, it is itself simple and unadorned, almost to plainness. It is evident, from the composition, that pinnacles were never intended on the buttresses of the ailes at Bath; and St. George's, at Windsor, is without them in that situation. The flying buttresses carry the composition upward, without that interruption, much better; but it would accord alike with good taste, and with the authority of numberless examples, to terminate the buttresses on the walls of the nave and choir with pinnacles. The proposed cutting way of the heads of the flying buttresses against the walls of the nave is itself a barbarism, but the *restoration* is infinitely worse: it would break up the composition, and tend much to destroy the abbatial, or even metropolitan, character, which the flying buttresses tend to give the edifice. The proposed pierced and machicolated parapet is certainly in conformity with the style of the period, but totally at variance with the plain and simple guise which it assumes in this edifice, and for which it is so highly valuable.

UNROLLING OF A MUMMY.

Jan. 16. A mummy was unrolled by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A. in the theatre of the College of Surgeons, before a very crowded audience, consisting not only of members of the

college, but scientific men generally, who had been invited by advertisements.

Mr. Pettigrew, before he commenced the unrollment, delivered a very interesting lecture, of which the following is an abstract. He stated that the mummy was the property of the College. It had been in their Museum since 1820, and was brought from Thebes by Henderson. He adverted to the reasons which the Egyptians had for embalming their dead, and stated their belief, that if the body were entirely destroyed, the soul would be compelled to wander for 3,000 years. As to the origin of the practice, he could offer no observation; but it was mentioned as a custom by Diodorus Siculus and Herodotus; and that it existed so late as the 5th century, was proved by notices by Porphyry, Augustin, and St. Athanasius. Mr. Pettigrew next treated of the three methods of embalming, which, however, are well known. He described the character of the embalmers as being almost sacerdotal, while that of the cutter (a person who made the incision in the flank, for the purpose of removing the intestines), appears to have been as abhorred as that of our public executioner: the instant he made the incision, he was compelled to fly, pursued not only by the execrations of those present, but by any missiles on which they could lay hands. Afterwards, however, he was forgiven. While describing the method of enrolling, the lecturer made some remarks on the quantity of bandage usually found; this, he said, varied: one unrolled by Davison, at the Royal Institution, had 9 yards, 3 inches wide, in the skull—the weight of the whole of the bandage about it was 29½ pounds. A remarkable fact relative to that mummy was, that some portions of the superior vessels remaining, they were, by a chemical process, freed from the preserving matter, and “the process of mortification instantly began:”—they were displayed in the theatre. Mr. Pettigrew next alluded to the practice of gilding parts of mummies:—this was occasionally done all over the body, but sometimes only the eyes, nose, hands, and feet—and female sexual organs. The coffins or cases were next treated of, and here the lecturer quite denied the usual notion, that the hieroglyphics on the case denoted passages in the life of the tenant. On one had been found a prayer, to the effect following:—“Oh, sun! and ye gods who give life to men! receive my soul, and suffer it to dwell with the eternal gods. I have continued through life to worship after the manner of my parents; I have killed no man, and ne-

ver embezzled that which has been entrusted to me; and if, during life, I have done, or eaten, or drunk any thing unlawful, lay it not on my soul, but on the things contained in this chest."

Two cases had been sent into England by Mr. Salt, one of which was remarkably splendid, and contained a mummy enrolled in a way quite new to us—the bandages being narrower than usual, and crossed and recrossed in such a way as to resemble a suit of mail; this being seen through a coat of brown varnish. The other case had a portrait (as is most probable) painted on a plank of cedar, where there is usually a rough imitation of the human face; and a copy of this was shown. Perhaps this was the prime curiosity of this very interesting lecture. It is, no doubt, the oldest effort of art in its way extant, and yet contains shadows laid on quite according to modern practice; and, strange as the assertion may seem, not unproductive of modern effect. Some observations were offered as to the nature of the colours used in painting the cases, the blue of which Mr. Pettigrew believes to be metallic.

Notice was next taken of the unfrequency of youthful mummies, but no reason for that circumstance offered; however, a foetal mummy was displayed, and the case in which it had been found. Papyri had been found in the hands of mummies, and sometimes in the bandages. Mr. Pettigrew next made some very eloquent observations on the character of Egyptian art generally, and on their language and literature, which he yet hoped to see perfectly understood. The Rosetta stone was noticeable as a trophy of British valour, but how much more so as a trophy of British learning! He spoke with regret of those who had, unfostered by patronage, passed their lives in these pursuits, but said that the goal was now in sight, and public patronage alone wanted. Of Mr. Wilkinson, who was present, he spoke as the greatest authority on Egyptian subjects generally, and feelingly thanked that gentleman for his assistance in the interpretation of the hieroglyphics on the case of the present mummy, which he proceeded to interpret; and from which it appeared that the enclosed had once been Horseisi the son of Naspihimegori, an incense-bearing priest in the Temple of Ammon. He next explained the hieroglyphics on the surface of the case, and while so doing, pointed them out on some drawings hung up in sight of all present. It appeared that they represented the deceased on his introduction to various Egyptian deities. This being done, the top of the case (which had pre-

viously been sawed asunder), was removed, and the mortal remnant, in its many-coiled covering, looking from where we sat, like a long mass of dried sponge, exposed to the eager sight of the crowded mass of spectators. A kind of label was first removed from around the feet, which identified the body as the same mentioned on the case; and it appeared that the writer had left a letter (p) out of the name Naspihimegori: though, after the body was almost denuded, a further ticket or label was discovered on the breast, and on this the name was rightly spelt. This identification was the more pleasing, as Mr. Pettigrew stated that sometimes treasure-seekers had removed bodies from their proper cases to others. On lifting the mummy, a quantity of cere-cloth was found, on which it had been placed as on a bed. The first cover was now removed, consisting of a loose wrapper of the usual cloth; after which, the unrolling proceeded for some time without any thing being noticed, save the presence of some crystals (of nitrum) similar to those found in the cloths of the mummy opened at Charing Cross Hospital (see *Gent. Mag.* for April 1833, p. 356,) and an occasional fringe at the end of a bandage. A stone was at length discovered between the thighs, which the lecturer believed to be a representation of some god; but of course, till perfectly cleansed, no opinion could be advanced with confidence. On the breast an amulet of five pieces was found, which was probably attached to a necklace. It was now perceived, that owing to the asphaltum having been applied too hot, to unroll the subject perfectly, even if practicable, would take too much time to be then completed. A scarabæus (almost the only emblem ever found in contact with the body), was discovered on the pit of the stomach; and the eyes, which after a while were laid bare, were found to be of enamel. The cut in the flank was also perceivable.

Mr. Pettigrew stated that a mummy opened at the Leeds Philosophical Society was covered an inch thick with an aromatic powder, and that he thought there was somewhat of the same kind on this. In conclusion, Mr. Pettigrew expressed his gladness that this had proved to be a male subject, as he had predicted; though others, from the absence of beard, &c. on the face of the case, had supposed it to be female, and, of course, had therefore questioned his reading of the inscriptions.

The body may be still seen by members, or by others, on proper application, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the Museum of the College. E. B.

GRAVESTONE FOUND IN SOUTHWARK.

In digging for the purpose of forming a new sewer near the Town-hall at Saint Margaret's-hill in Southwark, in April, 1833, the workmen found, under the foundation of an ancient wall, (probably part of the old Town-hall, which was erected upon or near to the site of St. Margaret's Church,) a slab of Purbeck marble, which has evidently covered a grave in the church or churchyard of St. Margaret. It is 4 in. thick, 2 ft. 5 in. broad at the upper end, and 1 ft. 11 in. at the lower end; 4 ft. 6 in. long on one side, and 4 ft. 10 in. long on the other, having been broken off irregularly at the lower end, and part of the stone left in the ground. Round the surface of the stone is an inscription, which, when the stone was perfect, we may suppose ran thus:—

ALEYN FERTHING LIST [*ici
Dieu de son*] ALDE EIT MERLI
AMEN.

This discovery is rendered interesting, by the circumstance of Aleyn Ferthing, or Alan Farthing, being recorded in history. He was a worthy burghess of Southwark, who flourished in the first half of the fourteenth century. He represented that borough in the parliaments of the 11th, 12th, and 13th Edw. III. 1337-9. In the annual parliaments which were at that period assembled, we find different names as representatives for Southwark in each year until 1346, when Alan Farthing appears again, and for the last time in 1348.

George R. Corner, esq. F.S.A. of Southwark, justly considering this relic to be sufficiently interesting, as illustrative of the local history of the Borough, to merit preservation, has purchased it of the dealer in building materials in whose yard he found it, and with permission of the churchwardens of St. Saviour's, it will be laid down in some part of that church.

SEPUICHRAL REMAINS.

Between Dunham and Darlton, near Retford, there has existed for a series of years a beautiful cedar-tree, of dimensions considerably larger than usually attained in this country, being upwards of forty-two feet high, and nearly twenty round the body. During the storm of January 7, this beautiful tree was completely uprooted, when underneath its roots was discovered a rude stone coffin, of rather large dimensions, in a state of excellent preservation, containing a quantity of dust and several human bones, which are stated to have been those of a female; another skeleton was also found close by, con-

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siderably larger. It becomes a matter of inquiry whether the planting of this tree was commemorative of the individuals whose bones have thus been exposed, or whether the ancient relic was not interred there antecedent to such an event. There formerly existed a village hereabouts, called Wymington, or Wymeston, and there is every appearance of its having been here, as the traces of foundations are yet distinctly visible, and it still bears the name of Wympton Moor.

ROMAN COINS FOUND NEAR THE GIANTS CAUSEWAY.

Some time ago a great number of Roman coins was found on Fairhead, a very lofty headland near the Giant's Causeway. A labouring man dug them out of his field; he sold now and then, all except five, for a trifle; and when Lords Ebrington and J. Russell, were visiting the Giants Causeway, Lord J. Russell bought three of them from the labourer. Now whence came these coins?—*G. E. Ardross, Dec. 20, 1833.*

LOST ACTS OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

A. Montgomery, esq. solicitor, of Belfast, has lately discovered in the Rolls' Office, Dublin, the long-lost Acts of the Irish Parliament passed between the death of Charles I. and the restoration of Charles II., including all between the years 1639 and 1662, the want of which has caused much difficulties in legal affairs. The Newry Examiner, in adverting to the discovery of these Acts, says, "If we are not misinformed there was 50,000*l.* voted to Parliamentary Commissioners, to make researches for these records, on which Mr. Montgomery laid his hands by chance, when he was tossing over old papers in the Hanaper office, in his capacity of law agent to Lord Downshire, who intends compounding with Government for the tithes of his estates. Mr. Montgomery forthwith gave the Irish Government intimation of the valuable discovery."

LAMPS FOUND AT NORWICH.

As some men were clearing a cesspool in Wellington-street, St. Benedict's, Norwich, they found at the bottom three chamber-lamps. Not supposing them of any value, they were sold at a small price. One of them being sent to a jeweller's to be cleaned, it was discovered to be of silver, of curious workmanship, and of considerable antiquity. They are very likely to have been secreted at the dissolution of religious houses, or during the civil wars of Charles I.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The following is an analysis of the Church Temporalities' Bill, as it affects the rank and succession of the Irish Bishops, and the taxation to which all incumbents, both episcopal and parochial, are liable; to which is annexed the value of the Sees, according to the Parliamentary Returns, the odd shillings and pence being omitted:—

<i>Sees retained.</i>	<i>Sees condemned.</i>
Armagh - £14,494	Clogher £8,697
Dublin - 7,786	Kildare (doubtful) 4,110
Cashel - 6,308	Killala - 3,697
Tuam - 6,996	No change.
Meath - 4,094	Dromore 4,471
Down - 4,250	Raphoe - 4,812
Derry - 12,159	Elphin - 6,096
Kilmore - 6,807	Ossory - 3,343
Ferns - 5,494	No change.
Limerick - 4,948	Cork - 4,132
Cloyne - 4,210	Clonfert - 3,018
Killaloe - 4,132	

The Sees in the second column merge in those in the corresponding line in the first—the income of those suppressed becoming vested in the Board.

The taxation on bishoprics are where annual incomes do not exceed 4,000*l.* 5 per cent. Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6,000*l.* 7 per cent. Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8,000*l.* 10 per cent. Exceeding 8 and not exceeding 10,000*l.* 12 per cent. All above this, 15*l.*

The taxation on the incomes of parochial clergy, are 300*l.* per ann. 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent. Every 10*l.* over the sum is an increase of 5*s.* and when it reaches 400*l.* it is 5*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* increase on every 10*l.* till on an income exceeding 1,195*l.* it is 15*l.* In the dioceses of Meath and Limerick, no change takes place, except with regard to taxation. An option as to residence is given by the Act, where one see merges in another, except in the case of Cloyne and Ferns. The Bishop of Cloyne *must* reside in Cork; the Bishop of Ferns in Kilkenny. The present Bishop of Derry is liable to an annual tax of 416*l.* payable to the commissioners. To the see of Limerick, recently vacant by the death of Dr. Jebb, the Bishop of Killaloe has been translated, and Killaloe and Clonfert consequently coalesce.

The public works which have been undertaken by the aid of the loans made

by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, up to January 1833, may be thus enumerated:—1st. The Inland Navigation of Ireland; 2d. The Fisheries; 3d. Roads and Bridges under the Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 101; 4th. Public Buildings in Dublin and elsewhere; 5th. Dunmore Harbour; 6th. Kingston Harbour. There are nine works carrying on under special Acts of Parliament, and the sums granted to these up to January 1833, amount to 167,949*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* The first of these is the Wellesley-bridge and Docks at Limerick, to which have been lent up to the mentioned time 25,000*l.*; 2d. The Dublin and Kingston Railway, 75,000*l.*; 3d. Athlunkard-bridge, across the Shannon, 9,889*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; 4th. Galway Dock, 17,000*l.*; 5th. Ardglass Harbour, 6,650*l.*; 6th. Limerick Navigation, 8,910*l.*; 7th. Newry Navigation, 12,000*l.*; 8th. Drogheda Harbour, 10,000*l.*; 9th. Dublin and Blessington-road, 3,500*l.* Seven loans have been granted to private Companies and to individuals, amounting to 11,800*l.* Sixteen loans have been made on Grand Jury presentments, amounting to 36,812*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* It appears that in those places where employment exists, industry flourishes, the people are contented, disease and famine are not known.

SCOTLAND.

An observatory and professorship of astronomy is to be immediately established in Edinburgh. It is proposed by government to give 300*l.* per ann. to a principal observer, who is to be a professor of astronomy in the University, and 100*l.* to an assistant astronomer; 1000*l.* for the erection of a house for the astronomer, and 100*l.* to keep up the establishment. The right of appointment of the first and all future professors and assistants to be in the Crown. The above terms having been approved of, the long-desired object of the Edinburgh astronomers will be forthwith effected.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Meditated Demolition of City Churches.—We are happy to announce the complete defeat of this unholy project, accomplished by the good sense and strenuous exertions of the Parishioners in numerous Parishes, aided by the very general feeling expressed by all classes, even by some of those who differ in sentiment from the principles of the Es-

established Church. The deliberate opinions of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Bishop of London, have been expressed in the following Letter to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, dated Jan. 7th:—

“The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London beg leave to inform the Lord Mayor that, having maturely considered the proposal on which they had the honour of conferring with his Lordship and the deputation from the Committee of the Corporation of London at Lambeth, and having looked at the subject in every point of view, they cannot feel themselves justified in consenting to a plan which would intrust individuals, however respectable, with the power of taking down an indefinite number of Churches. They entertain strong objections to the demolition of buildings which have been dedicated to the service of God; and from representations which they have received (and in particular from the parish of Allhallows the Great), they are led to believe that they share this feeling in common with many highly respectable inhabitants of the city of London. At the same time, they assure his Lordship that, should any plan be brought forward for widening and beautifying the streets of the City, with reasonable expectation of its being carried into immediate effect, they would not refuse to consider proposals in respect to any particular church which might stand in the way of any great or necessary improvement, and which might be removed without inconvenience to the parishioners, and with their consent.”

It was stated in the Court of Common Council held on the 23d January, that it is not the intention of the Special Committee of the Corporation, in relation to this subject, to proceed with the plan of demolition; but only to present a Report to the Court, which would show that they had not been actuated by improper motives in suggesting it. So

strong, however, was the opposition against the project in various Wards and Parishes, that the Wards of Bridge, Candlewick, Dowgate, and Vintry, have published their Resolutions against it, as well as the Parishes of St. Clement Eastcheap, St. Martin Orgar, Allhallows the Great, St. Bene't Gracechurch, St. Leonard Eastcheap, St. James Garlickhithe, St. Mary at Hill, St. Gregory by St. Paul's, and St. Mary Magdalen Old Fish-street, and numerous other Parishes, were ready to show their resistance to the measure. The Parishes that petitioned had engaged Counsel to plead for them. William Poynter, Esq. was advocate for St. Bene't Fink, and J. Sydney Taylor, Esq. for Allhallows the Great, and St. Clement's, Eastcheap. The latter gentleman was only called on (the others being deferred) and went into a very clear and argumentative exposition of the evil consequences that would result from this uncalled for and destructive project.

According to the official statement of the Revenue, the income for the year ending the 5th of January 1833, was 43,379,339*l.* and the income for the year ending the 5th of January 1834, is 42,936,845*l.* making a decrease in the year of 442,494*l.*

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Jan. 2. A new two-act Comedy, by Mr. Jerrold, the author of “The Rent Day,” called *The Wedding Gown*, was produced. The plot is rather intricate, though the dialogue is admirably sustained, and enlivened by much facetious and amusing equivoque. There were also some scenes of deep and powerful interest; and, like all well-wrought Comedies, the piece has a happy termination. It was well received throughout, and announced for repetition amidst universal applause.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 8. The Marquis of Sligo, to be Capt.-Gen. and Governor in Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies.

Jan. 11. Sir Fred. R. Edw. Acton, of Aldenham-hall, Salop, Bart. to use the surname and bear the arms of Dalberg with those of Acton.

Jan. 17. 30th Foot, Major Henry E. Robinson, to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major John Tongue to be Major. Garrisons, Capt. O. Pilling, to be Fort Major at Sheerness.

Knighthd, Lieut.-Gen. Henry Bayly, G.C.H.

Jan. 18. Thomas Roe, of Lynnmouth, co. Devon, Gen. in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle Walter Lock, late of Ilfracombe, esq. to use the surname of Lock after that of Roe.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

County of Berwick. Sir Hugh Purves Hugh

Campbell, of Marchmont and Purves, bart.

Huddersfield. John Blackburne, esq.

Morpeth. Hon. Edw. Geo. Granville Howard.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Haden, to be Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cath.

Rev. W. K. Hamilton, Prob. Wells Cath.

Rev. W. Wood, to a Preb. in Canterbury Cath.

Rev. G. Attwood, Saxthorpe V. Norfolk.

Rev. E. F. Beynon, Creator R. co. Northampton.

Rev. W. H. Chester, Elsted R. Sussex.

Rev. D. Clements, Walleghan R. Cornwall.

Rev. J. V. Clerk, Cossington R. Somerset.

Rev. S. Coates, Thursk P. C. co. York.

Rev. W. G. Duncombe, Kenchester R. co. Hereford.

Rev. E. Freeman, Winteston, P.C. co. Hereford.

Rev. F. Gauntlett, Fladbury R. co. Worcester.
 Rev. J. Hailstone, Shudy Camps V. co. Camb.
 Rev. H. Harvey, Bradford V. Wilts.
 Rev. J. W. Hawksley, Lower Gravenhurst R. Beda.
 Rev. E. W. Holland, Warehorne R. Kent.
 Rev. R. Keats, Northfleet V. Kent.
 Rev. H. J. Knapp, Willesden V. Middlesex.
 Rev. T. F. Laurence, St. Lawrence V. Reading.
 Rev. Mr. Lefanu, St. Paul's R. Dublin.
 Rev. S. Long, Woodmansterne R. Surrey.
 Rev. E. Nugent, Altanagh and Aharney R.R. co. Kilkenny.
 Rev. T. Scott, Onehouse R. Kent.
 Rev. J. Taylor, Babraham V. co. Cambridge.
 Rev. J. W. Warter, Patcham and Terring R. Sussex.
 Rev. W. P. T. Wickham, Shepton Mallet R. Somerset.
 Rev. T. Dixon, Chaplain to the Countess of Strathmore.
 Rev. J. Bullock, Chap. to Viscount Massereene.
 Rev. J. Wood, Chap. to the Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. F. F. Clark, to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 27. At Zierow, in Mecklenburg, Baroness Biel, a son.—28. At Chester-terrace, Regent's park, the lady of W. G. Hayter, esq. of Winterbourn Stoke, a dau.—Mrs. R. Grant, the lady of the Judge-Advocate-gen. a dau.—Jan. 4. At Edenhall, Cumberland, the lady of Sir Christ. Musgrave, Bart. a dau.—6. At Catisfield House, near Fareham, Hants, the lady of Lieut. Col. E. Byam, a dau.—The wife of the Rev. John M. Echazal, Rector of Appleby, co. Leicester, a son.—7. At Edwardes-sq. Kensington, Mrs. Major Thornton, a son.—At the Principal's Lodgings, Brasenose coll. Oxford, Mrs. Gilbert, a dau.—At Devonport, the wife of Lieut. E. F. Wells, of his Majesty's ship San Josef, a son.—16. At Sutton-Maudville, the wife of the Rev. W. Knatchbull, a son.—In Belgrave-street, the wife of T. Bulkeley, esq. (1st Life Guards), a son.—17. In Harley-street, the wife of John Forbes, esq. a dau.—At Spithhead, on-board the James Pattison, the lady of Governor Sir James Stirling, R.N. a son.—18. At Orlingbury, the wife of the Rev. B. G. Bridges, a dau.—21. At Old Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Every, a son.—23. In Mecklenburg-square, the wife of John Betten, esq. a son.—24. In Covent Garden, the wife of Mr. Geo. Robins, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 21. At Enterkine House, Ayrshire, John Campbell, esq. only son of Sir J. Campbell, of Airs, bt. to Hannah Eliz. only d. of late Macleod of Rasay.—Jan. 1. At Landlivery, Capt. Thos. Rose Winter, Bombay Army, to Anne, third dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Kendall, Vicar of Talland, Cornwall.—At Clifton, the Rev. S. L. sons, Rector of Rodmarton, Gloucestershire, to Teresina, eldest dau. of Major Gen. Moore, C.B.—At Lynn, Joseph Fry, jun. esq. of Upton, Essex, to Alice, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Partridge, of Cranwick, Norfolk.—At Stonehouse, R. C. Stewart, esq. to Lydia, eldest dau. of the late J. Gawler, esq. of Bridgeland, Devon.—2. At Tilehurst, Berks, Harry Footner, esq. solicitor, Andover, to Fanny, eldest dau. of Henry Chase, esq. of Calcot.—At Kennington, the Rev. C. Miller, Chesham, Salop, to Charlotte King Hilliard, eldest dau. of Mr. Hilliard, of Stockwell, Surrey.—At Brighton, Leeds Comyns Booth, esq. to Margaret, dau. of the late R. Mitchell, esq. of Tobago.—3. At Swansea, John Maber, esq. eldest son of

the Rev. G. Maber, Rector of Merthyr Tidvill, to Mary Mills, dau. of the late J. Stroud, esq. banker.—4. At Alverstone, Hants, Henry Dixon, esq. of Isleworth, to Selina, second dau. of the late Dr. Burney, of Gosport.—6. At Paris, Arthur Freese, esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Eliza Charlotte, eldest dau. of W. Gardener Burn, esq. formerly of Exeter.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Count G. S. M. Anzolato, a nobleman of the Ionian Islands, to Marianne Pillichody de Bavoy, of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. only child of the late Capt. Pillichody, 41st Foot.—7. At Bedford, Fred. Follock, esq. M.P. for Huntingdon, to Sarah Anne Amowab, second dau. of Capt. Rich. Langslow, of Hatton, Middlesex.—At Sutton Coldfield, J. Johnstone, M.D. of Birmingham, to Maria Mary Payne, eldest dau. of J. Webster, esq. of Penns.—8. At Marylebone church, W. J. King, esq. of York-terrace, Regent's park, to Emma Louise, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Blaka.—At Belchamp St. Paul, Essex, the Rev. W. Boyle, of St. James's, Deeping, co. Lincoln, to Maria, only dau. of the late Rev. J. Pemberton.—At Condoover, Salop, the Rev. W. Evans, Rector of Shipston-on-Stour, to Catherine Walter, only dau. of T. Parr, esq. of Lythwood Hall, Salop.—9. At Paddington, B. H. Guinness, esq. third son of the Rev. Dr. Guinness, Chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin, to Anna, fourth dau. of the late Rev. John Shepherd.—At Horsey, Henry, second son of John Craven, esq. of Craven Lodge, Stamford Hill, to Aurelia, dau. of Peter Tetrode, esq. of Assen, Holland.—At Lord Tenterden's, in Portman-sq. the Hon. C. Abbot, brother of the present and son of the late Lord Tenterden, to Emily, dau. of Lord George Stuart, and grand-dau. of the late Marq. of Bute.—At St. James's, H. W. Atkinson, esq. late 7th Dragoon Guards, to Laura, fourth dau. of the late James Taylor, esq. of Wimpole-street.—At Pitminster, the Rev. Nutcombe Oxenham, of Upton-on-Severn, to Jane Georgina, eldest dau. of John Gould, esq. of Amber, Somerset.—At Calstock, the Rev. H. Morshead, Rector of Kelly, Devon, to Eliza, eldest dau. of W. L. Salusbury Trelawny, esq. of Harewood, Cornwall, and M.P. for the North-eastern division of the county.—At Stepney, R. C. Christie, esq. of Surrey, to Jane, second dau. of Mr. J. Watson, of Mile End.—13. At Southampton, N. W. Greene, esq. Beauacre, Wilts, to Frances Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Fred. Campbell, 42d Highlanders.—At Southampton, K. G. Hubbock, esq. of Kensington, to Frances, third dau. of the late Lord Chas. Beauchamp Kerr, and grand-dau. to the late Marq. of Lothian.—14. At Wellington, the Rev. J. P. Benson, son of the late John Benson, esq. of Knarp House, Devon, to Mary Melhuish, dau. of the Rev. W. Prockter Thomas, of Drake's Place, Somerset.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Mr. Barham, to the lady Katherine Grimston, eldest dau. of the Earl and Countess of Verulam.—At St. Marylebone church, Capt. Hamilton, only son of Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hamilton, Bart. to Marianna Augusta, only child of Major-Gen. Sir James Cockburn, of Langton, Bart.—At Walcot, J. A. Roebuck, esq. M.P. to Henrietta, dau. of Dr. Falconer.—15. At Keswick, Cumberland, the Rev. J. Wood Worter, to Edith Mary, eldest dau. of R. Southey, esq. Poet Laureate.—At Hampden, Eliz. third dau. of the late Thos. Grace, esq. of Prince's Burrough, Bucks, to the Rev. H. Kelson, Rector of Folkington, Sussex.—16. At Marylebone church, the Rev. F. G. Rawlins, to Mary Eliz. 9d dau. of T. Chambre, esq. of Nottingham-place, and widow of the late Chas. Hese, esq.—At Camberwell, the Rev. Ebenezer Temple, of Birdbush, Wilts, to Harriot, eldest dau. of H. Crosly, esq.—At Abington, co. Northampton, the Rev. Benj. Winthrop, to Anne, dau. of J. Harvey Thursby, esq.—18. At the Castle, Dublin, Fred. Willis, esq. 9th Royal Lancers, to Eliza Louise, eldest dau. of Sir William Gosset, Under Secretary of State for Ireland.

OBITUARY.

PRINCE ESTERHAZY.

Nov. 25. At Como, aged 67, Prince Nicholas Esterhazy of Galantha, Prince of Este, Count of Edelstetten, Hereditary Prince of Forchtenstein, Privy Councillor to his Imperial Majesty, Field-Marshal and Colonel-in-Chief of the 32d Regiment of Hungarian infantry, Captain of the Guard Royale.

This Prince, at one period one of the richest subjects in Europe, was descended from an illustrious Hungarian family. Buolas of Estoros obtained in 1421 the lordship of Galantha, in Presburgh, by ordinances of the Emperor Sigismund. Francis, his great-grandson, was the common ancestor of the Esterhazy family. Count Paul, Palatine of Hungary, was created by the Emperor Leopold I. the 7th Dec. 1687, Prince of the Empire; and by diploma of July 11, 1783, this dignity was extended to the descendants of his grandson Nicholas. In 1804 he purchased the Countdom of Edelstetten, which was constituted a principality by the present Emperor of Austria in 1805, but it ceased to be a State of the Empire when his Majesty resigned the title of Emperor of the Romans, and passed under the sovereignty of the King of Bavaria. The choice Tokay wine is made from the fruitful principality of Prince Esterhazy, upon whose estates are the largest flocks of sheep in Europe.

His Highness married Sept. 15th, 1783, Princess Josephine, daughter of Prince Joseph Lichtenstein, by whom he had issue two sons and one daughter:—1, Prince Paul Anthony, March 11th, 1786, Ambassador Extraordinary to his Britannic Majesty, Knight Grand Cross of the Orders of the Golden Fleece, of St. Ferdinand and of Sicily, of Christ, Portugal, &c.; 2, the Princess Leopoldina, married to the late Prince Maurice of Lichstentein; 3, Prince Nicholas Charles, born April, 1799, died in July last.

MARQUIS DE FUNCHAL.

Nov. 29. At Brighton, aged 76, Don Domingo de Souza, Marquis de Funchal, on a special mission as future Ambassador from Portugal to the Court of Great Britain.

The Marquis was one of three brothers, whose ancestry (*oriundos*) possessed a small estate at Chaves, in the *Tras os Montes* (Highlands of Portugal), who signalled themselves by their talents so as to obtain for it nobility in the early period of the reign of Joao VI., and become the most independent family in

Portugal. Its founder was Dom Rodrigo, first sent on an embassy to Turin, where he married an Italian lady; and subsequently minister for foreign affairs at Lisbon. From this post he was removed under the circumstances of the country, but reinstated at Brazil, where he died. He was created Conde (Count or Earl) of Linhares, and was succeeded by the present Count, who married a sister of the Marquis Palmella. The second brother was a Principal of the Patriarchal, an equal title to that of Cardinal, and was Regent of Portugal during the Peninsula war. The third was our present subject, and seemed like "the master of Pombal," D. Luiz Cunha, to have preferred serving his country in other nations, never having returned to it for forty years previous to his death. He possessed several embassies, and among them that to England, where he remained many years, being equally well received by George III. and George IV. as by William IV. In 1810 he signed the treaty which had been executed at Brazil by his brother the Conde de Linhares, and Lord Strangford, together with Marquis Wellesley. He declined a call to Rio Janeiro. In 1828, on the arrival of Don Miguel, he espoused, like his nephew the present Conde de Linhares, the cause of Donna Maria and the Charter, and quitted his embassy at Rome for Florence, whence, when Don Pedro arrived at Paris, he was called upon to undertake a special mission to England. Having been bred a lawyer, from which he obtained the degree of LL.D., he acquired a tact in close reasoning; and reading every thing, in every language, that fell in his way, he possessed himself of a vast fund of information. He adopted as a main principle for the benefit of his country, that the ancient three estates should be called together, and hence published his "*Tres Coincencias*," to prove that reform ought so to be effected by those Cortes, instead of revolution; and an "analysis of the manifesto of the Oporto Revolutionists of 1820." He attributed the misfortunes of Portugal for the last forty years to the partisans of French doctrines, and the indecision of Portuguese magistrates. While executing his last mission in London, he exclaimed against many courses of Don Pedro, calling him fool, and ridiculing many low favorites by the title "Excellentissimos Senhores" (most excellent Lords).

The Marquis de Funchal never ceased to cultivate the mathematical sciences for

which he was distinguished in his youth. He associated with them Natural History, above all mineralogy, of which he possessed a choice collection formed during his travels. His diplomatic career in Copenhagen, Turin, Naples, London, and Rome, never diverted him from his studies in science, literature, or antiquities. He left in those different countries an honourable impression of his love for such studies, as well as the reputation of an able minister. His integrity, intelligence, shrewdness, activity, cheerfulness, and courtesy, procured for him the respect and regard of all who knew him. At once a man of pleasure and a man of business, he was the most agreeable and useful representative that a Sovereign could employ at a Foreign Court.

He never failed to give the honest and judicious advice of a councillor well versed in the affairs of Europe, and as sincerely attached to the interests of his country as to the person of his Sovereign. The peculiarity, not to say oddity, of his manners and appearance, his love of anecdotes, and the vivacity and humour with which he related them in English, ingratiated him with George the Fourth and other Princes to whom he was accredited, but made him pass with the unobservant for a man of pleasantry or a diverting companion, rather than in his true character. Those who knew him better, and all who had business to transact with him, acknowledged that he had higher qualifications,—disinterested devotion to the independence of his country, much general knowledge, and no little sagacity in applying it; but, above all, a promptitude of decision and a steadiness of purpose which imparted confidence to his friends and commanded respect from his enemies. For these virtues he was sometimes disregarded and sometimes proscribed by the various and opposite tyrannies which have in his days been inflicted on the unhappy kingdom of Portugal. He was calumniated by the Portuguese Jacobins, dismissed and disgraced by the Spanish Queen and her faction, and his property confiscated by Miguel. He was alike obnoxious to fanatics or tyrants, whether favourers of superstition, democracy, or despotism. Yet he bore many personal privations and disappointments with such singular equanimity, that few were aware of the extent of the persecution he endured; and whether Portugal was the prey of a foreign invader or the victim of court cabal or domestic faction, he was uniformly the stedfast adherent of her connexion with Great Britain as the chief safeguard of her independence, whilst at the same time he was secretly

but earnestly promoting such approaches to improvement in her institutions as, without bloodshed or confusion, would bid fair to rescue the people from the exactions and oppressions of a superstitious clergy, and the caprice and cruelty of an arbitrary and licentious Court.

His Excellency arrived at Brighton Nov. 29, in excellent health and spirits, and so continued until the evening before his death. He dined at nine o'clock, and remained up until after twelve, and on retiring to rest complained of a violent pain in his stomach. After alternate periods of sleep and pain, he died at five on the following afternoon. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased, when Mr. Battcock stated that, in his opinion, the death of his Excellency was caused by spasms, produced by indigestion, which affected his heart. Verdict,—“Died by the visitation of God.” His Excellency's remains were removed, for interment, to the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Mary, Moorfields, where his funeral took place on the 12th of December. A grand dirge and mass of requiem was performed on the occasion. The coffin, surmounted by a coronet, was elevated in the centre of the chapel, surrounded by a profusion of wax lights. The mass was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Fryar and assistants, and a great number of the clergy who were placed around the body chanted the requiem and other parts of the service, in the plain Gregorian style, accompanied on the organ by M. Le Jeune. Upon the coffin were the armorial bearings of the deceased, and the following inscription:—

“Dom Domingo de Souza Coutinho, first Count and first Marquis of Funchal, who died at Brighton, Nov. 29, 1833, being Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from her Most Faithful Majesty at the Court of Rome, and on a Special Mission at the Court of London.”

The Portuguese Ambassador, the Consul-general, and two Secretaries, followed as mourners; and amongst those who attended the service upon cards of invitation personally, or by representatives, were—Lord Hill, the Commander of the Forces, Sir John Milley Doyle, the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors, Admiral Sartorius, M. Mendizabal, the General Agent for Dom Pedro's army, &c. At the conclusion of the service the coffin was borne in procession and deposited, with the usual ceremonies, in one of the vaults beneath the chapel.

The Marquis never married; and has left no less than six wills to dispose of about 30,000*l.*—one revoking another, as

his fancy dictated: Rafael Garreyro, his faithful Secretary on his former embassy to London, loses a good legacy because he accepted a mission to Petersburg for Don Miguel. He leaves another to an Italian steward during his residence at Leghorn, for the purpose of establishing some manufactory in Portugal, but on condition that he shall marry a native of England, France, or Germany. He leaves his Mineralogical Cabinet to his nephew the Conde de Linhares (now in Brazil working his mines and cultivating his lands), provided he can establish a Museum for it in Lisbon, to be open to the public; and if not, to his other nephew for the same purpose. He also rebuts calumnies of his having in the good days of Portugal obtained jewels improperly; and scolds the newspapers of that time for their unmerited censures. Many bequests of kindness, however, remain. How any of the wills are to obtain probate in the English Commons is matter of great doubt in the Portuguese Advocate who possesses them.

Senhor Alexandre Thomaz de Moraes Sarmiento, who succeeds the Marquis de Funchal on his special mission, was Deputy in the late Cortes for *Tras os Montes*, and eminent as a juriconsult; his manners and thinking are entirely English, and he speaks the language like a native.

DR. JEBB, BISHOP OF LIMERICK.

Dec. 9. At East Hill, Wandsworth, Surrey, aged 58, the Right Rev. John Jebb, D.D. F.R.S. Lord Bishop of Limerick, Ardferit, and Aghadoo.

Few families have produced more persons connected with literature than that of Jebb. Samuel Jebb, M.D. was the author of several learned works published about a century ago; and father of Sir Richard Jebb, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to King George the Third. The Very Rev. Dr. John Jebb, Dean of Cashel, brother to Samuel, was the father of the learned John Jebb, M.D. F.R.S. Richard, the eldest brother of Samuel and the Dean, was the grandfather of the able and amiable Prelate whose death we now record. As there had been several notices of the Jebb family in Mr. Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, and in enumerating its members it was stated that "Richard Jebb, it is thought, settled in Ireland," the late Bishop, in 1819, addressed a letter to Mr. Nichols, which is printed in the *Illustrations of Literary History*, vol. v. p. 398. "At the beginning of the last century," he says, "my grandfather settled in Drogheda; where, as a merchant, he established, and through life maintained,

a high character, both for integrity and commercial knowledge and ability." His only son, John, succeeded his father in business, and was an Alderman of Drogheda. By his second wife, Alicia Forster, he had two sons, the Hon. Richard Jebb, a Judge of the King's Bench in Ireland; and John the late Bishop of Limerick.

The Bishop was born at Drogheda, Sept. 27th, 1775. In his early years he enjoyed the blessing of an excellent domestic education, and when, at the age of eleven, he was sent to a public school; he carried with him a mind trained to habits of study and reflection, and prepared to receive and appreciate classical literature. Having passed through the ordinary routine of studies at Celbridge and Londonderry, he entered the Dublin University in 1791, and almost immediately became distinguished as a sound and elegant scholar.

This was the "golden age" of the Dublin University; never was there a period in its history when science and polite literature were so ardently cultivated, and so closely united. Among Jebb's contemporaries were Lloyd, the present Provost; Davenport, the unflinching advocate of liberal principles "when evil days came;" Wray, Sandes, Sadler, and Wall, now Fellows of the University; M'Mahon, Wallace, Torrens, Perrin, Blacker, and other ornaments of the Irish bar; with George Croly, and Charles Maturin, who have gained for themselves a universal fame. In this galaxy of talent, Jebb shone not the least conspicuous; he won the honours of the University nobly, and he wore them unenvied, for his amiable temper, his kind heart, and his utter disregard of self, had endeared him to all. His success at the scholarship examination seemed to be regarded as a personal triumph by every member of the University but himself.

Mr. Jebb was a distinguished member of the Historical Society, and the charms of his eloquence are still among the pleasant reminiscences of his contemporaries. One only of his addresses has been preserved; it was delivered from the chair of the Society on the occasion of the death of two young men, Reid and Sargent, youths of high promise, cut off prematurely at the moment that the hopes and proud anticipations of their friends seemed about to be realized. Similarity of disposition and pursuits had united them to Jebb in the strictest bonds of affection, and he, who had to pronounce their funeral eulogy, was the person who felt their loss most bitterly. No stranger can read this simple and pathetic address without being affected; but those alone

who heard it can picture the effect that its delivery produced.

In 1797 Mr. Jebb obtained two of the three Divinity premiums established that year on the foundation of Dr. Downes; and in 1799 he left the University, and was admitted to holy orders by Bishop Young. But to his college life, Jebb looked back with fondness and regret; his eloquent assertion of its merits in the House of Lords, in 1824, was manifestly an outpouring of treasured affection, casting back "a longing, lingering look."

"The University," he said, "which, in its earliest days, produced Usher, the most profoundly-learned offspring and ornament of the Reformation; and Loftus, in Oriental letters rivalled only by his great coeval Pococke; which afterwards sent forth, to shine among the foremost of our Augustan age, Parnell the chastest of our poets, Swift, the purest of our prose-writers, and Berkeley, the first of our metaphysicians; which formed, nearly in our own time, perhaps within the recollection of some noble lords who hear me, Goldsmith, our most natural depicitor of life and manners; Burke, the greatest philosophic statesman of his own or any other age or country—and why should I not add, Grattan, the eloquent assertor of his country's rights, the parent of Irish independence? The University which sent forth such men is not now degenerating, nor likely to degenerate, from her ancient rank and name, and needs not blush to be compared with either University of England."

For about five years Mr. Jebb continued curate of Swanlinbar, and like Heber at Hodnet was universally beloved; by the Catholics he was revered as highly as by the Protestants; in works of charity he knew no religious difference, and his spirit was too mild for controversy.

The late Archbishop of Cashel embraced the earliest opportunity of removing Jebb to his diocese, by presenting him to the rectory of Abington; and he consulted him in his plans for rendering the Irish church more truly national. Great obscurity rests over this important project; it has been said, that the union of the rival churches of Rome and England was seriously contemplated, but to what extent the arrangement of preliminaries was carried, it is difficult to discover.

In January, 1823, Dr. Jebb was consecrated Bishop of Limerick. This diocese, one of the most extensive in Ireland, contained in it some of the most miserable and disturbed districts. It had also its full share of neglected curates, and a slight sprinkling of negligent rectors. The gentle mind of Jebb seemed ill calculated to en-

counter such a complication of difficulties, but he soon showed that mildness is not inconsistent with firmness, and that the meek, when principle is concerned, manifest a strength of resolution which cannot be shaken. The new Bishop declared that he would disregard aristocratic influence, and he kept his word; in bestowing patronage, his choice was guided by merit alone; the unostentatious claims of the working clergy were with him more powerful than the pressing solicitations of the great; and the curate who despaired of reward, because he had no patron, found that his labours were his best introduction, and his most powerful advocate the heart of his diocesan.

In 1824, Dr. Jebb, for the first and it is believed for the only time, addressed the House of Lords; the professed object of his speech was the defence of the Irish Church, but he added to it a terrible exposure of the inhumanity of Irish landlords, resident and absentee. His name became at once popular in England; inquiries were made respecting his literary productions, their value for the first time was made known; and, at the same moment, he came into possession of the fame of an accomplished orator and a sound theologian.

His original works are not numerous, but they are all of sterling merit. His first publication was a Sermon preached in 1803 before the Lord Lieutenant and the Members of the Irish Association for discountenancing Vice. In 1815 he published a volume of "Sermons on subjects chiefly practical." His "Essay on Sacred Literature" is his most finished and valued performance; it is one of the finest specimens of sacred criticism in our language.

The discovery of a metrical structure in the hymns and discourses preserved by the Evangelists, at once affords a key to the interpretation of difficult passages, and establishes their genuineness beyond all question. The learning displayed in the work will remind the reader of Usher, Hooker, and Taylor; nor does the resemblance stop there: in the rare union of rich fancy with simplicity of language, Jebb attained as high an eminence as those ancient worthies. "Practical Theology" was his last original work: it contains Sermons, occasional Tracts, his Address to the Historical Society, and his Speech in the House of Lords; the great charm of his Sermons is the spirit of love breathing in every line; he remonstrates as a father with an erring child—he advises as a brother to a brother—he reasons as a friend with a friend.

In the month of May, 1827, Dr. Jebb was suddenly attacked with apoplexy,

t seated at dinner. The attack was so violent that little hopes were for some time entertained of his recovery; but by every skilful aid which was promptly afforded, life was preserved, and his medical advisers enjoined his removal to London, as a means not only of bringing him within the reach of the ablest of the country, but also for the purpose of withdrawing him from the immediate pressure of his professional anxieties. He was accordingly conveyed to the neighbourhood of London, and very soon began to derive the benefit of the change. His mental health gradually improved, and he felt himself equal, if not to professional, at least to literary exertions. With a view to serving his brethren, by writing those works most likely to serve the church of Ireland and the whole Christian community, he published the *Essays on the Eminent Kempis, Townson's Sermons, Burnet's Remains, and Burnet's Lives*. On the second edition of the last-mentioned work, he was occupied during his last illness. He continued, from his first attack, deprived of the use of his right side, and was therefore obliged to write with his left hand. But his mind survived his infirmity, and, while an invalid, scarcely able to move about his room even with assistance, he continued an anxious and watchful guardian over his diocese. He was never cured.

GENERAL FROMONT.

v. ... By his own hand, aged 62, General Fromont, lately in the service of Spain. He had served with distinction under Napoleon, and followed his friend General Clarke to assist the liberal cause in France. Having been absent to recruit, on his recent return, instead of a hospital reception, as he had reason to expect from the Emperor's invitation and promise, he met with a very cold and very repulsive reception on the part of Don Pedro and of his Minister of War. The latter, when informed by the General, told him at last that it was his Majesty's intention not to admit any more foreigners into his service, and that, in consequence of this resolution, the General was enjoined to go to France with his personal staff. Hearing, after so many examples under Napoleon, of seeing the Government reverse its decision which compromised his honour, and that as he was to fail in his private endeavours, and being made wretched by the conduct induced other officers to accompany him from France, the General determined to destroy himself. The order of the Minister of War, for seizing and putting

on board, without any form of legal proceeding, 81 French and English officers, whose only offence was that they were creditors of the Government for the arrears of their pay, gave the finishing stroke to his resolution. He was found dead next morning in his chair, in the attitude of a man sleeping, although two balls passed through his chest. His obsequies, by the order of Don Pedro, were ordered (contrary to the usual custom, and which was an intentional insult) to take place in the forenoon. They were performed by his companions in arms with all due solemnity, the English and French officers, military and naval. The pall-bearers were four French officers. The principal mourner was Count Will. de Wilberg, Aide-de-Camp to the General. Amongst the foreigners who honoured the funeral with their presence was the brave Sir John Milley Doyle, Aide-de-Camp to Don Pedro.

GENERAL STACK.

Dec. ... At Calais, at a very advanced age, General Edward Stack. He was an Irishman by birth, and his life was full of adventure. In his youth he was one of the Aides de Camp of Louis XV. and went to America with General Lafayette. He was on board Paul Jones's ship *Le Bon Homme Richard*, when she took the *Serapis*, Captain Pearson. He afterwards went to the East Indies with the Marquis de Bouillé, and there distinguished himself in supporting the honour of the flag under which he served. At a later period he was the companion in arms of General Clark, afterwards Duke de Feltre. He then commanded the regiment of Dillon, in the Irish Brigade, which he did not leave till the Revolution, when it ceased to exist. He was at Coblenz with Charles X. then Count d'Artois. He afterwards entered the service of his native country, and was one of Buonaparte's *detenus*, first remaining a prisoner at Biche for three years, and afterwards at Verdun, where he was detained till the Restoration. Not only was he the fellow-prisoner of the Duc d'Enghien, for secret service to his own government while in France, but it was intended he should suffer death immediately after that Prince, in the same manner and on the same spot. He was fully prepared for it, when only half an hour before the appointed time a countermand was received, for which various motives were alleged; but the General attributed it to fear of retribution.

At the period of his promotion to the rank of Major-General in the British

service, Roman Catholics were not eligible to hold a higher commission than Colonel, and an official letter was written to him from the Horse Guards, to know if he was of that religion; his answer was short and plain, and was as follows:—

“SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and beg to acquaint you, for the information of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, that *I am of the religion that makes General Officers*, and have the honour to be your obedient servant,

“EDWARD STACK, Major-General.
“To the Military Secretary.”

He was tall and thin in person, sprightly and elegant, his manners most accomplished, and he might be said to be learned. Nothing in all his varied career was forgotten, and there is reason to believe he has left some curious memorials behind him.

SIR GEORGE ROBINSON, BART.

Nov. 23. In South-street, Park-lane, aged 68, Sir George Robinson, the sixth Baronet, of Cranford, Northamptonshire, and Stretton Hall, Leicestershire (1660).

He was the eldest son of Sir George the fifth Baronet, formerly M. P. for Northampton, by Dorothea, only daughter of John Chester, Esq. of London, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Chester, Bart. He completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1788, M. A. 1797. He succeeded his father in the title and estates Oct. 10th, 1815, and served the office of Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1818. He was returned to Parliament for Northampton in 1820; and again in 1826, at the head of the poll, which terminated as follows:

Sir George Robinson . . .	1348
W. L. Maberley, Esq. . . .	1137
Sir Robert Gunning . . .	1006

Sir George was re-elected in 1830 and 1831, but retired at the last election. In his political career, he proved himself a firm and consistent Whig. So strict was he to his parliamentary duties, that he never missed a single day without remaining to vote, or pairing off with an opponent; and he was even so scrupulous that he would not leave the house for a time without having adopted a similar precaution.

Having died unmarried, Sir George Robinson is succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, the Rev. George Robinson, Rector of Cranford St. Andrew's, Northamptonshire, son of the late Rev. William Villiers Robinson, Rector of Grafton and Irchester, in the same county, who died Jan. 14, 1829.

MAJOR-GENERAL WARREN.

Oct. 29. In London, suddenly, Major-General Lemuel Warren.

This officer entered the army in 1787 as ensign in the 17th foot, in which corps he obtained a lieutenancy in 1789, and in the latter year embarked with his regiment on board Admiral Lord Hood's fleet, where they were ordered to serve as marines.

In 1793, he raised an independent company, and in the following year exchanged into the 27th regiment, then forming part of Lord Moira's army, encamped at Southampton. The critical situation of the Duke of York in Flanders at this period, occasioned his lordship to be despatched with a reinforcement of 10,000 men to aid his Royal Highness, with whom, though nearly surrounded by much superior armies in point of numbers, Lord Moira, by a well-directed movement, effected a junction near Malines, and thus relieved the British army from the difficulties of its situation, to the mortification of the French general, Pichegru. In this well-conducted expedition, Captain Warren served with the 27th. He was also present at the siege of Nimeguen, the sortie on the evening of the 6th of November, and commanded the advanced piquet of the garrison. In December he accompanied the forces under Lord Cathcart, sent to attack the French army that had crossed at Bommell, and was present in the action of Geldermalsen, the 8th of January, 1796.

The 27th regiment embarked in September, 1796, for the West Indies, and Captain Warren was accordingly present at the siege of Morne Fortunée, St. Lucie, and commanded the grenadiers at the storming of the enemies' advanced posts; at the conclusion of which service he was compelled by sickness to return, on leave, to England.

In 1799 he served in the expedition to the Helder, and was engaged in the actions of the 27th of August, 19th of September, 2d and 6th of October.

In August, 1800, this officer, then senior Major of the 1st battalion 27th foot, served in the expedition to Ferrol. In September following, the 1st battalion joined Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition before Cadiz; it afterwards proceeded to Malta, where it was disembarked in consequence of sickness. In 1801, Major Warren sailed with the battalion for Egypt, and was employed with it on the whole service against Alexandria, from the beginning of May until the surrender of that place; the battalion forming, on the 27th of Aug. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote's advanced guard,

on his approach to Aléxandria on the western side.

In 1804, this officer became Lieutenant-Colonel in the 27th regiment; and in February, 1806, he embarked with it for Hanover, from whence he returned in the April following. He next embarked for Sicily, and was in the expedition to the Bay of Naples, under General Sir John Stuart. From August 1809, when Sir John Stuart returned from the Bay of Naples, until November, 1812, Lieut.-Colonel Warren continued in Sicily. He afterwards embarked with the 1st battalion of his regiment for the eastern coast of Spain, where he was immediately appointed to the command of a brigade, with which he served at the battle of Castalla, the 13th of April, and at the siege of Tarragona. In the following year he was at the blockade of Barcelona.

Colonel Warren accompanied the division of the British army across the Peninsula to Bayonne, and from thence to Bordeaux, where the 27th was immediately embarked for North America. He then obtained leave of absence; but in the following year, 1815, joined the 1st battalion of the 27th regiment before Paris, a few days prior to the entrance of Louis XVIII.

In 1819, this officer obtained the brevet of Major-General: he maintained throughout his career the character of a brave and skilful regimental officer.

SERJEANT ONSLOW.

Oct. ... In London, at an advanced age, Arthur Onslow, esq. his Majesty's Ancient Serjeant, and Recorder of Guilford.

The family of Onslow, the branches of which, descended from several Speakers of the House of Commons, and honoured by a peerage, has principally settled in Surrey, was originally derived from a place called Onslow, in Shropshire; and the gentleman whose death we now record was a member of a branch of the family which lingered in that county; but he obtained the patronage of the Onslows of Surrey, and allied himself to them by marriage. Indeed, he had evidently been named Arthur in commemoration of the celebrated Speaker. He was a member of the Middle Temple, and called to the degree of Serjeant at Law in 1799. He was for some years Recorder of Guilford, near which town he had a house called Send Grove; and he was one of the representatives of that borough in parliament from 1812 to 1830: he then relinquished the honour, in consequence of a total loss of sight.

Serjeant Onslow married firstly, April

9th, 1793, Mary, daughter of Francis Eyre, esq. and aunt to the present Earl of Newburgh; she died May 14th, 1800. He married secondly, June 13th, in the following year, Dame Pooley, widow of Rear-Adm. Sir Francis Samuel Drake, Bart. and only daughter of John Onslow, esq. of Dunsborough-house, Surrey, descended from a brother of the first Lord Onslow; this lady died June 13th, 1801. Mr. Serjeant Onslow's remains were interred, Oct. 12, according to his will, with those of his first wife, in the vault of the Derwentwater and Newburgh families, at St. Giles's in the Fields.

REV. JOHN WOOLL, D.D.

Nov. 23. At Worthing, the Rev. John Wooll, D.D. for twenty-one years Head Master of Rugby school.

He was educated at Winchester, under Dr. Warton, and at New College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1794, B. and D.D. 1807. Whilst at Oxford, he published in 4to, 1793, a poem entitled "The King's House at Winchester;" an edifice which had then been recently appropriated to the reception of the French refugees. In 1796 he was presented by Lord Stowell to the rectory of Blackford in Somersetshire, which he held for several years. In 1806, he published in 4to. *Memoirs of his old master, Dr. Warton*, (see the *Monthly Review*, N.S. vol. lii. pp. 225—235).

From 1799 to the close of 1806, Mr. Wooll was Master of the Free Grammar School at Midhurst, in Sussex, the character of which he considerably raised by introducing the system of tuition practised at Winchester. In 1807 he succeeded the late Dr. Henry Ingles at Rugby, and he remained in that situation until 1828. During his mastership the school was entirely rebuilt, and the boys increased to the unprecedented number of 380. The many very excellent scholars who, from his previous tuition, have distinguished themselves at both our Universities, will long continue to bear ample testimony to his merits as a teacher; and he had most justly the reputation of being so excellent a Disciplinarian, that he had rarely occasion to resort to that extremity of punishment—expulsion, either private or public. Firm and consistent in his conduct, he duly upheld the dignity of his station; whilst, mild and forbearing in practice, he commanded the love and esteem of his scholars. Courteous and pleasing in his manners, in conversation entertaining and instructive, as a neighbour hospitable, as a friend kind, so long as a Rugbeian taught by him shall survive, so long will his memory be respected.

We are obliged from want of space to defer our Memoirs of Lord Grenville, the Hon. George Lamb, Dean Woodhouse, Edward Upham, Esq. and several others.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 13. At Walworth, aged 67, Capt. Robert Pettet, R.N. He was made a Lieut. 1794; promoted to the command of the Termagant sloop, on the Mediterranean station, Jan. 2, 1804, and in May following, captured the Felicité privateer. In 1806 he was appointed to the Briseis, the boats of which, with those of the Bruiser, captured El Courier a Danish privateer in May 1809, and for some time after continued to serve in the squadron of Lord George Seymour at the mouth of the Elbe.

Nov. 19. Capt. Charles C. Massey, 7th Bombay Native Infantry.

Nov. 20. Col. Francis Rey, Royal Art. He was appointed 1st Lieut. 1793, Capt.-Lieut. 1796, Captain 1802, Major 1808, Lt.-Col. 1813, and Col. 1825. He for some time commanded the Artillery at Malta.

Nov. 31. In London, Charles Husband, esq. of Glencairn, 22 years Sheriff Substitute for Perthshire.

Dec. 9. In Wimpole-st. aged 82, Lady Durrant. Her maiden name was Steenberg: she was married in 1799 to the late Sir Thomas Durrant, the 2nd Bart. of Scottowe in Norfolk, and left his widow May 22, 1829, having had issue Sir Henry-Thomas Durrant, the present Bart. and two daughters.

Dec. 10. At Peckham, in her 93d year, Anna Maria, widow of John Perkins, esq.

Dec. 11. At Islington, in his 85th year, Robert Browning, esq. formerly of the Bank of England, in which establishment he was employed 52 years.

Dec. 27. In the Regent's-park, aged 76, the Rt. Hon. Eleanor Lady de Blaquiere. She was a dau. of Robt. Dobson, esq. was married Dec. 24, 1775, to John de Blaquiere, esq. who was created a Bart. in 1784, and a Peer of Ireland in 1800, and was left his widow Aug. 27, 1812, having had issue the present Lord, three other sons, and three daughters.

At Wimpole-street, aged 61, Wm. Pulsford, esq.

Jan. 1. In Brunswick-sq. Nathaniel Milne, esq. of the Temple.

In Upper Baker-st. aged 87, Melian, widow of Col. Samuel Howe Showers.

Jan. 2. Aged 63, John Calvert, esq. of Islington.

Jan. 3. In Hertford-street, aged 33,

John Henry Cotterell, esq. eldest son of Sir John Geers Cotterell, Bart.

At Gloucester-pl. aged 43, Benjamin Burton, esq. brother to Sir Charles Burton, Bart. of Pollacton hall, co. Carlow; and younger son of the late Sir Charles Burton, by the Hon. Catherine Cuffe, dau. of John 2d Lord Desart.

In Portland-place, Wm.-Ellis, eldest son of William Gosling, esq.

In Devonshire-st. Queen's-square, aged 74, the widow of Henry Edward Church, esq. of the Secretary of Bankrupts' Office.

In Essex-st. aged 74, Andrew Edge, esq. Clerk of the Outer Treasury in the Court of King's Bench, and Filacer for the counties of Essex and Monmouth.

In Trevor-sq. Knightsbridge, Sarah, widow of W. Snell Chauncy, esq.

Jan. 5. In Upper Harley-st. in his 70th year, Gilbert Neville Neyle, esq. late of Lincoln's Inn.

Jan. 8. The wife of Joseph Clark, esq. of Kensington.

At Brompton, aged 87, Mary, widow of F. Burrowes, esq. of Brighton.

Jan. 10. In Frederick-st. Connaught-sq. aged 69, Thomas Lewis, esq. formerly of Ealing.

In Gower-st. aged 72, Sarah, wife of W. Beckett, esq.

At Peckham, in her 93d year, Anna Maria, widow of John Perkins, esq.

Mary, widow of Mr. Phillips, and niece to the late John Morgan, esq.

Jan. 11. In Portland-place, Isabel, wife of John Hardy, esq. M.P. dau. of R. Guthorne, esq. of Kirkby Lonsdale.

At the residence of his father in the Wandsworth-road, aged 28, Mr. Thomas Pierce Denison, Solicitor, late of the Inner Temple.

Jan. 13. At Brompton, aged 54, Harriet, wife of C. H. Tatham, esq.

At Hampstead, aged 80, J. Fenton, esq.

At the house of his son in Euston-sq. aged 71, Thomas Mills, esq.

Jan. 16. At John-st. Bedford Row, aged 56, S. Lowell, esq.

In Harley-st. aged 81, Ann, widow of John Blagrove, esq. late of Jamaica, Ankerwyke-house, Bucks, and Great Abshott, Hants.

Jan. 19. In Bolton-st. aged 56, Sir Charles William Flint, late Resident Secretary of the Irish office in London. He was knighted May 29, 1812, on acting as proxy for Sir Henry Wellealey at the Installation of the Bath. He was appointed Under Secretary of State for Ireland 1827, with a salary of 1550*l.* and a house; and retired in March 1832.

Jan. 21. At Clapham-common, aged 80, James Rule, esq.

Jan. 22. Aged 57, John Woollams,

esq. of Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road.

Jan. 23. In Stamford-st. aged 53, John Hodgkinson, esq.

Lately. In Nottingham-pl. aged 18, Sophia, eldest dau. of Vere Fane, esq. cousin to the Earl of Westmoreland.

BEDS.—*Dec.* 7. At Woburn, aged 12, Fitzroy-William, youngest son of Capt. Sir G. F. Seymour.

BERKS.—*Dec.* ... At Newbury, aged 79, Eliz. widow of Peter Goulett, esq. of Exeter.

Jan. 9. At Reading, aged 28, Ann, widow of Wm. Spencer, esq. of Norwood-house, Middlesex.

Aged 78, John Ferard, esq. of Englefield-green.

DEVON.—*Jan.* 1. At Tiverton, aged 26, Ann, wife of Sam. Amory, esq. of Great George-st. second dau. of John Heathcoat, esq. M.P.

Jan. 2. At Plymouth, Capt. W. Burton, R.M.

Jan. 3. At Stonehouse, aged 38, W. Parker, esq.

Jan. 9. At Ashwater, aged 18, Mary-Maria, third and last dau. of the Rev. Thos. Melhuish, Rector.

Jan. 13. At Torquay, Frances, widow of Charles Pennington, esq. M.D. late of Nottingham.

ESSEX.—*Lately.* At Colchester, aged 86, Capt. Geo. Cadman, R.N. His commission as Commander was dated 1782; in that year, in the *Defiance*, he captured the Dutch brig *Zeuze*, after two hours' action near Portland. He obtained post rank 1809.

Jan. 6. At the Vicarage, Great Chesterford, the residence of her son-in-law the Hon. and Rev. R. F. King, aged 74, Mrs. Alexie Ross.

Jan. 16. At Woodford, aged 69, Esther, wife of Henry Field, esq. of Christ's Hospital.

Jan. 21. At Wanstead, aged 83, Joshua Knowles, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*Dec.* 31. On her 81st birth-day, Mrs. Phillpotts, mother of the Bishop of Exeter, and of John Phillpotts, esq. M.P. She was mother of 24 children.

Jan. 9. At Dundry-grove, aged 82, Jas. Hellier, esq.

At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Davenport.

Jan. 10. At Cheltenham, Georgina-Mary, youngest dau. of Sir Charles Des Voeux, Bart.

Jan. 11. At Clifton, John Gordon, esq. of Wincombe-park, Wilts.

Jan. 15. At his residence, Clift-house near Bristol, aged 56, Daniel Stanton, esq.

HANTS.—*Dec.* ... At Emsworth,

Capt. George Aldham, R.N. He was made a Lieut. 1792, Commander 1802. In 1804, in the *Nautilus* sloop, he recaptured a ship of great value from Demerara. He was posted 1805; and married, in 1806, the widow of Capt. Boger, R.N.

Jan. 5. At Southampton, at the residence of her sister Mrs. General Prevost, Isabella, daughter of the late Chas. Hamilton, esq. of Hamwood, co. Dublin.

Jan. 6. At Southampton, aged 75, James Lys, esq. of Ridgway, near Lynton, a superannuated Commander R.N. (1810).

Jan. 11. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 28, Capt. H. Gill, of the 50th Regt.

Lately. At Fareham, aged 96, Mrs. Giffard, mother of Vice-Adm. Giffard.

HEREFORD. At Stansbatch, aged 73 John Fletcher, esq.

HERTS.—*Dec.* 22. At Cheshunt, aged 68, Sarah, wife of T. Smarrt, esq.

Dec. 30. At Totteridge, Anne, widow of the late Right Hon. Denis Browne, uncle to the present Marquis of Sligo. She was a dau. of Ross Mahon, esq. by Lady Anne Browne, dau. of the 1st Earl of Altamont; was married in 1790 to her cousin-german Mr. Denis Browne, and left his widow Aug. 14, 1828, having had issue five sons and five daughters.

Jan. 9. At Minehead, Frances, widow of Capt. J. Chilcott, Royal Eng.

Jan. 12. At New Marlowes, Hemel Hempsted, aged 62, Jeremiah Hamilton, esq.

KENT.—*Dec.* 30. J. C. Heard, esq. of Lee, Blackheath.

Jan. 5. At Ramsgate, Ann, widow of Lieut.-Col. T. Mitchell, of Hasle-down.

Jan. 14. Aged 63, R. Monypenny, of Merrington-place, esq.

LANCASTER.—*Jan.* 5. At Liverpool, in his 40th year, James Lowe the younger, an eminent solicitor.

LEICESTER.—*Dec.* 29. In his 85th year, John Lynes, esq. of Kirkby Mallory, formerly Steward to Lord Wentworth. He was father of the Rev. John Lynes, Rector of Elmley Lovett, Worcestershire, who married a granddaughter of the late Dr. Parr.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Robert Johnson, Alderman of Leicester.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec.* 17. At Finchley, in his 35th year Willoughby Wigston, esq. third son of late John Wigston, esq. Trent-park.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Dec.* 23. At Wollaston House, aged 83, Francis Dickins, esq.

OXON.—*Jan.* 3. At Watlington Park, Sophia Mary Langford.

Jan. 11. Aged 61. Mr. John Pain, of Banbury, senior Alderman and Magistrate, and several times Mayor.

Jan. 13. Wm. Blackall Simonds, esq. of Caversham, late Receiver General for Berks, and a Magistrate of Oxfordshire.

SHROPSHIRE.—*Dec. 30.* Eliza, wife of the Rev. Chas. Bary, of Shrewsbury, eldest dau. of John Howard, esq. Ripon, after having given birth to a son which has survived its mother.

Lately. Aged 82, Ellen, widow of the Rev. Joseph Scott, M.A. Head Master of Newport school.

Jan. 1. At Mowers, near Wellington, in his 44th year, Christopher Cookson, esq. eldest son of William Cookson, D.D. Canon of Windsor.

SOMERSET.—*Jan. 9.* Elizabeth, wife of B. Severs, esq. Bath.

Jan. 11. At Bennington-park, aged 44, C. M. Campbell, esq.

Jan. 16. At Bath, aged 82, the widow of Oliver Farrer, esq. late of Bedfordsq. and Eltham Lodge, Kent, dau. of late Sir Wm. Fawcett, K.B.

STAFFORD.—*Jan. 12.* Mr. Thomas Rutter, youngest son of late Rev. J. S. Rutter, Vicar of Walsall.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan. 5.* At Great Sakhall, aged 85, T. Mills, esq.

SURREY.—*Dec. 25.* At Kingston, after severe suffering for eighteen months, A. T. S. Sparrow, son of Capt. Sterne Sparrow Derenzy, author of several dramas. He was a young gentleman of very high promise and amiable disposition.

Dec. ... At Kew Green, aged 73, Robert Tunstall, esq.

Jan. 3. At Godalming, aged 77, R. Moline, esq. of that place, banker.

Jan. 10. At Epsom, aged 81, Sarah, widow of Joseph Smith Gosse, esq. of Clapham Common.

Jan. 11. At Guilford, aged 74, F. Skurray, esq.

Jan. 23. At Wandsworth, Mary, widow of Wm. Calvert, esq. of Keswick, Cumberland.

SUSSEX.—*Dec. 16.* At Arundel, Mary, half-sister to Lord Howard of Effingham. She was the younger daughter of Henry Howard, esq. by his 1st wife Catherine, dau. of the Rev. John Carleton, D.D.

Dec. 29. At Brighton, aged 59, Eleanor, widow of W. Dawson, esq.

Dec. 30. At Brighton, aged 84, William Welch, esq. of Hawford, Worcester, D. C. L. Bencher of the Inner Temple, and late Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

Lately. At Hellingley Vicarage, Margaret, wife of the Rev. John Olive.

Jan. 13. At Brighton, in her 12th year, Mary-Biscoe, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Tritton, of Morden.

Jan. 14. At Brighton, Mary, wife of T. Bish, esq. M. P.

Jan. 20. At Brighton, aged 63, Jas. Pycroft, esq. late of Oak Hall, East Ham.

WARWICK.—*Jan. 8.* At Leamington, the wife of Robert Pedder, esq. of Brighton.

Jan. 17. At Leamington, aged 13, Martha, second dau. of John Power, esq. late of Hinckley, and surgeon to the Duke of Cambridge.

Jan. 20. Aged 66, William Little, esq. of Newbold Pacy.

WORCESTER.—*Dec. 24.* At Bromsgrove vicarage, the residence of his son-in-law, aged 67, R. Butler, esq.

Lately. Aged 36, Thomas St. John, esq. eldest son of the late Thos. St. John, esq. of Worcester.

Jan. 5. At Kyrewood House, near Tenbury, Edward Wheeler, esq. an active magistrate for the county.

YORK.—*Dec. 11.* At Woodlands, near Harrogate, aged 60, the widow of Thos. Maude, esq. of Newcastle.

SCOTLAND.—*Dec. 14.* At Selkirk, aged 6, Granville, youngest son of George Sinclair, esq. M.P.

Dec. 30. At Inverary, Robert Fogo, esq. writer, for many years Dean of Guild of the burgh, and distributor of stamps for Ayrshire.

Jan. 3. At Edinburgh, aged 8, the Hon. Wm. Leigh Canning Sinclair, 2d son of the Earl of Caithness.

Jan. 6. At Glasgow, the wife of the Rev. John Lockhart, D.D. minister of Blackfriars' parish.

Lately. At Binrock, Cardy, co. Forfar, Capt. Skene, R.N. (1813).

At Edinburgh, aged 21, the Hon. Charles Henry Murray, Lieut. R.N. uncle to Lord Elibank. He was the 4th son of Alexander 7th Lord, and the second by his 2d wife Catherine, dau. of Jas. Stewart, esq.

Jan. 10. At Roselle, Ayrshire, aged 37, Richard Oswald, esq. younger, of Auchencruive. He had been married exactly one month to Lady Mary Kennedy, sec. dau. of the Marquis of Ailsa.

IRELAND.—*Oct. 14.* At Dublin, Capt. Matthew Hemmings, formerly Barrack-master of Limerick, and a Burgess of that city.

Nov. 12. At Limerick, Lieut. John Rose, h. p. 96th regt.

Lately. At Cassino, co. Longford, Ensign J. W. Scott, 86th foot.

At Castlebar, Lieut. Joseph Berridge, 30th foot.

At Drumcal, Capt. M'Clintock, 74th foot.

GUERNSEY.—*Dec. 24.* In his 82d year, Dr. Walters, Inspector of Military Hospitals, for many years at the head of the Medical Staff in Guernsey.

JERSEY.—Dec. 15. At Rozel, aged 21, Emily, dau. of P. R. Lempriere, esq.

EAST INDIES.—June 3. At Berhampore, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Mitchell, C.B. 3d foot. He was appointed 1st Lieut. 95th foot, 1801, Lieut. 1802, Adjutant 1803, Captain 1805, Major 1813, and brevet Lieut.-Col. 1819. He served in the Peninsula, and in 1812 was attached to the Portuguese service. He received a medal and one clasp for the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, at which he commanded the 6th Caçadores.

July 16. On his passage from India, Lieut. John Grove Sharpe, 24th Bengal N.L., eldest son of the Rev. John Sharpe, of Midhurst.

July 23. At Delhi, Margaret, wife of

Capt. David Bruce, Bengal army, dau. of late Rev. Dr. Duncan, Minister of Ratho.

July 30. At Cawnpore, Alexander Mackensie, esq. officiating judge and session judge at that station.

ABROAD.—Aug. 4. At Tours, Major Otter, late of the Royal Military College.

Sept. ... At Dunkirk, Lt.-Col. Thos. Ralph Congreve, h. p. 70th foot, uncle to Sir Wm. Thos. Congreve, Bart. and only brother to the late celebrated Sir William Congreve, Bart. and K.C.H. He was the younger son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Congreve, the 1st Bart. by his first marriage; was appointed Ensign in the 1st foot guards 1796, Lieut. and Captain 1799, Captain 70th foot 1803, brevet Major 1811, and Lt.-Colonel 1819.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 25 to Jan. 21, 1833.

Christened.	Buried.						
Males 892	Males 623	} 1246	Between	2 and 5	138	50 and 60	109
Females 886	Females 628			5 and 10	62	60 and 70	109
				10 and 20	53	70 and 80	97
				20 and 30	74	80 and 90	37
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old	362			30 and 40	103	90 and 100	4
				40 and 50	102		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Jan. 17.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
49 3	28 4	18 11	32 6	33 0	38 8

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Jan. 27,

Kent Bags	5l. 0s. to 7l. 7s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 0s. to 9l. 5s.
Essex	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex	4l. 4s. to 6l. 6s.
Farnham (fine) ...	10l. 0s. to 12l. 10s.	Essex	4l. 15s. to 8l. 13s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Jan. 25,

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 0s. to 4l. 4s. — Straw, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 13s. — Clover, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton ..	2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Jan. 27.	
Veal	3s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts ..	2,389 Calves 85
Pork	3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.	Sheep & Lambs	16,010 Pigs 210

COAL MARKET, Jan. 27,

Walls Ends, from 14s. 9d. to 16s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts from 15s. 0d. to 17s. 9d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 48s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 234.—Ellesmere and Chester, 81.—Grand Junction, 234.—Kennet and Avon, 25½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 495.—Regent's, 16.—Rochdale, 110.—London Dock Stock, 53.—St. Katharine's, 62.—West India, 93.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 205.—Grand Junction Water Works, 57.—West Middlesex, 78½.—Globe Insurance, 145.—Guardian, 28½.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas Light, 50.—Imperial Gas, 50.—Phoenix Gas, 40.—Independent, 45.—General United, 44.—Canada Land Company, 48½.—Reversionary Interest, 125.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, to January 25, 1834, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.		
26	39	43	50	30, 06	11	48	52	49	29, 36	cloudy, rain	fair, rain
27	48	50	40	29, 70	12	49	51	49	, 08	do. do.	cloudy, do.
28	40	45	55	, 93	13	49	52	50	, 60	do.	do.
29	53	53	54	, 75	14	49	52	47	, 60	do. fair.	do.
30	54	57	45	, 60	15	47	49	47	, 47	rain, do.	fair, rain
31	50	52	41	, 44	16	49	55	51	, 58	do. do.	do. do.
J. 1	41	52	41	, 44	17	50	53	48	, 37	do. cloudy	do. do.
2	39	42	37	30, 25	18	48	50	45	, 60	fair	do. do.
3	47	44	50	29, 93	19	45	48	44	, 60	cloudy	cloudy
4	46	47	48	30, 06	20	40	48	48	, 95	do. fair	do. fair
5	49	50	47	30, 00	21	49	53	50	, 83	cloudy	do.
6	47	49	49	29, 67	22	50	51	49	, 60	do. rain	rain, cloudy
7	43	46	45	, 54	23	52	56	55	, 73	do. do.	cloudy
8	45	48	45	, 20	24	56	57	55	, 87	do. do.	do. & rain
9	40	42	44	, 32	25	49	52	49	30, 10	do. do.	do. fair
10	44	47	47	, 10						do. do.	

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From December 28, to January 27, 1833, both inclusive.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28		89	88		97½			17½		24 pm.		45 46 pm.
30		88	88		97			17½		23 25 pm.		45 46 pm.
31	211	88	88		97		102½			25 23 pm.		45 46 pm.
1												
2	212	89	88		97½	97½	103	17		23 25 pm.		45 46 pm.
3		88	88		97½	97	103	17		23 25 pm.		45 47 pm.
4	212	89	88		97	97	102½	17½		25 23 pm.		46 47 pm.
6						97½	103	17½	243½	25 24 pm.		48 46 pm.
7	213	89½	88		97	97	102½	17½	243½	23 25 pm.		46 47 pm.
8	212	89½	88		97	97	102½	17½		24 26 pm.		47 48 pm.
9		89	88		97	96½	103½	17		23 25 pm.		47 48 pm.
10		88½	88		97	96½	102	17½		25 33 pm.	86½	47 48 pm.
11		89	88		97	96½		17½		25 23 pm.	86½	47 48 pm.
13	212	89	88		97½	96½	103½	17½		24 26 pm.	87½	48 49 pm.
14	213	89	88		97	96½	103	17½	242½	23 25 pm.		49 47 pm.
15	212	88	88		96	96½	103½	17		23 25 pm.	87½	47 49 pm.
16	212½	88	88	7	96	96½	103½	17½		23 25 pm.		48 47 pm.
17	211	88	87		96	95½	103	17	240½	25 23 pm.	86½	48 45 pm.
18	211	88	87		96	95½	103	17				45 46 pm.
20	212	88	88		96	95½	6 103½	17½	243	22 24 pm.		45 46 pm.
21	212½	88	88		96	95½	6½ 103½	17½	242½	23 24 pm.		45 46 pm.
22	212	89	88		96	96	103½	17½		24 26 pm.		45 46 pm.
23	214	88	88		96	95	103½	17½	243	24 25 pm.		45 46 pm.
24	214½	88	88		96	95	103½	17½				46 47 pm.
25												
27	214½	88	88	9	97½	96	103½	17½		25 27 pm.		46 47 pm.

South Sea Stock, Jan. 17, 98.—20, 98½.—24, 100.

New South Sea Annuities, Jan. 23, 87½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE
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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

RECORD COMMISSION.—The recent publications and proceedings of the Commissioners of Records, indicate such an increase of exertion, and the presence of such a new spirit amongst them, that we think it right to call the attention of our readers to the subject, and shall do so in an article in our next Magazine. We are also conscious of being in arrear with our Criticisms of Topography, and hope very shortly to pay attention to Tierney's History of Arundel, Trollope's History of Christ's Hospital, and Steinman's History of Croydon.

CROSBY HALL.

Mr. Willement, F.S.A. has very liberally offered to present Painted Glass for the Oriel window at Crosby Hall; and it is proposed to admit into each window six or eight shields of arms of the Subscribers to the restoration; a species of decoration very appropriate to the style of the 15th century.

Mr. J. CURLING, of Hitchen, observes, "As in the restoration of Crosby Hall it is intended to make use of stained glass for the principal window, I am anxious to call the attention of that Committee to the very beautiful and genuine collection of that material in my possession, containing, more or less, 240 square feet, which I brought from Germany at considerable expense, for the Church of Hetchin, Herts; but which was declined for want of funds equal to the expense of putting it up. It has received the highest praise from a considerable number of our first-rate antiquaries and artists, and a general opinion prevails, that it is to be attributed to Albert Durer. There can be no question then as to merit. Should the whole world be ransacked, nothing of the sort could be found more appropriate for Crosby Hall. The difficulty of procuring any quantity of genuine old glass has brought into fashion modern, but how miserable is the best of the latter, compared with the old." In our Magazines for November and December 1832, we gave a full account of this beautiful glass, and it would give us pleasure to see it preserved in so appropriate a place as Crosby Hall.

H. H. views the oppressive tax upon Literature of eleven copies in its right light; but we do not perceive anything new in his remarks. The books composed chiefly of prints, or expensively illustrated by engravings and colours, are those in which the demand has always been most grievously felt. We look forward with hope to the time when a vigorous effort may be made to relieve the

Arts,—for the Arts suffer as much or more than Literature, from this unjustifiable burden and discouragement.

J. T. in his further remarks on the right of Colonial Bishops to the title of "My Lord," wanders from the point first discussed. He has sent us some extended remarks on the respect due to the Fathers of the Church, and the terms of respect by which they have been addressed in all ages. We believe these were never denied, or intended to be withheld, by any writer in our pages; the question was, whether there should not be some distinction in style between *Lord* Bishops, who are Peers of Parliament, *per Baroniam*; and Colonial Bishops, who are not members of the House of Lords. He would make that a subject of religious sentiment, which was merely a question of worldly precedence.

Mr. JAMES LOGAN requests us to make the following statement relative to the Catalogue which he is preparing of documents relative to Cambrian History (announced in our last number), "I am employed by the Royal Cymmrodorion Welsh Society, to form a descriptive Catalogue of all MSS. in the *Cumraeg* language relating to Wales, or written by Welshmen, preserved in our grand National depository, where I have found a rich and highly interesting store of documents. The Society, who possess a Library of unique MSS. and have already published a valuable series of Transactions, will, I believe, also publish this collection, which must be highly useful to the general and monastic Historian, the Topographical writer, and the Biographer. The utility of such works of reference is great, and I cannot but think that other national Societies might, with much credit, appropriate a portion of their funds to the same patriotic and beneficial purpose."

Mr. STEINMAN remarks, "It appears, from Dod's Church History, vol. iii. p. 57, that Sir Arthur Aston (of whom I have supplied a memoir in your last number), on tendering his services to Charles, at the first breaking out of the Rebellion, met with a refusal, 'his Majesty alleging that the cry of Popery already ran so high against him, that it would certainly inflame matters if he admitted so many persons of that communion.' Whereupon Aston immediately, by way of trying the King's disposition, made the same tender to Sir Thomas Fairfax, who at once embraced it. This second offer had the desired effect, and through it Sir Arthur obtained a royal commission."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF THE ROYAL LIBRARY IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

ENOUGH has been said in the Magazine for January respecting the encadrement of one of the most precious jewels ever attached to the Crown of England. But interesting to the general reader as that minute and accurate account of the noble structure built expressly to contain the Georgian Library must have been, it must be confessed that public curiosity has been rather stimulated than satisfied with respect to its contents. Partial as is the interest felt in bibliographical researches, I cannot resist the temptation of affording to the few who may desire it, such a glimpse of the literary treasures of this great national collection, as may induce those hitherto indifferent, to enter the temple of knowledge, and explore its penetralia themselves. To such may be repeated the comfortable assurance, that within the walls of that noble apartment so accurately represented in the preceding number,* is contained "the valuable library formed by his Majesty King George the Third, to the number of more than seventy thousand volumes, comprising a judicious selection of the best authors in all departments of literature and science, particularly in history; and including a rich collection of the earliest and rarest productions of the press, together with an extensive series of maps, plans, and drawings, chiefly illustrative of the topography of the British dominions."† This splendid library is said to have cost King George the Third the sum of 300,000*l.* An alphabetical catalogue of its contents, compiled with considerable diligence by Sir Frederick Barnard, the late King's librarian, was printed at the expense of his Majesty King George the Fourth, in the most sumptuous manner, in five volumes folio. To this was subsequently added another correspondent volume in folio, containing a catalogue of the maps and prints annexed to the same collection.‡

* Reference having been made in that article to Clarke's *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, p. 179, I think it right to apprise those who may have been led to search for information in that quarter, that of the following works, which are all mentioned as being printed upon vellum in the King's Library, not one executed in that manner is to be found in the Royal collection. The works mentioned so fallaciously are these, which I transcribe as a beacon to the unwary. Apollonius Rhodius, *Lit. Cap. Florent.* 1496, 4to. Augustinus de Civitate Dei. Ven. Spira, 1470, fol. *Biblia Hispanica*, Ferrara, 1553, fol. Petrarca, *Sonetti, &c.* Venet. V. Spira, 1470, fol. Salustius. Venet. V. Spira, 1470, fol. Neither do the Soncaino Hebrew Bible of 1488, or the *Parvus Cato*, by Caxton, mentioned by Clarke, appear in the Royal Collection.

† Returns to Parliament in 1833, p. 4.

‡ The British Museum has been frequently indebted to Royal munificence for the augmentation of its literary treasures. In the year 1757, it received a royal grant from King George the Second, of a Library of Books and MSS. collected by the Kings of England from Henry VII. to William III. since whose time it has been continued, and is still annually increasing by the privilege annexed to it of being supplied with a copy of every publication entered at Stationers' Hall. This invaluable collection, at the time when the Museum Act passed, consisted of about 2000 MSS. and upwards of 9000 printed books. Among the former is the Alexandrian Codex of the Bible, the printing of which, according to the Parliamentary Report for 1828, has

This library was formed with every advantage which the command of unlimited resources could bestow. Indeed, the facilities afforded by the then unransacked treasures of the Continent, were such as may never again concur to enable any individual to form so magnificent a collection. To the library of Consul Smith, formed at Venice of many rare and early printed books, were added literary treasures of a similar nature from all parts of Europe; while in our own country the dispersion of various private libraries all contributed to the same purpose. With opportunities such as these, the Royal Library became a fit appendage to the Crown of England; and there are those, and good judges too, who still lament their separation. The gratitude of the Nation is however most justly due to the munificent Sovereign, whose rich gift is now enclosed in a proper receptacle, for the use and advantage of every educated Briton. The peculiar character of this Library is, that it partakes of the nature of both a public and private collection, containing all the books of reference and standard works which are essential to the former, without any indications of that inconsiderate selection too often characteristic of the latter. It possessed also those rare and beautiful specimens of the art of printing, which instructively demonstrated its rise and progress, and those valuable illustrated works, which are usually confined to the cabinets of the curious and the mansions of the rich.

In all these rich and rare literary treasures, every Englishman possesses a legitimate interest, and must feel perfect satisfaction in the knowledge that he is indebted for the accumulation of such treasures, and for his participation in their advantages, to the literary taste and generous spirit of the most enlightened Monarchs of his country. In the midst of this national gratulation, it is necessary to remind the reader that certain books were retained by his late Majesty, and, although enumerated in the Catalogue, do not form part of his gift to the Nation. Of these volumes, two only in all probability were selected for their intrinsic worth; and of the rest, those which had belonged to Jacob Bryant most likely owed their retention to that circumstance. Upon no other principle can I account for so miscellaneous a selection as the following, which, as accurately as I am able to ascertain, comprehends all the books which were kept back by his late Majesty, and are now probably deposited in some one or other of the Royal palaces.

The Doctrinal of Sapience, printed upon vellum by William Caxton at Westminster, in 1489, folio. This unique volume contains the chapter upon the Negligencies of the Mass, which is omitted in the copies upon paper.*

The Fables of Æsop, printed by Caxton, folio. The only copy as yet known to exist, and probably retained upon that account alone.

Psalterium, Latinè, Moguntix, 1457, folio. This noble copy of the first Psalter was obtained from the University of Gottingen, and subsequently attired in purple velvet, with gold clasps, the royal arms worked also in gold, being attached to the sides.

The Plays of Shakespeare. London, 1632, folio. The second edition, with the well-known autograph of King Charles the First. This book was probably retained in preference to the more valuable first edition of the great dramatist, as being so interesting and authentic a memorial of the martyr-King.

cost the nation 9,286*l*. To George the Third also the Museum is indebted for a numerous collection of Pamphlets and Periodical Papers, published between 1640 and 1660, containing 30,000 articles; which donation was made in the year 1769. A complete set of the Journals of the Lords and Commons was subsequently given by the same royal hand.

* See Dibdin's *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. i.

Boccaccio, de Mulieribus claris, folio. Ulms, Joannes Zainer, 1473. Editio princeps.

Dialogus creaturarum Moralizatus. Folio. Goudæ, Gerardus de Leeu. 1492

Falconia, Proba, Excerptum è Maronis Carminibus, &c. s. r. d. a. 4to.

Glanvilia, de Proprietatibus Rerum, in folio maximo.

Horatii Opera, Landini, Venetiis, 1483. Folio.

Josephus de Bello Judaico, Latinè. Folio. Romæ, per Arnoldum Panartz 1475.

Lactantius, folio. Romæ, per Conradum Sweynheym et Arnoldum Panartz. Romæ. 1468.

Missale ad usum Ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis. Folio. Rothomagi, Martin Morin, 1497.

In Membris.

Plutarchi Apothegmata Latine, quarto. Sine loci, sævi, aut typographi indicatione, caractere eodem Latino quo Florus, Horatius, et Lucretius impressi sunt.

Sabellicus, Æneades. Folio. Venetiis, 1498.

Sabellicus, Rerum Venetarum. Folio. Venetiis, Andrea de Asula. 1487.

In Membris.

Senecæ Tragediæ, Ferrariæ, Andreas Gallicus, c. 1484. Folio.

Terentii Comœdiæ. Folio. Tarvisii. 1477.

Valerius Maximus. Venetiis per Joannem de Colonia. 1474. Folio.

Virgilius. Venetiis, Aldus. 1505. 8vo.

Having thus briefly enumerated the works which the curious stranger will look for in vain upon the well-furnished shelves of the Royal Library in the British Museum, I proceed to give some account of the books actually contained therein.

To begin with the beginning, that is, with the invention of the art of printing, I may mention the following xylographic productions, so well described by Baron Heineken, in his admirable *Idée générale d'une Collection Complète des Estampes*.

The *Biblia Pauperum*, consisting of forty tablets, fortunately uncoloured, but pasted upon sheets of coarse paper, is preserved in a coverture of red morocco.

The *Historia Sancti Joannis*, Latinè; is represented upon fifty tablets, being, according to Heineken, the fifth edition of that work. These cuts are also uncoloured, and pasted upon coarse paper, and the volume itself is also bound in red morocco.

There is also a German version of the same work with the cuts coloured, which circumstance, in the estimation of all true bibliographical antiquaries, tends to diminish their value.

These rude efforts of the infant art were the adumbration, so to speak, of the perfect art of printing, and as such, have always been regarded with especial reverence by all true bibliographers.

Next in order to be noticed, are the books printed with moveable types.

Among the very first, although destitute of date, place, or name of printer, I may, upon the authority of the Cremerian inscription at Paris, name the famous Mazarine Bible, in two volumes, folio. The present copy is in excellent preservation, upon paper, having the first page of each volume decorated, and all the initials filled in by the rubricator. It measures 15½ by 11½, and is sumptuously bound in blue morocco, with linings of blue silk. Both volumes being enclosed in blue morocco cases.*

* Of this rare and valuable work, the following copies are known to exist upon paper: in the Libraries of Eton College, Earl Spencer, Sir John Thorold, Mr. J. Lloyd, Mr. Perkins, and Mr. Hibbert's copy now probably at Dublin. Of the still

Lamenting the absence of the first printed book with a date subjoined, next in order of time I may enumerate the second edition of the Latin Psalter, printed by Fust and Schoiffer at Mentz, in 1459, folio. The present copy is upon vellum, measuring $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$, and bound in blue morocco. After the well-known colophon upon the last page of this volume, certain musical notes have been added by some ancient hand, corresponding with the following words there also inserted. "Fortem virili pectore laudemus, omnes feminam quæ sanctitatis gloria ubique fulget inclyta." The copy under description contains only 130 leaves, whereof the first 118 include the Psalter, and the remaining twelve the Vespers and other Hymns, &c. But of these Vespers there are 18 leaves, both in the Royal copy at Paris and in that of Earl Spencer,* therefore it is clear that six of these are wanting in the present copy. The total number of leaves in a perfect copy being 136. This copy is also remarkable as containing an unusual number of manuscript alterations in the text of the Psalter. In many instances several lines of the printed characters have been erased, and manuscript letters inserted in their stead. The work probably of some pious monk, desirous of adapting the old ritual to the use of the Monastery in which this copy happened to be placed. Instances of these alterations are particularly obvious in pages 38, 95, 194, 226, 245, 246, 247, 248, and 249. They may also be remarked in pages 5, 8, 11, 13, 18, 21, 36, 39, 50, 60, 68, 75, 76, 82, 86, 91, 113, 114, 115, 128, 134, 135, 144, 154, 157, 159, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 175, 177, 179, 180, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 190, 193, 199, 202, 225, 227, 234, 236, 243, 250, 251, 252, 255, 257, 258, 259, 260. Erasures have also been made at pages 22, 113, 128, 144, 173, 185, 225, 227, 235, 255, and 256, which have not been supplied at all. An entire verse has been added in manuscript, to page 223, and all the musical notes are as usual filled in by the hand.

Following the order of time, I may next mention the noble copy of Durandi *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum*, printed at Mentz in 1459, folio, being the third book with a date. It measures $16\frac{1}{2}$ by 12 inches, and is bound in old calf.

A legitimate production of the press of Gutenberg next claims our attention, being no less than a very fine copy of the *Catholicon Januense*, printed at Mentz in 1460. This portly folio measures $15\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is clothed in blue morocco.

Next in order of time comes that famous Bible printed by Pfister, previous to the year 1461, at Bamberg, in two noble folio volumes. The present copy is very beautiful, and the texture of the paper very fine. It is sumptuously bound in blue morocco, richly gilt, with silk linings, and enclosed in blue morocco cases. Vol. I. measures 15 inches by $10\frac{1}{2}$, and Vol. II. $14\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 inches. This is commonly called the Bible of Schelhorn.

Reverting to the early efforts of the press of Mentz, we arrive at "*magnificentissima, et famigeratissima illa Biblia Latina,*" in the enthusiastic language of

more precious copies of this work upon vellum, that accurate and excellent bibliographer M. Van Praet enumerates only five. In the Royal Libraries of Paris and Berlin, in a monastery in the Black Forest, and in the libraries of the Hon. Thomas Grenville and Mr. Perkins. See his invaluable *Catalogue des Livres sur Vêlin*.

* In the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, however, Dr. Dibdin has stated the number of leaves in this volume to be 151, being the number inscribed in manuscript upon the last leaf. Some ancient hand having so numbered the leaves up to folio 118, and afterwards in like manner numbered the pages, which circumstance escaped the cursory observation of that bibliographer. Far be it from me to undertake the endless and unprofitable task of pointing out the errors of Dr. Dibdin; but in reference to the work in question, he has so authoritatively remarked (B. S. i. 118) that this edition may derive additional interest from containing the first printed text of the Athanasian Creed, unless a dateless impression of Bamberg may dispute the precedence, that I think it my duty to apprise the reader that the Creed of Saint Athanasius occurs in the Psalter of 1457, occupying nearly the whole of the 26th and 27th leaves of that volume, and consequently was printed for the first time in that place. This oversight is the more unaccountable, as a long article is devoted to this very book in the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, Dr. Dibdin having both editions *sub oculis* at the time.

an old Bibliographer, which bears the proud distinction of being the first bible printed with a date subjoined, and the place and name of the printer also. This copy is however upon paper, a circumstance which increases its rarity, although it may impair its durability. Its dimensions are $15\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the two volumes are bound in French red morocco, of the fashion of the last century. This library also contains a portion of the same Bible upon vellum, in excellent preservation and beautifully illuminated. It unfortunately contains the New Testament only, and as it measures $15\frac{3}{8}$ by $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches, our regret is increased that the correspondent parts should have been severed, by whatever accident, from this most inviting portion of the sacred volume. It is bound in blue morocco, with gilt leaves.

In the same character with the preceding work, we have the Augustinus de Civitate Dei, executed by Schoyffer alone, in 1473, folio, a copy of which the beauty of the paper and the lustre of the ink would alone entitle it to notice.

I cannot quit the subject of Mentz Typography without noticing the curious Peregrinations of Breydenbach, of which the present copy, printed upon vellum, and measuring 12 inches by $8\frac{1}{2}$, from the style of its ancient red morocco attire, appears to have formerly adorned the celebrated Harleian Collection.

The first book printed in Italy now attracts our attention, being the celebrated Lactantius, printed in the Monastery of Subiaco in 1465, folio. The present copy, unhappily deficient in the errata, measures $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches, and is bound in blue morocco.

In this place I cannot refrain from noticing a most beautiful copy of the Augustinus de Civitate Dei, printed in the same monastery in 1467, folio. This work is admirably executed in double columns, and the present copy has been uncommonly well preserved. It measures $15\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and is bound in maroon morocco.

Of the first editions of the Classics this library contains a large majority, and although the true Bibliographer may justly lament the absence of the first editions of Virgil, of Lucretius, of Boethius, and Catullus,* of Martial and Apicius, he must rejoice at finding the Spira Virgil of 1470, upon vellum, measuring $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and attired in red morocco.

Let him also read the following list of first editions of the Classics, taken at random, and be thankful.

Ammianus Marcellinus. Romæ, per Sachsel et Golsch, 1474, folio, measuring 13 inches by $8\frac{1}{4}$, and bound in red morocco.

Apuleius. Romæ, 1469, folio, measuring $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 inches, and bound in red morocco; uniformly with the

Aulus Gellius. Romæ, 1469, folio, which has the first leaf of the table inlaid, and measures $12\frac{7}{8}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Cæsar. Romæ, 1469, folio, measuring $11\frac{1}{8}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and bound in red morocco.

Lucanus. Romæ, 1469, folio, whose dimensions are $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{8}$, and whose attire is red morocco.

Silius Italicus. Romæ, 1471, folio, measuring $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and bound in old blue morocco. The Calphurnius, printed in the same type with the present volume, and sometimes bound up with it, is in this collection, contained in a separate volume, which is also bound in blue morocco.

I need not inform any but "the general reader," that the six preceding articles were all printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz.

Here too is the first Livy, by the same artists, a noble folio tome, which has been tastefully re-bound in maroon morocco, with bronze clasps.

* Of the Sylva of Statius, however, which forms properly the last portion of the volume, containing the Catullus, Tibullus and Propertius, and bearing the date of 1472, folio, a very fine copy, measuring $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches, and bound in red morocco, is contained in this collection.

By its side too, may be seen the rival edition of Ulric Han, in two volumes, folio, bound in red morocco. But the first four leaves of this copy have been inlaid.

From Rome also we have the first editions of Quintilianus "in pinea regione via Papæ," Romæ, 1470, folio, attributed to Philip de Lignamine; a very fine copy with rough leaves, measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and bound in red morocco: and of Suetonius, Romæ, 1470, also printed "in pinea regione," by the same artist, a copy whose dimensions are $12\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and which is bound in red morocco.

Turning our eyes to Venice, the nursing mother of the infant art, we find

A vellum copy of the Justin, printed there by Jenson in 1470, folio. The present copy, however, is not calculated to sustain the fame of that unrivalled artist, being unfortunately defective in the first five leaves, containing the table of Chapters, which is awkwardly enough supplied by manuscript. The volume measures 10 inches by 7, and is bound in red morocco.

A beautiful copy of the first edition of Priscian, by Vindelin de Spira, with the date 1470, folio. This volume measures $12\frac{1}{4}$ by 9 inches, and is bound in red morocco.

The first edition of the Comedies of Plautus, the joint labour of Vindelin de Spira, and John de Colonia, in 1472, folio, a copy of which the first leaf is inlaid, and whose dimensions are $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is attired in red morocco, with gilt leaves, &c.

The valuable first edition of Ausonius, printed by Bartholomæus Girardinus, in 1472, in folio. This is a short but perfect copy, measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is bound in red morocco, in the French style of the last century.

The Spira Martial, measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and bound in blue morocco.

A noble copy of the Natural History of Pliny, first printed by John de Spira in 1469, folio, measuring 16 inches by $10\frac{1}{2}$, and sumptuously bound in dark green morocco, with gilt clasps. And a beautiful copy of the same work, printed upon vellum, by Nicholas Jenson, in 1472, folio, measuring likewise 16 inches by $10\frac{1}{2}$, and also bound in green morocco.

Macrobius, printed by Nicolas Jenson, in 1472, folio, a copy whose dimensions are $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and which is bound in red morocco.

By the same eminent typographer we find also a very fine copy of Solinus de situ Orbis, 1473, folio, printed upon very pure vellum. This elegant volume measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is bound in red morocco.

Pursuing the vellum theme I may mention the following beautiful little volumes from the Aldine Press, all printed upon vellum. To wit:

The Euripides of 1503, in two volumes 8vo. measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and bound in purple stained morocco.

The Martial of 1501, in octavo, with a gratuitous illumination corresponding to the ornaments on the first page. The present copy measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and is attired in an old garment of red morocco.

The Statius, of 1502, octavo, with the first page illuminated, measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches, and still retaining its original vellum wrapper.

To these I may add, as a specimen of the Giolito Press,

The Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, printed upon vellum in quarto, 1542; a copy measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and attired in an old covering of calf.

Touching Italian poetry, I may notice

The first edition of Il Canzoniere of Petrarch, printed by Vindelin de Spira, in 1470, folio. The present is a fine copy, measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$, and bound in red morocco.

Reverting to Classical Literature,

The first edition of Sallust, printed by the same printer in the same year, claims our notice, the copy under notice measuring 8½ by 6½, and being clothed in red morocco of a quaint fashion.

To the same ingenious printer we are probably indebted for the first edition of Tacitus in folio, printed about the year 1470, of which the copy in this library is in genuine condition, measuring 11½ by 8 inches, and bound in old red morocco.

To Venice may also be ascribed the first edition of Pliny's Epistles, printed by Valdarfer in 1471, folio; the present copy measuring 10½ by 7½, and being bound in russia.

But I should weary the patience of my readers were I to enumerate all the first editions of the Classic authors which owe their birth to Venice. Suffice it to remind them, that to the indefatigable efforts of Aldus, and the successful typographical career of his descendants, we are indebted for the first printed impressions of Æschylus, Sophocles, Pindar and Theocritus, of Aristophanes and Musæus, of Aristotle, Theophrastus, and Galen, as well as of Athenæus, Herodotus, Plato, Plutarch, Strabo and Thucydides. Of all of which estimable authors of antiquity, copies of becoming condition will not be sought in vain upon the well-stored shelves of the Georgian Library.

It were inexcusable, however, to omit those rare and early editions of the Classic Authors, among which precedence is due to the

De Officiis of Cicero, printed at Mayence, in 1465, folio. This copy is upon vellum, much defaced by MS. notes. It measures, however, 9½ by 6½, and is bound in old French red morocco.

Equalling this work in rarity are the Tusculanæ Quæstiones of the same author, printed by Ulric Han at Rome, in 1469, a copy adorned with three of the most elegant initials I ever beheld, measuring 11 inches by 7½, and being attired in red morocco.

Two volumes of the Azzoquidi Ovid, printed at Bologna, in fine sound condition, measuring 13½ by 8½, and bound in red morocco.

The first edition of Florus, printed at Paris in the Sorbonne; a copy which, though not so fine as could be desired, is yet happily in a perfect state. It measures 8 inches by 5½, and is bound in red morocco.

The first edition of Eutropius, printed by Laver at Rome, measuring 11 inches by 8, and, though wormed, in genuine condition, in red morocco.

The Moravian Seneca, printed at Naples in 1475, folio, a beautiful copy, measuring 16 inches by 11½, bound in green morocco, with clasps; and the Vitruvius, by George Herolt, a fine copy, of 11½ by 7½, in red morocco. All serve to augment the riches of this Library.

To these succeed the Minutianian Cicero, printed at Milan in 1498-9. The present copy being bound in two volumes, in red morocco, measuring 15½ by 10 inches.

The first edition of Æsop, printed without date, at the same place. The third part of which was added to complete the Royal copy, by the gift of Dr. Charles Burney of Greenwich, in 1799; but it is unfortunately of less marginal amplitude than the preceding parts of the volume, which measure 8½ by 6 inches. It is bound in purple morocco.

To Milan also may probably be referred Puteolanus' edition of Pliny's Panegyric, printed in 1476, quarto. The present copy measuring 8½ by 6½, and bound in red morocco.

The first edition of Pomponius Mela, printed at Milan in 1471, quarto, a copy of which the date has been supplied by manuscript, and which measures 7 by 5, being bound in red morocco.

To the above I may add the first editions of Isocrates, Hesiod, and Theocritus, all executed in the same character at Milan about the year 1493, in folio,

Turning from Milan to Florence, we are struck with the eagerness with which the cities of Italy availed themselves of the advantages afforded by the Teutonic invention of Printing. In proof of this, it may suffice to mention

The first Homer, printed at Florence in 1488. A fine sound folio tome, measuring 13 inches by 9, and bound in red morocco, having a portrait of Homer prefixed thereto.

The Callimachus, printed in capital letters at Florence, quarto, being the rarest of the fine works so executed at the close of the fifteenth century. The present copy is a very desirable one, measuring 8 inches by 5½, and bound in green morocco.

Of the remaining four, the Euripides claims precedence, for its rarity as well as beauty; the present copy is a very fine one, measuring 8½ by 6½. The Gnomæ and Musæus measure 7½ by 5 inches, and the Anthologia 8½ by 6 in. The Apollonius Rhodius is of the dimensions of 8½ by 6½. All these four volumes are bound uniformly with the Callimachus, in green morocco.

From Florence we have also the first edition of Orpheus, printed by Philip Junta, in 1500, quarto, a copy measuring 8½ by 6½, and bound in calf; and the Lucian, usually attributed to the same printer, of which the present copy measures 13½ by 8½, and bound in old blue morocco, of Gallic aspect.

To these may be added the Xenophon, and Plutarch, from the same press; together with the first edition of Celsus, edited by Fontius, bearing the date of 1478, in folio. The present copy being very fine, measuring 10½ by 8½, and bound in red morocco.

Reverting to Germany, we have

The Comedies of Terence, printed by Mentelin, at Strasburg, measuring 11½ by 8½, and bound in purple-stained morocco, of great rarity.

The Epistles inscribed to Seneca, distinguished by the singular form of the letter R, and correctly attributed to the same press; the present copy measures 11 by 8 inches, and is arrayed in blue morocco.

To Mentelin also, we are indebted for the first edition of Valerius Maximus, of which the present copy is very fine, measuring 12½ by 8½, and bound in green morocco, apparently of French manufacture.

To the above I may add the dateless and nameless edition of Horace, executed with the same types as the Apophthegms of Plutarch, also in quarto. A book usually considered as the first edition of the Roman Lyrist, and of extreme rarity. The present copy is in a very tender condition, having been washed throughout. It is unfortunately defective in the first and last leaves of the *Ars Poetica*, a defect which has caused the binder to place that piece in the middle of the epodes. In other respects, however, the pieces are rightly placed, the *Carmina* concluding with the Colophonic verses:

“Hoc quicumque dedit Venusini carmen Horatii;
Et studio formis correctum effinxit in istis
Vivat æterno si nomine sæcula vincat
Omnia. ceu nunquam numeris abolebitur auctor.”

occupying the last place. This volume, of which the last leaf has been pieced, measures 8½ by 6½ inches, and is bound in old calf.

The Bolognese edition of Valerius Flaccus, a copy of 11½ by 7½, and bound in red morocco; and the first edition of Dante, printed by Numeister in 1472, folio, a very fine genuine copy, measuring 10½ by 7 inches, and bound in red morocco.

I now approach a theme of high interest to every Englishman, being the records of the progress of the art of Printing in England, under the auspices of its founder William Caxton. But I must first briefly notice those productions of his press which are reasonably supposed to have preceded his typographical advent into these realms, beginning with

The *Recueil* of the Histories of Troye, probably executed in 1471, at Cologne. The present copy being bound in russia, and measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, was purchased at West's sale for 32*l.* 11*s.* by "honest Thomas Payne," who afterwards had the good fortune of supplying its deficiencies from another copy.—Perfect copies, indeed, of this, the first book printed in the English language, are of the greatest degree of rarity.

The Game or Playe of Chesse, folio, ffynishide the last day of Marche, 1474. The present copy measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches, and is bound in red morocco.

We come now to the second edition of the same work, being in all probability the first book printed within the realm of England, unless the following article be deemed more fairly entitled to that distinction. The present copy of this rare book has several leaves pieced, the sixth inlaid, and the last pasted on. It measured $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{4}$, and is bound in purple-stained morocco.

The Book of the hoole Lyf of Jason, by Raoul le Fevre, translated out of the Frenshe, folio, William Caxton, without date or place, but probably executed about the year 1475. Of the present copy of this extremely rare book, the first leaf has been inlaid, and the second repaired, but its condition is throughout most desirable. It is ruled with red lines, and measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$, being bound in red morocco.

Chaucer. The Boke of the Tales of Canterburye, with the Prayer or retraction for the Parson's Tale, folio. The first edition. The present copy, which is quite a treasure in its way, measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{4}$, and contains a portrait of the father of English song, illuminated by Occleve his contemporary, upon vellum; a copy of a grant to Chaucer, in 1399, published by Rawlinson in 1752; and two Letters from Mr. Abr. Jos. Rudd to Mr. Ames, dated St. John's Coll. Oxon. 1746, and relating to the early editions of the poet. This volume is bound in old russia gilt, and appears, from the following MS. note, to have belonged to Mr. West:

"It is the first edition of Chaucer, printed by Caxton,—is the only perfect one known in England. The Earls of Pembroke and Oxford told me, after the utmost inquiry they never could see one. Some fragments are in the hands of Sir Peter Thompson, lately Mr. Ames, Mr. Ratcliff, and St. John's College, but united will not make a perfect copy. J. WEST."

It was in fact purchased for the King at his sale in 1773, for the sum of 47*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

Chaucer's Troylus and Cresseyde, folio. "Explicit per Caxton." Fine and perfect copy, in red morocco, measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$.

The Book of Fame, made by Gefferey Chaucer. Imprinted by William Caxton. A fine copy, measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ by 7. In red morocco.

Liber Festivalis, folio, imprinted by William Caxton at Westminster. The first leaf has been mended, and the last inlaid, otherwise a fine copy, measuring 11 by $7\frac{1}{2}$, in red morocco.

Lydgate's Life of our Ladye, 'imprinted by Wylliam Caxton,' folio. A large copy, in blue morocco, measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{4}$.

Speculum Vite Christi; folio, Caxton; measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$, in red morocco.

The Chastysing of Goddes Chyldren, folio, Caxton. Perfect. It measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$, in red morocco.

The Lyf of Saynt Wenefryde. William Caxton. With the Mass in Latin at the end, folio, measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{4}$, in red morocco.

"Tullius de Senectute." "Explicit per Caxton," folio. A very sound copy, measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$, in red morocco.

Directorium Sacerdotum, folio. "Caxton me fieri fecit." The only book printed by Caxton in the Latin tongue. This copy wants the title, which has been supplied by Whitaker. It measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$, and is bound in russia.

Statuta apud Westmonasterium edita anno primo Regis Ricardi tercii. Folio. Caxton, no date, 15 leaves, measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$, quite perfect, in old red morocco.

Boecius de Consolacione Philosophie, ending with the Epitaphium Galfridi Chaucer. A very fine copy, measuring $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches, in red morocco.

The Dictes and Sayinges of Philosophers. Translated by Antony Earl Rivers.

Folio. Westmestre, Nov. 18, 1477. This is a sound copy, measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches; and, though slightly stained, is a very desirable book. It is attired, like its brethren, in red morocco, and is quite perfect.

Thymage or Mirroure of the World, adorned with very rude and singular wood-cuts, folio, Caxton, 8th of March, 1480. It measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$, and is bound in red morocco. The well-known mark of Caxton is pasted on a blank leaf at the end; but the condition of this volume is otherwise very desirable.

The Chronicles of England, from Albyne to Edward IV. folio, William Caxton, in thabbey of Westminster, 1480. This copy unfortunately wants the title, and the signatures A, B, and begins with C; and at the end wants all the leaves from x 6. It also wants c 4, G 8, M 7, very badly supplied in MS. It measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$, in red morocco.

The Description of Britayne. Fynysshed by me William Caxton, the xviii day of August, 1480. Folio. It measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 7, and is bound in old russia. Many leaves are pieced; the 8th leaf is supplied by MS. in this copy.

The Historie of reynart the foxe, translated into this rude and simple english, in thabbay of Westmestre, fynished the vi daye of Juyn. 1481, folio. A very fine copy, measuring $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches. It has been rebound in red morocco.

The book entitled The last Siege and Conquest of Jherusalem. Westmestre, 7th June, 1481, folio, measuring $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$. Very sound and fine, in red morocco.

Higdeni Polychronicon, translated by Trevisa, and continued by Caxton, folio, Westmestre, 1482. It measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$, and is bound in russia.

Gower. Confessio Amantis. Emprynted at Westmestre by me William Caxton, September 1493 (1483), folio. In this copy the penultimate leaf of the Prologue, and ccvii to the end, and the six leaves of the table, are supplied by Whitaker. It measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$, and is bound in old russia.

The Golden Legend of 1483, folio, unfortunately wants the title, and has had its four first leaves mended. It measures $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$, and is bound in red morocco.

The Book called Cathon. Wm. Caxton in thabbey of Westmestre, 1483, folio. A very indifferent copy, much stained, and disfigured by writing, but measuring 10 inches by $7\frac{1}{2}$, and bound in red morocco.

The Knight of the Toure. Westmestre, first of Juyn, 1484, folio. A large copy, with the leaves mended in many places, of the dimensions of $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches, in red morocco; in the smaller type of Caxton. It appears to have suffered from damp at some remote time.

The Booke of Chyvalrye or Knyghthoode, presented to Kyng Richard III. Quarto, without date or name; but in the smaller type of Caxton. Of this little tome, the first leaf has been inlaid, and the last rebaked, but it is quite sound, and measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$, in red morocco. It was probably executed in 1484.

Hystory and Lyf of the most noble and Crysten Prince Charles the Grete, xviii Juyn, 1485, folio. "Explicit per Caxton." This copy is large and fine, measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$. It has a gratuitous MS. title, and is bound in red morocco.

The Ryal Book. Caxton, xiii Septembre, 1484, folio. A cropt copy, not exactly "the book for a King," though bound in red morocco. It measures only $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Thystorye of the noble Knyght Parys, and the fair Vyene. Westmestre, 19 Decembre, 1485, folio. "Explicit per Caxton." The copy under notice has a gratuitous title MS. Measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$, and is bound in red morocco.

The Booke of fayttes of armes and of Chyvalry. Per Caxton, viiii July, 1489, folio. An imperfect copy, wanting the first leaf of the table; and measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$; in red morocco.

A lityl Treatise of the Arte and Crafte to knowe well to dye, xv Juyn, 1490, folio; with a gratuitous MS. title. A very tall copy, measuring $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$, in red morocco.

The Boke of Eneydos, compyled by Vyrgyle, and out of the frenche reduced into Englyshe by me William Caxton, the xxvi daye of Juyn, 1490, folio. This

is not in what Dr. Dibdin would call comfortable condition. It measures 9½ by 6½; but it is happily perfect. It is similarly attired in red morocco.

The Curial of Maystre Alain Charretier. Folio. William Caxton. No date. In his smaller type. A fine and perfect copy, apparently taken out of some old volume, as the MS. numerals run from 76 to 82. The tract itself consisting of only six leaves, measuring 10½ by 7½, in red morocco.

The Lyf of Saint Katherin of Senes. Folio. William Caxton. No date. This curious piece of biography was reprinted by Caxton's typographical pupil Wynkyn de Worde. This copy has part of the first leaf, and the whole of the last, admirably supplied in fac-simile "by J. Harris for Mr. Whitaker." It is an unclean as well as imperfect copy, measuring 10½ by 7½, and bound in red morocco.

With the Vitae Patrum, which Caxton lived to translate, but the printing of which was executed by his successor Wynkyn de Worde, I may close my account of his multifarious productions.

Contemporary with the Father of the English Press, we find the

Rhetorica Nova Fratris Gulielmi de Saona, quarto, St. Alban's, 1481, measuring 8½ by 5½, and bound in calf.

Exempla sacre Scripture ex utroque testamento. Impr. ap. villam Sancti Albani, 1481, octavo.

The Cronicles of Englonde, with the Frute of Timis, folio. Printed at St. Alban's in 1483, folio, a copy of which the last leaf, and sig. T. 1, are copied from that in the library of Earl Spencer. The present volume measures 10 inches by 7½, and is bound in russia.

The productions of subsequent Presses exceed the limits of this paper.

If in this brief notice I have dwelt chiefly upon the earlier efforts of the Press contained in this collection, it is because their importance is too often underrated. Though not unacquainted with so much of its early history as concerns the rise and progress of the art of Printing in Germany and Italy, in England, France, and Spain, few persons are aware that it had long been known and practised in the northern regions of Europe, and in the sequestered valleys of Switzerland.

"As for China," says the Rev. Henry Cotton, "I had little dreamed that the European mode of Printing was in use there more than two centuries ago, that it had been practised in more than one of the islands of Japan, in the Philippines, the Azores, in Ceylon, in the Balearic Islands, in Armenia, in Macedonia, on Mount Libanus, in Iceland, and in Otaheite; that it was known both in the northern and southern parts of Africa, both at Cairo, and at the Cape of Good Hope; that it had visited the New World at a very early period after its discovery; that it was used at Mexico before it was received into Ireland, in Peru, in the West India islands, in the British settlements of North America; and finally, that it has transported itself to the shores of the newly-discovered Continent, and bids fair to take root and flourish both at Sydney and in Van Diemen's Land."*

The influence, moreover, which Printing is likely to have upon the future history of the world, has not been examined with the attention which the importance of the subject deserves. One reason for this may probably have been, that as the invention has never been made but once, it has been considered rather as the effect of a fortunate accident, than as the result of those general causes on which the progress of society seems to depend. But whoever contemplates the mode adopted by Divine Providence for leading back the minds of men to purer and nobler sentiments, and preparing them to achieve the great work of the Reformation, must ascribe equal efficacy to the diffusive power of the Press, and to the un-

* See his excellent *Typographical Gasetteer*, Introduction.

daunted energies of Luther. What remains for this unrivalled invention to effect, it is beyond the reach of human sagacity to conjecture ; " but in general we may venture to predict with confidence, that in every country it will operate to widen the circle of science and civilization ; to distribute more equally among all members of the community, the advantages of the political union ; and to enlarge the basis of equitable governments, by increasing the number of those who understand their value, and are interested to defend them."

Such are the cheering anticipations indulged in by that profound philosopher, Dugald Stewart, in his admirable "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," where he particularly dwells on the benefits of the art of Printing ; and, after considering its efficacy in preventing any relapse into barbarism, or recurrence of the dark ages, adds the following emphatic remarks :

"The art of printing, therefore, is entitled to be considered as a step in the natural history of man, no less than the art of writing ; and they who are sceptical about the future progress of the race, merely in consequence of its past history, reason as unphilosophically as a member of a savage tribe, who deriving his own acquaintance with former times from oral tradition only, should affect to call in question the efficacy of written records in accelerating the progress of knowledge and civilization."*

It were as easy to expand these remarks, as it is delightful to dwell upon the theme which called them forth, but I hesitate any longer to occupy attention which may be more profitably bestowed.

Typography, however, in its nature and origin, and still more in its stupendous results, as yet imperfectly developed, is a legitimate subject of curiosity and attention. It may also be esteemed as, under the blessing of Providence, and the proverbial mutability of human events, the surest guarantee for the permanency of MODERN CIVILIZATION.

Jan. 22.

B. B.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

BY THOMAS GREEN, ESQ.

(Continued from p. 144.)

1802.

June 3. Attended *Mara's* concert at the Opera House. The great object of curiosity the contention between *Billington* and *Mara* ; the latter opened with "Pious Orgies," feeble, lisping from want of teeth, and exhibiting apparently a frightful decay of powers. She then sang, "Farewell, ye limpid Springs," far better, and with all that pathetic tenderness of expression that graced her better days. *Billington*, who had been singing in *Artaxerxes*, then opened the second act, apparently quite fresh, and exhibiting the whole extent of her astonishing powers with the most triumphant success, the house echoing with thunders of applause. On her retiring, *Mara* came forward ; and, as if agitated by the *Furies*, burst forth in a most difficult Italian aria, "Agitata dall'affanno," with a vehemence of expression and infuriated vigour of stupendous execution quite unparalleled and overpowering ; extorting peals of applause, nodding to her friends, in the exultation of confidence, while going through it. The whole closed with her leading in *Billington*, each smiling on the other, as thus brought together on the arena, as executing an Italian duet,

* Vol. I. chap. iv. sect. viii.

“ Oh ! si di te mi privi ! ” in one part of which, however, I thought for a moment, that she seemed overpowered and suspended by the ascendancy of her rival. Grand Italian song by *Braham* ; the opening prodigiously fine, rising in a succession of shakes, and descending in a melting gradation of chromatics, pushing pleasure to the very verge of pain.

July 28. Read D'Alembert's Preliminary Discourse to the Encyclopedia. He observes, that the number of *truths* is much fewer than we suppose ; that geometrical axioms are nothing more than the same idea expressed in different words ; that a succession of propositions, deduced from each other, is only the original proposition *defiguré*, the same in substance, though diversified in form ; that in physics, the further we advance, at the fewer and simpler we arrive, our apparent abundance being nothing more than real indigence, and that the universe, to him who could grasp it in one view, would be only one grand truth. He ascribes the pleasure we derive from the imitations of objects, which being real, would only excite sentiments, *tristes ou tumultueux*, to their being placed at that just distance *où nous éprouvons le plaisir de l'emotion, sans en ressentir le desordre*. D'Alembert is undoubtedly the acutest and deepest French writer I have met with.

Aug. 15. Pursued D'Alembert's Disquisition. His elaborate deduction of the arts and sciences from the natural progress of the human mind in its acquirements is merely ostentatious, for he adopts after all, with slight changes, the outline of arrangement chalked out by the sublime and comprehensive genius of Bacon. I found many incidental remarks corresponding with what I had before made. Began *D'Israeli's Literary Miscellanies*, sprightly, ingenious, and entertaining, but very desultory ; his dissertation on Anecdote happily enforces, by exemplification, the cause he pleads so truly *con amore*. In his dissertation on Professors of Art, I perfectly agree with him, that men of taste are in general better judges of the productions of art than artists themselves ; and for the same reason which he assigns, that artists almost necessarily become mannerists, and are warped in their judgments by the peculiar manner they espouse. He very properly separates the obvious, but adventitious, influence of *envy* from the question at the outset.—Read *D'Israeli on Style*. I cannot think that he discriminates the progressive changes from simple elegance to fastidious refinement, luminously or felicitously ; he fails in concatenation of thought.

Aug. 17. Dined at Dr. Clubbe's. Met there a Corsican exile, St. Pozzo Diburgo, who knew *Buonaparte* quite well when a young man ; spirited, and of superior, but not pre-eminent talents ; a gentleman by birth,* and living on his patrimony ; a Lieut.-Colonel in the Corsican service, but went over to the proselyting delegates from the French convention, and produced the great schism in the island. Two of his brothers designed for the priesthood ; had seen them officiating with tapers ; had had a conference with *Mirabeau*, described him as possessing the head of Medusa and the voice of Stentor ; imitated his commanding manner in the tribune, bought and poisoned ; spoke with enthusiasm, and entered fully into the sentiments and spirit of *Burke* ; said that the Elliots and Windhams spoke of him not with veneration and rapture, but with idol-

* Our readers must recollect that this was written so long back as more than thirty years, when little comparatively was known of the eminent individual alluded to.

atry; observed that he looked in vain in the *Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful* for a chapter on the *Sublime of Sentiment*.

Aug. 19. Read in a MS. communicated by Lord Chedworth, a letter of *Dr. Parr* to the Electors of Warwick, considered by the author as the finest composition that ever fell from his pen. With the merits of the cause, an electioneering contest, I am utterly unacquainted; but the *Philippic* is the most atrociously severe I ever heard—it is quite horrid. I can hardly reconcile its original composition and style, and still less the complacency with which it is now viewed and exhibited, with Christianity, or even common humanity. I observed to Lord C——, that the greater part, and certainly the most distinguished part, of *Parr's* compositions, sprang from rage, *fecit indignatio*, &c.

Sept. 2. Read *Dr. Burney's Italian Tour*. He has all the engaging spirit of *Boswell* in anecdote, without his weaknesses and absurdities. His taste for music seems exquisitely finished; and one is astonished and confounded at the extent and variety of matter which this single and subordinate subject presents to the inquirer.

Sept. 6. Read *D'Alembert's* article, "Geneva." The declaration of the clergy of Geneva against his charge, under the mask of praise, of indifference to the distinguishing doctrines of Christ, which in spite of the notes, seems very satisfactory. *D'Alembert's* letter to *Rousseau*, occasioned by the same article, in defence of dramatic exhibitions, in which his good sense and philosophical acuteness contend with great ability and, I think, success, against the paradoxical principles and impassioned elegance of that eccentric writer, whose predominant foibles he seems to have seized, but to have spared for other purposes. I read also a letter from a certain Professor of Theology to *D'Alembert*, containing a manly, dignified, and powerful remonstrance against the justification of *D'Alembert's* character of the Clergy of Geneva in his Letter to *Rousseau*.

Sept. 7. Read *D'Alembert's* Essay, on Translation, replete with ingenious and acute remarks on its nature, its difficulties, and their obviation. Whatever he touches, becomes interesting in his hands. Genius (he happily observes), constrained by rules, is a monarch imprisoned by his slaves. A translator, he observes, may advantageously transplant from his author those idioms which a foreigner who speaks the language fluently, often introduces with good effect from his vernacular tongue.

Sept. 10. Looked into *Smellie's Lives of Hume and Smith*, &c. on the subject of *miracles*. *Hume* admits there is a principle of belief antecedent to experience, and which experience serves to correct, on the testimony of others; he seems to think the fact of no avail on the question. He observes, that he never knew any one who examined and deliberated about nonsensical tales, who did not believe them before the end of his inquiry. He begs *Blair* never to touch on religion with him again, as he is apt to be tired, and has long since done with all inquiries on such subjects, and is become incapable of instruction. He says his argument against miracles first suggested itself to him, in a dispute with a Jesuit at *La Fleche*, about some of their *convent* miracles; but, on the Jesuit's remarking that the same argument would apply against the Gospel miracles, he thought proper to admit the sufficiency of the answer.

Sept. 16. Read *Laing's History of Scotland*. He observes of our Constitution that the balance ascribed to it is often ideal. That the legislative and executive branches cannot long remain independent; that the Ministers must either be imposed by Parliament on the Prince, or the

Parliament influenced by the executive power. He blames Charles for not having obviated all difficulties, by appointing a *popular administration*, asserting that the prerogative might have been safely intrusted to them, as experience has since shown that they would have been careful in administration to have preserved their own power unimpaired. Some of the negotiations between the King and Parliament, he observes, like the debates of a popular assembly, were not intended to convince the audience, but to operate on the public through the medium of the press. He observes that enthusiasm is the prevailing vice of a rising sect; superstition the disease of an established and degenerate Church. The character of Charles he draws with considerable discrimination. He is evidently an infidel, and delights, like Gibbon, but with less malignant pleasure, in exposing Christianity through the follies of its votaries.

Oct. 18. Read the *Trials of Lord Byron and Lord Ferrars* for murder. In the former, the varying declarations of the deceased Mr. Chaworth, were admitted as evidence, without the least opposition. In the latter, Dr. Monroe states that he did not know a stronger, or a more constant, or a more unerring symptom of *lunacy*, than jealousy or suspicion without cause or grounds. The Solicitor-General (the Hon. C. Yorke) sums up Hale's doctrine on the exculpatory effect of lunacy thus: "If there be a total permanent want of reason, or a total temporary want of it, when the offence was committed, it will acquit the prisoner; but if there be a partial degree of insanity, mixed with a partial degree of reason, not a full and complete, but a competent use of reason, sufficient to have restrained the passions which induced the crime, if there be thought and design, a faculty to distinguish the nature of actions, to discover the difference between moral good and evil; then upon the fact of the offence proved the judgment of the law must take place." He observes, at the close, which is very fine, that in some sense, *every crime proceeds from insanity*: but that this principle, though right and useful in philosophy, is dangerous in judicature; useful as an incentive to virtue, but dangerous as an extenuation of crime.

1803.

March 2. Lord Chedworth said yesterday that the Lord Chancellor was very dissatisfied with Lord Chief Justice Eyre's conduct and summing up in Horne Tooke's trial. The institution and conduct of these unconstitutional prosecutions, his Lordship thought, would go down as a stain on the Lord Chancellor's memory. Saw a letter from Parr, requesting a piece of plate as a memorial from his Lordship.

March 22. Began *Repton's Observations on Landscape Gardening*. Many of them are very judicious: but he is rather too fond of artificial contrivance (as when he talks with complacency of assisting cascades by leaden pipes), and there is no presiding spirit of philosophy. He thinks, if any general principles should be established in his art, they might be derived from relative fitness or utility, and comparative proportion or scale;—but he had better confine himself to particular remarks. The eye, he thinks, ordinarily sees unmoved about 28 degrees above, and double this, or 56 degrees below the horizontal axis of vision; and an object appears at its greatest height when placed at such a distance that it nearly subtends the former of these angles; so that the eye can just comprehend it, without motion. This is a new, a curious, and I believe, a well-founded remark. Water, unnaturally spread on an elevated platform, he observes, always glares for want of objects, to reflect from its surface.

He forcibly points out the advantage of taking a near distance in planting for exclusion.

March 25. Lord Chedworth called in the morning. Said of *Fox* that he was in general not tenacious of his opinions; that *Burke* led him like a child; yet when he had once made up his mind, he was unaccommodable to circumstances, and pursued his resolution regardless of popularity. *Fox* said of *Parr's Bellendenus*, that he sometimes laughed *with* him, but more often *at* him.

March 30. The finest pictures of *Claude*, *Repton* said, seldom subtend in their field of vision more than 20 degrees, whereas the eye can behold without any motion of the head 90; and without any motion of the body 180. If his observation is just, the precise distance to view such a picture must be that in which it subtends 20. He recommends the south-east as the best aspect in our climate; but observes, that all our finest prospects are towards the *west*. This he thinks may in some measure be accounted for, from the strata in all rocky countries dipping to the east, and rising to the *west*. But this should seem to produce an opposite effect, as it is the object, and not the point from which we see it, that constitutes a fine prospect.

The pediment in Grecian houses he considers as only the miserable remnant of the lofty portico, unsuited to our climate. He justly laughs at the north portico to the mansion, and the temporary substitutes for convenience. His particulars are in general, I think, right, in true taste, but one can collect no general principles from him.

April 16. Finished the Annual Register for 1763. The review of *Stuart's Athens* is chiefly *Burke's*, and all the little prefaces to the various heads of Papers, which are charmingly written; the most exquisitely drawn, is *Burke's* character of the Marquis of *Rockingham*, inscribed on the mausoleum at *Wentworth House*. Nothing in *Clarendon* comes near it.

July 11. Went to Lord Chedworth respecting a motto mentioned in a letter from *Parr* to have been inscribed on *Demosthenes Taylor's* snuff-box, and which we deciphered—

ἀπολλυμενος εὐφρανεῖ.

I observed that such an inscription could never deserve the praise of "most excellent," except from a pedant, unless it was the quotation of some well-known passage applied on a solemn occasion.

Aug. 30. Read the Annual Register for 1774. One reads with interest, "of the Hon'ble Charles *Fox*, esq. who made his political debut last year, and who this resigned his place as Lord of the Treasury, taking a part in the Fair Penitent, and High Life below Stairs, performed at the Hon. *Stephen Fox's*."

Sept. 11. This closes the 7th year of my Diary, a work from which, both in the performance and the retrospect, I have derived still more delight than I expected; and which, as it advances, becomes inestimable to me. I have indulged the thought of publishing excerpts from it, under the title of "Extracts from the Diary of a Lover of Literature, the Fine Arts, and Picturesque Travel." Such a work from a man of genius, taste, and simplicity, would to me be above measure interesting. *Gibbon's* journal is too elaborate and formal; he is always the historian,—how interesting would such a journal be from *Burke* or *Johnson*!

Dec. 3. In Annual Register, 1783, is a good account of *Dr. W.*

Hunter, and Dr. Simmons. His brother John Hunter boasted to me that he was originally a hatter (as Holcroft once did to me that he was a shoemaker), and mentioned in a *particular way* that he had kept Potts' works, a present, many years without opening the leaves.

1804.

Jan. 15. Read part of *Dr. Parr's Fast Sermon*. Considered as a practical exhortation, adapted to the present exigencies, nothing can be worse contrived than this Sermon. He bewilders his hearers in intricate disquisition, instead of animating them by a direct and masterly address to their feelings; and when at last he forces his way out of these thorny and neglected thickets, and attempts something like an eloquent appeal, it is a violent and expiring effort addressed to an exhausted audience.—Parr has not the felicity of hitting the right nail on the head; he is always drawn aside by collateral views and considerations from the great leading points, which in fact direct the judgment and feeling of mankind. Nothing so much disqualifies a man for popular eloquence as this. Who is misled in the present crisis by the writings of Shaftesbury or Jenyns? Who dreams of the Papists of this country assisting Buonaparte? One of his observations, however, appeared to me quite new; that the enemy has not attempted to divide and cajole us, as he has done other countries. He threatened invasion at first, as the threat still continues unmitigated and unmodified. He has paid this involuntary mark of respect to our good sense and our patriotism.

Jan. 31. Read an account of an Italian architect, for which *Swift* would have given a good deal. He proposed seriously the founding some of the new houses in Petersburg (it stands on a morass) on blocks of ice, hewn from the Neva. The experiment was tried on a court wall, the proprietor not choosing to risk his house.

Feb. 21. Read *Hall's Fast Sermon*; dull upon the whole, though it occasionally blazes out, and kindles at last into a gorgeous conflagration. He is eloquent, or he is nothing. He again attacks the new system of morals, founded solely on the calculating principle of expediency, from the consequences of actions, instead of the *moral qualities of the actions* themselves, attested by our feelings. He ascribes the origin of this doctrine, as I have done, to Hume. He ought to have mentioned me; but at any rate I feel a satisfaction in having acted upon the minds of three such men as Hall, Mackintosh, and Parr.

Feb. 26. Read *Peltier's Trial*, published by himself. Nothing can be poorer or tamer than the Attorney General's opening and reply; but *Mackintosh's* defence is indeed a splendid, a gorgeous piece of eloquence, rich both in thought and decoration; how Burke would have been delighted with it! His technical defence is ingeniously put and pressed; but his grand defence, the defence on which he relies, with which he opens, and to which he reverts at closing, is powerfully urged indeed. His description of the character and feelings of the broken party still existing in France, is wonderful. The ancient fabric of the English Constitution, he observes, still stands solid and entire; but it stands alone, and amidst the ruins of every other monument of European liberty.

March 4. Read *B. Jonson's Poetaster*. There is no plot nor contrivance, and some scenes in the play are lamentably dull, impotent struggles at humour; but Jonson's learning is here most happily employed, in exhibiting the manners of the Romans at the time of Augustus, in the persons

of Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Mæcenas, whose appearance on the stage, marked as they are with characteristic touches, and presented under circumstances of which we have notices left us, serves as a wonderful life to the drama. The last scene of the 4th Act of the *Poetaster*, contrasted with a parallel scene in *Romeo and Juliet*, will show how Shakspeare was guided by the energy of nature, and Jonson by the elaborations of art.

June 17. Drank tea with Turner. Learned the nature of M—sh's opprobrium. Parr had scraped together, amongst himself and friends, the sum of 20*l.* which he remitted to M—sh to give *Gerard*, then under sentence of transportation. M—, it is said, appropriated this to his own use, and was silent; and Gerard died without knowledge of this kind act of his old friend. M— afterwards, on Perry's application, refused giving the sum to Gerard's sister, pleading poverty! Nothing can be worse, if true. Had a long discussion afterwards with Mr. Jervis * respecting M—sh; said it was the natural child of Gerard, to whom the money was to be paid.

June 28. Went with Mr. Jervis, and viewed *Lansdowne House*. Grand hall and staircase, and noble suite of spacious apartments. Statues in niches round the dining-room. Ceiling of the great drawing-room painted in compartments and gilt. Grand coup-d'œil on entering the library, circular, and with domes at both ends. Exquisite statues of Hercules, Antinous, Diomedes taking away the Palladium, and Cincinnatus tying on his sandal. The pictures are a full-length of Washington, a fine head of Rubens, a large picture, the adoration of Christ by the Magi; a small but beautiful Claude, a Sea-port, sun setting, and a dark woody island, combining both his favourite subjects; two charming heads by Murillo; two large pieces by Vernet; a noble landscape, but small, by Poussin; *Blowing hot and cold*, strong but coarse, by Jordaens. The original model, from which the statues were taken, of Sir Isaac Newton; the countenance strongly indicative of sagacity and persevering penetration; a bust of Oliver Cromwell, full of character, the forehead very prominent. A room full of original sketches, of Cipriani and Guercino. Called on Shee, who said that he believed all the painters of any eminence were very dissatisfied with their own productions in the *Exhibition-room*. A picture of no worth might kill the best. Gainsborough, he said, often painted higher for the room, and afterwards brought his pictures down.

Aug. 31. Finished *Sterne's Tristram Shandy*. The humour with which the whole is sustained is wonderful; the occasional flashes of wit exquisitely brilliant, and his touches of pathos tender and delicious; but he gambols too wildly in monstrous extravagancies, and loses in senseless and impertinent digressions, the time which he might have employed to ten times the advantage, and with equal originality of humour, in preparative tints, or blending touches. With all his slowness of progression, Uncle Toby's answers are abrupt in their origin, and violent in their course. His happiest and best efforts are in his inimitable and invincible ridicule of false learning; nothing can be more excellent or efficacious.

Oct. 30. Dr. Thompson called after dinner; informed me of poor *Lord Chedworth's* extraordinary disposition of his affairs. How a man so sound in judgment, and so severe in the exercise of it upon others, should have acted so injudiciously, as he has done through life, is very strange. From his inability to attend to books during his last illness, he had a

* Rev. T. Jervis, tutor to Lord Lansdowne's sons. See a memoir of him in *Gent. Mag.* for Oct. 1833, p. 376.

notion, that if he had lived, he should have become an idiot,—his mind on the whole must have been in a state of dreadful depression. I am touched with his kind remembrance of me ; in some points of view it is flattering, and I am willing to think that more would have been given, had more been wanted.* In the evening I looked over his Lordship's Correspondence. He speaks in the highest terms of a letter of mine to him (June 1801), giving an account of the styles of Parr and Burke. Of Fox he says most deliberately, that he thinks him one of the greatest men that ever lived. Dr. Thompson mentioned that his Lordship had received during his last illness an anonymous letter from town, well written.

* * * * *

His Lordship was thunderstruck ; put it into Dr. Thompson's hands with great emotion ; talked of circulating it, and attesting his innocence ; but acquiesced in its suppression. After this, *Hope fled, and he never saw a friend.* Cruel and inhuman malice in the writer ! Oh, God ! what has he not to answer for !

At ten, attended at poor Lord Chedworth's for the funeral. Affected at entering the library, and viewing the furniture around. Shocked at the hilarity of *some.* Followed the corpse to St. Matthew's. Tears stood in the eyes of *one* alone.

Nov. 4. Received a most affectionate letter from Parr on the subject, vividly exhibiting the warmth and excellence of his heart.

LIFE OF THE POET CRABBE.

BY HIS SON.

THE lives of all men who have instructed and delighted the world by their writings, must be read with interest : and few departments of literature find more inquisitive or more numerous readers than those of biography. From the days of Plutarch to those of Boswell, the narratives which relate the actions and conversations of the man of genius, are sure to captivate and enthrall the attention : and though it has been so often repeated that *authors* have few adventures to relate, and few incidents to diversify the history of their lives, yet the *closet* may occasionally afford scenes of instruction and entertainment, as well as the senate or the *camp*. If the Hero and the General carves his path to glory by his sword, from the undistinguished level of the ranks ; if the Statesman is uplifted to fame on the wings of his eloquence ; the Scholar, the Philosopher, and the Poet may also, in the retirement of his study, be earning *his laurels* ; and emerging from his native obscurity, come forward to claim the homage and approbation of a grateful and admiring world. It is true, that the life of the *Philosopher* must, in ordinary cases, be chiefly found in the history of his works. The Scholar too, like Scaliger or Bentley, can have little more to give to society of himself, than an account of those solitary and studious hours in which he wore away, alike the noon-day sun and the midnight lamp, in amassing his splendid and useful treasures of erudition : but the *Poet* comes forward with more attractive claims. The man of fine imagination, of quick sensibility, of brilliant fancy, of poetic feeling, of susceptible temperament, of ardent passions, (for such are the

* The terms of the bequest in the will were,—“To my respected friend Mr. Green, I bequeath my picture of Vandyke by himself, and such of my paintings and prints as he chooses.” It is remarkable that this is, except his own notes on Shakspeare, the only specific legacy he bequeathed.

materials of the Poet), who searches the heart of *man*, (and of *woman* too), both in its weakness and its strength; who studies in the living volume of society; and, like the painter, is for ever filling his mind with the most diversified forms of nature; by whom every character is delineated, every feeling analysed, and every passion observed; to whom, from the regal chamber to the peasant's cabin, every form of life is known and estimated;—in the life of such a person, often so *dangerously*, though nobly employed, it would be singular indeed if there were no circumstances to attract our curiosity, to excite our sympathy, and to increase our knowledge. Let those who have hung with a delight they wished not to control, over the pages which his affectionate biographer consecrated to the melancholy history of the immortal Tasso; of him who laid his neglected laurels under the feet of princely beauty, and expiated his unequal love in the dungeons of Ferrara;—let him who has read with sorrow, and perhaps with indignation, the history of those wasted hopes, and that broken heart, that once beat so high in the bosom of the poet of Scotland:—but why attempt to select examples, when all must be instructive? A *Poet*, of necessity, is a man of great eminence. It is truly said, that “the world sees twenty great *commanders* to one great *poet*!” Poetry contains the very first essence of wisdom; it is the perfection of human thought; and the sons of Apollo are by birthright the heirs of immortality. Say not then that there is nothing inviting to curiosity even in the silent meditations, the pensive musings, the tranquil scenes, the soft abstractions, and the delightful pursuits, of the children of the Muses! What would not any one give to know something of the life and history of our morning-star—of Chaucer? Of Shakespeare every letter would be weighed against “fine gold.” To know what Milton talked about when eating his egg at supper—to hear Spenser discoursing in an *arbour*—to sail in a boat to Chertsey with Cowley—to sit on a bench with Pope and Patty Blount—to find ourselves at dinner between Swift and Arbuthnot—to drink tea with Gray, and hear him say to us, “Sir, have you read Dante?”—to walk arm in arm with Collins in his *hat and feathers*—to watch Thomson *gnawing* his peaches off his wall, being too idle to take his hands out of his pockets—to see Young writing poetry in a thunder-storm, and Mrs. Hallows, the housekeeper, running out with a cloak and umbrella—to hear Cowper repeating the “Task” to Mrs. Unwin and Lady Austin, in the little square parlour at Olney:—all these desires, if fulfilled, would compose all we can conceive of real *human* felicity. These things, however, cannot be; and it is the part of wise men to content themselves with easy and attainable advantages. Here, then, before us, is one:—the life of one of our best poets, as well as latest, written in knowledge, in affection, in impartiality; written when all is fresh and vivid in the recollection; written before error could mingle with truth, or before the finer and more curious and evanescent features of the mind became faded or forgotten. In short, here is the history of George Crabbe, related by the best and most appropriate biographer, his own son.

A very modest and ingenuous preface informs us, that the work was submitted in MS. to Mr. Moore, and afterwards to Mr. Rogers, both warm friends of their brother-bard; from whose advice Mr. Crabbe profited in the arrangement of his book; that Mr. Campbell and Miss Baillie, (honoured names!) drew up accounts of their personal reminiscences; that letters from Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Canning, and others, were contributed to enrich the biography; and the correspondence of persons as illus-

trious for talents as for birth, Grey and Lansdowne and Holland, were cheerfully allowed to be published; while, to secure a correctness of composition, the assistance of a friend of high literary distinction was called in to polish and arrange the whole for the press. With such commendable care has filial duty performed its pleasing task; and we now proceed to give to our readers some account, extracted from it, of the life and character of the Poet whom they have so long admired, who has excited the activity of their imaginations, and moved the affections of their hearts, and who has often drawn from them, (the poet's tribute, willingly paid,) equally approving smiles and tears.

Mr. Crabbe had commenced the collection of materials for his father's life, some years since, and he had fondly cherished the hope of submitting them to his judgment; of this he was deprived, by the sudden and violent illness which closed the Poet's mortal career, and left his son to seek other assistance and advice.

Not much can be traced of the family:—the Suffolk *Crabs* crawl forward instead of backward; and whether they came from 'crusty fish or sour fruit,' cannot now be ascertained. As the coast of Suffolk and Norfolk seems to have been their habitation for ages; we rather incline to the former, especially as one of the family now at Southwold, exhibits an ancient coat of arms—"Gules, three crab fish Or." The Poet's grandfather was a burgess of Aldborough, and died, it is supposed, in narrow circumstances. His son George (for the Crabbes, like the Guelphs, run on the name of George), kept a small parochial school in the porch of the church at Orford; but at length rose to be Collector of the Salt Duties at Aldborough. He married the widow Loddock, a better woman than always falls to the share of poets or their parents (who now and then pick up a *Shrew*), for she was mild, patient, affectionate, and deeply religious; by her he had six children, all of whom, except a girl, lived to mature years.

George Crabbe, the Poet, was born at Aldborough on Christmas Eve, 1754. One of his brothers was a glazier, who by *pains* acquired an independence, and is the one who possesses the family arms before-mentioned. Another was captain of a slave ship, and perished in an insurrection of the negroes. The fourth became a silversmith at Mexico, but left it in consequence of persecution for conscience' sake, and was last heard of on the coast of Honduras, where he met with an Aldborough sailor, who told him that his brother George was a *Parson*. "That can't be *our* George," said the astonished craftsman, "he was a *Doctor*." The fact was, that virtually he united the two professions for some time—attending both to soul and body, and expelling every kind of evil, physical and mental; every parson, he thought, ought to be medicinally given, and should read Galen as well as Grotius, and know something also of common and canon law—conversant with Burn and Bynkershoeck—thus will he be able, with dignity and comfort to himself, to supply all the wants of his parish, to meet his inveterate foe, "Satan," in all his Proteus transformations, and to occupy the useful stations of parson, apothecary, and *custos rotulorum*.

The death of his infant sister made an unusually deep and distressing sensation on the Poet's mind. Mr. Crabbe discovered the following MS. lines among his father's papers:—

But it was misery stung me in the day
 Death of an infant sister made his prey;
 For then first met, and mov'd my early fears,
 A father's terrors, and a mother's tears.

Tho' greater anguish I have since endured,
Some heal'd in part, some never to be cured ;
Yet was there something in that first born-ill,
So new, so strange, that memory feels it still.

The old salt-collector was a man of passionate and impetuous disposition ; he was fondly attached to his child, and its untimely death drew from him those gloomy and savage tokens of misery, which 50 years after haunted and disturbed the memory of his son. The Poet was early studious,—his father sometimes read aloud passages of Milton and Young, and he seized with avidity the *poetical* pages of Martin's Philosophical Magazine, which his father threw away as rubbish. The first couplet that he recollects admiring was the following :—

The boat went down in flames of fire,
Which made the people all admire.

But adieu to the Muses ! He was sent to school at Bungay, and had nearly perished by being shut up in a dog-kennel by his master, with many of his schoolfellows, for playing at soldiers. Then he was removed to Mr. Haddon's, a surgeon at Stowmarket, when he was about 12 years old, it being determined that he should follow the profession of medicine. While waiting for a situation as surgeon's apprentice, he returned to Aldborough, and was employed in piling up butter and cheese in the warehouse of the quay at Slaughden, in Slaughden-vale, a vale immortalized in the poems of Mr. Bird, and which owes indeed all its beauty to his poetry—

Smiles in description, and looks *green* in song.

In fact, Suffolk poets know nothing of scenery, and, like Dr. Syntax, ought to sally forth from home in search of the picturesque. Our Poet Crabbe cared nothing about it. *Bernard Barton* does not know a sand-bank from *Cader-Idris* ; and *Mr. Bird* never saw a vale in his life that was more than thirty yards long, and as many feet deep. The boasted Vale of Slaughden, gentle reader, is a mixture of a withered common, a rushy moor, a sandy heath, and a slimy marsh. The old Duchess of Manchester used to say, that the *grass* in Huntingdonshire was *blue* ; we may say in Suffolk it is *grey*, for we defy a person to find a *green* field in the whole county. But to return from our digression—" sat prata biberunt."

Our Poet at length saw in the papers "Apprentice wanted," and hastened off to Wickham Brook, near Bury. Unfortunately for his outward man, he had just had his head shaved, and wore an outrageous kind of country-made scratch : when he reached the house, some smart young ladies, the daughters of the surgeon, who were standing at the door, saw him approaching, and after eyeing him and his amorphous peruke for some moments, burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, crying out—"La ! la ! here's our new prentice ! La !" This was a mortification he owns (for Crabbe was always a very janty and gallant swain to the ladies), that he never forgot. Nothing particular happened here, except his surprising a conjuror by talking Latin to him, and he soon willingly moved off (for he had to sleep with the ploughboy) to Mr. Page's at Woodbridge. While at Wickham, he mentions his carrying medicine afoot to *Cheveley* (the Duke of Rutland's), little thinking that in a few years he was to sit as an honoured guest at the illustrious owner's table. Such are the vicissitudes of the world, and such are also the powerful ascendancy and the rightful claims of genius !

Now approached one of the great epochs of our Poet's life. He became intimate with a Mr. Lovett, who was paying his addresses to a Miss Brereton ; and Miss Brereton was the friend of a Miss Elmy, the niece of a

Mr. Tovell of Parham. Mr. Lovett said—"Why, George, you shall go with me to Parham, there is a young lady there that will just suit you." He accordingly went, was introduced, made himself agreeable, put as much *sugar on his cake** as he could, spent a day in the society of the fair one, fell in love, and decided at once his matrimonial lot in life. Crabbe was now eighteen, and considering that his head was filled with poetry and love, he conducted himself very rationally. He wrote, as all rising poets do, for Magazines; celebrated the beauties of his fair one under the name of 'Mira,' and printed Odes and Elegies in imitation of Spenser and Shenstone. At last he ventured a higher flight, and printed a poem called "Inebriety," in which he *roasted the Parsons*; and we are sorry to find that his gentle Sarah stirred the satirical fire by her approbation of his verses. However, we will pass over

The reverend wig in sideways order placed,
The reverend band by rubric stains disgraced,†

and mention that he now commenced his love of botany, a pursuit that innocently and delightfully filled up many hours of his life, and which only declined at last with a very advancing age.

At the end of 1775 he once more went back to Slaughden and the butter casks. Perhaps this was the most unhappy part of his life. His pride disdained his employment, he went sullen and angry to his work, and violent quarrels arose between him and his father. In this wretched and forlorn situation he persevered for some time, alternately moving firkins, and writing lines on Silvia's lap-dog. At length his father made an effort to send him to town, when he was very near being carried before the Lord Mayor for 'cutting up his landlady's child.' This peril, however, he escaped, and continuing some eight or ten months, till his funds were exhausted, he once more returned to Aldborough. Here he engaged himself to Mr. *Maskill*, whom he grievously offended by calling him Mr. *Maskwell*, and when he left, George Crabbe set up for himself. Alas! his very virtues were a hindrance to him. As he was a botanist, he was seen returning often into the town with weeds, and grasses, and roadside plants, and so the folks at Aldborough decided, *that as he got his medicine for nothing, they would decline any payment*: things were no better when he went to Parham, for Miss Elmy's uncle, old Mr. Tovell, as soon as he saw him, used to ask, "What was the good of his d—d learning." We must pass over his narrow escape from being drowned in the Waveney, and his recovery from a fever that had nearly ended his days, to come to the time when the Muses began to have a strong hold on him. He resolved to forsake Esculapius for Apollo; and one gloomy day in 1779, as he strolled up the bleak and cheerless cliff at Aldborough, he stopped opposite a muddy piece of water, and taking it for the waters of Helicon, said, "I will go to London." To effect this, he applied to his neighbour, the late Mr. Dudley North, for the loan of 5*l.* which was immediately sent, and after paying his debts, he found 3*l.* in his pocket when he set off to make his fortune in the metropolis. "Without black velvet breeches what is man?" says the author of the *Man of Taste*; but let us ask what *was* man in Crabbe's days

* An expression of a lady concerning his manner to the female sex.

† Mr. Crabbe was not at all averse to the due circulation of the bottle, and his Suffolk neighbours often mention some of his feats, while the old ladies in the eastern part of the county remark the *attractive warmth* of his manners to them, when he joined them from the dinner table. "D—n it, Sir," said a Suffolk squire to us the other day, "the only day Crabbe ever dined with me, he made love to my sister." There are some ladies *even now* near us, who inform us with smiles (being assured of their safety) that they have been *frightened at his warmth*.

without a *tye-wig*. Accordingly, our youthful bard, not wishing to meet the Muses in an undress, out of his 3*l.* purchased a fashionable *tye-wig*, and then took lodgings at Mr. Vickery's, opposite the Exchange. Here he lived in great seclusion, and in great privation of course : but steadily pursuing his inflexible purpose of improving his talents, preserving the most honourable feelings of independence, and keeping his wig in excellent buckle. Sometimes he was reduced even to a very few shillings, and was in much woeful perplexity. He wrote to Lord Shelburne, who did *not* answer him, and to Lord Thurlow, who *did*. He tried Messrs. Dodsley and Beckett in vain, and he must either have starved, or parted with his *peruke*, or returned to Slaughden and the butter firkins, when he fortunately thought of addressing himself to *Edmund Burke*. This was in 1781. Politics were raging, the blazing fires of London were scarcely extinct in their ashes, and Burke was employed in 'wielding the wild democracy of the House'—but he heard the youthful Poet with smiles of benevolence—he attended to his history with patience and benignity—he encouraged him, advised him, soothed his misfortunes, opened his house, and spread his table for him—made Dodsley publish his poem, and got him into orders. Crabbe was a long and frequent guest at Beaconsfield, and nothing could exceed the friendly hospitality, and the delicate and polite attentions which he received there. We must give an instance, that may be instructive to some *great persons of our acquaintance in their treatment of poets*. "One day some company of rank not having arrived, as expected, the servants kept back some costly dish that had been cooked. Mrs. Burke asked for it. The butler said, 'It was kept back, as the company had not come.'—'What, is not Mr. Crabbe here? Let it be brought up immediately.' Now, if this is not real politeness, arising from delicacy of mind, good feeling, and a genuine sense of what is right and decorous, we never met with it—truly, this anecdote must not be forgotten.

Burke soon introduced him to Fox, and Reynolds, and Dr. Johnson ; and Lord Thurlow asked him to breakfast, and gave him a 100*l.* note ; and the Bishop of Norwich ordained him, and he was actually licensed to the curacy of Aldborough. His flock might have received him better than they did ; but, as far as we can see, *Suffolk flocks like best wealthy Shepherds*. However, they reported that he had been a Methodist preacher in London, merely because an Aldborough sailor once accidentally saw him standing in a Methodist chapel in Moorfields. And so he was not very comfortable, and grew indignant, and did not care what they thought of him or his sermons, and wrote to Lord Thurlow to complain of his situation. Lord Thurlow did nothing ; but Burke, faithful to his friendship, procured him the situation of Chaplain to the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir. There accordingly he went, and left the society of the Aldborough pilots for that of the Duke of Queensberry, the Marquess of Lothian, and the Bishop of Llandaff. He now acquired fresh popularity by publishing the 'Village,' which succeeded even better than the 'Library,' and Lord Thurlow gave him two small livings in Dorsetshire, telling him, "by God, he was as like Parson Adams as twelve to a dozen." He became LL.B. and soon after, in the church of Beccles, received from the hand of the Rev. Peter Routh, the long and prudently-withheld blessing of Miss Elmy, of Parham.

Crabbe now settled at the curacy of Strathern, near Belvoir, and lived as all clergymen should live—taking care of his flock and *himself*, digging in his garden, planting olive branches round his table, catching butterflies, collecting fossils, writing verses, making sermons, going out airing in a huge

one-horse chaise, driven by Mrs. Crabbe, and occasionally, in a velveteen jacket and belt, crying out 'Ware hen' to the cockney sportsmen in the pheasant-coppices of Belvoir. This was a very happy period of his life; and by the interest of *his* Duchess with the Chancellor, he exchanged his Dorsetshire livings for the rectory of Muston in Leicestershire, with the neighbouring parish of Allington. Here he resided very contentedly and very comfortably, refusing the care of Lord Bute's sons, which was offered to him, till, in consequence of Mr. Tovell's death, he determined to leave Leicestershire, and settle himself at Parham, in what Bishop Hall calls "the sweet and civil county of Suffolk." The house where Mr. Crabbe resided* is very near the seat of Mr. Dudley North; and at his hospitable table he met all the illustrious men of the Whig party, till he became well acquainted with them. Fox once playfully pushed the poet first, when passing to the dining-room, saying, "If he had had his deserts, he would have walked before us all." He soon after took the curacies of *Sweffling* and *Glemham*, and moved to a house of Mr. North's in the latter parish, which had been inhabited by Lady Harbord. It was pulled down soon after Mr. Crabbe left: it stood at the bottom of the park, near the village, and the house in which Mr. Moseley's gamekeeper now resides, formed its stables. We cannot say that we agree with his son as to the *beauties of the situation*; but, as we said before, there is no talking about scenery to Suffolk people. Mr. Crabbe says, that Glemham will always be the *Alhambra* of his imagination; and justly too, for it is excessively *moorish*. However, we have nothing to do, thank God, with people's tastes: we have heard of painters, who have preferred Lincolnshire to any county in England. What is more to the purpose than the picturesque, is the useful; and Mr. Crabbe and his family, while resident in this parish, lived a life that any one might envy, or rather that all might love to imitate. It is true that he did not visit much with the neighbourhood, his circumstances probably not allowing him to exchange the civilities of hospitality in a part of the county where they are on an expensive scale; but he walked out with his children whom he loved, he read to his family, he physicked the poor, he botanized, he collected fossils and minerals, in short, he was a very good, amiable, contented, and happy man. Crabbe was a popular preacher in Suffolk, where people are not so '*peevis*h' in their religion as in great towns, and like *practical* rather than *doctrinal* discourses; plain, simple, natural in his style and manner—'careless of band or hood'—a little quick in his delivery; and caring so little about *form*, that if it was growing dark, he would finish his service in a *pew*; and if he wanted his *tithes*, he would say, as he stepped from the pulpit, "I must have some money, gentlemen." In fact, he was exceedingly liked and respected, and 'Parson Crabbe' is talked of to this day by all the elder people in all the villages from Aldborough to Glemham;—by the farmers for his frank and friendly simplicity; and by the wives and daughters for his elegant attentions, and engaging courtesy. From this place he moved to the village of Rendham, to a house at the bottom of the hill, just opposite the new parsonage, which is now inhabited by a farrier, and which always went by the name of *Lady Whincup's*; where he

* The house where Mr. Crabbe resided at Parham is now called Parham Lodge, and is tenanted by Colonel Windsor. It has been much altered and modernized since the poet resided there; the moat has been filled up, and some handsome rooms added. Its situation is extremely pleasant, and it commands more extensive and varied views than any other mansion in the neighbourhood.

remained four years; * and he then returned to his living at Leicestershire, at the call of the episcopal trump, after an absence of twelve years, and had the misery to find his hungry flock gone astray after Methodists and Huntingdonians; and that kind of square-sashed suspicious-looking building erected in the village, the sight of which makes a rector's heart sink within him. He now printed his 'Parish Register,' which was received with approbation by all; but the 'Borough' raised his reputation still higher: and then appeared his 'Tales in Verse.' Sadly was this life of virtue and of knowledge broken into by the greatest of afflictions to him—the death of his wife, in her 63d year. Her bodily infirmities had long been great, and she sank at last under the severity of the disease. In fact, a large portion of her marriage life was clouded by her lamentable disorder; so that on a letter of her's the following writing of the Poet has been found:—"Nothing can be more sincere than this; and nothing more reasonable and affectionate,—AND YET HAPPINESS WAS DENIED."

The Duke of Rutland soon after this presented Crabbe to the livings of Trowbridge in Wilts, and Croxton near Belvoir; he accordingly quitted Muston for the former place, and, would you believe it—ye admirers of the Poet!—the barbarians, his parishioners, "carried their unkind feelings so far towards him, as to ring the bells for his successor before he himself had quitted his residence." Before he finally quitted Leicestershire, he stole a visit, a short delicious one, to the beloved village that gave him birth; and after a solitary ramble in the lanes of Parham and the secluded woods of Glemham (the very lanes and fields *wæ yesterday traversed*), he returned with the following lines written in his note book:—

Yes, I behold again the place,
 The seat of joy, the source of pain;
 It brings in view the form and face
 That I must never see again.
 The night-bird's song that sweetly floats
 On this soft gloom—this balmy air,
 Brings to my mind her sweeter notes
 That I again must never hear.
 Lo! yonder shines that window's light,
 My guide, my token heretofore:
 And now again it shines as bright,
 When those dear eyes can shine no more.
 Then hurry from this place away,
 It gives not now the bliss it gave;
 For Death has made its charm its prey,
 And joy is buried in her grave.

At Trowbridge he recovered much of his health and spirits, and mixed in the best society of the place. It is true he was not *very popular* among the lower orders at first: they fancied he was a dandy—a gambler—a man of dissipation, and his habits and opinions did not suit them. *Town* clergy are brought up in more *buckram* habits of behaviour than the rural divines. Crabbe had no form of artificial society about him; they considered that he was often violating decorum in his conduct; he was also a Whig. But all this wore off in time, as his real worth, the simple goodness of his heart, the benevolence of his conduct, and the uprightness and integrity of his life, became more thoroughly known. Crabbe was now in his 62d year, and it was with feelings of most whimsical astonishment, that we read in p. 223 of the biography, of *our Poet's falling in love*, not with any particular

* When Crabbe left Rendham, all his effects were sold. The sale lasted three or four days. The collection of *Bath-stones* (a fancy of Mrs. Crabbe's) was *prodigious*. His books were also sold: and his numerous *Herbals* are now scattered among the farm-houses of the county.

charmer, but with a sort of youthful tenderness of heart, embracing in its affections all that is lovely and beautiful in the gentle sex. He grew pensive and melancholy, and lived on small lady-like dishes, and walked delicately, and became absent, and wrote sonnets to his mistress's eye-brow.

Unhappy is the wretch who feels
 The trembling lover's ardent flame,
 And yet the treacherous hope conceals,
 By using Friendship's colder name.
 He must the lover's pangs endure,
 And still the outward sign suppress;
 Nor may expect the smiles that cure
 The wounded heart's concealed distress, &c.

Another is still deeper dipped in woe.

And wilt thou never smile again,
 Thy cruel purpose never shaken;
 Hast thou no feeling for my pain—
 Refused, disdained, despised, forsaken?
 Thy uncle, crafty, careful, cold,
 His wealth upon my mind imprinted;
 His fields describ'd, and prais'd his fold,
 And jested, boasted, promis'd, hinted, &c.

However, this flame expired without absolutely calcining the poet's heart; the safety-valve of poetry let it loose, and none but *imaginary* Philisses and Phœbes were seen at the Parsonage.

In the summer he went to town. "Et quæ tanta fuit Romam tibi causa videndi?" he went to modern Rome to sell his new poem; and to his delight and astonishment Mr. Rogers brought him *three thousand pounds* in bills from Murray. These he stuffed into his breeches-pocket, and never could be induced to entrust them to any other place. He dined at Lord Holland's, and Mr. Rogers's, and William Spencer's; and lived with the Hoares, at Hampstead; and was made as much of as man or poet could be. He says, *Lady Holland actually bore his company a third time*. Campbell he liked (who does not?) as much as he disliked poor Foscolo. He was much amused with meeting Beau Brummell, a novel sort of curiosity to him, a variety of the species "man" he had never heard of. He was carried about by Lady Caroline Lamb without tainting his reputation, and much edified and instructed in *certain particulars* by Lord Petersham and Colonel Berkeley. Thus pleasantly and cheerfully the old man's days were moving off; the world of fashion, and even of letters, was new to him; and when he was approaching seventy, he was in fact making his way into society. His biographer allows that his conversation was not distinguished for brilliancy of wit, or refinement of observation, or promptitude of repartee; it was, in fact, *below his poetical reputation*: and no wonder, considering the imperfections of his education, and the rural recluseness of his life.

We had the pleasure of meeting him once, and only once,—"*Virgilium tantum vidi*,"—at the table of the late Mr. Heber. He was affable, and good-humoured, and polite; but certainly left no impression upon us of a man who had his stores of knowledge at command, or who possessed that quickness of association that supplies the rapid demands of conversational eloquence. We recollect that he had the *provincial accent* of Suffolk very strongly in his enunciation, which up to the present day may be heard in the pulpits of the older divines; and which sometimes accompanies also an improved *grammar* and *prosody* peculiar to the county.

In 1822 Crabbe fulfilled the promise which he made to Sir Walter Scott, of visiting him in Scotland; unfortunately, the King had fixed the

same time for his journey : so that, instead of finding the great Wizard of the North in his enchanted castle at Abbotsford, he was obliged to go to him in Castle Street, Edinburgh. Sir Walter was of course ever and always at the royal banquets, but took care to confide Parson Crabbe to Mr. Lockhart's kind superintendence. Here he met the chieftains and the clans ; Glengary, and Lord Errol, and the Macleod, and the Frazer, and the Gordon, and the Ferguson ; and lived for six weeks surrounded with plaids and tartans, and Gaels, and harps, and pibrochs ; and Sir Walter the life and soul of the whole. Crabbe cared little for Holyrood or Arthur's Seat, or the New Town ; but he liked the old lanes and dirty streets of old Edinburgh, and repeatedly haunted a place called "Cobbler's Lane." He dined with *Mackenzie*, 'the Man of Feeling,' and met Professor Wilson, whom he calls "that extraordinary man," and the Ettrick Shepherd, who amused him by drinking *ale*, "when all of us were sipping *champagne* ;" and then he went over to the Whig party, to Lord Advocate Jeffery, and Mr. John Murray, and Professor Leslie, and all the other northern constellations. He made sad work of Scotch topography, he confounded the *Inchcolm* of the Frith of Forth, with the *Icolmkill* of the Hebrides ; but so did John Kemble. Then he did not know that people in Scotland talked any thing but *Suffolk* ; so, the morning after his arrival, the following scene took place. "When he came into the breakfast-parlour, Sir Walter had not appeared, and Mr. Crabbe had before him two or three portly personages, all in the full Highland garb. These gentlemen were talking a language he did not understand, so he never doubted that they were *foreigners*. The Celts, on their part, conceived Mr. Crabbe, dressed as he was in rather an old fashioned style of clerical propriety, with buckles in his shoes for instance, to be some learned *Abbé*, who had come on a pilgrimage to the shrine of Waverley ; and the result was, when a little afterwards Sir Walter and his family entered the room, they found the Poet and these worthy lairds, hammering away with pain and labour, to make themselves mutually understood, in *most execrable French*. Great was the relief, and potent the laughter, when the host interrupted the colloquy with his plain English 'Good morning.'" It surprised Mr. Lockhart to find that Crabbe had never heard of Allan Ramsay ; and for the first time he read "The Gentle Shepherd." He seemed to feel the excellencies of Dunbar's poetry. He thought there was a great interval between Ramsay and Burns ; and so there is. But his chief amusement was in rambling at night-time among the lanes and closes of old Edinburgh, where he was detected in this fancy by his host ; and a friendly *caddie* was hired to follow him at a distance, and see that the Poet came to no harm among the braw Scotch lassies and their gude men.

When he returned, he had a very severe fit of the "tic douloureux," a terrific disease which had visited him for a year or two before, though he would never acknowledge its name. He returned to Trowbridge, and his life passed in the same tranquil tenor as before. He occasionally visited London, or rather Hampstead, where the kind and enlightened family of the Hoares were always ready to welcome him to their fragrant garden and hospitable table. He visited Mr. Wilberforce, and Miss Baillie, and Mrs. Siddons, and Miss Edgeworth ; he dined, as usual, with Mr. Rogers and Lord Holland ; he met Wordsworth, and our Bard of the royal laurels ; and he conversed with the author of the 'Rejected Addresses,' who describes him "as Pope in worsted stockings." When he was tired of *Hampstead* he went to the *Hummums* ; and when wearied of both, returned with delight to his home and to his children's children. In the year 1830 he

went with the family of the Hoares to Hastings, where a gig ran over him, but providentially without injury. And here it was, on a cold November morning, that he took his *last farewell* of his favourite element, the sea. On returning to town he made a morning call on Miss Baillie, in Cavendish-square; he was affected even to tears on parting from the family; and when he got into the carriage he said, with great emotion, "I shall never meet this party again." In the society of his son's family, at Pucklechurch, the good old man found his true delight. The children ardently loved him; to children he was always affectionate and attentive; to his own he was a parent who had no superior. "Here," says his son, "in the morning, even in the roughest weather, he bent his way, always preferring to be alone, to some of our quarries of blue lias abounding in fossils, stopping to cut up a shrub not quite common, that grew in his path, and he would return loaded with them. The dirty fossils were placed in our best bed-room, to the great diversion of the female part of my family; the herbs stuck in the borders among my choicest flowers, that he might see them when he came again. I never displaced one of them." How loved, how revered, how tenderly and affectionately regarded he was by his family, we may conceive by the following passage, too interesting to omit. "We dreaded his departure. It was justly remarked by one of his nieces, that he left a feeling of more melancholy vacancy when he quitted a house, than any other person. 'I hope,' said she, one day very earnestly, 'that my uncle will *not* come into Suffolk this year, for I shall dread his going away all the time he is with us.' He generally left the young people all in tears, feeling strongly and not having the power to conceal it; the stooping form, the trembling step, the tone and manner of his farewell, especially for the last few years, so hurried, so foreboding, so affectionate, overcame us all."

He now grew evidently weaker; age was making slow but certain advances on his debilitated frame. He was afraid even to go to Pucklechurch, lest his infirmities should cause trouble to the family. Yet he visited his Hampstead friends at Clifton, towards the close of 1831, and was there during the destructive and infamous riots at Bristol. When he parted from them, it was for the *last time*; he appeared at his return improved in health and strength; alas! these appearances were most deceitful! Yet he preached in a voice loud, firm, and impressive. His son said to him, "Why, Sir, I will venture a good sum that you are assisting me ten years hence." "Ten weeks," was his answer, and that was almost literally the period when he ceased to assist any one. He grew stouter, and took his meals with a keen appetite, and walked more upright than he had done for three years before; but on the 29th January 1832, he caught a sharp cold, accompanied with oppression and pain and fever; he was bled, and appeared better, but the symptoms changed so rapidly that by the next morning all hope was over. He was aware of his situation, and his affectionate and anxious biographer adds, "I feared that his spirits would be woefully depressed; that the love of life might remain in all its force, and that the dread of death might be strong and distressing. I now state with feelings of indescribable delight, that I had been foreboding a weight of evil which was not, and that we had only to lament his *bodily* sufferings, and our incalculable loss; during the days that preceded his departure, we had not one painful feeling arising from the state of his *mind*. That was more firm than I ever remembered under any circumstances. He knew there was no chance of his recovery, and yet he talked at intervals of his death, and of certain consequent arrangements, with a strong com-

placent voice, and bade us all adieu without the least faltering of the tongue, or moisture of the eye. One of his characteristics, exuberance of thought, seemed sometimes, even when it pleased, as if it oppressed him; and in this last illness, when he was awake, his mind worked with astonishing rapidity. It was not delirium, for on our recalling his attention to present objects, he would speak with perfect rationality; but when uninterrupted, the greater portion of his waking hours was passed in rapid soliloquies, on a variety of subjects, the chain of which (from his imperfect utterance) we were unable to follow. We seldom interrupted the course that nature was taking, or brought him to the effort of connected discourse, except to hear how we could assist, or relieve him. But as in no instance, except in a final lapse of memory, did we discover the least irrationality, so there was no despondency; on the contrary, the cheerful expressions which he had been accustomed to use were heard from time to time, nay even that elevation of the inner side of the eyebrows, which occasionally accompanied some humorous observation in the days of his health, occurred once or twice, after every hope of life was over. But if we were thankful for the firmness of his mind, we had to lament the strength of his constitution. I was not aware how powerful it was, till tried by this disease. I said, 'It is your great strength which causes this suffering;' he replied, 'But it is a great price to pay for it.' Thus passed into the Land of Spirits, the soul of the righteous man. He died loved, lamented, and respected by all. His parishioners and friends erected a handsome monument to his memory,* and the little girls cried out weeping, "*We shall never see poor Mr. Crabbe go up into the pulpit again with his white head.*"

We think that we ought not to bid farewell to this interesting volume, without expressing our humble admiration of the feeling and good sense with which it has been composed. Undoubtedly Mr. Crabbe has put a restraint upon himself, in including in so brief a memoir the history of his father's long and honourable life. Yet we think he has done his duty wisely and well. He has given us a faithful and finished portrait; and what could he do more? Nothing can be more prejudicial to the fame of those who are the subjects of biography, than the huge and cumbersome volumes which their misguided admirers are heaping upon their memory; they are only marks of the want of skill, in the writer, to detect and bring to light the leading and characteristic features of the person they describe. Gray's history, it is true, was composed chiefly of his *Letters*. But who can write—who has written—such letters as Gray? Dr. Johnson's biography has swelled into many volumes; but so may, and so ought, the biography of all who can delight and instruct as the old Lexicographer could, and pour out his wisdom and his wit at will. This memoir appears to us to be most judicious. We have perused it with increasing interest and delight, and as the vernal season advances, and nature awakes again to life, and as we take our (now, alas! solitary,) rambles through the very lanes and woods trodden so lately by the feet, and immortalized by the pen of the Poet, our mind will often revert with pleasure to the history we have just recalled. The county in which Mr. Crabbe spent his early life, possesses many learned, many venerable, and many excellent and conscientious pastors of flocks still we hope and believe attached to them; but years may roll on, and even ages may glide away, before another man, gifted as GEORGE CRABBE was, and knowing how to enoble and adorn those gifts by the use of them, appears in the land.—Hail, and farewell!

* The inscription was inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for December.

MANOR-HOUSE OF SAND, IN SIDBURY, DEVONSHIRE.

MR. URBAN,

THE present farm of Sand or Sonde in the parish of Sidbury, Devon, formerly made two distinct properties; Higher or Over Sand, and Lower or Nether Sand; each of which appears to have given name to its possessor. The first alone is noticed by the old county historians.

Florence (Tremayle) the widow of Nicholas Ashley, granddaughter and heiress of the judge, Sir Thomas Tremayle, possessed Higher Sand in the first part of the sixteenth century, being heir-general (through different heiresses of Farway, Trivet, Waltherm) of a family designated De Sande. Sir William Pole, in his Collections for the History of Devon, p. 165, says that it was "granted about Kinge Henry III. tyme unto William [and] Deodatus de Sand his sonne." Sir William Pole's authority is not to be questioned lightly; a grant however now in existence, from Roger Wynkelegh, Dean of Exeter, to William de Sand, and Deodatus his son and heir, only remits part of a rent charge. Florence, and her son, Robert Ashley, sold Over Sand in the year 1561, to Henry Huyshe, who was descended from a younger branch of the family of Huyshe, of Lud Huyshe and Doniford in the county of Somerset; of which see Mr. Protheroe's account, *Gent. Mag.* Nov. 1831, vol. ci. p. 305, and Dec. 1831, p. 487.

Nether or Lower Sand, in the middle of the sixteenth century, was the property of Richard Rowe and Osmond Garrett, the representatives of two co-heiresses of John Walrond, of Parke, in the parish of Willand, who inherited it through heiresses of Holbein and Pyle, probably from Elanus de Sand. It is certain that Elanus possessed land here in 1284, for he sold a field to Deodatus de Sand in that year. Henry Huyshe purchased this part the year before his acquisition of the other. He appears to have left this to his eldest son, Thomas; and Higher Sand to his son Anthony. The two brothers sold the whole to their cousin, James Huyshe of London, third son of John Huyshe of Doniford. James had 29 children born to him by his two wives (see *Stow's London*). His eldest surviving son, Rowland, built the present house, (see *Plate I.*) which, by the date of painted glass in the windows, must have been completed before the year 1594. It has been occupied by the farmers of the estate since the death of James Huyshe in 1724; but the property still remains in the representative of Rowland Huyshe, the writer of this. There are no memorials whatsoever of any members of the family in the church or the church-yard of Sidbury, except a mural tablet in the chancel, which bears the following inscription:

"Beneath this stone,
in the burial place of their ancestors,
of Sand, in this parish,
are deposited the bodies of the four daughters
of Francis Huysh, formerly rector of Clisthydon,
and his wife Sarah,
daughter of Richard Newte,
of Duvah, in the parish of Bampton,
who themselves closed the eyes
of Elizabeth, Nov. 12, 1731, in her 21st year.
Sarah, the eldest,
and widow of John Thomson,
rector of Mesey Hampton, in the county of Gloucester,
died Jan. 2, 1794, having completed 86 years.
Frances followed her sister,
April 22, 1797, at the age of 82.
Jane, the youngest,
ended that line of the family,
with her own blameless life,
Oct. 23, 1803, in her 83d year.

Where now is the boast, that they and their forefathers of Sand were a branch of the family of Huyshe, of Lud-Huyshe and Doniford, in the county of Somerset; and that the blood of the Plantagenets flowed in their veins, through Joan, daughter of

the 1st Edward? Nothing can now avail them but their endeavours, through the grace of our great God and Saviour Jesus Christ, Titus, i. 13, to be prepared to meet that Saviour as their Judge.

Reader,
the same judgment awaiteth thee."

The drawing which I send you is from the elegant and accurate pencil of Mr. G. Holmes, formerly of Bristol, now of Plymouth.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Talaton, Feb. 3.

FRANCIS HUYSSHE.

FORM OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE A LORD HIGH STEWARD
UPON THE TRIAL OF PEERS.

Mr. URBAN,—The Court held before a Lord High Steward for the trial of Peers, forms a curious and interesting portion of our constitutional law. No legal principle is more firmly rooted in the minds of the people than the one upon which this Court is founded, namely, that every man, be his station high or low, ought to be tried by his Peers; but yet the happy unfrequency in modern times of cases proper to be tried by the Court of a Lord High Steward, has rendered its proceedings a subject of antiquarian rather than of general knowledge.

I may be permitted to remind your readers that the office of Lord High Steward merged in the regal dignity in the person of Henry IV. and that since his accession the custom has been to grant the Lord High Stewardship not as an inheritable dignity, or a dignity for life; but merely as an office to be exercised upon some particular occasion. At every Coronation a Lord High Steward is appointed to hear claims, to perform honourable services, and, whenever it unfortunately happens that a Grand Jury finds a true bill against a Peer of the Realm, for treason or felony, a Lord High Steward is authorised to try the accused. The proceedings in this latter description of cases are those to which I have referred; and perhaps you may not think it a misapplication of your pages to insert a copy of a paper upon this subject, which appears to have been drawn up from the original record for the information of Lord Burleigh, in whose hand-writing it is indorsed. It remains amongst the Lansdown MSS. No. 1, p. 61, and, as far as I can find, has never been printed. It happens to have been omitted in the General Index to the Lansdown MSS. and therefore has probably escaped attention. The "noble trial" of which it gives an account, is that of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, a name of sufficient importance to entitle this paper to admission in your pages, even if it possessed no other claim to attention. I shall copy the paper as I have found it, merely adding a few explanatory notes.

*The order of the Arraignm^t of Edward Duke of Buck. in Easter Terme,
Anno xiiij. H. viij.*

Fyrste, he was indyted in fyve severall shyres, videl^t. London, Surr. Kente, Somerssette, and Gloucestre, for that the matters wherewyth he was charged were severallye com'itted in theis severall places.¹

It'm, all theis indytements were removed before the Highte Steward, and certified there by thands of those before whome they were founde.

It'm, after the kyng by his l'res patents under his greate seale ordeyned Thomas then Duke of Norff. (whose sonne and heyre Thomas Earle of Surr. and also late Duke of Norff.² had maryed one of the daughters of the seyd Duke of Buck.) to be hyghe Steward pro hac vice, whiche l'res patents beare date decimo die Maii, Anno xiiij. H. viij.

¹ The Duke's offences consisted principally of words spoken at a place called the Rose, within the parish of Saint Lawrence Pountney, in Canwick Street Ward, in London; at Bletchingley in Surrey; at East Greenwich in Kent; at Henton in Somersetshire; and at his manor of Thornbury in Gloucestershire; hence these various indictments. Vide Stowe, p. 512.

² This Duke died July 18, 1554, and his successor on the 2d June 1572. It may be presumed that this paper was written between these periods.

It'm, the Duke of Norff. thereupon dyd make his precepte to one Wyll'm Wentworth, Serjeante at Armes, to sommon the pyeres by theis words, "tot et t'les³ d'nos proceres et magnates hujus regni Anglie Edwardi Ducis Buck. pares p' quos rei veritas in hac p'te melius sciri poterit, q'd ip'i personaliter compareant coram prefato senescallo apud Westm. die lune prox. post festum Ascenc'onis D'ni tunc prox. futuro ad faciend. et recipiend. ea que ex p'te D'ni regis tunc ib'm eis injungent". Dated Decimo Maij, Anno xiiij.

It'm, the same hyghe Steward, by another precepte dated the same daye and yere, and dyrected to the Constable of the Tower of London, or to hys Lieutenante, com'aundyd them to have the bodeye of the seyd Duke of Buck. before him at Westm. the seyd Mondaye after thascenc'on daye.

It'm, the same Duke beinge the same day broughte to the barre⁴ before the seyd hyghe Stewarde, the Sergeant at Armes dyd retorne the precepte, not by the usuall words of other precepts, but by theis wordes and forme followinge, videl't pred'cus Serviens ad Arma assersuit (where the com'on word ys retornavit) q'd ip'e om'es et singulos d'nos p'ceres et magnates regni Anglie pred'ci Edwardi Ducis Buck. pares p' quos, &c. som'oniri fecerit q'd p'sonalit' compareant coram prefato Senescallo ad diem et locu' pred'c'm ad faciend. ea que ex p'te D'ni R. tunc ib'm eis injungent' prout datu' fuit sibi in mandatis.

It'm, then proclamac'on was made as followeth, videl't. q'd om'es Duces Comites et Barones existen. pares pred'ci Ducis Buck. qui p' mandat. Senescalli Anglie ac summomitionem prefat. servientis ad Arma eis fact. ad tunc in cur' presentes fu'nt compareant et pro eor' noib'z respondeant ad faciend. ea que ex p'te D'ni regis tunc ib'm eis injungent'.

It'm, after that, followeth qui quidem pares tunc ib'm in plena cur. existen. Scilt. Carolus Dux Suff.; Thomas Marchio Dorset; Joh'es Comes Oxon'; Georgius Comes Salop'; Henricus Comes Essex; Ric'us Comes Kanc.; Thomas Comes Derby; Henricus Comes Devon; Carolus Comes Wigorn'; Thomas Dockwray, prior S'c'e Joh'is Jhr'l'm in Anglia; Thomas Mannors, D'nus de Rosse; Will'us Willoughby, miles, D'nus de Willoughby; Thomas West, miles, D'nus de la War; Henricus Parker, D'nus Morley; Thomas Fynes, miles, D'nus de Dacre; Thomas Brooke, miles, D'nus de Cobham; Walterus Devereux, miles, D'nus Ferrers; Joh'es Bouchier, miles, D'nus de Fitzwarren; et Will'mus Blount, miles, D'nus de Mountjoye;⁵ comp'uerunt et p' eoru' no'ra sep'atim responderunt quor' presentia p' prefat. senescallu' Angl. recordat. fuit.

It'm, after that the indytemente was redde to the Duke, and being demanded what he sayd to the matters conteyned in the inditem't, he pleaded that he was not guyltye, et inde de bono et malo ponit se sup' pares suos.

It'm, after that the King's Serjeant and Attorney gave theire evydence agenste him,⁶ whereunto he was hearde to answer. And the evydence beinge ended, the

³ The number of Peers summoned upon trials of this nature, was anciently 18 or 20, selected at the pleasure of the Crown. Only those summoned sat upon the trial. This practice of course gave the Government a very improper influence, which was remedied by the statute of 7 Will. III. c. 3, by which it was enacted that upon these occasions all the Peers should be summoned twenty days before the trial. Vide Year Book, 13 H. VIII.; and Blac. Com. IV. 262, 8vo edit.

⁴ The trial took place within Westminster Hall, upon a platform erected for the occasion.

⁵ This list of the Peers differs from that given by our Chroniclers in several particulars, and is evidently more correct. Hall is the authority from whom Holinshed and all the others have obtained their information. He omits Lords Rosse, Dacre, Ferrers, and Mountjoy, and converts Sir Thomas Brooke, Lord Cobham, into two Peers, by the titles of Lord Brooke and Lord Cobham. The latter is rather a strange mistake, as I believe there was no Lord Brooke until 1620, a century after this trial. Hall also adds "Lord Herbert." This Peer was created Earl of Worcester in 1514, and is mentioned by that title, in the list of Peers given above, and also in Hall's list.

⁶ This does not mean that the King's Serjeants and Attorney themselves gave testimony, but that they stated the substance of the written depositions which were given in evidence, and, upon the Duke's demand, produced the witnesses, who swore to the truth of their depositions. From the manner in which Hall expresses himself, I imagine that the witnesses were not subjected to any examination in Court, but merely brought to swear to the truth of their depositions, which had been previously prepared, and were then openly read over to them (Hall, 623).

Constable of the Tower being threunto com'aunded by the highe Steward, dyd leade the Duke oute of the Courte to some place nighe.⁷

It'm, in the absence of the prysoner, the piers do c'mon of the matters wherewith he ys charged, and uppon the evidence given agenste him privatelye amongst them-selves.

It'm, when they be agreed. The prysoner ys broughte agayne to the barre, and beinge theire, and the peires syttinge in their places accordinge to theire auncienties and degrees, the highe Steward begynnyng at the youngest peire untill the moste aunciente peire⁸ present in forme as followeth in the Recorde, videl'. sup' quo pred'c'us Carolus Dux Suff. Thomas Marchio Dorsett, ac ceteri Comites et Barones anted'c'i pred'c'i Duc. Buck. pares instant sup' eor. fidelitatib's et legianciis d'c'o D'no Regi debit' p' prefatum senescallu' Anglie de veritate inde dicendo onerati, et postea p' eundem Senescallu' Angl' ab inferiore pare us'q' ad supremu' parium illorum sep'atim publice examinati quilib't eor' sep'atim dicit q'd pred'c'us Dux de prodicionib's pred'c'in sibi sep'atim in forma pred'c'a imposit. est culpabilis prout p' sep'alia ind'camenta pred'c'a sup'ius supponit.

It'm, aft' this, iudgemente was prayed by the Kyng's Serjeants and Attorney, and thereupon judgemente was given by the highe Stewarde that the same Duke shoulde be caryed to the Tower of London by the seyd Constable, and from thence shoulde be drawn throughte the myddes of the Cyttye of London, unto the gallowes at Tyborne, and there be hanged. And in lyfe to be caste downe to the grounde. And his in-trayles shoulde be taken oute of his bellye, and being in lyeffe, shoulde be burned, and his headd to be cutte of and his hodye to be devyded into four partes, and that his hedde and quarters shoulde be putte where the kynge wolde assygne.⁹

This paper contains a pretty clear outline of the course of proceedings before the High Steward. Your bibliographical readers, and they are numerous, will not take it amiss if I add an account of two printed works, which I believe are the only separate treatises upon this subject, and neither of which is noticed in Watts's Bibliotheca Britannica.

The first is a 4to pamphlet, containing 36 pages, and entitled, "An authentic account of the Formalities, and Judicial proceedings, upon arraigning at Westminster a peer of the Realm before a Lord High Steward. *Funesta Securi Regni Securitas*. London, printed for R. H." It is without date, or name of the author, and is not very often met with, although it has passed through three editions at the least. The circumstances under which it was written, and the time of its publication, appear from the other editions. During the imprisonment of Lord Stafford and the other Catholic peers in the Tower, in the years 1679 and 1680, they submitted, for the opinion of a barrister in the Temple, fourteen queries respecting various points of law connected with the trial of peers. The pamphlet in question contains his reply; but, before noticing the questions, he gives a general outline of the subject, treating of the etymology of the words Steward, and Seneschal; the style and antiquity of the office; by whom it had been held; the extent of its jurisdiction; and the form of proceedings. All these points are briefly, and sometimes rather carelessly treated, chiefly upon the authority of Lord Coke's 4th Institute. He then answers the questions submitted to him, and in conclusion discusses a further question proposed by himself, viz. "Whether in any case it be lawful for subjects to oppose their prince?" which he answers negatively in terms far too strong to obtain any countenance at the present day.

⁷ Hall says, the Duke was led into Paradise, a house so named.

⁸ It is evident from the following sentence, that the inquiry was not made from the youngest Peer in years upwards to the eldest, but from the lowest in title upwards to the highest. The statements in Hall and Holinshed, lead to the inference that the question was put from the Duke of Suffolk downwards.

⁹ It is well known that the horrors of this fearful judgment were commuted into beheading upon Tower Hill. "Mekely with an axe he toke his death," says Hall, 624. The Duke was conveyed to the Tower on the 16th April, 1521. The letters patent constituting the Lord High Steward were issued on Friday the 10th of May following. On the same day the Serjeant at Arms was ordered to summon the Peers for the following Monday, and the Constable of the Tower was directed to bring his prisoner to Westminster on that day. On Monday the 13th the trial took place, and on the following Friday, the 17th May, the Duke was beheaded.

Another edition of this pamphlet, with a different title-page, was published Lond. 1680, 4to. It is dated "From my Chamber in the Temple, Jan. 17, 1680;" is couched in the form of a letter; and is signed "Ed. S."

A third edition, similar to the second, except that the concluding query is omitted, was published, Lond. 1746, 8vo.

From the similarity of the initials, and the period of the publication, I am of opinion that this pamphlet was written by Sir Edmund Saunders, afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; but I do not find it enumerated in any list of his works. As a specimen of its antiquarian information, I will extract his account of the trial of John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, in the 1st year of Henry IV. respecting which all our chroniclers and historians are strangely mistaken. According to their account, this Earl was put to death by the tenants of the Duke of Gloucester, in revenge of the murder of their Lord. It appears from the following passage, founded upon the excellent authority of the Year Book of 1 Henry IV. that, at any event, the Earl underwent a trial before a legal and competent tribunal.

"The Earl of Huntingdon was indicted of High Treason in London, by a Commission before the Mayor and Justices; for that he, with other persons, agreed to go a mumming (which the French call masquerade) on the night of Epiphany, in which they intended to kill the King, then at Windsor. And after, the King granted a Commission to the Earl of Devon, reciting, that whereas J. E. of H. was indicted of High Treason, and that he would that right should be done; and because the office of the Steward of England is now void, he granted it to the said E. of Devon, to do justice to the said E. of Huntingdon, commanding by the same Commission all the Lords to be attendant upon him; and precept was likewise given by the same to the Constable of the Tower, to be attendant on him, and to bring the prisoner (viz.) the E. of H. before the said E. of D. on the day appointed: whereupon the E. of D. the same day sat in Westminster Hall under a Cloth of Estate by himself, and the E. of Westmoreland, and other Earls and Barons, sat a considerable distance, and all the Justices and Barons of the Exchequer sat round a table, and after three O Yes's made, and the Commission read, the Justices delivered the Indictment to the Lord Steward, which was delivered to the Clerk of the Crown, who read it to the said E. of H. which he confessed; whereupon Hill, the King's Serjeant, prayed judgment, which the Lord Steward, after he had rehearsed the whole matter, pronounced in this manner." Here follows the usual judgment upon Traitors. "The Justices then said, that if the E. of H. had deny'd the Treason, the Lord Steward should have demanded of every Lord in open Court what they thought in their consciences, beginning with the puisny Lord; and if the greater number said 'Guilty,' then the judgment to be given as above."—p. 8.

The account here given is partly corroborated, and that of the Chroniclers contradicted, by some entries in Rymer. On the 5th January, 1400, warrants were directed to the Sheriffs to arrest Thomas Earl of Kent and John Earl of Huntingdon, and, on the 10th January, a warrant was granted to the Constable of the Tower, to receive the body of the Earl of Huntingdon. (Rymer, vol. iii. p. 4, p. 175, edit. 1740). On the 25th February, a proclamation was issued, in which he is styled "the late Earl of Huntingdon," from which we may infer that he had then been executed. (Rymer, *ibid.* p. 176.)

The other treatise upon this subject is entitled "The Lord High Steward of England, or an Historical Dissertation on the Origin, Antiquity, and Functions of that Officer; shewing the difference between him and the King's Chief Justiciar, and the Steward of the King's Household, and explaining the offices of the two latter. London, 1776, 8vo." I am ignorant of the name of the author of this work. It scarcely answers the expectations raised by its title page, of which I have not quoted more than one half, but there is some useful matter in it, and several passages are worth quoting; but I dare not intrude upon your pages farther than to add that there is an excellent paper upon this subject written by Mr. Amos, and published in the Appendix to Mr. S. M. Philips's Review of the State Trials; and there are also several treatises upon the High Steward's Court in the second volume of Hearne's Curious Discourses, all of them written in the uninteresting manner which seems to have belonged to the antiquaries of that time. The real information to be derived from these latter papers, bears but a very meagre proportion to the 64 pages which they occupy in the volume.

Yours, &c. B.

NORMAN ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE.

MR. URBAN,—During last autumn I made a tour in Normandy for the purpose of investigating some of its architectural antiquities. In the neighbourhood of Caen and Rouen, where I resided a few weeks, I took notes of the most interesting churches, and as such subjects are peculiarly adapted to your valuable Repertory, I herewith send you an account of one of them, not noticed except incidentally in Mr. Cotman's excellent work.

The curious and critical investigator of the architecture of our more ancient English edifices meets occasionally with a peculiar style of building, which on account of its form is not unaptly called by masons Herring-bone work, and, from the similarity of its arrangement to the grains in an ear of corn, sometimes more classically termed "spicata testacea."

This kind of angular masonry is rare in England, where it occurs only in a few courses alternating with horizontal masonry, as in Lincoln City walls, Castleton, Colchester and Guildford Castles, the round tower of Bungay Church, and the walls of Cambridge Castle. Mr. Essex says, "the age of this sort of masonry is not easily ascertained." It has been attributed to that of the Romans and the Saxons. Morant states, that "the easternmost wall of Colchester Castle is built in the Roman, i. e. the herring-bone fashion." Others call it Roman, for no better reason than because they sometimes find it forming part of edifices, which, from their containing Roman bricks, have been supposed to be of Roman origin. It is probable, however, that all such buildings were erected by the Saxons, with the old materials of the Roman stations to which many of their towns succeeded.

I do not recollect ever to have witnessed any specimen of herring-bone masonry among the Roman ruins of old Rome itself. In the "opus reticulatum," which is there so common, the stones are rectangular, equilateral, of equal size, with polished surfaces, and are placed lozengy, that is, at angles of 45°, and only used as a facing to walls commonly backed by uncoursed rubble. The angular work which we sometimes find in old chimneys, and the clinker pavement of stables, are always at right angles, whereas, the stones of genuine herring-bone masonry are long rough parallelograms, and are laid upon their edges at acute angles with the horizon. Generally, I believe, this angular position of the stones is continued throughout the whole thickness of the walls, and without any transverse bonding, except at their openings and angles; but in the herring-bone masonry of England, where it is always intermingled with other kinds of masonry, it may be only an occasional facing.

I am therefore of opinion that to the Saxons, or to the Normans, who were aboriginally the same people as the Saxons, rather than to the Romans, should be assigned the introduction of this style. Several of the English examples of it above-mentioned were, no doubt, erected since the Norman conquest; but from the following circumstances, we may conclude that one of them, the castle of the Peak in Derbyshire, was constructed antecedent even to the preaching of Christianity in that wild part. It was granted to William Peverel, by his reputed father William the Conqueror, on their hostile arrival in this country; and tradition says, that it was once a royal Saxon palace, and that when taken possession of by Peverel, he found it to contain a small chamber, which had evidently been a Saxon idol chapel, but had its door blocked up in order to prevent contamination from the entering such an unhallowed place.

If the Saxons introduced herring-bone masonry here, they also carried it into those parts of Neustria, or ancient Normandy, so often subjected to their irruptions during the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries, and thence denominated "Littus Saxonicum," previous to their final settlement in the district once occupied, as Ptolemy asserts, by the Unelli, which laid between the rivers Dive and Orne, and from these pirates likewise called Otingua Saxonica, by which name it is mentioned in an ordinance of Charles the Bald in the middle of the ninth century.

I have been led to these preliminary observations from visiting last autumn

some of the obscure village churches in the neighbourhood of Caen, in many of which herring-bone masonry may be seen, pure and unmixed with other methods of construction, and constituting their entire walls. From among these the subject which I have selected, and shall now proceed to describe, as briefly, but I hope intelligibly, as possible, is the church of Mathieu, which is not only interesting as a specimen of herring-bone work, but also affords examples of an elliptical arch and a primitive font, and moreover has not been noticed, except incidentally, in the very accurate and faithful work of Messrs. Cotman and Dawson Turner, on the Antiquities of Normandy.

Mathieu is a small village in the canton of Douvres, about two leagues north from Caen. It was named in early charters *Mathomum*; at the end of the thirteenth century *Matho* and *Matheon*, in the fourteenth *Mathieum*, but not till the fifteenth *Mathieu*. In a register of 1316, it is called *Machoen* and *Machyeu*. In 1222, Richard de Mathan, who was Lord of Beville, the adjoining parish, as well as of Than, not far distant, gave the patronage of *Mathieu* to the Bishopric of Bayeux. It is probable, therefore, that *Mathan* was also an ancient name of *Mathieu*, and that the present Marquis of Mathan, one of the peers of France, and chief of the municipal council of Caen, inherits his title from this little village.

Like most edifices of the eleventh century, the latest assignable date of its foundation, *Mathieu* church is, in its plan, extremely simple, consisting merely of a nave and chancel, without either aisles, transepts, porch, or tower. Its herring-bone work exists only in the side walls; the east end being flat, and therefore probably more recent than the sides, and of large squared stones, as is also the present west end, which is evidently modern. The chancel is, as usual, somewhat narrower than the nave, but they are of equal height. The nave is shorter than it originally was, as appears from a ruined portion of its south wall, yet remaining, which is of herring-bone work, and clearly shows us that in Normandy this style was used not only for a facing, but also, as before observed, throughout the whole substance of the very thick walls, so common in the times when it was prevalent. The materials are rag sand-stones, eight inches long and three in width, and a coarse hard mortar cementing them together, probably made with sea-sand from the neighbouring coast, and constituting about one-sixth part of the aggregate bulk of the walls. Their buttresses, however, their quoins, and the dressings of their various openings, were formed of small roughly squared stones, as also their scaffold holes. These, no doubt, were left unclosed, lest, at any future reparations of the structure which time might render necessary, its solidity should be impaired by breaking in new holes: so little did the architects of those days contemplate the pseudo-restorations, the tasteless improvements, the wanton and avaricious destructions, and useless, jobbing, re-edifications of the present.

The north wall is divided into four compartments, (originally there were five, two belonging to the chancel, and three to the nave) by broad, flat, pilaster-like double buttresses, of which the undermost and broadest are peculiar in having small slope-topped pilasters attached against and dying into their own proper east and west sides or returns. These under-buttresses terminate in a parapet supported by a corbel tablet of heads of men and inferior animals, the outer buttresses being continued over the face of this parapet to dripping eaves which run over a chamfered moulding with the hatched ornament. These are the only horizontal tablets or string courses of the edifice.

Some of the windows, of which there was one in the upper part of each compartment, have been enlarged. The originals are about five feet high by two in width, and their glazing (diagonal) is nearly flush with the exterior face of the wall. They have plain sloped sides widening considerably inwards, plain semicircular heads, and semicircular drip-stones formed of two small fillets over a billet moulding. In the western compartments of the chancel is a small door-way recently blocked up, plain sided and semicircular headed under a semicircular drip-stone, consisting of a fillet and small chevron moulding, but, although this door-way is of ancient form and members, it appears to have been an old innovation.

The east end is flat, with gabled top, of horizontal masonry, and bearing the

remaining mouldings of a large pointed window of two lights; it is probably of modern date, but if ever of herring-bone masonry, like the side walls, may be doubted, as I am not aware that this style was adopted in curvilinear constructions.

The south wall is similar to that of the north, as to its buttresses and parapet, and is also of herring-bone masonry, except its upper part and eastern extremity, which are probably of the same date as the east end. Its chancel windows have moulded sides, with pointed heads and drip-stones. The chancel had also a small door-way nearly opposite to that on the north side. It had a cusped cinque-foiled head under a straight-sided or gable-formed drip-stone, with a kind of toothed moulding, and each spandrel had a well-executed plain quatre-foil; from which ornament this doorway might also be suspected, like the northern one, to be comparatively modern, had we not seen at Caen, the quatre foil profusely employed in buildings undoubtedly erected in the twelfth century. The west end, as I have before said, is certainly of recent date. It is gabled; and has no feature but a central door-way in the Romanized style, between two plain buttresses of three stages. Formerly, however, the west end was the length of one compartment, that is one-fifth part of the whole length of the ancient fabric, further westward than it is at present, as proved by the remains of the south wall, which is an instructive specimen of the mode of building we have above so fully spoken of. Near the western termination of this ruined portion was an original semicircular arched door-way, and almost above it, a semicircular-headed window case, of which one jamb has the shaft of a column still attached to it.

The roof is ridged, and formed of flat tiles.

The interior of the church of Mathieu, which is dedicated to St. John, is as devoid of ornament as its exterior. The floor of the chancel is one step higher than that of the nave, and both are irregularly paved with large flag-stones, but which have no memorials. The walls are plastered, and also quite plain. The chancel arch is, however, very interesting on account of its deviation from the usual semicircular form of the arches of this building and others of the same date. It is elliptical. Its soffit or intrados is narrow and plain, but the arch-stones are embellished with a row of intagliated or engraved intersecting chevrons, between two rows of a kind of relieved quatre-foils set diagonally in a small sunk square. This arch is very wide, and springs from plain impostas on the rectangular ends of short massive transverse walls, which divide the chancel from the nave, but it seems from two square piers which occupy the angle formed by the partition and the chancel walls, that they formerly had springing from them another transverse arch, so that the chancel arch was double, or of two recesses. The door-ways on the north and south side of the chancel, of which the northern one, semicircular-headed, is blocked up only exteriorly, are interiorly quite plain. The ancient window cases are of two recesses, of which the outer is slope-sided, the inner having in its corners attached columns, some of whose capitals are enriched by angular volutes and figures of animals, the edge of the abacus having small interlaced chevrons and billet mouldings, but their archivoltas are plain. The more modern window cases I shall not describe.

The ceiling is of wooden planks, laid longitudinally upon slender transverse beams. It is coved, being lowly concave round the margin, and flat in the middle, but, although black and much decayed, is probably no older than the west end.

Not so, however, is the Font, which has every appearance of being coeval with the most ancient parts of the edifice. This font is monolith, of a hard reddish sandstone, rudely polished, and stands on the floor, near the west end of the church. It is cylindrical, quite plain, except two torus mouldings near its rim, and a few irregularly placed holes, the work, perhaps, of wanton children. It is about three feet high. Its cavity is straight-sided, flat-bottomed; and, being about two feet and a half wide, it is sufficiently capacious for the immersion of the body of a young child. A flat wooden cover, with an iron bar and padlock, secure its sanctified contents from unhallowed pollution.

The stoup is of the same material, and probably of the same date as the font. It is deeply set into the south wall, near the western end, and is of semi-ovoid form, but small diameter, without any ornament except a few plain mouldings, as a finish to its lower part.

In the same part of the church, but nearer to the central line of the nave, and therefore more convenient for the congregation, is another stoup, modern; a shallow basin, excavated in the flat top or abacus of an isolated small rectangular pillar.

The altar, which is two steps above the chancel floor,—the ambo of deal, the pulpit and its sounding board of oak,—the confessionals, which are at the west end, their proper situation,—the stalls of carved oak, and plain deal benches,—are all of various modern dates, but not worthy of further observation.

A statue of the Virgin, as large as life, holding in her hand a bunch of artificial flowers, is, with the too common bad taste of devotees, fully dressed in robes of white, and painted to resemble nature.

Among five or six pictures, in mouldering condition, may be noticed a very good crucifixion, the gift of a parishioner, who on this occasion sacrificed his taste for the fine arts to a praiseworthy piety, in not sending it to the museum at Caen, where it would have been more carefully preserved. The chief merit of this painting is the natural depending position of the Christ, without the inappropriate dancing-master grace displayed in many representations on this subject.

The churchyard is spacious, but irregular, and surrounded by the chateau, a large farm-house, and many cottages. Its principal sculptured monuments are those of a succession of the village priests and the lords of the manor; among the last of which is one to the memory of Baron Lair, who was a naval officer of Napoleon, and brother of M. Lair, the senior counsel of the prefecture of Caen, a worthy character, and an intelligent and zealous antiquary.

Yours, &c. PLANTAGENET.

EARLY GAULISH COINS.

MR. URBAN,

Camberwell, Sept. 2, 1833.

I send you, herewith, a few drawings of some supposed Gaulish Coins which have recently come into my possession, and which perhaps you will deem worthy the attention of your readers. They are, I believe, unpublished types, and it is on that account that I am desirous of placing them on record in the never-dying pages of Sylvanus Urban. The general absence of legends on these pieces, and, when legends do occur, their being for the most part barbarous and unintelligible, has caused this class of coins to be much neglected; but a learned foreigner is at this time engaged in an examination of the ancient coins of Gaul and Britain, and we may, perhaps, at some future period, be favoured with the result of his researches. Nothing tends to embarrass us in our enquiries respecting these coins so much as their difference in weight; for, although many of them resemble each other in type and fabric, their weight varies considerably. In a former communication, I alluded to the great similarity of the ancient British and Gaulish coins to those of the Greeks, and mentioned that I had seen some barbarous coins which might remind the Numismatist of the parts of the Roman *As*, and which had obviously been cast in moulds. I have, perhaps, erred in ascribing them to the Gauls; they may possibly belong to some other nation.

No. 1. is an accurate representation of one of these coins which, in type, strongly resembles some pieces discovered in St. James's Park a few years since, and which it is said were of iron; but the coin here given, though of mixed metal and of extreme hardness, does not contain iron, as I have ascertained by the magnet, yet the mixture of which it is formed includes small portions of gold and silver; a circumstance attributable rather to a want of skill in the refining of the metal than to design on the part of the moneyer. Several of these coins were dug up last summer in the neighbourhood of

Boulogne; but, as I have not heard of the discovery of similar pieces in the interior of France, I am led to conjecture that they were the money of some more northern nation. They are not unlike the rude lumps called Danish Amulets. It is not a little singular that most barbaric coins are struck, whilst these are certainly cast in moulds, and that, too, in the rudest manner. The obverse bears a figure intended to represent a human head; the reverse that of some animal the class and order of which it would puzzle a Linnæus to determine. It is worthy of mention, that in the face of the head, on the obverse, the lips are formed of two dots, after the manner of the early Greek coins. Are these barbarous coins, too, uncouth imitations of the types of a more civilized people?

No. 2. is of silver, and of tolerable purity,* weighing $66\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The obverse presents nothing remarkable: the reverse has a palpable imitation of the Pegasus of Corinth, and bears the letters FO . . . T. There is little doubt but that this coin is of Gaulish origin.

No. 3. is also of silver, and weighs $30\frac{1}{2}$ grains. It is a coin of better execution than the preceding; but evidently struck in Gaul. The female head on the obverse is covered by the lion's skin, and there is a collar round the neck. The reverse has the common badge of the horse at full gallop, and some letters, which, from their ends terminating in dots, are evidently copied from a Greek coin.†

No. 4. is of silver, the size of the Greek tetradrachm, and weighs $100\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The obverse appears to bear a human head, although the metal seems to have been too small to receive the whole impression of the die. The hair is arranged in a curious manner. The reverse of this coin is common.

No. 5. is of gold, weighing $88\frac{1}{2}$ grains; and presents, besides the figures of a horse and a human eye, the rude representation of a crab or some other marine animal, from which it may be inferred that this coin was struck by people living on the sea coast, near to which it was found. I have seen no other British or Gaulish coin with this emblem. The piece is cracked at the edges by the force of the punch with which it was struck.

No. 6. is of gold, weighing $59\frac{1}{2}$ grains; and a very remarkable coin. The obverse bears a well-executed head; the reverse has the figure of a horse with a wheel beneath, as in the common types, but the reins are held by an eagle: probably a poetical representation of Jupiter, who was one of the Celtic deities.

Nos. 7. and 8. differ from any coins of presumed British or Gaulish fabric that I have yet seen, particularly in weight; the pieces here represented being very thin, and weighing from 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains only. The obverse presents a full-faced head, strongly resembling that on the early coins of Abydos; but here the resemblance ends: the Greek coins alluded to are very thick, whilst these are almost as thin as a spangle. The reverse bears the common badge of the boar with its bristles raised.

Nos. 9. and 10. are of the same fabric, though of different type to the preceding. The only object upon them worthy of remark is what appears to be a rude representation of a Caduceus. It is possible that these pieces were not issued in Gaul.

No. 11. Of this coin I can give no explanation, for I am ignorant of the place of its discovery, and forget how it came into my hands. I know not whether to attribute it to the Saxons, the French kings of the first race, or to the Danes. It bears a strong resemblance to the well-known Skeattæ, but the metal is of a baser quality. The head is imitated from those on the coins of

* Pliny mentions the skill of the Gauls in plating on copper. Some specimens of this art have descended to us in forged Gallic coins of copper, plated with silver and tin. I have one of these pieces now lying before me.

† Some of the silver coins of the time of J. Cæsar and Augustus bear letters of this description; but the money of the Gauls, as I have before said, is imitated from that of the Greeks. From the style of the first imperial denarii, it is evident that they were the work of Greek artists.

the Lower Empire, and the letters ΧΡΙΣ (I take the cross as intended for the Greek X.) may probably form a part of the name of Christ, which occurs so often on the barbarous coins of the Byzantine tyrants. A reference to the plates in Banduri will justify this opinion. Its weight is 15½ grains.

J. Y. A.

QUESTIONES VENUSINÆ. No. I.

Romæ nutriri mihi contigit, atque doceri,
 Iratus Graiis quantum nocuisset Achilles.
 Adjecere bonæ paulo plus artis Athenæ ;
 Scilicet, ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum,
 Atque inter sylvas Academi querere verum.—2 E. ii. 41—45.

It has been disputed whether, in the 44th verse, Horace might not intend *geometrical* science, rather than *moral* philosophy. Much may be said on both sides ; and, amidst conflicting probabilities and plausible objections, it might seem difficult to demonstrate the truth of either position.

“*Rectum*,” says Sanadon against Dacier, “is always understood in a *moral* sense.” But where, it may be replied, do you find in the Augustan age *curvum* so signifying? *Pravum* is always the opposite to *rectum*, in Tully especially.

Again, “Horace could not enter the school of Plato without geometry ; *μηδεις ἀγεωμέτρητος εἰσίτω*.” But he had learned that, amongst other branches of knowledge, in his boyhood at Rome. And the authority of Quintilian assigns *teneris ætatibus* instruction in the elements of geometry.

Then, too, “Horace declares that Homer gave better lessons in moral wisdom than the professed teachers of it :—

Qui, quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non,
 Plenius ac melius Chrysippo et Crautore dicit.—1 E. ii. 3, 4.

“Now, we know that he had read the Iliad before he left Rome and went to Athens.” But it is Horace the *man*, who says that of himself a long time after at Præneste : Horace, the *boy*, had read Homer for the Greek and the poetry, just as other boys did.

Lastly, “Horace had well learned the distinctions of right and wrong from his father. Sic me Formabat puerum dictis.”—1 S. iv. 120—1.

True, for *practical* purposes sufficiently : but his father referred him to philosophy for the *rationale* of it all.

— Sapiens, vitatu quidque petit
 Sit melius, causas reddet tibi. U.S. vv. 115, 6.

Thus, to and fro, the ball of controversy might be kept up, without victory declaring for either side. Luckily enough, however, a single line from Persius supplies the desideratum, which, to my mind, settles the question at once. The imitation, indeed, of Horace’s diction by that Satirist is one of the most curious facts in critical literature ; although Casaubon, perhaps, as Koenig remarks, has pursued it with too minute a severity.

The following verse, then, even without the context, abundantly suffices to prove the one point necessary : the application of the epithet *curvus* to morality, in the very sense which Horace (in that a *novator*, be it added), had himself affixed to the word.

Haud tibi inexpertum *curvos* deprendere mores.—Sat. iii. 52.

The dispute, I think, may now be considered as decided finally. Sanadon, therefore, on the whole, was right against Dacier ; and yet the judicious Gesner might truly say : “*Non absurde* putat Dacierius, geometriæ elementa hinc intelligi, sine quibus nemo tum apud Academicos philosophabatur.” But, when he adds, “Sanadonus his jam Romæ Flaccum esse imbutum existimat,” his oversight deserves to be corrected. It was Lambinus who made that observation, and not Sanadon. Lambinus’s very able note shall be given here in his own words : it is now demonstrably just.

SCILICET UT POSSEM] hæc quidam ad geometriæ studium referunt, quæ curvarum et rectarum linearum doctrinam continet: ego translate curvum pro pravo accipio, et totum hunc locum ad philosophiæ studium referendum puto. Verisimilius est enim Horatium geometriam et mathematicas artes Romæ didicisse, utpote artes pueriles, et sine quibus ad philosophiam accedere non oportet.

Who could the *quidam* be, here alluded to, with whom the ingenious idea of geometry, in V. 44. U. S., originated? Ingenious one may still call it, though it be now abandoned. Not a vestige of that interpretation can I perceive given by any of the *XL commentators* of Horace, in that edition which Henricus Petri published at Basil in 1580. Then too, Cruquius, with his old commentator, concurs in the general opinion; and Torrentius has nothing to say on the subject.

H. R.

FAMILY OF WHEELER, OF BALLYWIRE, CO. TIPPERARY.

Mr. URBAN,—An imperfect account of the family of Mrs. Edward Lytton Bulwer, the lady of the highly talented author of "Pelham," &c. &c. having appeared in Burke's *Commoners*, perhaps the following particulars, which are perfectly accurate as far as they go, may be acceptable to your readers.

Francis Wheeler, Esq. of Ballywire, co. Tipperary, great-grandfather of Mrs. Edward Lytton-Bulwer, married Elizabeth, second daughter of Hugh Massey, Esq. of Duntvileague, co. Tipperary, by Elizabeth Evans, sister to George the first Lord Carbery, and had issue Francis Wheeler, Esq. of Ballywire, who married, Sept. 1767, Elizabeth, only daughter of John Arthur, Esq. of Seafield, co. Dublin, by the honourable Elizabeth Massey, only daughter of Hugh Lord Massey (by his first lady, Mary, daughter and heiress of Colonel James Dawson, of Newforest, co. Tipperary), and had issue by her, who married secondly the Rev. Sir Michael Cox, Bart. of Dunmanway, co. Cork.

Francis Massey Wheeler, Esq. of Lizard Connell, born in 1776, married Anne daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Milley Doyle (elder brother of General Sir John Doyle, Bart. G.C.B. and uncle of Major-General Welbore Ellis Doyle, father of Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart.) and sister of Sir John Milley Doyle, Lieut.-Col. and K.T.S. and died leaving issue an only surviving daughter, Rosina Wheeler, married Aug. 29, 1827, to Edward Lytton-Bulwer, Esq. M.P. &c.

FITZ ROSE.

HEIRS OF THE PLAYTERS FAMILY.

Mr. URBAN,—As the account published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of February and March, 1833, respecting the family of Playters, is in several parts erroneous, I send you a more correct detail, avoiding all extraneous matter; for the Herberts, Lemprières, and Deacons have no connection with the Playters'. Sir William John Playters, Baronet, died in September, 1832, aged seventy-three, at Hellesden, near Norwich. He was the son by a second marriage, of John Playters, Esq., who held some honourable office in the King's Household. John married first, Caroline, daughter and heiress of John Turner, Esq., by whom he had two sons, John and Charles. The said John dying in the lifetime of his father, the title descended to the eldest son John upon the decease of the grandfather, and Charles succeeded his brother John, who died unmarried. John Playters, Esq. married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Lewis, Esq., of Farringdon, Berks, and had issue, William-John, who succeeded his half-brother Charles, who died in 1806, unmarried. Sir William John Playters married in 1780 or 81, Miss Patena Clarke, and had no issue by her. He was for some years separated from her, and cohabited with a person by the name of Ann Wright (I believe), by whom he had an illegitimate daughter, Elizabeth Wright, who was married to Robert Moore, Esq., an officer in the army, in 1825. On the death of his wife Patena, in 1825, Sir William John immediately married the said Ann, and in 1826 he made his will, wherein he left all his personal property to her, and in lieu of dower, an annuity of 250*l.* clear of all deductions, for her natural life, payable out of the rents and profits of his estates in Norfolk, which he left to his daughter Elizabeth. After the

decease of his daughter, the rents and profits are to be divided amongst her children (four of whom are now living) as tenants in common, and the heirs of the bodies of such children, and in case of the death of Elizabeth, and in failure of her issue not attaining the age of twenty-one, the rents and profits of the estates are assigned to dame Ann (should she survive) for her natural life. After the decease of same Ann, and in failure of all limitations, the rents and profits are assigned to William Hird, Commander of the Royal Navy and first cousin to Sir William John on his mother's side, for his natural life; next to Joshua Hird, D.D. and brother of the said William Hird, for his natural life; afterwards to the children of the said Joshua Hird, if they or either of them shall be living at the time of the death of William Hird, Joshua Hird, and Elizabeth Wright More, and to their heirs and assigns for ever. The title has become extinct in default of legitimate male issue on the Playters side.

The Times Paper of February 1833, announced the name of George Charles Degen Lewis, Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers, great-grandson of the above mentioned Joshua Lewis, Esq., and second cousin to Sir William John Playters on the female side, to have been presented at the King's Levee, as heir at law to the said baronet, and as intending to petition his Majesty graciously to renew the baronetcy to him, as next of kin to Sir William John.]

A caveat to the will was entered, but subsequently withdrawn, by the said George C. D. Lewis.

The line of the Lewis family runs thus—George Charles Degen Lewis, and William his brother, sons of George Lewis, late Captain of the Royal Engineers, son of George Lewis, late Colonel of the Royal Artillery, son of Joshua Lewis, Esq., late of Farringdon.

The Hird family—William Hird and Joshua his brother, sons of William Hird, and his wife, Sophia, daughter of Joshua Lewis, Esq., late of Farringdon.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

VERAX.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

SURVEY OF DOVER CASTLE, IN 1578.

MR. URBAN,—It is remarkable how little has hitherto been published on Dover Castle, one of those national structures whose history might occupy volumes. There has always, however, been an obvious reason for not making its internal economy too public. An historical description of it, tower by tower, was written in Latin by the Rev. William Darell, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and published in 1786;* this appears to be the principal foundation for the insufficient History, published in 1814, by the Rev. John Lyon.

The document I now send you has reference to an important repair which was made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of which Lambarde thus speaks in his "Perambulation of Kent," 1596: "It is yet fresh in the memorie of us all, that our gracious Queen Elizabeth hath bene at great charge in repairing the defects hereof:" and Seymour, in his "Survey of Kent," 1776, mentions that "Queen Elizabeth, concerned for the forsaken state of this venerable structure, concurred with the Legislature, reg. 28, in propping its ruinous bulwarks."

Your's, &c.

B. M.

Mr. Fludde, the Surveior of Kente, his Certificat of the decays of Douer Castell, 30 Jul. 1578. (MS. Lansdowne, Brit. Mus. No. 26, Art. 26.)

Accordinge to your honors l're of the vth of this Julye, I have repayed to Dovor Castle, and fynde the places there in the sayd l're mencyoned to be decayed as followeth.

* From the original MS. in the College of Arms. It was illustrated with views by Capt. Grose. The view which belonged to the MS. representing the Castle in the reign of Elizabeth, was not given; but had been previously engraved in Harris's History of Kent, p. 371.

THARMORTE TOWRE.—Fyrste, the walles beinge of stone are muche broken and fallen downe in thynner syde of the said towre by reason the Copinge of the walle above is fallen downe and decayed, and therefore the rayne synkethe thoroughe, the workmanship of the which walle, with the Copinge and with the pavinge and Tarressinge of the sydes of the same walle aboute the leades will coste x^{li}. x^s. brettes of Tarres lxxvj^s. viij^d. Tymber and workmanshippe for mendinge of dyverse places therein decayed iiij^{li}. newe castinge of parte of the leade there, with some newe leade and sothe^r x^{li}. nayles and other necessaryes xxvj^s. viij^d. In all—xxvij^{li}. xiiij^s. iiij^d.

THE DUKE OF SUFFOLKES TOWRE.—The leade uppon the same is decayed and therefore muste be newe caste, and the walle in dyverse places muste be amended, the doinge whereof with also some new leade to supplye the waste in meltinge and wantes, with the masons worke, Tarres, sande, &c. will coste xx^{li}.

THE SMYTHES FORGE.—The mayne walle on thowter syde is fallen downe into the dyche, and the walles in dyverse other places muche decayed, the newe makinge whereof, with the carriage of stone to the place, will coste x^{li}; the leade is decayed very muche and muste be newe caste, the which with newe leade will coste xx^{li}; Sande, Tarres, tymbre, worke, &c. will coste lxxvj^s. viij^d. In all—xxxiiij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.

THE MONKES TOWER.—The flat Roofe of tymber beinge covered with leade is cleane decayed, and the tymber worke and leade altogether of newe to be donne and newe caste; the tymber, workmanshippe, new leade, sande, carriage, &c. will coste at the leaste—xx^{li}.

THE DRYE LARDER.—The Roofe of the same muste be newe made, viz. flatte, the which will cost, viz. tymber C. s. the carpenters worke and sawyers x^{li}. Masons worke C. s. newe leade and castinge x^{li}. nayles and other necessaryes xl. s. In all xxxij^{li}.

iiij^{or} HOUSES FOR WATCHMEN VPPON THE WALLS.—The sayd howses are for the moste p'te vncovered and therefore muste be newe tyled, and in manye places newe borded, the workmanshippe of the which, with also tyle, tymber, sande, nayle, &c. will coste x^{li}.

Sum to^{li} cxliiiij^{li}.

Certen other repa'c'ons there very needfull to be don, not conteyned in your honors l're, which neuertheless I thoughte good to aduertise your honor of.

THE COM'ON KYTCHIN.—A Corbell in the'st corner thereof is broken, the tymber sonke, the walle, by reason of a dryfte of Rayne over it, much decayed; the repayinge of the which with some thother walles there, and with the carriage of stone, sand, and other necessaryes, will coste vij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.

THE SQUYLLERY.—The flatte Roof of the same is decayed bothe in tymber and leade, the repayinge whereof, viz. tymber, new lead, nayles and workmanshippe, will coste xvj^{li}. xiiij^s. iiij^d.

THE LODGINGES IN ARTHURES HALL.—The gutters there are cleane decayed, and therefore Rayneth thoroughe the mayne walle, the repayinge of the which, with leade, Tarres, sand, &c. will coste viiiij^{li}. xiiij^s. iiij^d.

MOTES BULWARKES VNDER THE CLYFFE THERE.—The Artyllery howse there is cleane vcoverd in one place, the covering whereof will requyre M^l M^l bordes at v^s. viiiij^d. the C^h. cxiiij^s. iiij^d. the workmanshippe xxxiiij^s. iiij^d. iiij M^l. X^d. nayle xxxiiij^s. iiij^d. iiij M^l. vj^d. nayle xx^s. mendinge of the gate there xxvj^s. viij^d. in all xj^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.

Sum'—xliiiij^{li}.

Sum' of bothe the sayde repa'c'ons—C iiij^{xx}. viij^{li}.

There remayne in the Castle as muche lyme of the laste yerres provysion as I thyncke will serve for these repa'c'ions ellse wolde these Charges have bynne greater.

And yf the sayde premysses in shorte tyme be not repayred, then no doubt the state of them is suche, that twyse as muche will not repayr them.

And over and besides the sayd decayes, the south-west walle of her Majesties owne lodgines there is very muche decayed and a great number of the stones of

thowtersyde thereof consumed with the beatings of the weather and fallen downe, the Copynge above in parte shaken and decayed, so as the Rayne therein synkinge and dryyng at the dores and wyndowes, do so Rotte the walles and staires that in shorte tyme (without amendment) that side of the lodgings is lyke to falle downe. I thinck at this tyme iiii C^u. will make the same in reasonable good case, but surely yf it be not taken in tyme xiiij C^u. will not doe it; whereof also I thought good to aduertysse your honor.

Ex^d xxvj^o. Julij 1578,

THOMAS FLUDD, Supervisser.

PREACHERS IN THE DIOCESE OF DURHAM, 1579.

Mr. URBAN,—The following curious document, exhibiting a system of Itinerant Preaching in Durham and Northumberland, concerning which, as far as I am aware, nothing has been said in our County or Parochial Histories, shows that much energy was exerted in the time of Elizabeth, to christianize the mass of the people living near the Scottish borders.

Of some of the Chapels mentioned, namely Dissington and Harbottle, where sermons were preached, no trace remains. At Kirknewton, Branxton, Carham, Woodhorn, Bothal, &c. &c. no sermons were ordered to be preached.

Of this list of twenty-eight Preachers, twelve were Dignitaries of the Church, viz. the Bishop, the Dean of Durham, the two Archdeacons of the Diocese, and eight Prebendaries, viz. Dr. Pilkington, Dr. Bellamy, Mr. Leaver, Adam Haliday, Richard Fawcett, George Cliff, Mr. Bonney, and H. Nanton; eight of them were incumbents in the archdeaconry of Durham, viz.—Thomas Burton, rector of Stanhope; Mr. Farnyside, rector of Whickham; John Barnes, rector of Haughton le Skerne; Mr. Garforth, rector of Washington; Bernard Gilpin, rector of Haughton le Spring; Edward Bankes, rector of Longnewton; Mr. Hodshone, rector of Gateshead; and Thomas Weatone, vicar of Consliff; seven more were incumbents in Northumberland, viz. John Magbraye, vicar of Newcastle; Thomas Warwick, rector of Morpeth; John Handley, vicar of Woodhorn; Mr. Benoyne, vicar of Embleton; Wm. Clarke, rector of Ford, and curate of Berwick; Richard Hancock, vicar of Hartburne; and William Duxfield, rector of Shipwash and Bothal. So that Durham sent out a greater number of these voluntary labourers than Northumberland. I do not see where Mr. Dickeson was beneficed.

The Bishop who signed the paper, was Richard Barnes, who died in 1587. It is said of his successor Matthew Hutton, afterwards Archbishop of York, that he did not preach above three times a year; but Toby Matthews, the next Bishop, deemed that preaching formed a main part of the duties of his office, and kept a diary, from which it appears that he preached, whilst Dean of Durham 721 sermons, whilst Bishop 550, and whilst Archbishop of York 721. It is evident that, during his episcopate, the system of Itinerant Preaching was continued; which is illustrated by the following entry, extracted from the register of Chester-le-Street.

“1607. Paid for a *welcome* upon Mr. Barker, at the last time he came and did give us a sermon, xiii.—Surtees's History of Durham, ii. 144.

Hartburn, Feb. 15.

Yours, &c. J. H.

“A DEPUTATION of Sermones and Divitione of Churches w^hin the Diocese of Durham, as the same are assigned and allotted by the Rev^{end} father in God, Richard by God's divine providence Busshope of Durham, to himself and others the Preachers of that diocese, by them severally to be preached this year, viz. from michaolmes 1578 vntill Michaelmes 1579, of their benevolent good wylls in assistinge him in his greate cure and p'oche, over and besydes ther ordenarie quarterlie and monethelye sermones in their owne peculier Cures and Churches, and besides others ellswere by them voluntarilie to be preached:—As followeth.

To the said reu^{end} Father xxiiijth, videlicet, at Durham ij; at Darlington i; Bernard castle j; Staindorp j; Lanchester j; Wulsingham j; Stanhope j; St. Andrew

Auckelände ij, St. Helines Auckeland ij; Hamsterley ij; Witton upon Weare, ij; Escombe ij; Braucepothe ij; Kirkmeringtone ij; Whitwoorthe j—xxiiij^{de}.

To the Archdeacone of Northumberland x^{en}. viz. at the Synode aft' michaellmes j; Busshope Auckelände j; St. Nicholas in Newcastle ij; Berwick ij; Alnewick i; Bambroughe i; Morpeth j; Corbriggis j—x^{en}.

To the Deane of Durham* xij. viz. att Chester j; Lanchester j; Brancepeth j; Billingham j; Kirkmeringtone ij; St. Andrewes Auckeland j; St. Nicholas in Durham j; St. M'garete in D'h'm j; St. Oswalde in D'h'm j; St. Giles in D'h'm j; Wyttone Gilbert j—xij.

To Mr. Doctor Pilkingtone xij. viz. at Allhallowes in Newcastle j; St. Oswoldes in Durham j; Monkewarmoothe j; Gatesyd j; Weshingtone j; Jarowe ij; Boldon j; St. Hildes ij; Chester j; Walsend j—xij.

To Mr. Doctor Bellamy† viij. viz. at Busshope Auckelände j; Tinstall j; Bushoptone j; Halghtone j; Middletone George j; Aclif j; Grindone j; Eltone ij—viij.

To Mr. Robert Swifte iiij^{or}. viz. Busshopemidlame j; Aclif j; Heighingtone j; Pittington j—iiij^{or}.

To Mr. Leaver xij. viz. Busshope Auckelände j; Darlingetone j; Ellwicke j; Grethame j; Harthilpoole j; Seham j; Castelleaden j; Norton j; Strainton j; Monkeheslydone j; Socko'ne j; Busshopton j;—xij.

To Mr. Adame Hallydaye xij. viz. Busshope Auckeland j; Holy Iland j; Norham j; Tynemouthe j; Dalton j; Boldone j; Sedgfelde j; Harte j; Billingham j; Ellwicke j; St. John's in Newcastle j; Pittington j—xij.

To Mr. Thom's Burtone xij. viz. Busshope Auckelände j; Alstone j; Mlydelton j; Garrygyll j; Edmondbiere j; Hunstoneworthe j; Mugelswicke j; Cockefelde j; Wooslingham j; Hamsterleye j; Knarsdale j; Whitefelde j—xij.

To Mr. Richard Fawcett xij. viz. Busshope Auckelände j; St. Nicholas in Newcastle j; Morepeth j; Alnewicke j; Bedlington j; Symonsbo'ne j; Hartebo'ne j; Stanfo'deham j; Bywell Peter j; Bywell Andrewe j; Chester j; St. Nicholas in D'h'm j—xij.

To Mr. George Clif xij. at Busshope Auckelände j; Eggesclif j; Readm'shall j; Strantone j; Langenewton j; Harte j; Hartlepoole j; Seham j; Trimdone j; Monkeheslydone j; Billingham j; Grindone j—xij.

To Mr. John Magbraye ix^{en}. viz. Busshope Auckeland j; In y^e g'n'all Chapter after xp'enmas at Newcastle j; Morpeth j; Tinemoothe j; Gatesyde j; Benton j; Earsdone j; Newbo'ne j; Norton j.—ix^{en}.

To Mr. Dickesone xij. viz. at Busshope Auckelände j; St. Andrewes Auckelände j; St. Elines j; Gaineforde j; Whorletone j; Eglestone j; Wyttone j; Wooslingham j; Hamesterly j; Heighington j; In y^e generall Chapter after Wysonday j; Bernarde Castell j—xij.

To Mr. Farnisyde xij. viz. at Busshope Auckland j; Rytone j; Sately j; Medomesley j; Lanchester j; Lamesley j; Esshe l; Tanfelde j; Boldone j; Gatesyde j; Ovingh'm j; St. Nicholas in Newcastle j—xij.

To Mr. Thomas Warwicke .vj. viz. Busshope Auckelände j; Alstone j; Lamesley† j; Whitefelde j; Simondbo'ne j; Haydone-brigge j—vj.

To Mr. John Barnes iiij^{or}. viz. at Winstone j; Cockefelde j; Sadebarg j; Dentone j; iiij^{or}.

To Mr. Clarke of Feltone iiij^{or}. viz. Rothburie j; Harbottell j; Brenhbo'ne j; Warkewoorthe j—iiij^{or}.

To Mr. Garfoorthe x^{en}. viz. at Busshope Auckeland j; Chester j; In the chapter j; Gatesyde j; Whitbo'ne j; Jarowe j; St. Hildes j; Ryton j; St. Nicholas in D'h'm j; Boldone j—x^{en}.

To Mr. Handeley ix. viz. at—In the general chapter at Morpeth j; Busshope Auckeland j; Mytfoorthe j; Felton j; Rothburie j; Harbottell j; Whittingham j; Ingram j; Bedlington j—ix^{en}.

To Mr. Benyone viij. viz. at the Chapter at Alnewick j; Busshope Auckeland j; Barwick j; Bambroughe j; Egingh'm j; Chillingh'm j; Illestān j; Ingram j—viij.

* William Whittingham, who married Catherine sister of John Calvin. He died on the 10th of June 1579, before the performance of all the duties above assigned to him. † See Cott. Cat. p. 133, No. 10.

‡ Quære *Lumley* on the South Tyne, between Alstone and Haltwistle? Lamesley is a chapelry in the parish of Chester-le-Street, county of Durham.

§ This I think should be Ilderton in the parish of Egingham, where a ruined chapel still exists.

To Mr. Archdeacon of D^ham xij . viz. att Busshope Auckland j; Darlington j; St. Nicholas in Durham j; Barnarde Castell j; Barnardes Aucklād j; Staindrope j; Hartipole j; Sedgefelde j; In the Synod after Easter j; Braucepethe j; Croxdale j; Whitwoorthe j—xij.

To Mr. Barnerd Gilpinge* vij . viz. at Chester ij; Monkwarmouthe j; Easingtone ij; Dalton j; Witton Gilbert j; Lanchester j; St. Nicholas in Newcastle j; Pittingtone j; Billingham j—xij.

To Mr. Bonney xii . viz. at Wickeham j; Lanchester ij; Mugleswick j; Newboⁿe j; Ovingham j; Sleyley j; Shotley j; St. Nicholas in Newcastle j; Busshope Auckland j; St. Nicholas in D^ham j; Brancepethe j.

To Mr. Henrye Nantone xij . viz. Darlington j; Staindrope j; in the general Chapter aft' xp^enaas i; Conclif j; Busshope Auckland j; Winstone j; Egglestone j; Hurwoorthe j; Middletone in Teasedale j; Aclif j; Sockeboⁿe j; Stanhope j—xij.

To Mr. Edward Bankes xii . viz. Busshope Auckland j; Sedgefelde j; Busshope Midelame j; Halghtone j; Staintone j; Redm'shall j; Egglecliff j; Eitone j; Hurwoorthe j; Sockeboⁿe j; Sedbarge j; Aclif j—xij.

To Mr. Hodshone xij . viz. at Busshope Auckland j; Rytone j; Whickeham j; Chester j; Jarowe j; St. Hild j; St. Andrews j; St. John's j; St. Nicholas in Newcastle j; Tynemouthe j; St. Gyles in D^ham j; Allhallowes in Newcastle j—xij.

To Mr. Thomas Wheatone iiij^o . viz. at Busshope Auckland j; Darlington j; Heighingetone j; Halghtone j—iiij.

To Mr. Clarke of Barwicke vij^o . viz. In the Chapter at Alnewicke i; Bamburgh j; Norham ij; Holy Ilande ij; Twedmouth i—vij^o.

To Mr. Hancocke ix^o . viz. In the generall chapter at Corbridge j; Busshope Auckland j; Whaltone j; Stanington j; Bolame j; Oviaghams j; Whelpington j; Dessington j; Earsdone j—ix^o.

To Mr. Will^us Duxfelde vij . viz. at—In the general Chapter at Morepethe j; Hartboⁿe j; Ellesdone j; Bellingam j; Corbriggess j; Chollerton j; Stamfordham j—vij^o.

Sum' total cccij^o.

RICH. DUNELM.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Poems and Songs, by THOMAS FLATMAN, 1686. Third Edition.

FLATMAN is known as the author of a few lines which Pope imitated, but few know anything more of him; † nor, indeed, were his writings worthy of much regard, except as they form a link in the chain of our poetical history. Flatman was not only a poet, but a painter; and his portrait on copper by him-

* Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, and the famous Apostle of the North. Bishop Barnes came to the See of Durham in 1575, and evil counsellors so far prejudiced him against Gilpin, that he suspended him from all ecclesiastical employment on the plea of his going to preach among the thieves of Tindale against his Lordship's orders. Gilpin was summoned to a meeting of the Bishop and Clergy at Chester-le-Street, and commanded unprepared to preach extempore before the meeting; which he did with such excellent effect, that the Bishop begged his pardon, and said, "Father Gilpin, I do acknowledge you are fitter to be Bishop of Durham, than myself to be parson of this Church of yours." Gilpin was a most successful itinerant preacher, and his labours had great effect in soothing the savage disposition of the Northumberland Borderers. He died in 1583. (See *Surtees's Durham*, i. 169.)

† For accounts of Flatman, see Walpole's *Anecdotes*, vol. iii. p. 299. Wood's *Ath. Ox.* vol. ii. p. 825. Ellis's *Specimens*, vol. iii. p. 383. Granger's *Biog. Dict.* vol. iv. p. 118. Aubrey's *Miscellanies*, p. 125. Nichols's *Select Poems*, vol. iv. p. 272. Longman's *Bibl. Anglo-Poetica*, p. 241. Godwin's *Life of Phillips*, p. 113; and see Hackett's *Epitaphs*, for one on Flatman's Son, vol. ii. p. 31; *Poems of Nathan Tate*, p. 67, for one to Flatman.

self, is in possession of the present writer; * there is also a portrait of him at Knowle.

Should Flatman for his client strain the laws,
The painter gives some colour to the cause.
Should critics answer what the poet writ,
The pleader quits him at the bar of wit.

He was author of Montelion's Almanack, and a contributor to a scarce little volume "Naps upon Parnassus."

The first edition of his poems was published 1674; and a copy of verses was prefixed to it by *Dr. Walter Pope* (the author of the *Wish*) which for manifest reasons are not to be seen in any of the subsequent. They probably are hardly known to any of our readers, and as all from *Dr. Walter Pope* is worthy of preservation, we shall give them, as well as on account of their strain being somewhat singular, where one would expect encouragement and congratulation.

To his worthy friend Mr. Thomas Flatman on the publishing of his Poems.

I think thou art not well advised, my friend,
To bring thy spritely poems on the stage,
Now when the Muses' empire 's at an end,
And there 's none left that feel poetic rage.
Now Cowley 's dead, the glory of the age,
And all the lesser singing birds are starv'd in the cage.

Nor was it well done to permit my bush,
My *hollybush* to hang before thy wine,
For friends' applauses are not worth a rush,
And every fool can get a gilded sign.
In truth, I have no faculty at praise,
My bush is full of *thorns*, tho' it seems *bays*.

When I would *praise*, I cannot find a rhyme,
But if I have a just pretence to *rail*,
They come in numerous throngs at any time,
Their everlasting fountains never fail.
They come in troops and for employment pray,
If I have any wit, it only lyes that way.

But yet I 'll try, if thou wilt rid thy mind
Of thoughts of rhyming and of writing well:
And bend thy studies to another kind,
I mean in craft and riches to excell.
If thou desert thy friends and better wine,
And pays't no more attendance on the needy Nine.

Go, and renounce thy wit and thy good parts,
Wit and good parts, great enemies to wealth,
And barter honesty for more thriving arts,
Prize gold, before a good name, ease and health.
Answer the "dog and bottle," and maintain
There 's great ease in a yoke, and freedom in a chain.

I'll love thee more when this is done, I 'll try
To sing thy praise, and *force my honest Muse to lie*.

WALTER POPE.

We will now give a specimen or two of our author in his various styles, with the exception of his Pindarics, which are too lofty and aspiring to meddle with.

The Batchelor's Song.

Like a dog with a bottle, fast tied to his tail,
Like vermin in a trap, or a thief in a jail,
Like a Tory in a bog,
Or an ape with a clog,

* Probably the one that belonged to Richardson, and that was engraved by Godefroy.

Such is the man who when he might go free,
 Does his liberty lose
 For a matrimony noose,
 And sells himself into captivity.

The dog he does howl, when the bottle does jog,
 The vermin, the thief, and the Tory, in vain
 Of the trap, of the jail, of the quagmire complain.
 But well fare, poor Pug ! for he plays with his clog ;
 And tho' he would be rid of it, rather than his life,
 Yet he hugs it, and he hugs it, as a man does his wife.

Second Part.

How happy a thing were a wedding
 And a bedding,
 If a man might purchase a wife
 For a twelvemonth and a day ;
 But to live with her all a man's life,
 For ever and for aye,
 Till she grow as gray as a cat,
 Good faith, Master Parson, I thank you for that !

We will now extract another specimen.

To Mr. Isaac Walton on his publication of Thealma.

Long had the bright Thealma lain obscure,
 Her beauteous charms that might the world allure,
 Long like rough diamonds in the mine, unknown,
 By all the sons of folly trampled on,
 Till your kind hand unveil'd her lovely face,
 And gave her vigour to exert her rays.
 Happy old man ! whose worth all mankind knows,
 Except thyself—who charitably shows
 The real road to virtue and to praise,
 The way to many long and happy days.
 The noble art of generous piety,
 And how to compass an Euthanasie.
 Hence did he learn the skill of living well,
 The bright Thealma was his oracle.
 Inspired by her, he knows no anxious fears,
 For near a century of happy years.
 Easie he lives, and easy shall he die,
 On the soft bosom of eternity.
 As long as *Spenser's* noble flames shall burn,
 And deep devotion shall attend his urn ;
 As long as *Chalkhill's* venerable name,
 With humble emulation shall enflame
 Posterity, and fill the rolls of Fame,
 Your memory shall ever be secure
 And long beyond our short-liv'd praise endure.
 As Phidias in Minerva's shield did live,
 And shared that immortality he alone could give.

If these lines were valuable for no other purpose, they would at least determine a point long doubted by the critics, whether *Chalkhill* was the name of a *st* person. Here being ranked with *Spenser*, the affirmative is proved. We all end with his Morning Hymn, in which the versification is flowing, and the expression natural.

Awake my soul ! awake mine eyes !
 Awake my drowsie faculties.
 Awake, and see the new-born light,
 Spring from the darksome womb of Night.
 Look up and see, the unwearied sun
 Already has his race begun.
 The pretty lark is mounted high,
 And sings her matins in the sky.

Arise my soul! and thou my voice
 In songs of praise, early rejoice.
 O great Creator! heavenly king,
 Thy praises let me ever sing.
 Thy power has made, thy goodness kept,
 This senseless body while I slept.
 Yet one day more hast given me,
 From all the Powers of Darkness free.
 Oh, keep my heart from sin secure,
 My life unblamable and pure.
 That when the last of all my days is come,
 Cheerful and fearless I may wait my doom.

RARE BOOKS OF POETRY &c. SOLD IN MR. CALDECOTT'S LIBRARY.

(Concluded from p. 196.)

Date.		£.	s.	d.
1616.	S. Peter's Complaint, and other poems by Robert Southwell (the first Douay edition, and containing eight poems not in any other)	1	17	0
1625.	Tears of the Isle of Wight, on the Earl of Southampton's death	2	10	0
1590.	Spenser's Fairie Queene (first edition, but vol. I. only)	3	4	0
1596.	Second edition of the Fairie Queene	4	4	0
1591.	Edmund Spenser's Complaints (first edition)	2	6	0
1595.	Spenser's Collin Clout's come home again	3	0	0
1607.	The Monarchicke Tragedies, by Wm. Alexander, Earl of Stirling	2	11	0
1599.	Life and Death of Wolsey, a Poem, by Thomas Storer	4	6	0
1652.	Straffordianos, The Lieutenant's Legend, writ by his own hand in the Tower (eight poetical pieces, ascribed to Lord Strafford)	3	10	0
1595.	Raptvs I. Helensæ. The First Rape of faire Helen. By John Trussel. A Poem in six-line stanzas, not mentioned by Ritson	3	19	0
1611.	The Booke of Falconrie, or Hawking, by Geo. Turberville	3	5	0
1611.	The Noble Art of Venerie, or Hunting, by the same (wood cuts)			
1590.	A Tale of Two Swannes. By William Vallans	4	6	0
1589.	The Bvcoliks and Georgiks of Virgil, translated by Abr. Fleming	3	19	0
n. d.	The EKATOMIAΘIA, or Passionate Centurie of Love (poetry)*	6	10	0
1624.	The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, by John Smith †	1	19	0
1540.	Treatyse by John Standyshe against the protestation of R. Barnes	1	9	0
1590.	Alba, the Month's Minde of a Melancholy Lover, by Robert Tofte. A poem in six-line stanzas	4	4	0
1661.	Compleat Angler, by Izaak Walton (third edition), a presentation to Mrs. Anne King	6	8	6
1601.	The Mirror of Martyrs, or the Life and Death of Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham. By John Weever (a poem in six-line stanzas)	1	12	0
1633.	Juvenilia. By George Withers (bound with others of his pieces)	2	17	0
1661.	A Triple Paradox. By the same	3	1	0
1542.	The hunting and fynding out of the Romish fox. By W. Wrayton	1	7	0
1656.	Parnassus Biceps, poetry composed by the best wits that were in both the Universities before their dissolution, edited by Abr. Wright	1	2	0
550.	The New Testament, englished by Sir John Cheke (imperfect)	4	10	0
1550.	The booke of Raynarde the Foxe	5	0	0
1645.	Wit's Recreations refined (epigrams, epitaphs, &c. with curious wood-cuts)	1	1	0
n. d.	Ruinat Full of the Pope Usury (printed by John Alkde)	0	15	0
n. d.	A supplication of the poore Commons (black letter)	1	13	0

* This copy formerly belonged to Major Pearson, and afterwards to Geo. Steevens, by whom the title and dedication were supplied in manuscript; and he has also added a transcript of a MS. collection of old English poetry, formerly belonging to Anne Cornwallis, and late in the possession of Sam. Lysons, Esq.

† This copy is rendered interesting from its having been that used in the Court at Pennsylvania, in an action of Thomas and Richard Penn against Chas. Lord Baltimore.

Date.		£.	s.	d.
1530.	Whytford's Worke for householders (printed by Wynkyn de Worde)	4	0	0
1568.	Dictionarie for young beginners, by John Withals	1	18	0
1586.	The same, revised and increased by Lewis Evans	1	12	0
1646.	Characters and Elegies; by Sir Francis Wortley	0	19	0
1511.	Pylgrymage of Sir Richard Guyldforde, printed by Pynson *	25	10	0
n. d.	Of the newe landes, &c. printed by John of Doesborowe †	25	10	0
1523.	The ix Drunkards, printed by Richard Bankys ‡	20	0	0
1549.	The forme and maner of makynge and consecrating of Archebischoppes, Bishoppes, Priestes, and Deacons (printed by R. Grafton)	3	3	0
1579.	The Forrest of Fancy, poetry, supposed by N. Breton (wanting leaf R i)	3	12	0
1593.	Livia, or Poems of Love, in imitation of the best Latin poets (54 sonnets and six small poems) and the Rising of Richard the Third	10	0	0
1598.	A Herrings Tayle. (A poem of great rarity)	5	0	0
1604.	Mary Magdalen's Lamentations for the loss of her Maister Jesus; a poem in seven-line stanzas, supposed to be by Nich. Breton	2	10	0
1604.	Platoes Cap, cast at this yeare 1604, being Leape-year	1	11	0
1604.	Royal Passage from the Towre to Whitehall (imprinted by L. S. for Ione Millington)	3	17	0
1606.	Choice, Chance, and Change, or Concoites and their colours	0	18	0
1613.	A very excellent and delectable Comedie, intituled Phikotos. <i>Edith.</i>	9	5	0
1619.	A new Spring shadowed in sundry Pithie Poems §	3	10	0

* "This is the begyanynge, and continuance of the Pylgrymage of Sir Richard Guylforde Knyght, a controuler vnto our late soueraygne lorde kyng Henry the VII. And how he went with his seruants and company towardes Jherusalem. Imprynted by Richard Pynson, 1511." Neither Ames, Herbert, or Dibdin, appear to have seen this interesting volume, which minutely records the adventures of Sir Richard Guilford and his fellow pilgrims in their journey through France and Savoy to Venice, and the voyage thence to Palestine. The account was written by a priest, who was one of the company. At p. 38, it is stated that Sir Richard Guilford died on Sunday the 6th of October, at Jerusalem, and was buried the next day at Mount Sion. The pilgrims were absent from England one year all but twenty-nine days.

† "Of the new lādes and of y^e people found by the messenger of the kyng of porty-gale named Emanuel. Of the x. dyuers nacyns crystened. Of Pope John and his landes, and of the costely keyes and wonders molodyes that in thate lande is. Written in oure holy pallays in the byrth of my selfe v hōdred and seuen. Em-prenteth by me John of Doesborowe." This tract is mentioned by Herbert, but he does not appear to have seen it. The first two pages are occupied in a description of Armenia (America), and are adorned with a cut representing the natives of Brasil. Then follow the descriptions of various parts of Africa, Asia, and the East Indies. After which Prester John's Letter to the Emperor of Rome, and King of France, to "late you understande and knowe of our lande and the maner of our lyvinge and of our people, beestes, and fowles." This last part is purely apocryphal, made up from the wonders recorded in Mandeville and the old geographers. The piece is decorated throughout with singular wood-cuts, representing the wonders described. It is believed to be the first printed work in the English language which contains any notice of America. The printer, John of Doesborow, of Antwerp, printed the first edition of Arnold's Chronicle, Mary of Nemeguen, and other English books; the present volume has no date, but from mentioning Emanuel king of Portugal, and exclaiming against Luther, it may be about 1521 or 1522, when king Emanuel died, and Luther was burned in effigy.

‡ "Here begynneth a lytell new treatyse or mater intytuled & called, The ix. Drunkardes, whyche tratythe of dyurse and goodly storyes plesaunte and frutefull for all parsones for to pastyme with. Here endeth the story of the ix. drunkardes trāslated out of duche into englyshe And Imprynted by me Rycharde bankys dwellyng in the pultery at the longe shoppe be syde seynt myldreds chyirche dore at the stockys, the yere of our lorde god a M.v.L.xxiii. the v. day of october." A very curious book, illustrated with numerous and well-executed wood engravings. It is not mentioned by Herbert or Dibdin in the *Typ. Antiquities*; and the earliest book named in Herbert, as printed by Richard Banks, bears the date 1525.

§ Fourteen in number. The author is presumed to have been Richard Brathwait; he signs Musophilus to his Dedicacion to Sir Francis Duckett, to whom he was allied.

Date.		£.	s.	d.
1636.	Annalia Dobrensia. Vpon the yearly celebration of Mr. Robert Dovers Olimpick Games upon Cotswold Hills (poems by 33 writers)	0	9	6
n. d.	The doctrynnall of good servantes. A poem of four leaves printed in black letter by Johan Butler, probably unique	4	11	0
n. d.	A short treatyse of certayne thinges abused in the Popysh Church. A poem in octave stanzas, printed in eight leaves by W. Copland	3	4	0
n. d.	Song of the Lordes Supper, octave stanzas, eight leaves, W. Copland	2	15	0
n. d.	Here after followeth the Lyfe of Saynt Gregories mother; a curious poem, and the name of its printer, "John Mychell, as at London," hitherto unnoticed	8	12	0
n. d.	Here begyneth y ^e new Notborune mayd upō y ^e passiō of crystā	6	16	6
n. d.	The Boke of mayd Emlyn that had .v. husbands, &c.	14	5	0
1820.	The two preceding poems, as re-printed for the Roxburge Club, by Bulmer, at the expense of the late George Isted, Esq.	2	4	0
n. d.	A treatyse how the hye fader of heven sendeth dethe, &c.*	32	10	0
n. d.	Complaynt of a dolorous Louer †	14	15	0
n. d.	The Complaynt of the Lover of cryst, Saynt Mary Magdalen; a poem in seven-line stanzas, printed by Wynkyn de Worde	3	4	0
n. d.	Finding of a Chayre of golde neare the Isle of Jarsie	1	0	0
1616.	Philomythie, or Philomythologie, by T. Scott, Two Parts, 1st edit.	2	9	0
	Six Ballads,—The Faithful Lovers of the West; The Hasty Damosel; The Scotch Wedding; Merry Tom of all Trades; Jovial Tom of all Trades; Answer to the Buxome Virgin,—all in black letter, with wood-cuts	1	1	0

SALE OF THE LIBRARY OF JOSEPH HASLEWOOD, ESQ. F.S.A.

Since the publication of the Memoir of this gentleman, which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for November last, his memory has been assailed by a series of the bitterest and most cruel attacks that ever have been directed against a harmless individual just sunk into his grave. His want of education, his occasional blunders arising therefrom, and his undeniably bad taste, have been blazoned to the world in the form of the severest satire, and with merciless exposure. Yet it would perhaps not be difficult to show that he has been more sinned against than sinning.

WE knew Bernardo. He was shrewd and prudent,
Wisdom and cunning had their shares of him;
Tho' pleased again with toys which children please,
As books of fables graced with print of wood,
Or the rare melody of some old ditty,
That first was sung to please King Pepin's cradle.

That Mr. Haslewood was "shrewd and prudent" in professional matters, is proved by the fact, that he enjoyed, for a long series of years, a large share of business entrusted to him by the booksellers, who are themselves prover-

* "Here begynneth a treatyse how the hye fader of heuen sendeth dethe to somen every creature to come and give a counte of theyr lyues in this worlde, and is in maner of a morall playe." No colophon, but the printer's device on the last page, with his name, John Scott. It is a different edition to that described by Dr. Dibdin in *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. iii. p. 79, and Dr. D. does not mention the six *Dramatis Personæ* represented in woodcuts at the back of the title. The work is re-printed in Hawkins's *Origin of the English Drama*, under the title of "Every Man."

† "Here begynneth the complaynt of a dolorous louer, upon sugred wordes, and fayned countenance,

I saye in ryghte is reason, in truste is treason,
The love of a woman doth last but a season.

Imprynted by me Robert wyer, dwellinge at the sygne of saynt John Evangelyst, in saynt Martyn's paryshe, besyde cheryng crosse, in norwythch rent." It is a poem written in nineteen seven-line stanzas, and printed in black letter on four leaves. It was not known to Herbert, or his editor Dr. Dibdin.

bially "shrewd and prudent" men; although it is true that, like many other more eminent lawyers, he failed (as it is generally thought) in framing his own Will so to convey precisely the import of his wishes.

As a collector, also, we may term him shrewd and prudent; for by great industry in collation and careful transcription, and by the aid of his favourite binder Lewis, he converted many a fragment of little value into a book of considerable price, to the material advantage of his representatives, as the results of the recent sale have amply demonstrated.

With respect to his personal manners, he was perfectly quiet and unobtrusive in society; and therefore the gentlemen of rank and education who have composed the Roxburghe Club had no cogent reason (as his slanderer has pretended) to dismiss from their society a man possessed of very extensive information on subjects connected with their favourite pursuits. That the light in which he has placed, in his "Roxburghe Revels," the objects for which that association met at their anniversaries, is conceived in the very worst taste, we are willing to allow; but we are inclined to attribute this circumstance rather to his erroneous conception of what was humorous and witty in description, than to any actual excess in conduct. The alleged extravagance of the Roxburghe Club Dinners would equally apply, we conceive, to every party patronizing the same expensive houses; and should rather be regarded as the tax paid for the fancied advantage of being entertained at an aristocratic tavern, with foreign cookery, and rare foreign wines (though perhaps scarcely tasted), than as the particular profusion of the Roxburghe Club. A retired literary student might say, and we should agree with him, that the cost would have been far more profitably spent on intellectual instead of sensual gratifications; but does not this argument apply to every tavern dinner, so many of which divide the money expended, not on the mere researches of a private literary club, but on the objects of public charitable institutions? And yet such dinners are considered advantageous to those institutions, and promoted with that view.

But we will leave this lamentable exposure of the frailties of the dead, with stating two or three facts, which will, we think, be taken in extenuation of the reproaches cast on the reputation of our industrious and well-intentioned friend; and which will tend to show that, as we before hinted, his memory has not been protected by that shield which pious relatives are ever anxious to supply. We find that the deceased directed in his Will that his literary property should be sold at one particular auctioneer's, but another was selected;* he desired it to be sold "about Easter following his death," this wish was disregarded; above all, and this is very important, he required only such manuscripts should be sold as were "PROPERLY SALEABLE," and such cautious discrimination certainly was not exercised. There was a general outcry at the "Roxburghe Revels" being brought to sale, and if only forty shillings had been bidden for the book, it might have been bought in; but as it was run up to forty pounds, that sum so far outweighed any scruples of respect which might have been entertained for the character of the deceased, that the temptation could no longer be resisted. This is the palpable and barely disguised truth.

Having made these few remarks, in justice to the memory of a very old Correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine, we proceed to give some account of the Sale. It is probably not generally known, that a large number of Mr. Haslewood's early printed books were sold by Messrs. King and Lochée in three days' sale in May 1809. The late sale, by Mr. Evans, occupied eight days in December last. Among its most prominent features was a very com-

* — at the rooms of Mr. Sotheby, Wellington-street, Strand, being an old, eligible, fairly conducted establishment, and certainly for many years past, and at the present period, the best Public Mart for the sale of such kind of property." This was dated Feb. 24, 1827; afterwards, from a misapprehension that he had thus bequeathed a beneficiary bequest to Mr. Sotheby, which would be liable to the legacy duty (see the whole circumstances stated at length at the close of Messrs. Sotheby's Catalogue of Mr. Caldecott's Library), Mr. Haslewood revoked this direction by a codicil dated June 3, 1828, and desired a "friend" to be consulted, "*who will probably adopt my original wish.*" In this expectation he was deceived.

plete assemblage of the publications of his friend Sir Egerton Brydges; and also all the highly embellished works of Dr. Dibdin, which were sold at prices which must be very gratifying to their author. They produced, although upon small paper, upwards of 65*l*. The set, however, included a great many extraneous ornaments in the form of plates and privately printed tracts, among which latter the tale of "La Belle Marianne" was sold for 1*l*. 17*s*. and the "Lincoln Nosegay" for 2*l*. 7*s*. The whole series of the Roxburghe reprints, forty-four in number, was sold for 115*l*.; a collection of Autographs, bound in three volumes, for 61*l*. 19*s*.; and a series of more than 700 Royal Proclamations, from 1590 to 1710, in two volumes, for 72*l*. 9*s*.

A copy of the recent edition of Boswell's Johnson, by Croker, illustrated with about 50 prints, and an autograph letter of Johnson to Mr. Elphinston, 6*l*. 15*s*.

Of the works of R. Brathwait, the author (as Mr. Haslewood first ascertained) of Drunken Barnaby's Journal, he possessed a numerous list. The first edition of Barnabee's Journall was sold for 1*l*. 13*s*.; Mr. Haslewood's re-print of 1890, for 2*l*. 8*s*.; another copy, with MS. and printed additions, 3*l*. 10*s*.; a large paper copy of his edition of 1818, illustrated with the original drawings, and unpublished prints, &c. &c. Brathwait's Golden Fleece, 1611, 3*l*. 5*s*.; his English Gentleman and Gentlewoman, 4to. 1630-31, 1*l*. 7*s*., fol. 1641, 1*l*. 8*s*.; his Honest Ghost, 1658, 2*l*. 15*s*.; Strappado for the Divell, 1615, 1*l*. 3*s*.; another copy, 1*l*. 10*s*.; Law of Drinking, and Smoking Age, 1617, 2*l*. 19*s*.; Nature's Embassie, 1621, 1*l*. 2*s*.; Ragland's Niobe, on the death of Eliz. Lady Herbert, 1635 (the only perfect copy known), 2*l*. 19*s*.; Panthalia, or the Royal Romance, 1659, with a MS. key, and a note by Mr. Haslewood ascribing it to Brathwait, 10*s*. With others of less variety.

	£.	s.	d.
T. Brown's Life of Haynes the Comedian, 1701, (Garrick's copy)	-	1	9
Beza's Cordial for a Sick Conscience (see British Bibl. vol. II.)	-	1	0
Allan's Collectanea Historica de Comit. Dunelmensi (privately printed)	-	7	5
Book of St. Alban's, edited by Mr. Haslewood in 1810, illustrated with proof prints, letters, &c. (and accompanied by an ancient hunting staff)	11	11	0
Juliana Barnes's Booke of Hawking, Huntynge, and Fyshing, all three parts printed by Coplande; (the cut of the groupe of figures is as in Vale's edition)	-	8	0
Sir James Boswell's Re-prints.—Churchyard's Mirror of Man, 10 <i>s</i> .; Tractat of an Yngliss Chronicle, 16 <i>s</i> .; Lauder's Scottish Soldier, 11 <i>s</i> .; Buke of ye Chess, 11 <i>s</i> .; Fig for Momus, 17 <i>s</i> .; Lives of Sir N. Bacon, Dyer, &c. 15 <i>s</i> .	-	-	-
Buck's Eclog of Crowns and Garlands, 1605	-	0	13
Best on Hawkes and Hawking, 1619 (see Censura Literaria)	-	1	4
Ballads.—There were about twenty quarto volumes sold in thirteen lots, to which Mr. Haslewood had given quaint alliterative titles; they averaged about a guinea a volume. Also five folio volumes of Ballads and Broad-sides of the three last centuries, uniformly bound, which sold for 17 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-
Cranmer's Catechismes, the first edition, 1548 (imperfect)	-	4	18
Churton's Life of Dean Nowell, 1809, illustrated with prints, and three documents relative to a controversy between Nowell and Sir E. Hoby	-	5	15
Churton's Lives of Bishop Smyth and Sir R. Sutton (illustrated)	-	2	16
Chattertoniana; a collection of Chatterton's works and the publications respecting him, uniformly bound in 16 vols. 8vo. and one quarto, in the latter of which, among several letters, were autographs of Chatterton, offering the tragedy of Ella to Dodsley, and soliciting the advance of a guinea	-	18	0
Drummond of Hawthornden's Poems, 1656	-	3	1
Caveat for Christmas, or a short discourse of Sport, Play, or Recreation in general, by N. T. C. 1622, a manuscript, and a MS. Sermon at Paul's Cross, Nov. 15, 1629	-	1	12
Churchyardes Choise, in Prose and Verse, 1579	-	1	18
Collection of Odes by Poets Laureat, and parodies on them, variations of God Save the King, Rule Britannia, &c. 4to.	-	2	2
Collectanea; Extracts from Newspapers, Reviews, &c. 4to.	-	3	15
Cambridge.—Worke for Cutlers, acted in a Show at Cambridge, 1615; Merrie Dialogue between Band, Cuffe, and Ruffe, as performed at Cambridge, <i>interleaved with MS. variations</i> "as performed at Oxford," 1615; Exchange Ware, as acted at Cambridge, 1615, a MS. copy of verses spoken by Dulman (a character in Ignoramus) and John a Stiles	6	6	6

(To be Continued.)

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Narrative of a Journey to the Falls of the Cavery, with an historical and descriptive account of the Neilgherry Hills. By Lieut. H. Jervis.

CAPTAIN HARKNESS published some little time since a very interesting account of a singular aboriginal race of people, of small stature, inhabiting the summit of the Neilgherry hills in the Mysore; and the late Governor of Madras, Mr. Lushington, interested himself much in the prosperity of the European Establishment established there. Lieut. Jervis has made a pleasant and useful addition to the former work by this account of the course and beauties of the *Cavery*. This river, as is well known, runs in the mountains which divide the southern Peninsula of India, and, after a course of 300 miles, encircles the Fortress and Island of Seringapatam. Afterwards it receives the tributary waters of the Cubhany, and the Muddoor, and, increased to a mile in breadth, and to a depth of 20 feet, it impetuously hurries on to Sivasamoodrum. Here the river is divided by the rocks which oppose its progress, and descends in two separate falls, not exceeded in magnificence by any known in India.

The northern fall is about 300 feet, and the southern about 200; while the falls of Niagara do not exceed 160 feet. The great northern cataract is called *Gungan Chuckee*, in consequence, (it is said), of a Rajah of the Island, whose name was Gungan, having, about 700 years since, burnt his house down at this place, at the command of the divinity of the Island, in order to cleanse himself from a pollution which he had unknowingly received. Part of the ancient Hindoo City of Gungan Para may still be traced. After leaving the Island of Sivasamoodrum, the Cavery gradually descends, till it reaches Bhavany, by which river it is joined. Then the Noel and the Ambravoutty unite their waters, which wind through the valley of Sankerrydroog; but, like other eastern rivers, it becomes al-

most exhausted before it reaches the sea. "So (as our author observes) of this great stream, there is but an imperfect branch when it reaches Porto Nuovo, after washing the shores of the island of Seringham, the rock of Trichinopoly, and the walls of Chillumbrum—the scene of Clive's early glory." Of the *Neilgherry hills*, which may be visited from the falls of the Cavery, and which are two degrees south of Madras, as we observed, an interesting account has been given to the public by Captain Harkness of the Madras army. The beauty of their scenery, and the sublimity of their climate, has now attracted great attention in India; and by the exertions of Mr. Lushington, in overcoming the difficulties of the approach to them, they have become the refuge of the invalid exhausted by the heat and fever of the plains, and also the spot where the stranger may best be initiated into the climate of India. So much has been done already to facilitate the access to them, "that a gentleman has driven his wife in a tandem from Madras to *Oata-camund* and back, and when the lady was asked how she liked it, she said, 'nothing would give her so much pleasure as to perform the same journey in the same manner again, except going to England.'" A Parsee merchant from Bombay has established a shop on the hills. The supply of houses is equal to the demand. The water is unrivalled in purity, the air temperate, the scenery beautiful, and the shooting so good, that an *English officer*, a friend of the author, bagged his six and twenty elephants one morning, without mentioning tigers, bears, &c. To those who prefer smaller game, there are jungle-sheep, pea-fowl, blackbirds, and hares,—What can an Englishman desire more? We merely add, that the book is written in a plain and unassuming manner, as such a book should be, and that there are a few lithographic plates which illustrate the scenes described.

Travelling Mems. during a Tour in Belgium, &c. By Thomas Dyke, jun.

A TRAVELLER is supposed to be anxious to gratify the curiosity of his readers by novelty of description, accuracy of fact, and elegance of narrative. How far *young* Mr. Dyke has satisfied this rational expectation, we shall very briefly ascertain.

1. *As to the novelty of description.*—Mr. Dyke went by the steam boat to Ostend, and after visiting the remote and secluded Cities of Brussels and Ghent, little known to foreigners; having threaded with uncommon skill and perseverance the dangerous defiles of Spa, and gazed with wonder and delight on the picturesque beauties of a newly-discovered river called the "Meuse," Mr. Dyke, jun. reached in safety the venerable City of Cologne; and his labours were crowned with a sight of the magnificent waters of the Rhine. It is needless to say that a courage, which could perform this in the cool collected manner that our Traveller exhibited, (though separated from his friends, and remote from his native country; among people whose language he did not understand, and with whom he was obliged to communicate by gestures,) we repeat, that such intrepidity was not easily to be shaken, or such enterprise defeated. Consequently, he embarked in a frail skiff on the bosom of the Rhine, and despising its cataracts, whirlpools, and mountain-tempests, (though shutting his eyes, as every man of humanity would do, as he passed its numerous castles, the scenes of murder and rapine,) he entered the romantic country of Switzerland; but being obliged to be at home on a certain day, he got into the Paris Diligence, and was soon safely deposited on the very Towers stairs from which, but a few week-before, he had so adventurously set forth. We sincerely hope that Mr. Dyke junior's providential escape may not be the means of alluring other young men into expeditions of similar peril, to the great grief of their parents and acquaintance.

2. *As to accuracy of fact.*—Mr. Dyke mentions that the elm tree on the plain of Waterloo, under which Lord Wellington stood, "was purchased of a farmer, by a mercenary

Goth from England, who hacked and twisted it into tooth-picks and snuff-boxes." Now the fact is, that this said mercenary Goth was John George Children, Esq. of the British Museum, the learned and scientific translator of Berzelius, who did not cut it into toothpicks or snuff boxes, but formed it into a massive and handsome chair, in which he reposes, and which he does not sell.

3. The last qualification of a traveller, which we mentioned, was that of conveying his narrative in *a form elegant and attractive*. This Mr. Dyke, jun. has also performed. He thus opens Part ii. (vol. I. p. 121.)

"On referring to the rough notes which I *hurriedly* pencilled on my tour, I find *lots of mems* about Mayence; and one of them is written in *bouncing* german-text characters. But, I conclude, I meant that peculiar *mem* to attract my particular attention, whenever I should translate it. That *mem* is simply this:—'Moonlight walk through the City—antiquated appearance of the streets—delicious stroll on the banks of the river.' Yes, it was but a saunter,—but such a saunter!"

Mr. Dyke has kindly terminated his labours with a map of the comparative elevations of Swiss and British mountains, among the latter of which we find *Saint Paul's*; so that, at last, the American Indian was right, who said, that our great cathedral was only a hill scooped out and carved.

Travels and Researches in Caffraria.
By Stephen Kay.

THIS is an account by a Wesleyan Missionary of his travels in *Caffraria*, and of the character and civil and moral condition of the savage tribes. The spread of Christianity among them was long opposed; and the solitary and untimely graves of several of the zealous Missionaries mark the spots where their labours of love fell beneath interest, cunning, and ferocity. But much good has been done; and where the 'Man of Christ' has set his foot, and where his voice has been heard, industry, civilization, and humanity have followed. The plough is seen in the field, once only trodden by the lion

and the wolf; the sorcerers (those children of Satan and darkness,) have been obliged to fly; infant schools have been established; justice improved—cruelty mitigated—and peace and commerce smiling on a land, which, but a short time since, seemed the very nurse of every crime that could be committed by the wretched worshippers of Baal. It will be the duty, as, undoubtedly, it is the desire of the Colonial Government, to preserve a friendly relation with the frontier-tribes, and then private zeal will not be wanting to profit by the opportunity. For all who take *South Africa* as the field of their gospel-labour, Mr. Kay's book will be an admirable assistant.

Zara, or the Black Death, a Poem of the Sea. By the Author of Naufragus.

WHEN the Abbé Terasson was asked his opinion of one of his own publications.—“Why,” he said, “it is good—extremely good. I don't say that all the world will agree in that opinion; *mais n'importe*. It is uncommonly good indeed.” We take this to be the general opinion of authors on the productions of their own genius. And who so able to judge intimately of the merits of a work as he who has had the labour and ingenuity of forming it? The mother best knows her own child! The author of the poem before us, no doubt, as he recites the sounding stanzas of his muse to himself, may, occasionally, be heard to cry out with the Frenchman, “*Elle est bonne, je dis très bonne.*” The sentiment then of the best judge, having been thus pronounced, we are fortunately saved the invidious task of adding any private or peculiar observations of our own.—More pleasing will be the occupation of stringing the pearls, and pointing out the manifold beauties to the public gaze. Every author has some peculiarities of mind, some idiosyncrasies of taste, some delicate and particular hues of genius, which seem to discriminate his works from those of his contemporaries. The poet before us is distinguished for a kind of *bold simplicity*, as difficult to attain, as dangerous to imitate.

“In that dread circle none dare walk but he;”

but we will no longer detain our readers impatient to hear the first workings of a new-strung lyre. The story is classical and simple. A young lady with her waiting maid, the former of the name of Zara, (or Sarah,) the latter Maria, embarks on board an outward-bound East India Man; in a certain latitude they are attacked by a Pirate, who partly overpowers them, but is afterwards beaten off; and the Sphynx (their ship) bears direct for St. Helena to repair. There are *two* heroes to the poem, the captains of the two vessels, equally brave, and equally gallant, but one is considerably *fatter* and *stouter* than the other. We shall give the portrait of the *thin gentleman*.

“Alone he stood on deck, and seem'd to wear,

A heart and mind to lawless passions wed.
Just so at least he seem'd as he stood there,
With visage haggard and a bold forehead,
In outline beautiful, and snowy fair;
Impressively and finely contrasted,
With fine dark eyes, and *lashes long that*
met [jet.

The rising thought, with bushy brows of
— his form would bear
Comparison with delicate Adonis
The ladies favorite, we all know is.”

Before, however, we continued our quotations, it is necessary to inform our readers, that they must not expect to find the same *prosodical pronunciation*, to which they have been so long accustomed—all the ancient errors have been exploded, and new and better systems of harmony introduced; as,

The Leviathan of the dreary deep.
His youthful years in Traprobāna's isle.
His minutiae' exactly to descry.
The paraphernalia of their force.
The recital may very like create.
This developement of heroic mind.
My fierce Pegasus needs some slight repose.
A rather belligerent kind of theme.
But shrunk beneath the strangers *basilical*
eye
His heaving bosom like a volcano.

Before leaving England, Zara had with much prudence altered her style of dress, and accommodated it to the temperature of the tropical countries.

Her dress was chaste and neat—yet taste-
fully
Adapted to the clime—that is to say
She wore no caps, (nor would she when
at sea)

Nor bonnets either,—rarely a tight stay.
A muslin vest thrown o'er her gracefully,
In ample folds compris'd her dress by day.
Concealing all herself—save eyes and nose,
Her neat bare ancles, tiny feet,—and toes.

On Sundays she had something bet-
ter, and smarter.

A veil of lace and white as mountain snow,
Appended to her hair, fell graceful o'er
Her shoulders fasten'd 'neath a simple bow
Of satin, also white: the gown she wore
Was a light lilac British *merino*,
Of texture fine as muslin, and much more
Desirable, and durable at sea,
Her hose were silk:—her shoes, white
taffety.

The author observes that he uses the
Spenserian stanza as being the best
suited to description; but he has judi-
ciously much improved and heightened
the euphony of Spenser's closing lines,
as e. g.

Cold England's hurried clime ill suited
her,

Or Zara either—her lovely daughter.

and

'Tis terrible in love, as shot in war,
And may be called, I think, the *je ne
sais quoi*.

Again, speaking of a dolphin:

But he was caught next day, cut up, boil'd,
and ate,

The doctor kept his back bone, his jaw-
bone the mate.

Stanza LXXI.

The miracles of old seem quite forgot,
And many deem the phantom age quite
done,

And so believed the late Sir Walter Scott,
He differed with the learned Doctor John-
son.

As regards the rhyming terminations,
our Poet allows himself a considerable
latitude, or plenty of sea-room in cases
of difficulty.

I'll wish them all a short but kind farewell,
And entertainment from the next Canto.
There they may read the strange things
that befel

Our heroine, and the bark, and the cargo.

and

Especially when warding in a hurry
The fistic eloquence of M.P. Gully.

or,

Her deadly purpose—had not then *De
Souza*,
Rush'd sudden from his hiding place be-
hind her:

but we are not willing to anticipate
too much of the reader's gratification;
we shall therefore conclude our ex-
tracts with a stanza, which seems to
include in a small compass all the va-
ried excellencies of the Poet's talents:
and as it is his farewell address, he
has laboured it with peculiar care and
success.

I think I may say, I have taken you through
Our interesting story with — eclat.
The theme at least, is altogether new,
I really think it will be popular.

My kindest friends—my purchasers—
thank you!

And you my very urbane Publisher,
On authors all whose works are sure to
sell,

Your smile is sweet beyond a parallel.

The aforesaid smiling Publisher is
Mr. Whittaker of Ave-Maria Lane:
and the book is very handsomely
printed, so that the Casket is worthy
of the Jewel. It is dedicated to Mrs.
Leicester Stanhope of Putney. Very
little is known of the author to satisfy
our respectful curiosity: but he men-
tions in his Preface—"that he was
cradled in the world"—and that he is
the writer of a very well-known work
called 'Naufragus.'

Constance, a Novel, 3 vols.

THOSE writers who employ their
imaginative powers in describing scenes
of fictitious passion, whose invention
supplies them with characters and in-
cidents that are intended to resemble
the realities of life, are aware of what
importance it is to them to have fre-
quent access to original portraits, and
to keep before them the living creations
of nature. The painter finds that, like
the fabled Giant of Mythology, he de-
rives his strength from the earth; and
that when he leaves it for his own
realms of air, and draws for his re-
sources only on the fund of memory
or fancy; he soon loses the variety,
the truth, the force which he possessed,
and contracts a mannered and feeble
method, that more and more departs
from all that is valuable and engaging
in the productions of art. Our best

novelists, as Fielding and Smollett, appear to have drawn their characters from living models; and when Richardson attempted to rival, or rather to surpass nature, by presenting a creation of his own, which should concentrate all her excellencies, without admitting her defects,—his monstrous and unnatural hero Sir C. Grandison, showed at once the absurdity of his ideal picture, and the incapacity and weakness of the artist, in measuring his puny resources against her correct standard and inexhaustible fertility. 'Paint from the life' then, we should say to our writers of fiction; but do not tell to the public, who are the persons that sit for the picture. In many late instances we have seen with regret, individuals whom we know in the walks of private life, figuring in the front ranks of a novel, or with so slight a mask over their features, as could too easily be removed. In no work, however, have we seen this practice so unblushingly avowed, and so largely developed, as in the one before us. We do not say that the *Mr. Kilderby and family*, described in *Constance*, are meant for the respectable persons who bear their name, in or near the town of Southampton; but we do say that *Lady Augusta Tarell* is (with the mere change of a R for a V) a very improper and indelicate representation of the lady who is the sister of the present Duke of Grafton, and the widow of a late Tutor of Trinity: and who, together with her daughter, may now see herself in no very pleasing attitude, standing before every Circulating Library in England.—In the XIII. Chapter, we are introduced to a Doctor Clayton of Ditton near Newbury, who turns out to be our old and revered friend

Dr. Parr of Hatton near Birmingham. Now the old Doctor's character was a kind of public property, and there is no reason to complain of a posthumous likeness of him being drawn; but we question whether gentlemanlike or delicate feelings would have allowed the writer to penetrate further into the recesses of the Doctor's domestic sanctuary—whether Mrs. Parr should have been brought forward, only for the purpose of representing the *uncomfortable situation* which she occupied. Of Jack Bamford,* (Bartlam) there is nothing said amiss; but whoever is the *Warwickshire Clergyman* who is described under the name of *Mr. Collins*, must writhe under the cruel publicity which our author has wantonly given to his character and reputation. Who he is, and whether the portrait of his daughter Miss Anne Collins the Greek scholar, is real or fictitious, we do not seek to know; but the offensive and degrading manner in which he is described, with the stigma cast upon his reputation, is a breach against the charities and civilities of life. There is also a *Rev. Mr. Wakley* at the parsonage, who ought to have given half his fortune not to have dined at the table at Hatton the day the *Novelist* was seeking his prey. Putting this aside, the sketch of the fine old Pedagogue and his establishment, is hit off with much humour and spirit. The Portrait of Sam the Butler, and the Cook, and the Doctor's execrable dinners,† and the gentleness and meekness of the lady of the house, is very entertaining, especially as they have a very close resemblance to the real characters. The Doctor's canonicals, and wig, his lecturing his parishioners from the desk, after the second lesson, on *keeping their pigs at home*; his el-

* It must be observed, that the individual portraits of Dr. Clayton (Parr) and Mr. Bamford (Mr. Bartlam) are totally out of *keeping* with the rest of the characters, and with the general tone of the sentiment, and with the feeling of the work, and are introduced by the author for other purposes than that of their *embellishing or connecting his tale of fiction*.

† The account of the hospitality of the table should never be taken from a *hungry author*: we read in Boswell's Johnson and elsewhere, of Sir Joshua Reynolds's table, and many commendations bestowed on it. We know from some of our friends who used to dine there, and who were *not authors*, that nothing could be more execrable than the dinners, except Dr. Parr's. Sir Joshua was very hospitably inclined, but never gave himself any trouble in preparing his feast, or in *gastronomic* attention to his guests when at dinner. The select dinners of *Mr. Malone* were truly comfortable.

borate metaphorical, metaphysical* Sermon to the rustics, his sending the clerk to the *pew* to tell the ladies there was *boiled beef for dinner*, are scarcely caricatures of the liberties *Old Sam* used to take in service-time. —Whatever Parr was in erudition, there never was a child more weak in *moral* judgment, or more wayward in temper. It is scarcely credible, but true, that in reading the lessons to the rustics, he would often interlard them with—"that's wrong—that's wrongly translated—† My brethren, this text has been interpolated by such and such prelates, naming them, for such and such controversial purposes."—As the party returns from Church, the Doctor addresses Miss Courtenay in words that we think we can now remember, as repeated in our hearing—"Miss, said he in a solemn tone, Jack (meaning Jack Bartlam) is a most benevolent man,—Jack is a most learned man—Jack *was* a very handsome man, Jack *has* been a most loveable man, but Jack is a shy man, and—Jack, I command you to marry." The dinner is well described, and the 'fool,' 'ass,' 'dunce,' which the Doctor so liberally threw around. The soup was watery, the potatoes hard, the fish half boiled, the mutton over roasted, and Sam obstinate and sulky. Poor Mrs. Clayton sat at the head of the table, with a painful perception of the errors of the whole concern painted on her face, and sometimes, but hopelessly, endeavoured to arrest the torrent of blunders.

"Sam, you had better leave the fish a little longer," said she, in accents gentle as a seraph. *Sam carried it away.*

"Sam, bring me that Sweetbread."—"The Doctor has the Sweetbread, Ma'am, before him; *it can't be mov'd.*"

"Sam, ask for some more Potatoes"—no answer.

"Sam, we want some more Port Wine."

"There's *enough Port decanted, ma'am.*"

"Sam, don't take the cloth off yet."—Sam clear'd it instantly off, without deigning a reason.

This is good, and was certainly painted from the life.

Whoever is the writer of *Constance*, and whether he is of the County of Warwick or not, he certainly knew the Birmingham Doctor, and his amiable friend Mr. Bartlam very well. Neither the sterling virtues nor solid arguments of Dr. Parr were unknown to him, nor the absurd vanities, and womanish caprices which were always floating above them. Of Parr's last days the following account is given in the third volume, and, we believe, not very remote from the truth.

"Dr. Clayton lived to a venerable old age, his faculties remaining unimpaired to the last. As life declined, the harsh points of his character were softened. Pride melted into vanity, dogmatism into garrulity; his despotism he transferred wholly to SAM, his conjugal spleen he vented on the world in general. Formerly he would, by his powerful satire and his vehement eloquence, have embroiled parties and decided the fate of elections; but now it was said by both friends and enemies, to be only the old Doctor's way. If his influence were less, his benevolence was greater; his deeply rooted prejudices were subdued by the near contemplation of that heavenly sphere, where there are many mansions for all sorts and all parties; but at whose threshold the furious politician and the angry controversialist must lay aside the bitterness of disputation, before they may presume to hope for entrance. As his approach to the grave became more certain and evident, the distinction of Whig and Tory, Conformist and Nonconformist, Trinitarian and Unitarian, Arian and Predestinarian, became offensive to him; and he was wont to say, that he loved none of the words terminating in 'ian,' except *Christian*. Whatever were his actual religious tenets upon doctrinal points, and they were much disputed, he was well prepared at last for that great momentous change, which none had contemplated more in all its relations to human nature, than he had done. His literary fame was chiefly *conversational*, and he who had been reported to have filled one room with Electioneering Papers, bequeathed not a single important work to posterity. Mrs. Clayton long survived him, cherished his memory, honoured his choice with her virtues, and spent the liberal income which he left her

* The Doctor once commenced his sermon at Hatton to the gaping and credulous swains—"My brethren, you are all Metaphysicians!"

† Whenever the Doctor came to—awake, awake, Debōrah—he would always say, sotta voce—more properly speaking, Debōrah.

in deeds of charity and habits of hospitality. It is said that she never heard his failings commented upon, nor his peculiarities ridiculed, without the bitterest pang; yet that he was loved and honoured in spite of these, forms his best eulogy."

Hampden in the 19th Century.

THIS work is designed to illustrate and recommend what is called the *greatest happiness system*; to prove that the old systems of society are erroneous in principle, and mischievous, cruel, and unjust in practice; that governments are unnecessary, ranks and orders superfluous, professions hurtful, and appropriation or division of property contrary to the interests of the community. Such being the author's views of society, its interests and its improvements, he models them, and brings them into practice, by adopting Mr. Owen of Lanark's method of collecting and disposing of a certain number of persons, in square brick buildings formed in oblongs and parallelograms; where, as soon as they enter, they become sober, honest, industrious, and happy; all care, and anxiety are removed, and all evil passions and temptations; their time is spent, not in fuliginous labors, or destructive manufactures, but in improving their minds, reading Penny Magazines, playing on the Jew's-harp, and climbing poles. The author is of course much averse to the Political Economists, whose objects are to amend and improve the present system of society, to correct ancient errors, to remove long-rooted prejudices, and to open to men more correct and more enlarged views of their real happiness. This in the author's opinion is impossible; because the very *foundations* of society, according to him, are laid on a basis which cannot support them: rank, property, gradations of society, national worship, are all to be swept away, before his system can commence. The datum which he assigns is this: that the *inventions of machinery, especially those governed by steam*, have so increased the powers of man, that he can make enough by *one day's labor to support him seven*, consequently, that the remaining *six days* will be by him devoted to the improvement of his

mind, or to the recreation of his body. To illustrate this, a plate is given representing society under its new aspect, in all the cloudless serenity of ease, plenty, and delight. Instead of a town like Manchester and Leeds, enfolding in its murky embrace one hundred thousand black, grisly, unshorn, hungry, discontented weavers and throwsters; look at the habitation of the New Atlantis, and bless the change,—a metamorphosis as delightful as unexpected has taken place! Placed under Mr. Hampden's care, the men become a sort of peripatetic philosophers, the women Aspasia's, and Sappho's and Erinna's. On a beautiful sunny slope, stands a superb mansion, like Eaton, or Castle Howard, or the Caserta magnified; a fine and noble lake reflects its turrets in waters covered with barges and gondolas, a noble park of majestic trees is seen, with herds of deer and goodly flocks; the distant mountains throw an impressive grandeur over the whole scene, and the ever serene sky tells us that even the climate of nature is changed to suit the improved fortunes and happiness of the human race. Here are to be seen the free, the enlightened, the happy masters of this earthly paradise of the Owen and Hampden creation; the weaver's wives and daughters are to be seen reclining under the shade of the trees, no longer throwing shuttles, or teasing wool, or feeding spinning-jennies, but with lyres of antique form in their hands, warbling Italian airs, and dressed with elegance and taste; while the sons are adorned in the very height of the fashion, with white pantaloons, watch chains and Wellingtons, and a *charley* at their under lip, reclining on violet banks, courting the pure and virgin innocence beside them, or reading Byron and Scott free of care or anxiety; certain that the Steam-engine working on *Mondays* will provide for all their hebdomadal necessities; while a few agricultural amateurs are just turning up the surface of the ground to plant camelias, and strelitzias, and ixias, to adorn the hair of the Sheffield and Nottingham beauties smiling on their labours of love. 'Look upon that picture and on this'—can any one hesitate for one moment to make his

choice. Here is society in its antiquated and decrepid state; there in its renewed youth, in its second spring.—Here we live under Kings, and Lords, and Commons, and Bishops, and Judges, and parish beaules; *there* every man is his own judge, and his own master, and his own king. Laws are not wanted, for all are contented; Religion is not wanted, for every man is perfect; and Kings cannot exist, for all men are equal; whether they are subject to *death* we do not know; if they do die, it is by an *euthanasia* that immortals might almost envy.

The Popular Encyclopædia. Glasgow. (A to BA)

THIS is a translation of the *Conversations Lexicon* of the Germans, adapted to the use of our country. Like the original work, it is meant more for popular purposes, than for the instruction of the scientific. The alphabetical order is very properly preserved; for we think there are strong arguments against the use of any other. Perhaps the articles on *science* are too brief: we allude particularly to that on Astronomy: surely a larger space should have been afforded, especially as it is one of the sciences whose circle of perfection is so nearly completed. Chambers's Dictionary was, properly speaking, our earliest encyclopædia of any note; and if its execution had equalled its design, it would for a long time have rendered any other unnecessary. Then followed the great Encyclopædia of the French, conducted by those eminent philosophers, D'Alembert and Diderot; and to which the *immortal Preface* was prefixed by the former: the combined talents of the greatest writers in France raised this work to great eminence; and in the developement of the *sciences*, and in an accurate account of the *arts*, it left all its predecessors far behind. Yet with all its merits, the eloquence of its style, the elegance of its disquisitions, and the value of its materials, it is seldom now referred to. Those pages which Montesquieu stamped with the original vigour of his style, which Voltaire adorned with all the brilliancy of his wit, and which Rousseau decorated with the refined and captivating graces of his genius; the work which Gray read with delight, and D. Stewart

quoted with approbation, has almost sunk into total oblivion. For this, several reasons may be given, too long however to enumerate here. It is sufficient to say, that it was very unequal in its execution; it was too metaphysical; it was believed to be the work of scoffers and infidels; it was too bulky and extended; and lastly and chiefly, it was published *before* the great modern discoveries in science had been made, before systems had been more philosophically arranged, and nomenclatures successfully reformed. La Place and La Grange had not completed the discoveries of Newton; Cuvier had not opened the fossil chambers of the antediluvian world. Humboldt, and Jussieu and Decandolle had neither extended or arranged our knowledge of the vegetable kingdoms; Davy had not made his brilliant investigations into the laws of chemistry; geology had not become a science of practical investigation, under the guidance of a Greenough, a Lyall, and a Buckland: Adam Smith had not laid the massive foundations of political economy: in short, the French Encyclopædia was published fifty years too soon for its own immortality. Much has been done, and well done since; and the more science advances, the nearer of course it is to the completion which it can have from the limited faculties of man: consequently, every new Encyclopædia that avails itself of the latest discoveries, and that embodies the most approved results, will not only be most popular, but most permanent. Articles may now be written on astronomy, and on optics, for instance, the utility of which will probably never be superseded; while, on the other hand, no one could presume to hope that any disquisitions on such subjects as *electricity*, *magnetism*, *galvanism*, and others, however subtle, ingenious, or philosophical they might be, will not be found barren in facts, and erroneous in reasonings, when the veil that now conceals them is removed by the bold hand of some future genius, and their reluctant laws are exposed and submitted to our investigation. What is the worth of any article on Roman history in any Encyclopædia written before the time of Niebuhr? What the value of any dissertations on the geography of the

ancients previous to the labours of Rennell and of Vincent? To the compilers of Encyclopædias we consider it to be of great importance, to make the *advancement*, and state of science, the measure of the importance of their article: and on this very account we think the volume of *astronomy* in the present part of the work we are reviewing to be much too brief and jejune: nor do we think that on many subjects the compilers have availed themselves of all the information that was open to them. Our chief caution, however, must be as regards the relative length of the articles: we really cannot understand what is their measure or guide; and we beg them to compare the two biographies of *Alexander the Great* and *General Arnold*, and consider how soon the latter, if at all preserved, must be brought into as many words, or even letters, as the former must occupy pages. On casting our eyes over the early pages, we saw no article headed—*Abortion*—on what account omitted?

Woman. By R. Montgomery. 2d ed.

MR. MONTGOMERY, of Lincoln College, Oxford, has made great strides in the land of poetry, and bound his hair with many laurel wreaths, since we recollect him musing and meditating under the lime-trees of the church-yard at Bishop's Waltham, and astonishing the Miss Ogles and the Miss Baines's with the powers of his song. We ourselves, living out of the regions of Parnassus, have not met with all of his productions, yet we have no doubt of their merit. The present poem shows that he has great facility of versification and command of words; though we are afraid that the structure of the verse which he has chosen, has tempted him, by the facility with which it is written, to be more diffuse than might be desired. Our extract will be the lines that commemorate our great Epic Bard.

“Another of the wondrous see
Whose spirit talk'd with Deity;
And, blind on earth, beheld in heaven
The glory to archangels given,
When rob'd in light, their garments blaze,
And whiten in eternal rays;

GENT. MAG. VOL. I.

No cavern'd prophet while he felt,
A trance almighty round him melt.
Or by some Babylonian stream,
From darkness shaped his awful dream,
Wherein there glided, vast and dim,
The cloud-apparelled cherubim,
Hath scarce outsoar'd his *epic* flight,
Who sang of chaos, death, and night.
Had, none, methinks, but Milton's song,
Pour'd its grand tide the world along;
Had never page but his reveal'd
The miracles in mind conceal'd,
The hope immortal still would rest
Unblighted in the human breast;
For never could a narrow grave
The immeasurable soul enslave,
That coupled heaven and earth and hell,
The lord of his creative spell!”

We confess that we do not quite comprehend the line of argument that is developed in the above extract; nor did we know that prophets and angels attempt to write *Epic* poems; but that arises from our ignorance: nor should we have selected the instance of Milton, the severe husband, and the defender of divorce, to exhibit the influence of *Woman* over the poet's heart: if we had, we should have given *Miss Davis*, the pretty daughter of the Prebendary of Westminster, as our proof.

Sermons, by the late Rev H. Gipps.
Edited by the Rev. J. A. Latrobe.

WE remember very well the celebrity of Mr. Gipps, as what is called a Calvinistic preacher, in Hereford, some years ago. Mr. Latrobe, in his preface, has entered at length into the religious principles and belief of the author, and explained their nature and extent. The sermons are exceedingly plain in their language and simple in the conduct of argument: they do not profess to be either learned or ornamented; but they are written in a manner that shows the earnestness and spiritual zeal of the preacher; and certainly without any offensive peculiarities, or dangerous doctrines, too often pervading those who rank themselves in the school of *Calvin*.

On the Errors of the Church of Rome,
by the Rev. Robert Meek.

THE author, in common with all serious protestants, viewing with alarm the increasing numbers, as well as the

dangerous doctrines of the Romish Church; and having heard it said that Popery of the present day is, compared with that of former times, improved in spirit, enlightened in doctrine, and harmless in its tendencies, has written this treatise to show that in all that is *essential, it is unchanged*: that it is as erroneous in principle, as antichristian in spirit, and dangerous in tendency, as in the ages that have passed away. Probably many of our readers may not know the numbers and strength of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. Perhaps they will hear with surprise and alarm, that there are eleven Roman catholic colleges for the education of priests, and thirty-five seminaries; and that there are 42,000 catholics in Manchester, where some years ago there were but 70. In Liverpool, there are 52,000. In Glasgow, 30,000. That in Bath, they have two chapels, besides the magnificent college of Prior Park; and that they are in treaty for another. That very lately at Norwich there were 50 persons admitted to that persuasion, and 45 at the little village of Cossey.* Mr. Meek has, with great propriety of judgment, followed Bishop Marsh in taking the decrees of the Council of Trent as the standard, the latest, best, and truest standard of the catholic faith. If the doctrines of this corrupt church have not appeared to all protestants so officiously displayed, so determinately enforced, and so pertinaciously expressed, by the catholics in England, as they would have expected from the writings of the protestants, as well as from the popish creed, the author thus observes:

“Many are deceived into a favourable opinion of Popery, from the *partial* exhibition of the doctrines and worship of the Church of Rome in this protestant country. To form a correct estimate of Popery, it must be contemplated in its doctrines, worship, and effects, as fully exhibited in those states and countries where it is the *dominant faith*. In a country where the great mass of the population is protestant, only a *partial and favourable exhibition of popery can be looked for*. The creed of the papist, in common with that of the

protestant, embraces most of the fundamental truths of christianity, though in the former they are adulterated by being mixed up with many dangerous errors. The Romish priesthood who are placed in the midst of a protestant population, in their public ministrations give a more frequent prominence to those *truths which they hold in common with protestants*, than to those errors which are peculiar to their own church. When those points of doctrine and worship peculiar to their own church are insisted on, they are brought forward with a caution and plausibility most likely to conciliate those just prejudices which in the minds of protestants exist against them. Thus, many are led to regard popery as not so enormous in doctrine, or antichristian in spirit, as they were once taught to believe. Thus, also, many who have no fixed religious principles, allured by the imposing splendour of the worship, by the accommodating nature of the faith, and by other motives which need not here be stated, make an easy transition from mere nominal protestantism, to the communion of the Church of Rome.”

A curious instance is given in a note by the author, of the extreme artfulness of the catholics in this respect.

“A member of the House of Commons, who took part in the debate, charged the Roman catholics with *idolatry, and with suppressing the second commandment*. A papist who happened to be present in the gallery of the house, produced a catechism, or some other book of religious instruction, authorised by his church, from which *Mr. Canning, in refutation of the charge of suppressing it, read the commandment at length.*”

This, it is probable, was the *Douay* catechism, or some book of religious instruction authorised for the use of *Roman catholics in this protestant country*. From those formularies, intended for the use of *papists in catholic countries, the second commandment of the Decalogue has been systematically excluded*, both before and since the Reformation. In this Douay Catechism, it must also be observed, is a translation, which has the appearance of being intended to cover the Romish practice of *worshipping images*. The words in the Douay are, “thou shalt not *adore* nor worship them,” instead of “*bow down,*” which is condemnatory of the Romish genuflections to the images of saints, &c.

* Cossey is where Lord Stafford's family resides.

The Round Towers of Ireland.

By H. O'Brien, Esq.

THIS book is positively too long, except for persons who have more years before them than we possess. It is called a Prize Essay, 'lucus a non lucendo,'—for it lost the prize.—Its object is to prove, or rather to assert, that the *Round Towers* in Ireland are remains of the religion of Buddhism; that Ireland and Iran (Persia) are the same; that the word *Budh* is met with in Ireland, and consequently it must be the same as *Buddha*; and lastly, that they are not *fire towers*, as many learned antiquaries have supposed. 'What then, (says the author) I shall be asked, *was their design?*' to this I beg leave to return a circumlocutory answer. Squeamishness may be shocked, and *invidiousness* receive a pretext; but the spirit being pure, the well-regulated mind will always say, 'cur nescire pudens pravè quàm discere malo?'"—With this answer, no doubt, all our readers will feel amply satisfied and instructed. The cause of their erection is perfectly clear, their purposes are defined, and we only wonder that it wanted a book of five hundred pages to prove a point so self evident. If the author is correct in his supposition, as to the motive for which these towers were built, conceiving, by looking at the *present population* of Ireland, that their purposes have been fully answered, we humbly suggest whether it would not be desirable to *commence taking them down*, while at every pull,

— Pueri, circum, *innuptæque puellæ*
Sacra canunt, funemque manu contingere
gaudent.

Narrative of the Peninsula War. By Lieut.-Col. Hay, 2 vols. *Second Edition.*

SINCE the days of Marlborough and the field of Blenheim, the British Army has never trampled on such dangers, overcome such difficulties, and achieved such triumphs, as in the glorious wars in Spain. There never was a more noble, disinterested, or righteous cause; there could not exist a more gallant spirit than that which animated alike Commander and soldier; and there could not have been selected a finer arena

for the display of military talent and undaunted courage. That the victorious campaigns of Spain are for ever united to the British name, forms a sufficient reason for our anxiety in having them accurately detailed, and fully and correctly transmitted to posterity; the more they are investigated, the more we feel convinced the splendor of their triumphs will be secured; and it is only from many persons who have shared the dangers, and won the laurels of those days of glory, giving to the public the results of their personal observations, that a truly satisfactory history can be formed.

Colonel Hay asserts, that much erroneous information has been communicated to the public, some unintentionally, and some arising from different misconceptions; and he considers part of Colonel Napier's Narrative as decidedly incorrect; he has done wisely, therefore, in preparing for publication an account of those events which he personally witnessed, and which he knows to be authentic.

The whole fortune of the Peninsular War turned on the actual presence of Buonaparte. Had he remained in Spain with his immense and overwhelming forces concentrated in that divided country, and aided by his active and experienced mind, no force that we could have brought to bear, could have opposed him. As it was, Lord Wellington was often too numerically weak to face the Generals he left behind, and their diminished forces. What could he have done with all his great talents, against three hundred thousand experienced soldiers, led by the greatest Commander in Europe?—Providentially, the Austrian Eagle's scream of war was heard. The alarm was given, Napoleon flew over the Pyrennees to the banks of the Danube, and Spain was left with her faithful ally to win her way to victory and independence.

It is always with a melancholy and painful interest, that we peruse the history of our first Campaign in the Peninsula,—the moral courage, as well as the physical strength of the Spanish Armies, for ever destroyed through the ignorance and presumption of *Blake*, and the hopeless, though gallant endeavours of Sir John Moore to

save a people who were not prepared to save themselves. Justice is proverbially slow of foot, but she arrives at last. We think Sir John Moore's memory is no longer clouded with the surmises and accusations that once hung around his grave. He was sent with a force totally inadequate to the purpose; he was deceived, disappointed, decoyed, and deserted. Yet he effected his purpose. He saved the army that he could not lead to victory, and effected one of the most difficult and melancholy retreats in the face of a superior and victorious enemy, with wonderful courage and perseverance. That he hoped too reluctantly, that he desponded too soon, is all, we think, that even the Laureate, the friend of Spain and historian of the War, could urge against him. The author was attached to the fifth division under General Leith, and fought with them, with the exception of a short time when he was a prisoner, through the whole of the Peninsular Campaigns.—Of the military genius of the French Marshals,* he does not appear to think highly,—the mistakes of Massena before the lines of Torres Vedras are mentioned, and at p. 212 he says,

“At the same time one corps d'armée was acting in conformity to the orders received from Madrid, while another, destined to co-operate, was adopting a directly different sphere of action, according to the caprice or obstinacy of its Commander. In addition to this course of proceeding, in itself enough to cause the discomfiture of armies, is to be considered the jealousy of each other constantly bursting into publicity among these generals, by whom, and through whose exertions it has been ingeniously supposed the Emperor Napoleon accomplished in other countries his unparalleled successes.”

The kind of courage in which the French soldier abounds, is described with great truth and discrimination.

“The arena for a really vigorous French attack, is one that few other troops would enter—at all events, with equal alacrity, equal spirit, or with the same apparent determination. In mounting steps defended by troops—in making attacks on large bodies where a great crisis is at issue—in forcing an under fire, *until all diffi-*

culties but the personal, the close conflict with his opponent, has been overcome—the French soldier appears to be unequalled; but when perseverance has placed him on equal ground—when he has apparently obtained a chance of successfully terminating his attack, he *becomes no longer formidable, and appears paralysed by the immediate presence* of his opponents,—a strange and inexplicable result of so much gallantry, such gaiety, such recklessness of danger, only to be accounted for by the supposition that the physical constitution of the people, does not permit the effervescence to subsist beyond a certain exertion, that, if unchecked, might have continued buoyant, but being resolutely met, becomes depressed and vanquished.”

We should more simply attempt to account for the fact of the French soldier never waiting a bayonet attack from the British Line, by saying that whether the danger be greater or not, it appears more certain and formidable; that a *personal* encounter is the greatest trial of the real courage of the soldier; and that the angry brow and glittering bayonet of the British grenadier, would quail a heart that balls and bullets and shells would in vain assail.

The Battle of Salamanca decided the fate of the war, liberated the Peninsula, and for ever broke down and destroyed the hopes and courage of the French army. The siege of Cadiz was raised, the Andalusians liberated, the army of Catalonia and Valencia paralysed, the guerilla force tripled,—then followed the fine passage of the Ebro, and the battle of Victoria, and the capture of St. Sebastian; and the British trumpet heard in the valley of Roncesvalles, and the British flag seen floating on the heights of the Pyrennees from the astonished and bewildered plains of Gascony.

Zschokke's *Popular History of Switzerland.*

A very good and useful account of the use and progress of the brave Helvetians, from their conquest by the Romans, till the establishment of the new Confederacy of the twenty-two cantons in 1613, inclosed between the Alps and the Jura, consisting of two millions of people crying freedom and independence.

* See also account of Marshal Soult, in vol. ii. p. 232.

The Nun.

THE purpose of this story is to prove, that the lives of nuns are accompanied with many fearful trials and privations, and harassed with spiritual pain and oppression; that young ladies had better stay at home with their fathers and brothers, and accept the hand of the first honest man who makes an offer, and that neither the *white* veil, nor the *black* veil, is so becoming as Hymen's *saffron* veil; and that Pretendants, Novitiate, and Religieuses, are all very anxious to escape out of their cells, notwithstanding the sweetmeats, and bon-bons, and cakes and chocolate that grace the table of the refectory of the Lady Abbess of *Notre dame de Misericorde*.

Songs of the Loire, and other Poems.

WE are afraid that stanzas like the following will not be esteemed by those lovers of poetry whose ears have been long used to what is correct as well as beautiful.

To measure o'er the floor of heaven,
Its gates and glittering *vestibule*,
To scan creation's wings—I've striven,
But all in vain—though beautiful.

Scanning creation's wings is rather new, though *scanning with goose's wings*, we remember very well.

Perhaps the *rhime* also in the first stanza of *Madaleine*, will not altogether prove so euphonious as it ought.

For ever and for ever *thine*,
My only love, my dearest,
In whatever land or *clime*,
Still thou art ever nearest.

But we can excuse this, as the author, residing in France, has adopted the peculiar pronunciation of *n* for *m*, as in *tems*, and other words. We shall pursue our extracts with

Ellen of Tours.

Sweet Ellen of Tours is my choice,
Why then should my cold heart despair,
Oh! rather say bid it rejoice
Since Ellen complies *it is clear*.
I love her as well as my life;
I love her, *for good or for ill*;
I love her and would have her my wife;
I love yet—yes much better—*still!!*

We must leave the maidens of
Nantes, who are very bewitching,
And never more charming than now,

and the maid of Clisson, who sang of
Abelard

With sighs that rent the air;
—but we confess we cannot pass over one of the strangest metamorphoses that has taken place in our modern recollection.

There came a young *Knight*, clad in armour bright,
To the western tower at dawn:
And his noble mien, and mantle of green,
Bespoke him a *Squire* unknown.

And we must also leave to Messrs. Champollion and the decipherers of hieroglyphics, to explain the following mystical sentence to us.

The *Moslem* sate in proud array
By *Saturn's* marble throne;
He recked not then his own decay,
Nor saw *Athena's* zone.

Our author has lately returned from his travels in the Holy Land; and has been enabled to make considerable accessions to our local knowledge of that singular and interesting country, both in nature and art, as may be seen in his *Triumphal Hymn*, "I come from Palestine!"

I come, I come, from Palestine,
From the holy, holy, holy land,
Where the *Ypas tree* surrounds the shrine
Of the *Pagan's infidel* band,
And the *Memphian* pyramid bears on high
The ungodly pilgrim's heraldry.

The discovery of *trees, pyramids, and pagans*, in a country that was never before known to possess them, though much travelled and investigated, reflects great honour on the acuteness and enterprize of the author.*

Not content with his beauties from Nantes and Tours, our amorous poet flies off to Anjou, and meeting a fair damsel in the streets, begs the favour of her to listen to the following petition, which she of course understood; though we confess to us that it is a little doubtful what the author wished the said lady to do.

Maid of Anjou! stay, oh stay!
Let me tell you all my grief,
Listen to my evening lay,
Tho' it be both *sad* and brief.

* A new district in Egypt has also attended the discoveries of the author.

Pass on to dismal *Egypt Thwite*,
Let's cross *Euphrates* and the Nile.

I from proud *Albana's** isle,
 Speed with hope and full of love ;
 Let me gaze upon thy smile,
 That I may no longer rove.

Wilt thou grant me my behest,
 Wilt thou be to me as wine,
 And beside me take thy rest,
 When we bow to Will divine ?

The Maid of Anjou does not appear to have complied with the wishes of the author, and very well for her that she did not, for all he told her was a love-imposture, a downright deceit ; he was not in *grief*, he had no *grief* to tell : on the other hand, in the very next page, we find him thus carolling :
 My heart was as light as a feather,
 All day I was happy and true.

Besides, he had already jilted three respectable young women, though with queer names, *Ianthe*, *Evely*, and Miss *Iseline*, not to speak of the Maid of Myance, and the Maid of Amiens, and Eliza, and Eliza-Jane, and an elderly lady of Franconia ; but we must now reluctantly leave our lover sitting under his laurels, and playing his lute in celebration of his conquests.

P. S. We stop the press to announce that our fickle Bard has again changed his mind,—dismissed all the ladies mentioned above, and has attached himself to a plain decent gentlewoman called 'Susan,' to whom he is lawfully married, at the age of 41.

Yes, *Susan* is fix'd, and *fix'd* too am I,
 Since Susan and I am the same ;
 'Twere vain to upbraid,—since she has a
right

To encourage and cherish my flame.

This is as it should be. On his marriage our author returns to his native land, we judge in the *winter* season, from an expression that has dropt from him unawares :

What is England without freedom,
 What but woman, without ire,
 And a King without a kingdom,
 And a poet without a fire ?

But we really are afraid that love, wine, and song have somewhat touch-

* Our bard boasts that he is an Oxford man. This, we think, is easily discernible by his classical correctness.—“Those gates which Semiramis built ;” and ‘like Ecbatana in the dust,’ and ‘Xion’ for ‘Ixion,’ as all so pronounced at Rhedycira.

ed our minstrel's brain, and dimmed his sight ; for, at p. 87, we find him not very well knowing the difference between the Sun and Moon :

See ! the *Sun* is in the west.
 Beautiful *Moon*, thy crystal light.

And, further on, he seems to covet the possession of *second* sight, having lost, we suppose, the accuracy of the *first* :

In life there is nothing like *prescience*,
 All is dark that to-morrow shall bring ;
 But we know and believe that Omniscience
 Is Author and Giver of spring.

Hoping that he will remain faithful to Susan, whom he has taken for better and worse, and at the same time not neglect the Muse (for he can write while Susan works), we reluctantly bid him farewell.

A Translation of the Epistles of Clement, Polycarp, Ignatius, and of the Apologies of Justin Martyr and Tertullian. By the Rev. Temple Chevalier.

OF these very valuable remains of the early Christian Church, Mr. Chevalier has given Archbishop Wake's excellent translation, accompanied with the necessary alterations of the Epistles ; the two Apologies of Justin the Martyr, and of Tertullian, are his own. The whole is accompanied with a very excellent prefatory account of these valuable writings, and with learned notes on corrupted passages, or explanatory of difficult and unusual words and customs. At the close is a dissertation on the disputed point, as to whether *St. Paul ever preached in Great Britain*. Usher and Stillingfleet (very high authorities) maintain the opinion that he did visit our island ; and the present Bishop of Salisbury has added his zealous and learned testimony to theirs. But there are weighty authorities also on the other side. The Bishop of Lincoln is inclined to think that he never was here ; and Bishop Bloomfield leans to the opinion of Jablonski, that the preaching of St. Paul in Britain is extremely improbable. The Latin poet Fortunatus, who lived in the 6th century, is the first writer who in *express* terms asserts that the great Apostle visited the ‘ultimos orbis Britannos.’ His words are these,

Transit et oceanum, vel qua facit insula portum
 Quasque *Britannus* habet terras, quasque ultima Thule.

But this was undoubtedly a *poetical* expression, on which no stress can be laid; but it is certain that the Gospel was preached here by *some of the apostles*; as may be proved by the testimony of Tertullian (*Apologia*, c. 37), and Eusebius in his *Demonstratio Evangelica*, lib. iii. p. 112, *D. Colonix*, 1633. Upon the whole this book is judiciously arranged, and executed in a most scholarlike manner, and is of great value to the theological student.

History of the British Colonies. By R. Montgomery Martin, *Member of the Asiatic and of the Medical and Physical Societies of Bengal, &c.* Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 543.

THE volume before us, which relates exclusively to the British possessions and interests in Asia, is dedicated, by permission, to His Majesty. It contains a view of the political history, statistics, and commerce of the territories in the East Indies, which are subject to British rule, including the territories on the Indian peninsula; and the island of Ceylon, together with Penang, Malacca, and Singapore; to which the author has added China.

In the preparation of this volume, Mr. Martin has availed himself of the large collection of original documents respecting India, which the late discussions in Parliament and before Committees of the two Houses have elicited. He has also, as he informs his readers, been allowed access to the records of the India Governments, preserved at the India House; and has derived from them much valuable information.

In the commercial portion of the volume, which the author appears to regard as not the least important part of his work, he describes the productions and manufactures of the East, to which he adds tables of the export and import trade, with some particulars of the monetary system of India. These details are calculated to make Mr. Martin's volume very acceptable to commercial men, for whose

especial use he appears to have designed it, and to whom we venture cordially to recommend it.

The author's historical sketches of the origin and progress of British dominion in different parts of Asia, are necessarily very brief; but they are, so far as we can judge of them, accurate, and are professedly founded on the fullest and most authentic information.

This work contains some minute details of the population of British India, well worthy of attention: they are supplementary to those which had previously been made public by Parliament.

In describing the physical aspect, area, climate, and natural productions of the several countries, Mr. Martin is in general brief, but perspicuous. He has collected and given to his readers a few geological notices, but they are necessarily very few; very little being yet known of the geology of eastern countries.

An interesting portion of the volume is that which is devoted to the moral, political, intellectual, and religious state of the British possessions in Asia. Of the state of education in the East India Company's immediate territories, this writer has given a very favourable as well as a very novel view, from documents which he quotes. We must leave his readers to form their own judgment on this subject, by a reference to his authorities.

The physical varieties of the several tribes, who inhabit the peninsula, are minutely described, and not less so the diversified religious character and customs of those tribes, who, it is stated, all enjoy equal protection from the Government. In his account of religious establishments, Mr. Martin includes the English Episcopal Church, and a very curious statement of the establishment which is upheld for the idol Juggurnauth.

Page 263 contains a deed of endowment, which, on account of its length, we cannot quote, but from which it appears that the late celebrated brahmin Rajah Rammohun Roy, after having traced his way through the *modern* idolatry of his countrymen, which he found had resulted in the invention of not less than 330,000,000 of *pagods*, had brought himself back to

monotheism, and founded and endowed in Calcutta a church for the worship of the "one indivisible, invisible, omnipotent, and omnipresent God." This deed of endowment, which is a curiosity, is stated to have been drawn up for the signature of the bramin by the author of the present volume.

A very interesting account of China is contained in the eighth chapter; but we suspect that his Imperial Majesty of the Celestial Empire would not feel himself highly complimented, were he apprised that an English writer had *clerked down* his immense territory, with its 360,000,000 of inhabitants, and himself at their head, as a *colony* dependent on a small insular State and Government in Europe: but perhaps this has been designed as the retort courteous on the Chinese Monarch, for a similar claim

to superiority which he or his officers are represented to have made, when Lord Amherst and Sir George Staunton visited Peking. On those occasions, according to the statements published at the time, the presents sent to his Imperial Majesty, by our then most gracious Sovereign King George the Third, were paraded through the Chinese territories with flags flying over them, bearing an inscription, which Doctor Morrison translated, "Tribute to the Emperor."

Upon the whole, we consider this volume as a valuable addition to the useful literature of the present time: it evinces great industry, and appears to us to have been executed with considerable ability. We have indeed seldom seen so much and such valuable information so well arranged, and condensed into so small a space.

Adam the Gardener.

P. 10.—"Almost all the beautiful pigeons you see in the farm-yards have come, originally, from those wild ones that live in the woods."—That is not the fact; see White's *Selborne*, Montagu's *Dictionary*, and other books. The original stock of the domestic pigeon is not ascertained.

P. 12. "In hard frosts rabbits injure the trees by gnawing off the bark."—Only *particular* trees, as hollies, acacias, sennas, &c.

P. 30. "There are in a full hive 30,000 bees!"—The number of bees in hives varies exceedingly from 6,000 to 20,000.

P. 46. "Turners make use of *Sallow* for cricket-bats."—A good bat-maker never makes use of *Sallow* for cricket-bats, but of *Willow*, chiefly those from the Surrey part of the Thames, as Moulsey, &c.

P. 47. "Yews are planted in Churchyards to furnish the inhabitants of the parish with bows."—We should think never. The yew is a very slow growing tree. How many bows would one furnish, and how often? They were planted to be used as *evergreens* in churches on festivals: as the Palms at Rome. Why are there none in Suffolk?

P. 61. "The Elm used to be employed by the *Ancients* as a helper or prop to the vine;"—equally used by the *Moderns*.

P. 60. "One Chesnut that *I have heard of*, can be proved to have stood in the year 1150, that is, nearly 700 years ago."—This is the Chesnut in Lord Ducie's park at Tortworth, Gloucestershire.

P. 92. "The Toad has been found

enclosed and alive in the trunk of a tree; and there is a wonderful instance related of one that was discovered in a *block of marble*."—We do not believe either account, for this reason—there never was a well authenticated instance of such discoveries. Sir Joseph Banks, a most accurate, curious, and investigating naturalist, assured us, that in his whole life he never, with all pains, could trace such a tradition or account to any credible authority, so that it could be recorded as a fact.

P. 107. Adam wanted to know the reason of the Cuckoo's change of song; instead of his two clear notes he stutted out three hoarse ones. The common people say, 'because there are no *more little birds' eggs for him to suck*.'—The song of all wild birds is periodical, depending on food, season, &c.; generally ceases soon after hatching, when their *superabundant spirits are exhausted*. The breaking of the Cuckoo's voice is nothing more than his song gradually ceasing. The Nightingale's breaks up in the same way.

P. 129. On Swifts (*Hirundo Apus*.) "No one has been able to find out where they go to." Lo! in the very next page the Author has made the discovery.—"In the course of a fortnight or three weeks, they will be continuing the same occupation round the summit of a *temple in Algiers or Ceuta in Africa*."—Which account does the Author wish us to believe?

P. 151. "The entrails of a Woodcock are cooked with it. We know no other instance of the entrails of an animal

being esteemed palatable."—What does the Author think of the Snipe, Water-Rail, Land-Rail, Plover, and others.

P. 162. "The hooded Crow, useful to the farmer, though scared away by him."—The rooks are useful to the farmer in some counties and prejudicial in others; as they have, what is called in birds, *intermediate stomachs*. They live on grubs, worms, and corn. Where corn is grown, as in Suffolk, they are highly prejudicial; doing a *little* good and *much* harm. In dairy counties, such as Gloucestershire and Cheshire, they are, probably, very useful.

Such are a few observations that we have made in cursorily glancing over the volume before us. The author wants a wider circumference of observation, and more accurate habits of investigation. We shall extract a pretty passage about those interesting insects, the bees, p. 27.

"Wildman was able to discover that his bees found their way from his house in London (Holborn) as far as Hampstead Heath and back again. The way in which he proved it was as follows—As they were going through a hole cut for them in a pane of glass, he with a small camel-hair pencil dipped in vermilion, touched the back of each bee in its passage out. After he had marked a great number in this manner, he walked to Hampstead, and observed these *same bees on the heath*, among the wild flowers. Upon his return home, and at the close of the day, he found bees with the *same mark* returning to the hive. * * But you will be more astonished, when I tell you that bees have been known to fly a distance of 30 miles after wild thyme, a flower they are particularly fond of. They are also capable of being tamed, and made familiar to a surprising degree; for this same Mr. Wildman was so well known to his little companions, and they were so attached to him, that when he called a hive of bees in a particular manner, you would in a few minutes see him covered with them; and upon a given signal they would return to their hive."

Love and Pride. By the author of Sayings and Doings. 3 vols.—The author of these volumes is justly a great favourite with the public, and his work is written in the spirit of a person secure of approbation. There is nothing of the extreme carefulness and timidity of a young debutant; he knows the public taste, and feels that he has the power of delighting it. No man writes his best till he is independent of the person whom he addresses, as no one talks well who is afraid of his company. The first tale is "The Widow."

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It is very slight in its frame-work, and of no great interest, with touches of cleverness and drollery, and a humour rather too broad to be in perfectly good taste. There is a smart artful lady's-maid, Miss Johastone, who, advising her young mistress not to marry a rich old Mr. Smith, says, nearly as cleverly as a *real lady's-maid* would say in the same circumstances—"Besides he would make you a present of all the wedding-clothes; and as for the jewels—pooh!—what is the value of a *long suit of diamonds in a game where hearts are trumps?*" Then there is a ludicrous *embarrass* produced by a Mr. Charles Saville, who is extremely romantic, falling into love with a Miss Harriet Franklin, who is equally *unearthly*, and who he supposes lives on lemon-cakes and *œu des fleurs d'Orange*, as undoubtedly all young ladies do; but whom he hears of, "*getting a bit of cold beefsteak-pie and some pickled onions, and swallowing a pint of porter.*" There is too a letter from this sylph, beginning, "You are a shabby fellow. My aunt's temper has grown unbearable. She's a perfect *divil*," and so on; portentous sounds, strangely bewildering the brain of a delicate and romantic lover. But we must leave our hero to arrange these points with his betrothed, and mention that the second story, "Snowdon," is more ingeniously contrived, and more full of entertainment; though the humour is of too broad and common a kind, and the incidents too ridiculous, as if the author was writing for the *Gallery*. We have no doubt, however, that he knows his audience. The story turns on the aristocratic insolence, pride, and stupidity of a Lord Snowdon, and on the evils inflicted on himself and all around him by the above-mentioned attributes of nobility. The whole scene between his Lordship and *Wiseman* the Mayor of Shuttlesworth, would work up into a capital farce, where Farren and Liston, our two incomparable comedians, would take the two parts, and embody to life the shadows of the author's fancy.

The History of Wales; written originally in British by Caradoc, of Llancarvan; translated into English by Dr. Powell; augmented by W. Wynne, Fellow of Jesus College, Oxon. Revised, &c. by Richard Llwyd, Gent.—The substance of the work mentioned is generally known as "Wynne's History of Wales," though in the present edition it is somewhat modernized in language, and supplied with occasional corrections and notes of reference, explanatory of Mr. Wynne's text; to this, the compiler has attached a col-

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lection of topographical notices relating to the several counties of North and South Wales, which furnish not only much interesting and additional information as to the past, but afford a tolerably correct view of the present state of Cambria. At p. 284 of the additions, we find that Montgomeryshire "has been, and is still, and will continue for some years to be the best wooded of any country in the Principality, and of its size, is one of the best in the kingdom. The woods were so abundant, that less than a century back, the fuel of a great part of the country consisted almost entirely of the best cleft timber, but which, within the last eighty years, begun to be of some value, from its finding its way into the navy market. The first sale was from Aber-tanat wood, on the confines of Shropshire. About the year 1750, the woods of Powis Castle Park, Abernant, and Trefedryd followed. From that period the county contributed annually to the supply of the navy and commerce of the nation. In the reign of Henry the Third the timber on the Vaenor estate was destroyed to cut off the retreat of the Welsh; in that of George the Third, it was converted to a more laudable purpose, to assist in perpetuating to our sea-girt isle the sovereignty of the seas. The fall at Vaenor Park, in 1796, deprived the county of much of its most valuable timber, of which the following were some of the most noted dimensions:—one oak measured 68 inches in circumference, at the height of 73 feet; another measured 687 cubic feet, and was valued at two shillings per foot, exclusive of bark. On the Garth estate, near Guilsfield, some of the finer oak forest trees were from ten to twelve feet in circumference; one in particular in the parish church of Meivod, measured fifty-five feet in length, and ten feet in circumference."

Journals of Excursions on the Alps. By WM. BROCKEDON.—No one who has seen Mr. Brockedon's larger work, containing his splendid views in two volumes quarto, of all the grander and sublimer scenery of Switzerland—the narrow defile—the almost impassable gorge, overhung with dark precipitous rocks—the snow-capt, sky-piercing mountain—the foaming cataract, the calm, secluded, hill-encircled lake—the long picturesque valley, with its Alpine villages, its vineyards and its castles—no one who ever gazed with delight on the scenes, beautifully transcribed as they are from nature by the pencil of the artist, but must have sighed to escape from the murky fogs and gloom of London, from the bustle of its commerce, the rancour of its politics,

and the folly of its heartless and joyless dissipation, to repose in scenes sanctified by the presence of nature, and fresh, as it were, even now from the hand of the Creator himself—*presentiorem et conspicimus Deum*. The present work will be an admirable guide to the wanderer through these abodes of glory; they will facilitate the acquisition of the objects he has in view; and point out to him the very deepest recesses and hitherto unknown fastnesses where sublimity and solitude reside. There is not one pass of the Alps, from the Cisalpine country into Italy, that Mr. Brockedon has not explored. He has followed where the astonished and affrighted elephants of Hannibal laboured up the icy mountains;—"uncurled their trunks, and drank the eternal snows." He has pierced where the cannon of Napoleon was carried, as it were, through the air on eagle's wings; and he has traversed the fine opening which the Austrians have made across the Splügen, and through the heart of the Grisons to the enchanted waters of Como. In fact, the passes of the Col du Bon-homme, the Col de la Seigne, the Col de Sestrières, the Mont Genevre, the Col du Lautaret, the Little St. Bernard, and the Great St. Bernard, have been all explored. The book is written with gracefulness and simplicity of style, and with that true picturesque feeling that we might expect from a painter.

The History of Wales, arranged as a Catechism (in the manner of Pinnock's), is well adapted to impress the minds of young persons with a general view of ancient British history, and will, we have no doubt, become popular as a school-book throughout the ancient Cambria.

Stories from the History of Wales, by a Lady of the Principality, abound with amusing historical incident, and biographical memoranda; and to the juvenile members of a family, would be an instructive fire-side companion.

De Lolme on the Constitution of England, with Notes. By H. HUGHES, Esq. M. P.—The value of this popular work is much increased by the practical notes and illustrations of the editor. Some errors of the author are corrected, and information, curious and useful, is given on many points that are difficult to those whose historical knowledge is not accompanied with the study of the laws. This edition must supersede all that were previously published; and will mainly contribute to support and increase the reputation of a very useful book.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.

The gallery of this Institution opened to the public on the 5th January, with its annual exhibition of the productions in painting and sculpture of living British artists; and the collection, we are bound in justice to state, reaches more than an average point of excellence. Historical painting does not appear to thrive among us at the present moment, and accordingly little is attempted in that particular department; but those who are as well satisfied as we are disposed to be with the faithful delineation of a rural scene, or a domestic incident, need not apprehend that they will here experience any lack of gratification.

It is not in historical painting alone, that the neglect we allude to is felt; for the arts generally are labouring under extreme depression at this period of political ferment; we trust, however, that the cloud which has for some time darkened our social horizon will speedily disappear, and that painting and sculpture, together with many other interesting and useful branches of the national industry, may again rise to its ordinary level.

The act lately recorded of King Leopold and the Belgic Government, in connexion with that popular, though possibly over-lauded artist, MARTIN, is calculated to do good; for if it is not painful to our more opulent classes to leave a man of eminence pining in indigence in his own country, it must surely be daggers to them to see him thus driven, and not in vain, to seek his reward in another. We are confident that no one really worthy of the name of an artist would have us so far compromise the independence of his profession, as to solicit patronage for it as a matter of charity; yet we may be permitted to observe, that if the aristocracy of England are no longer content to uphold the interests of their native school, they must, as an inevitable consequence, prepare for its certain though gradual extinction.

Trusting that these remarks may not pass altogether unheeded, we now address ourselves to the more agreeable duty of offering such opinions on the works composing the present exhibition, as may lead to a correct estimate of their merits.

No. 1. *Rangers*. H. WYATT. The claims of this fancy-portrait to our approbation will be found on examination to rest principally on the drapery, which is picturesque as well in colour as arrangement, and withal carefully painted. Though the exquisite pencilling, the

grace, and the poetry of NEWTON are not here apparent, the figure represented is but another version of one of the engraved works of that admirable artist. The texture of the flesh is hard, and the tints little in accordance with our own recollection of nature. No. 168 is a commonplace portrait of a commonplace subject. Mr. WYATT has given it the title of *Le Chapeau Noir*, a circumstance which we deem singularly unfortunate, inasmuch as it provokes a comparison that few would not be anxious to avoid.

No. 3. *A Dutch Ferry*. A. W. CALCOTT, R.A. Like the rest of Mr. Calcott's landscapes, exceedingly natural and effective.

No. 39. *Returning from the Mill*. T. WOODWARD. A light rural scene, of much simplicity and truth, and affording the artist an opportunity of displaying his great ability in the portraiture of the horse.

No. 52. *Hylas and the Nymphs*. W. ETTY, R.A. A twilight subject, previously exhibited at Somerset House. Hylas owes little to Mr. ETTY on the score of beauty, and Hercules still less, neither being made over-handsome; but the pretensions of the Mysian damsels have suffered no diminution in his hands. Exception has been taken to the colouring of the flesh, which is somewhat livid; but when the hour selected by the artist for the introduction of his figures, as indicated by the stars above, is considered, this can be no longer urged. Is not the drawing imperfect, and the hair of the nymphs susceptible of some improvement?

No. 53. *Sunset*. J. P. KNIGHT. A little scene of familiar life reduced to canvas with the artist's usual feeling and effect. The Cotter's Saturday Night probably suggested the idea of it, and in the treatment of that class of subjects we know of few who have acquitted themselves with greater ability than Mr. Knight.

No. 63. *Interior of the Louvre*. S. DAVIES. As a work of art, there is nothing very striking in this production, yet to the patriotic few who indulge not in a taste for foreign travel, but remain at home—

“And never see the Louvre,”

a glance at Mr. DAVIES's *fac-simile* of that once great repository of art may be gratifying.

No. 75. *Sea-coast*. F. R. LEE. Of

the numerous landscapes exhibited by Mr. Lee, this sea-coast view is by far the most agreeable. The effect of sun-rise, as seen in nature, has been faithfully imitated, and the prevailing coldness of tone, so detrimental to his works in the *Middle Room*, is here less obvious.

No. 82. *The Persian*. W. ETTY, R. A. A fine characteristic head, powerfully finished; and, though simply a portrait, one of the most attractive *morceaux* in the room.

No. 87. *The Hypochondriac*. D. M'CLISE. A comparison of this work with the one we have just named, will convince Mr. M'Clise, however sceptical he may possibly be upon the subject, that his style of colouring is much too florid and artificial.

No. 93. *A Decayed Convent at San Vivaldo, Tuscany*. W. SCROPE. A scene of much local magnificence, painted with a freedom of execution and a purity of taste that do the highest credit to the artist.

No. 144. *Suspense*. E. LANDSEER, R. A. This picture represents a dog of the mastiff species watching for the opening of a door, but not in the hope of getting at some unfortunate chickens, as a contemporary has suggested. He is not of a class to chase poultry, or to catch them if he would. He looks as wise as Solomon, but we rather object to the absurd air of sentimentality which Mr. Landseer so uniformly gives to these canine creatures. It may impose on vulgar tastes; but, for our own part, with all our respect for the faithful brutes, we cannot feel the propriety of investing them with the attributes of human wisdom. This is not so sober in tone as its companion subject, *Deer and Deer Hounds in a Mountain Torrent* (No. 156), a work previously exhibited; but, on the other hand, it has less of that painful minuteness about it, so adroitly imitated by Mr. HANCOCK, a circumstance we ascribe to the use of a bolder brush. Mr. L. exhibits, in another part of the Gallery, a specimen of his skill as a delineator of the human form, but with what possible motive it would be difficult to determine, unless indeed with that of corroborating a fact never yet disputed, namely, that he is an animal painter. We allude to No. 4, entitled *A Naughty Child*.

No. 150. *The Cathedral of Seville*. D. ROBERTS. In this elaborate piece, representing the interior of the metropolitan Church of Seville, or rather a portion of it, as seen during the festival of the Corpus Christi, will be recognized a considerable accession to the well-earned reputation of the artist. We, however,

doubt the propriety of exhibiting such a structure otherwise than in its ordinary and natural dress. The great charm of a fine old cathedral is found in its deep solemnity and gloom, a sentiment which, as regards the magnificent work in question, the bustle of a crowd of fancifully attired boys dancing at the high altar, but too effectually destroys.

No. 128. *A Cottage in a Field of Corn*. J. CONSTABLE, R. A. The constancy with which this talented individual pursues the style of art he originally adopted, is worthy of the highest commendation. Few perhaps have the taste to appreciate his beauties as they deserve; for his means of producing them is peculiar, and, to an inexperienced eye, doubtless extravagant. We, however, have seen and admired nature through the same poetic medium, until, at length, we know of no one whose works we contemplate with greater satisfaction.

No. 185. *The Hencoop*. J. INSKIPP. A country lass, young and simple, but by no means pretty, scattering a handful of grain among a brood of chickens, a wicker coop in the foreground, and a few trees or shrubs in the distance, are the slender materials of which this little painting is composed; yet even of these, how much may be made by one who knows how to appreciate them! The expression and the attitude of the rustic are all character and truth, while the breadth of the dress, and the general tone and harmony of the whole, combine to render the picture one of the most complete and masterly in the exhibition. *The Perch Fisher* (No. 210) displays the same inimitable tone and feeling. How true is it to nature; and yet how unlike any thing around it! The admirable way in which the figure of the angler is brought off the golden rays of an autumnal sun-set, is indeed, as we heard a spectator remark of it, perfectly mysterious.

No. 213. *Anecdote of Milton*. W. BROCKEDON. One of the artist's most agreeable pictures.

No. 228. *Sand End Common, near Wycombe*. J. STARK. Of the numerous landscapes exhibited by Mr. Stark, we consider this the most pleasing. Forest scenery is the principal subject of his studies, and in his view of nature he is always simple and unaffected.

No. 240. *The Pantheon at Rome*, No. 245. *The Grotto of Pausilippo*, and No. 255. *The Bay of Naples*. G. JONES, R. A. In subjects of this description, namely, architectural exteriors and street scenery, Mr. Jones is unrivalled. He has many imitators, but not one that can at all approach him. The three pieces

we here enumerate are small, but exceedingly effective.

No. 361. *Oberon, Titania, and the Indian Boy*. H. P. BRIGGS, R.A. Respectable, but wanting in flexibility, tone, and originality.

No. 379. *The Harvest Field*. F. R. LEE. Mr. Lee's landscapes have all an air of truth about them, but remind us more of the artist's material than of the rich effects of nature. Nature is often, nay always simple, but never poor.

No. 443. *Francis the First*. D. M'CLISE. This picture is characterised by some excellent drawing, with crude colour in violent and unpleasant opposition. No. 519. *Allhallow Eve*, which had been previously before the public, is infinitely the best thing he exhibits.

No. 523. *A View in the Valley of Trierbach on the Moselle*. J. A. O'CONNOR. Decidedly clever, but perhaps not quite so striking as some of the landscapes we have seen by the same hand.

No. 524. *Lane Scene*. T. CRESWICK. We observe several views by this gentleman scattered about in various parts of the exhibition, and all of them evince talent, but we give the preference to this.

Unable at present to go into further detail, we briefly enumerate the following, as also worthy of attention.

No. 28. *A Study of Plate*, by LANCE; No. 32, *Le Beau Temps*, by GEDDES, in the way of Watteau's *Fêtes Champêtres*. No. 54, *Nelson Square, Greenwich Hospital*, by HOLLAND. No. 68, *Italian Children*, by LADY BURGHERSH. No. 86. *The Young Soldier and Sailor*, by GILL. No. 139. *A Portrait*, by MRS. CHARLES PEARSON, very good, but not quite powerful enough for an exhibition. No. 147. *A Coffee House at Athens*, by E. F. GREEN. No. 220. *Rembrandt in his Painting Room*, by FRASER; and No. 375. *The Head of a Greek*, by CAFE.

In Sculpture, No. 560, *A Bacchanal*, by COTTERILL; and No. 564, *Love Be-nighted*, from the well-known Ode in Anacreon, by PITTS, are much to our taste. There are also some very clever things by WESTMACOTT, LOUGH, ROSSI, and others.

The Print of the *Citation of Wycliffe*, engraved by J. Egan from a painting by Mr. J. S. E. Jones, is of a size and character which is seldom rivalled at the present day. Its dimensions are 22 inches high by 29 wide, and the engraving is judiciously executed in the mezzotinto style, with a careful and skilful management of light and shade. This picture itself possesses very considerable merit as a composition, and would not be dis-

graced in comparison with those by West, or the best historical painters that have yet appeared in England. Perhaps the principal fault is, that Wycliffe himself is not a prominent figure. But alas! when will our painters arrive at true accuracy and harmony of costume? We have here a tawdry dress on John of Gaunt, which would suffice for a stage-struck Richard; but yet nothing of the luxury, and even effeminacy, of costume which distinguished the reign of Richard II. and which painters might learn from contemporary illuminations. The leg of "Lord Henry Percy," by which name we presume is intended the Earl of Northumberland, is clothed in armour, and that armour is chain mail! Indeed all the armour is of the most anomalous description. The general character, however, of the whole is impressive, and in the present imperfect state of the art, with respect to historic truth and antiquarian accuracy, it does the painter credit. His aged heads are fine.

We are glad to find Mr. NETHERCLIFF is encouraged to proceed with his lithographs of important historical documents. He has now presented us with a fac-simile of the rough official draft of the *Warrant for the Queen of Scots Execution*, from the Harl. MSS. 290. It is encircled with vignettes, consisting of portraits of the rival Queens and their signatures, a view of Fotheringhay, and a representation of the Queen's Execution.

The Maps in *A new and comprehensive Gazetteer* by J. ASPIN, Esq. are not inferior to the best modern productions of the kind; and we have been much pleased by the frontispiece, a carefully executed view of London from the tower of St. Saviour's church, in which a well-known scene appears with so many new features in the bridge of Rennie and its vicinity.

Mr. MAJOR continues to maintain a highly creditable character of art, in the engravings of his *Cabinet Gallery of Pictures*. There have been some excellent specimens of the Dutch schools in his recent Parts.

Parts V. and VI of the *Illustrations to the Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott*, contain some beautiful landscapes. The portrait of the Royal Knight of Snow-doun, from a carving formerly at Stirling Castle, is curious; but the imaginary interior of Rokeby castle is not a "hall" but a crypt.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Parochial Sermons. By the Rev. J. H. NEWMAN.

Practical Sermons. By the Rev. R. C. COXE.

The Third Part of the Rev. C. GIRDLESTONE'S Popular Commentary on the New Testament.

Twelve Sermons upon Advent. By the Rev. J. H. B. MOUNTAIN.

Scripture Biography. By the Rev. R. W. EVANS, M.A. author of the Rectory of Valehead.

A Concordance to the Prayer-book Version of the Psalms. By the Rev. C. GIRDLESTONE.

History of the Church in Scotland. By the Rev. Dr. RUSSELL.

Memoirs and Remains of Bishop Lowth. By the Rev. P. HALL.

A new Atlas of Classical Geography. By the Rev. J. P. BEAN.

Essays and Letters on Theological Subjects. By the Rev. JAMES HARGREAVES.

The Architectural Magazine, or Popular Journal of Improvements in Architecture, Building, and Furnishing, &c. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S. &c.

A Selection from the Lyric Poems of Goëthe, with a few translations in English and Italian. By the Rev. Mr. HAWTREY.

A reprint of Goëthe's Faust, in German, with an Introduction and Notes. By Dr. A. BERNAYS.

A second series of the Naval Sketch-Book, containing some curious facts regarding Portugal. By Capt. GLASCOCK.

In monthly parts, beginning with Germany, Lays and Legends of various Nations, illustrative of their Traditions, Popular Literature, and Superstitions. By J. W. THOMS, editor of the Early English Prose Romances.

A New Synopsis of Nosology, founded on the Principles of Pathological Anatomy. By Dr. WEATHERHEAD.

The Sea-Service; or, Popular Sketches of Ship-building, Navigation, and Naval Warfare. By the author of "A Tour in Spain."

The First Monthly Part of a new work on Natural History. By HENRY WOODS, F.Z.S.

A correct copy of the Contract for the building of Catterick Church in the County of York, dated in 1412, illustrated with Remarks and Notes by the Rev. James Raine, M.A. Librarian of Durham Cathedral, &c. and with thirteen quarto plates of Views, Elevations, and Details. By ANTHONY SALVIN, Esq. F.S.A. Architect.

A new edition of the Poetical works of S. T. COLERIDGE, Esq. which will be comprised in three volumes, uniformly printed with the Aldine edition of the Poets, and which will contain many new poems, now first published.

The Pilgrims of the Rhine; with embellishments illustrating the scenes through which the Pilgrims are made to wander.

Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad, by Mrs. JAMESON, containing information on Germany, and the state of the arts in that country, collected during her residence there.

A new novel by the author of "Mothers and Daughters," to be entitled "The Hamiltons."

A new edition of Traits and Traditions of Portugal. By MISS PURDIE.

SIR EGERTON BRYDGES' new biographical work, entitled "Imaginative Biography."

The Language of Flowers, with plates. An Attempt to discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England, with notices of above three thousand Edifices. By THO RICKMAN, Architect, F.S.A.

Physiognomy founded on Physiology. By Mr. WALKER.

Catherine de Medicis, or the Rival Faiths.

Sir T. DICK LAUDER'S Natural History, containing thirty-six coloured plates of the Feline Species

Life of Cowper. By the Rev. Dr. J. S. MEMES, of Edinburgh.

The First Volume of a Voyage round the World, including Travels in Africa, Asia, Australasia, America, &c. &c. By Mr. HOLMAN, the celebrated Blind Traveller.

Original Pieces, by some of the most eminent Writers of the day, on subjects connected with the evils of Slavery, or the prospects of the emancipated Negroes.

Education Reform. By THO. WYSE, jun. Esq. late M.P. for the County of Tipperary.

Life of Sir Matthew Hale, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of England. By J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq. L.L.D., F.S.A.

A New Edition of Italy. By JOSIAH CONDER.

The Short-Hand Standard attempted, by an Analysis of the Circle. By THO. MOATE.

Cleone, a Tale of Married Life. By Mrs. LEMAN GRIMSTONE.

According to the Supplement to BENT'S LITERARY ADVERTISER, which contains a list of the new Books and principal Engravings published in London during the

year 1833, it appears that the number of new Books is 1160, exclusive of new editions, pamphlets, or periodicals, being 20 less than in 1832. The number of Engravings is 74 (including 34 Portraits), 13 of which are engraved in the line manner, 48 in mezzotinto, and 13 in chalk, aquatint, &c. The number of Engravings published in 1832, was 99 (including 40 Portraits), viz. 15 in line, 57 in mezzotinto, and 27 in chalk, aquatint, &c.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE.

The Bishop of Salisbury has founded four Annual Exhibitions of 10*l.* each, two of them in part derived from legacies bequeathed by Francis Burton, esq. late Justice of the N.W. circuit, and Mrs. Hannah More; two to be called "Eldon Exhibitions," one "Burton," and the other, in honour of its munificent founder, the "Burgess."—John Jones, esq. of Dery Ormond, has founded one Annual Exhibition of 10*l.* to be called the "Dery Ormond."

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 6. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P. in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows—Capt. Chesney, of the R. Art.; Thomas Copeland, esq., Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.B.; James Horne, esq.; John Russell Reeves, esq. of Canton; Lt.-Col. Wm. Henry Sykes, E. I. C.'s service; John Waterhouse, esq.

The reading of Mr. Faraday's "Experimental Researches on Electricity, seventh series," was continued.

Feb. 13. The Duke of Sussex, Pres.

Mr. Faraday's paper was concluded; and the reading commenced of a dissertation on the Nature of Death, by A. P. W. Philip, M.D. F.R.S.

Feb. 20. H. R. H. the President in the chair.—Dr. Philip's essay was concluded. A short paper on the Tides, by Mr. Lubbock, was also read: with a few remarks by Sir John Hall, respecting the influence of the Winds on the Tides of the Port of London. Also a paper descriptive of the operations adopted for the recovery of the specie and other property from his Majesty's ship *Thetis*, sunk at Cape Fryon, on the South American coast.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Feb. 5. Colonel Leake in the chair.

Mr. Hamilton read part of the translation of a memoir on "The Birds" of Aristophanes, by Mr. Süvern, which is published in the volume of Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin for the year 1827, printed in 1830. The author's object is to prove that the

poet's purpose in writing this comedy, which was exhibited at Athens in the 3d year of the ninety-first Olympiad, or 414 B.C., being the eighteenth year of the Peloponnesian War, was to expose to the Athenian people the folly of the great Sicilian expedition, which had sailed from the port of Piræus the year before, the issue of which was still uncertain, the Salaminian galley which had been despatched to fetch back Alcibiades, that he might undergo his trial, not being yet returned.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 8. Read, On the old red sandstone in the counties of Hereford, Brecknock, and Caermarthen, with collateral observations on the dislocations which affect the north-west margin of the South Wales coal basin, by R. I. Murchison, esq.

Jan. 22. A memoir by Mr. Murchison, on the structure and classification of the transition rocks of Shropshire, Herefordshire, and parts of Wales, and on the lines of disturbance which have affected that series of deposits, including the valley of elevation of Woolhope. The author has discovered that, in the Abberley hills, the regular order of strata is *reversed* along a distance of some miles; a phenomenon which he considers to have been caused by the eruption of the contiguous rocks of pseudo-volcanic origin. Mr. Murchison pointed out the hopelessness of boring for coal, within the area of the old red sandstone, or in any of the underlying transition rocks.

Feb. 5. Read, 1. On some of the faults which affect the coalfield of Colebrook dale, and on the occurrence of trilobites and marine testacea, associated with fresh-water shells, in the iron-stone of that district; by Mr. Prestwich; 2. an account of the coal-field of the forest of Wyre, near Stourport, Shropshire, by the Rev. Thos. England; 3. on the fresh-water formation of Cerdagne, in the Pyrenees, and on the evidences which that chain affords of obliterated lakes at different altitudes, by Mr. Lyell.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

On the 14th Dec an interesting communication was made to the Society by Capt. Burnes, who, in 1830, left Bombay, charged with a Mission to the Court of Runjeet Sing, at Lahore, which he was directed to convey, if possible, up the Indus, that he might at the same time examine the navigable course of that river. He visited in succession Tatta, situated 70 miles up the Indus, at the head of the Delta, through which it discharges itself into the sea by eleven mouths, the outermost of which are 125

miles apart—Hyderabad, the present capital of Sinde, but not containing above 20,000 inhabitants—Sebroun, an ancient fortress, probably of the time of Alexander—Bukhur, a strong fort built on an island in the Indus, 300 miles from its mouth—Roree, nearly opposite to Bukhur, where the banks are 40 feet high, and so precipitous, that the inhabitants draw water from the river out of their windows—Sukhur, nearly opposite Roree—Moultan, where the waters of the Punjab join the Indus in one stream—and finally Lahore, a city containing 80,000 inhabitants, and the military capital of the Sikhs; their commercial capital, Amritan, being still larger, and said to contain 120,000 inhabitants. Here he was introduced to Runjeet Sing, the celebrated chief of the Sikhs, by whom he was so well received, that he now conceived the idea of penetrating, with his countenance and assistance, through Caubul, in a direction north-west, into Tartary.

In April 1832 they set forth, and proceeded first to Rammuggur, where they crossed the Acesinus, and thence to Pindée Dadun Khan, to examine a remarkable salt range, called the Zylum, which extends in a direction N.W. and S.E., causing a break or step in the country of nearly 500 feet height, and extensively worked in many places, especially at Pindée Dadun Khan, where the salt is embarked on the Hydaspes, in country boats, called zobruks, some of which exceed 100 feet in length, and carry 500 maunds. Turning hence directly east, and ascending consequently the Zylum, they left the productions of the Indus behind, and entered on a vast plain, extending quite to the base of the Himalaya range, and abounding in the grain and fruits of Europe. At a place called Raivil Pindée on this plain, they visited some very remarkable ruins, of the Grecian form of architecture, and about which they procured a number of coins bearing Greek inscriptions; and thence deflecting again to the north-west, they forded the Indus a few miles above Attock.

Leaving Attock, a place of great strength, our travellers next proceeded to Peshawur, and thus gradually increased their elevation above the level of the sea, from 1000 feet at Lahore, to 1700 and 1800 at Attock and Peshawur. The ascent hence, however, to Caubul was much more rapid, that city being 6000 feet above the level of the sea, and enjoying a most delicious climate, with all the finest European fruits in great perfection in its gardens. Our travellers joined a large caravan, to proceed to Bokhara

through the Hindoo Koorh, which set out on the 16th of May. The descent into the plain of Tartary from these passes is also of the most singular and almost appalling description, being along a narrow valley, about 250 yards wide, bounded on each side by limestone cliffs, many hundred feet high, and so precipitous, as literally to exclude the sun at mid-day. Captain Burnes thus travelled above seventy miles, without either seeing the sun or pole-star, so as to obtain an observation for latitude.

Khoolen was the first town in the plain of Tartary reached by our travellers. The Khan of Khoondooz, a bandit chief of considerable power and influence, captured Captain Burnes, and carried him off to Khoondooz, on the Oxus, about 100 miles east of Khoolen; but from Khoolen the party proceeded to Balkh, once a great city, but now almost deserted, from the insalubrity of its air. They thence crossed the Oxus at Khojusalu, about sixty miles north of Balkh, where it is about 900 yards wide.

At Bokhara, where they next arrived, our travellers remained two months, having, after encountering some preliminary difficulties, been most graciously received and effectively protected by the Grand Vizier. The city of Bokhara is of great extent, the walls being eight miles in circumference, and the population 160,000, by whom a great trade is maintained with China, India, Persia, and Russia. Mosques and other public buildings are also very numerous and splendid.

Quitting Bokhara, the travellers re-crossed the Oxus at Chanjui. From Chanjui the party plunged into the great desert of Khorasan, (a sea of sand, raised occasionally into hillocks, but moveable with the least breath of wind,) and travelled over this waste, on camels, to Mushed, following the course of the river Attruck to the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea. This track Capt. Burnes found firmer than what he had previously traversed, and girdled in (as far as he could learn at least, to the bay of Balkh), by a low mountain range, which divides it from the Caspian. This range does not appear in our maps, but it is constantly crossed by caravans between Astrabad and Khiva. From Astrabad, Captain Burnes followed the southern shore of the Caspian as far as Saree, then reached the Elburz chain in a direction nearly south, and proceeding through Persia by Tehran, Ispahan, Shiraz, and Bushire, embarked at this latter port, and having touched at Ormus and Muscat, returned to Bombay, after twenty-seven months absence.

Jan. 27. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V. P. in the chair.—An abstract was read of the Journal of a Tour in the Himmaleh, performed in 1827, by Captain Clement Johnson, 11th Dragoons. Having formed a party with two of the officers of his regiment, Captain Johnson left Cawnpore on the evening of the first of April; and after a journey in palanquins of about 350 miles, arrived at Hurdwar during the period of the great Hindoo fair, held there in the early part of April. The situation of Hurdwar is near where the united streams of the Bagerutty and Alacunda, forming what is called the Ganga, or river, (Ganges) issue from the mountains into the plains. It is consequently held sacred; and the assembling of persons from the most remote parts of India to perform their ablutions and devotions at it, led ultimately to the institution of a fair or mercantile meeting. Capt Johnson considered, from what he saw and learned, that the usual estimate of the visitors at Hurdwar, one year with another, being two millions of souls, was rather below than above the true average. From Hurdwar the travellers proceeded up the valley of Deyrah, and across the successive ridges of low hills which here skirt the Himmaleh to Barahaut, whence, quitting the course of the Bagerutty, they crossed to Catnaur, on the Jumna. They thence proceeded up to Jumnotri, and visited the celebrated hot springs, at an elevation of 10,840 feet, which are usually considered the sources of the Jumna; and which, as such, terminated the researches in this direction, of Hodgson and Frazer. The snowy peaks of the Himmaleh had an extraordinary appearance, the acclivities of the mountains being concealed by the clouds, and the loftiest points starting from the blue sky above. Capt. Johnson and his party proceeded as far as Nako, an eminence about nineteen thousand feet above the level of the sea; thence to Changree Sang, by which they conceived they could easily enter the Chinese territory, but the peremptory instructions given by Lord Amherst forbade their approaching it; consequently they returned in the end of August.

Feb. 10. Several letters were read from and concerning Capt. Back. Three from him were dated Norway House, (Jack River, Lake Winnipeg,) 27th June last, and detailed his proceedings at some length. The Secretary then gave an account to the Society—1. Of such particulars regarding Mr. Lander's expedition up the Quorra, as he had been enabled to collect from Mr. Mac Gregor Laird, who had accompanied it: 2. Of a proposed expedition into the interior of Africa, from Dalagoa Bay, of which the

object was chiefly commercial, but which was of so much promise, both in this respect, and also as regarded geographical discovery, that the Council had resolved to subscribe 50*l.* towards it from the funds of the Society: 3. Of a similar expedition into the mountainous interior behind British Guiana, which offered so many advantages, both commercial and scientific, yet was opposed by so many difficulties, that the Council had voted 50*l.* towards its equipment, and 50*l.* a-year more, for three years certain, towards its subsequent maintenance.

REPAIRS OF BATH ABBEY.

We have received several letters in reference to this subject; but our correspondents must be contented with our recording facts, as our space is very inadequate to enter at any length upon a controversy, the discussion of which has already occupied a great portion of the Bath newspapers for several successive weeks. It seems that we were imperfectly informed respecting the London architects whom the Corporation resolved to consult; Mr. Hosking was one of those proposed, but the two selected were Sir Jeffrey Wyatville and Sir Robert Smirke. Both these gentlemen have declined the invitation; and the Corporation thereupon, at a meeting held on the 14th Feb. determined that the repairs should proceed, as designed by their architect Mr. Masners, without any further attempt to obtain a more authoritative opinion.

The statements given in our last number were principally derived from the remarks of Mr. Alderman Clark. The champion of the opponent party has been Dr. John Ford Davis, also one of the Aldermen; and he enumerates, as his supporters, Mr. Edw. Garbett, who has published some Observations on the Abbey; Mr. Garbett the elder, the superintending architect of Winchester Cathedral; Mr. Britton, the architectural antiquary; and Mr. Goodridge, an architect of Bath. In defence of the proposed parapet, he also quoted the late Mr. John Carter, who, in his view of the Abbey, drawn for the Society of Antiquaries, has encircled the building with a parapet taken from the western end, although it is acknowledged without the embattlement. Mr. Carter's authority is, therefore, rather opposed to a deep and florid parapet. We will quote, however, the defence made by the architect, Mr. Geo. P. Manners, in a printed Letter dated Feb. 3, for this portion of his design: "With regard to the character of the battlemented parapet which I have erected on the north aisle of the choir, I think I

may say I have Bishop King himself for my authority, he having given me an example over the west door, which I have followed; with this only variation, that I have made it a pierced instead of a panelled battlement. Its height also gives increased elevation to the ailes, which are low. A panelled battlement would have been more cumbrous, and would have obscured the windows."

The works now intended have been enumerated as follow: that pinnacles be erected on all the ailes, on the nave and choir, on the transepts, on the turrets of the main tower, and on those of the eastern and western fronts; that the gable ends of the choir be cut down and reduced to their original elevation; that a battlemented parapet be erected on all the ailes; that the flying buttresses be completed; and the gable of the north transept prepared for the clock. Of the completion of the flying buttresses we fully approve, as a restoration which was very essential; the other proposed works are chiefly additions, and must admit of a variety of opinions; but against the erection of pinnacles upon the turrets of the two fronts, and more particularly upon the tower, we must enter our decided protest; we found our opinion upon the various views in Mr. Britton's History of the Abbey, in some of which pinnacles are placed on the turrets, and in others not; and we appeal to Plate V. as displaying to advantage the good effect of their omission. Dr. Davis allows that the towers of York and Durham Cathedrals are other examples of their absence, though he states they are found at Canterbury; but the pinnacles at Canterbury are themselves a distinct design, and not placed upon turrets, as is now intended at Bath. The Bath turrets are already, as we conceive, sufficiently ornamented with panel-work and battlements, without pinnacles.

We perceive that Mr. Britton has announced an Appendix to his History, in which he proposes to give "a particular account of the origin, design, and architectural peculiarities of the church, and to endeavour to show that pinnacles and parapets, to such an edifice, are essential features." Mr. Edward Davis announces the first part of a series of Drawings illustrative of Prior Birde's Oratory, the repairs of which we noticed in our last.

PRESERVATION OF THE CITY CHURCHES.

We are happy to state that on the 13th Feb. the Committee of the Corporation appointed in relation to taking down Churches in the City, reported to the Court of Common Council, that it was

inexpedient for the Court to take further proceedings upon the subject; which Report was unanimously agreed to, and the Citizens of London have to thank his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Bishop of London, for their firmness in withholding their sanction to the measure. The Report, which has only just been printed, will probably call for further comment at some future period, as it contains an evident effort to make it appear (however untruly and failing in its purpose) that his Grace and the Lord Bishop in the first instance countenanced the principle of the measure; but, instead of taking down Churches and rebuilding them in the environs of the Metropolis (which we need scarcely say could not be expected to be carried into effect), their Lordships seem chiefly to have had in view the consolidation of small parishes, without taking down the Churches unless imperious necessity required, and such necessity did not appear to exist.

The attempt which was made at the same Court of Common Council, to sanction the measure by an isolated Petition from the united parishes of St. Mary Somerset and St. Mary Mounthaw, Upper Thames-street, for the removal of their Church, does not at all overcome the strong objections which were made to the principle of the obnoxious object, by numerous other parishes in the City of London.

NORTHERN SCHOOLS.

Mr. N. Carlisle, Sec. S.A. has consented to receive contributions, with a view to the establishment of schools upon our national plan, in the Ferøe Islands, in Iceland, and in Greenland. Mr. Carlisle has circulated an interesting account of these Northern Regions, and has made out a case likely, we trust, to excite the feelings of the benevolent.

PARIS GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of this Society on the 20th of Dec. the Duke of Orleans announced his desire to be enrolled among its members, and, at the same time, placed a sum of eighty pounds at its disposal, for the purchase of a prize, to be awarded to the traveller who should make the most useful discovery during the years 1834 and 1835. The Duke de Cases, as President, afterwards passed a high eulogium on Capt. Ross, for the skill and courage which he had displayed; and paid a feeling tribute to the memory of Victor Jacquemont, who had been prematurely called from his earthly pursuits, after exploring the chain of the Himalah.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 6. H. Hallam, esq. V.P.

Thomas Stavers, of Thelton, in Norfolk, esq. was elected Fellow; and George Steinman Steinman, esq. of Camberwell, Author of a "History of Croydon," recently published, having been elected at the last meeting, was admitted.

Mrs. Dobson exhibited a small private seal, representing a tonsured head, and inscribed CAPUT SERVI DEI, found at Bridlington Abbey. It resembles that engraved in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXXIII. i. 309.

The Dean of Wells exhibited the head, bosses, and ferule of a crosier (or rather episcopal crook, for it is only the cross-headed staves of archbishops and patriarchs, that are strictly speaking crosiers), which were found some years ago in the cathedral of Wells. They are of bronze gilt, and of most elegant and elaborate workmanship, in the style of the 12th century. The crook is formed into the representation of a dragon, into the mouth of which St. Michael, who stands within, has fixed his spear. The skin of the dragon is beautifully reticulated, and the back adorned with small crocket-like studs. Round the sides are similar fictitious animals, which appear as crawling up from the staff, their backs studded with small turquoise stones. It has been neatly engraved and published in Storer's "Portfolio." A very massive plain gold ring accompanied this relic, in which was set a stone of the topaz kind uncut, but drilled with a hole through which a string might be passed, in order to tie it upon a thin finger. These splendid ancient ornaments were found within the precincts of the cathedral, and were probably interred with one of the bishops of the see; the insignia of his investiture "cum baculo et annulo."

Edward Hawkins, esq. F. S. A. communicated an essay on the distinguishing mint marks of a large hoard of silver pennies (upwards of 6000 in number), chiefly of William the Conqueror and William Rufus, with some few we believe of Henry I. which were discovered accidentally by some boys in a box of lead, which protruded from the rut of a country road at Beeworth, near Cheriton, Hants. The box was only 18 inches under the surface of the road, which had been from time to time lowered by the occupier of an adjacent farm-house, and the spot is presumed to have formed part of the ancient church-yard. Mr. Hawkins's essay will be exceedingly useful for the classification of coins of this early period of the Norman dynasty. Specimens of the coins have been deposited in the British Mu-

seum. They had evidently never been abraded by general circulation, and are as sharp as when first impressed by the blow of the coiner's hammer. No very decisive conjecture can perhaps be formed relative to this treasure being deposited in such a place, but Mr. Hawkins suggested that they were probably part of a tax or tribute. Our opinion is, that the treasure was concealed during the civil convulsions which characterized the reign of King Stephen, owing to his disputed succession; of which, under the year 1140, Malmesbury has given us the following picture. The whole of this year was embittered by the horrors of war. There were many castles throughout England, each defending their neighbourhood, but more probably laying it waste. The garrisons drove off from the fields both sheep and cattle, nor did they abstain either from churches or church-yards; seizing such of the country vavasours as were reputed to be possessed of money; they compelled them by extreme torture to promise whatever they thought fit. Plundering the houses of the wretched husbandmen, even to their beds, they cast them into prison, nor did they liberate them but on their giving everything they possessed, or could by any means scrape together, for their release. Is it not highly probable that the hoard at Beeworth was the treasure of some wealthy vavasour, concealed to avoid this spoliation in the churchyard?

Feb. 13. W. R. Hamilton, V.P.

A short letter from John Gage, esq. Director, was read, respecting the Crozier above mentioned, and attributing it to Savaricus, Bishop of Wells, in 1192; and his opinion of its age was fortified by that of Mr. Douce.

J. Akerman, esq. F. S. A. exhibited a small bronze head and a gold ring found at the corner of St. Clement's-lane, Great Eastcheap. This spot is but a few yards from the Roman Way described in *Gent. Mag.* vol. CIII. ii. p. 422. The head is about the size of a large walnut, and represents the features of an old man (perhaps Silenus); the workmanship is excellent. The back is furnished with a small lid, once sliding in a groove, and the interior being hollow, the head was thus formed into a box.

A portion was read of a Dissertation by W. Y. Ottley, esq., F. S. A. on a Latin manuscript of Aratus (as translated by Cicero), in the Harclian Collection, which has hitherto been considered, from the writing, to be of no higher antiquity than the eighth or ninth century, but which

Mr. Ottley, from the style of the miniature illuminations, and costume of the figures, is inclined to refer to a date before the age of Constantine. There is a Saxon copy of this manuscript in the same collection, in which alterations in the costume of the figures are visible, which are not seen in that under consideration. The minuscule or small capital characters in which the MS. under discussion is written, Mr. Ottley considers to be paralleled by some which have been found in the papyri of Herculaneum; but it is to be remembered, that such are of frequent occurrence in Saxon charters.

Feb. 20. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treas.

John Gage, esq. Director, communicated an account of a further excavation near the Bartlow Hills, Essex. Between the centre barrow before opened and the great hill, marks of foundations had been perceived from the appearance of the grass, and on excavating, some flint walls were discovered in the form of a parallelogram, 30 feet long by 11 wide, which was probably the base of a Roman sepulchre. In digging out this foundation, a Roman coin was found, and it was exhibited to the Society, being third brass of the Emperor Valens—reverse, a figure of Victory walking.

The reading of Mr. Ottley's paper was continued, and various interesting facsimiles of the MSS. of Aratus, both presumed Roman and Saxon, were displayed. Also specimens of drawings and characters from the Vatican Terence, and of cursive or running hand Roman characters. Some curious examples of Greek, in which a character resembling the Taw cross T expressed the X.

THE NEWCASTLE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

The twenty-first anniversary of this Society was held in their apartments on the 5th February last, Charles William Bigge, esq. Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county of Northumberland, and one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. There were present Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., Sir Charles Monck, Bt., and a numerous assemblage of members. An interesting account was read by John Adamson, esq. one of the Secretaries, relative to the proceedings of the Society for the last year, which was followed by an elaborate report drawn up by the Rev. John Hodgson, Vicar of Hartburne, the senior Secretary, and now one of the Vice Presidents, with respect to the discoveries made in the month of June last by the committee appointed to superintend the investigation of the very important Roman station, Borcovicus or Housesteads, upon the WALL; for defraying the expenses of

which, a subscription had been entered into by the members of the Society, and a few public-spirited individuals. Further proceedings in this celebrated station are contemplated during the present year, and there is every reason to believe, from the spirit which at present prevails among its members, that under the auspices of this Society, every important camp and station, *per lineam valli*, will be in its turn thoroughly investigated; when, if we may judge from discoveries already made at Housesteads, very important additions will be made to our present knowledge of Roman Britain. Mr. Hodgson's report included notices of discoveries made at Little Chesters, by the Rev. A. Hedley, during the last twelve months, consisting of numerous Roman altars, with legible and valuable inscriptions, and of proceedings at Burd-Oswald or Amboglana, the last station on the wall westwards of which the original name has been ascertained, with other original information. A paper was then read by the Rev. James Raine, Librarian of Durham Cathedral, on the subject of a Saxon Armilla of pure gold and elaborate workmanship, found a short time ago at Catterick, to which was suspended a cross of the same material, set with precious stones still retaining their splendour. A paper manifesting great research and learning was next read by the Rev. John Raine, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, illustrative of an inscription found in the Roman camp at Piersebridge in 1832, commemorative of the deity BELENUS, and containing a minute enquiry into the origin and history of the worship of the Sun; and there was presented to the Society a very valuable communication by J. T. Brockett, esq. jun., with respect to some interesting stone monuments in one of the northern islands of Scotland. The Society afterwards dined together in their large room. We hope to present to our readers, in our next number, a copy of a speech made by the Rev. James Raine, in the course of the evening, on the subject of the different Repositories of Records in the City of Durham, and their contents. Such information cannot fail to be peculiarly valuable to our antiquarian readers, coming as it does from one who has for many years made the history of the northern counties his peculiar study.

EGYPTIAN AND ABYSSINIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The German naturalist, M. Ruppell, of Frankfort on the Maine, has just concluded an extensive journey in Abyssinia, whence he has brought numerous very curious and valuable specimens of natural history. This distinguished traveller is

at present at Cairo, waiting for an opportunity to return to Europe. The name of M. Ruppell is already known and esteemed by the scientific world, from various publications, and from the produce of his researches in Sennar and Cordofan. Among the most remarkable objects collected by him in his travels, there are some Abyssinian manuscripts, said to be as early as the first or second century of the vulgar era, as well as some gold coins of the Abyssinian Princes who were contemporary with Constantine. M. Ruppell has also been engaged in deciding several most important questions in geography. Another explorer of Egypt, who seems to be as equally ardent as all who have preceded him, has arrived at Alexandria; Mr. Burton is waiting there for a conveyance to England. He has been eleven years in traversing Egypt in every direction, and more particularly that part of the Desert which lies between the Nile and the Red Sea. In the course of his explorations, he has gathered a mass of material for the improvement of science. His inquiries have been turned alternately to geology, conchology, and zoology. He has brought with him some living animals, among which is a young giraffe, and a small but very rare creature resembling a marmot, or dormouse, and which, in Arabia, is called the *ovebar*. Mr. Burton has also employed his scientific investigations upon hieroglyphics. He has been accompanied throughout his long and toilsome travels by Mr. Humphries, an able artist, who has copied a great number of hieroglyphics. Some of his drawings have been lithographed at Cairo.

SEPULCHRAL REMAINS AT WYMONDHAM ABBEY, NORFOLK.

In consequence of the numerous interments which have of late years taken place at Wymondham, Norfolk, it became necessary to enlarge the churchyard; and a piece of ground at the east end of the present church, including the site of the original choir, was granted for that purpose by the Vicar, the Rev. Wm. Papillon. In levelling this ground, the labourers, on the 23rd of December, came upon a flag-stone, covering a brick grave, which was found to contain two lead cases, the largest six feet two inches long, the other, which was placed at its head, measuring only sixteen inches and a quarter. On the 27th the cases were opened in the presence of the ministers, churchwardens, the medical gentlemen of the town, Mr. John Dalrymple (who conducted the examination), and other gentlemen, to the

number of about sixty. On turning over the lead of the larger one, a body appeared in the form of a mummy, covered with a thin light brown composition (of a mineral and vegetable mixture) which readily fell off in flakes. The cerecloth next appeared, secured round the body with cord. The gentlemen who undertook to develop the body began at the chest, and opened the cerecloth downwards with considerable difficulty; the whole of this part was in a semi-fluid state. A fine set of young teeth were exhibited; the hair, probably originally auburn, had a reddish tinge, and from its being folded on the right side of the head, the medical gentlemen were of opinion that it had been detached prior to interment. On opening the small case and cerecloth, a fine perfume issued from the enclosure, arising from its being found filled with cummin seed. After removing a considerable quantity of this seed, a further envelope was discovered, in which, amongst salt, cummin, coriander, and other seeds and fragments of odoriferous wood, was found a foetus of about the fourth month. No traces were discovered of any ornament or mark to fix the period of interment; but, from the care bestowed on the remains, they are evidently those of a lady of high rank, and it has even been conjectured, from their having been found in the choir, which was under the especial care of the religious, that they may have been those of Maud, wife of William de Albani, the founder of the Abbey, who died in the year 1121, and was interred at the foot of the high altar. After this discovery, it was resolved to dig over the whole choir, and some other bodies have been discovered in a similar state of preservation.

CHATEAU DE POMPADOUR.

The Chateau de Pompadour, to which so many historical recollections are attached, and which was a superb monument of the style of the middle ages, erected by the illustrious family of Lastic de Lastours, and was once the residence of an Archbishop of that name, though latterly converted into a stud-house, lately in great part fell a prey to the flames. A quantity of plate and money was melted, the clock-tower, another tower, and the building between them, with the clock, and nearly the whole of the furniture, were consumed, with a large store of corn, but fortunately the papers belonging to the establishment were saved. The loss is estimated at 100,000*l*.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 4. The two Houses of Parliament were opened this day by the King in person. After the usual formalities, his Majesty delivered the following speech.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ In calling you again together for the discharge of your high duties, I rely with entire confidence on your zeal and diligence, on your sincere devotion to the public interests, and on your firmness in supporting, on its ancient foundations, and in the just distributions of its powers, the established Constitution of the State. These qualities eminently distinguished your labours during the last Session, in which more numerous and more important questions were brought under consideration of Parliament than during any former period of similar duration. Of the measures which have, in consequence, received the sanction of the Legislature, one of the most difficult and important was the Bill for the Abolition of Slavery. The manner in which that beneficent measure has been received throughout the British colonies, and the progress already made in carrying it into execution by the Legislature of the island of Jamaica, afford just grounds for anticipating the happiest results. Many other important subjects will still call for your most attentive consideration. The reports which I will order to be laid before you from the Commissions appointed to inquire into the state of the municipal corporations, into the administration and effect of the poor laws, and into ecclesiastical revenues and patronage in England and Wales, cannot fail to afford you much useful information, by which you will be enabled to judge of the nature and extent of any existing defects and abuses, and in what manner the necessary corrections may, in due season, be safely and beneficially applied.

“ It has been the constant aim of my policy to secure to my people the uninterrupted enjoyment of the blessings of peace. In this I have been much assisted by the good understanding which has been so happily established between my government and that of France; and the assurances which I receive of the friendly disposition of the other Powers of the Continent, give me confidence in the continued success of my endeavours. I have, however, to regret that a final settlement

between Holland and Belgium has not yet been effected, and that the civil war in Portugal still continues. You may be assured that I will be careful and anxious to avail myself of any opportunity which may afford me the means of assisting the establishment of a state of security and peace in countries the interests of which are so intimately connected with those of my dominions. Upon the death of the late King of Spain I did not hesitate to recognize the succession of his infant daughter; and I shall watch with the greatest solicitude the progress of events which may effect a Government, the peaceable settlement of which is of the first importance to this country as well as to the general tranquillity of Europe. The peace of Turkey, since the settlement that was made with Mehemet Ali, has not been interrupted; and will not, I trust, be threatened with any new danger. It will be my object to prevent any change in the relations of that empire with other Powers which might affect its future stability and independence.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a view to the strictest economy, and to such reductions as may not be injurious to the public service. I am confident I may rely on your enlightened patriotism, and on the cheerful acquiescence of my people, for supplying the means which may be required to uphold the honour of my Crown and the interest of my dominions. The accounts which will be laid before you of the state of the revenue, as compared with the expenditure, will be found most satisfactory.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I have to lament the continuance of distress amongst the proprietors and occupiers of land; though in other respects the state of the country, both as regards its internal tranquillity and its commerce and manufactures, affords the most encouraging prospect of progressive improvement.

“ The Acts passed in the last Session for carrying into effect various salutary and remedial measures in Ireland, are now in operation, and further improvements may be expected to result from the Com-

missions which have been issued for other important objects of inquiry. I recommend to you the early consideration of such an adjustment of the tithes in that part of the United Kingdom as may extinguish all just causes of complaint, without injury to the rights and property of any class of my subjects, or to any institution in Church or State. The public tranquillity has been generally preserved, and the state of all the provinces of Ireland presents, upon the whole, a much more favourable appearance than at any period during the last year. But I have seen with feelings of deep regret and just indignation the continuance of attempts to excite the people of that country to demand a repeal of the Legislative Union. This bond of our national strength and safety I have already declared my fixed and unalterable resolution, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolable by all the means in my power. In support of this determination I cannot doubt the zealous and effectual co-operation of my Parliament and my people. To the practices which have been used to produce disaffection to the State, and mutual distrust and animosity between the people of the two countries, is chiefly to be attributed the spirit of insubordination which, though for the present in a great degree controlled by the power of the law, has been but too perceptible in many instances. To none more than to the deluded instruments of the agitation thus perniciously excited, is the continuance of such a spirit productive of the most ruinous consequences; and the united and vigorous exertions of the loyal and well-affected, in aid of the Government, are imperiously required to put an end to a system of excitement and violence which, while it continues, is destructive of the peace of society, and, if successful, must inevitably prove fatal to the power and safety of the United Kingdom."

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the usual Address to the Speech was moved by the Duke of Sutherland, and seconded by the Lord Howard of Effingham, who briefly commented on the various topics of the speech. After some remarks from the Duke of Wellington, who spoke in disapprobation of the Speech, the Address was agreed to.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the Address was moved by Mr. Shaw Lefort, and seconded by Mr. Morrison. Mr. Hume proposed an amendment relative to Church Reform, which, after some discussion, was rejected by a majority of 191. to 89. After some other amend-

ments had been proposed and rejected, the original Address was agreed to.

The House then agreed to sit each day from twelve to three o'clock, for the presentation of Petitions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 5.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Report of the Address on the King's Speech.—Mr. Finn moved an amendment on that part of the Address respecting Ireland, to the effect that the people of that country were not guilty of outrage by seeking for a repeal of the Union.—Mr. O'Connell said that the question of the Coercion Act had given rise to some extraordinary statements; and he wished to ask Ministers whether there was any ground for Mr. Hill's observation respecting the conduct of Irish members, whom he accused of opposing the Coercion Bill in public, and supporting it in private?—Lord Althorp answered for himself and his colleagues, that no such assertion had been made to any Cabinet Minister; but he would not be acting a manly part if he did not also state that some members who spoke with considerable violence and voted against the Coercion Bill, had, in private conversation, held a very different language.—Mr. Shiel asked whether his name was one of those alluded to?—Lord Althorp said that the learned gentleman was one of those persons alluded to.—Mr. Shiel declared that if any individual ever stated that he had expressed his approbation of the Coercion Bill, he had been guilty of a scandalous falsehood.—After some further discussion, the Speaker called upon Mr. Shiel for a declaration that the matter then before the House should not be agitated out of it.—Mr. Shiel declined making such a declaration.—Lord Althorp was then called on. His Lordship replied that, as he felt no offence, he would pledge himself to take no step in the matter; but, as to his not responding to any proceedings that might be taken out of the House, he could give no assurance.—On the motion of Sir F. Burdett, it was then ordered that Lord Althorp and Mr. Shiel should be committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms. Both members were shortly afterwards in custody. The Address was finally agreed to; after which, Mr. Stanley communicated to the House that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yielding to his colleagues' representations, and not desiring to impede public business, was prepared to give the required assurance. His lordship returned to his seat, amidst considerable cheering, and gave the assurance. A communication was afterwards

made from Mr. Sheil, that he should bow to what appeared to be the wishes of the House, and he afterwards gave the required assurance. Mr. Hill also complied with the request of the House.

Feb. 10. Mr. O'Connell moved for an inquiry into the charges against certain Irish members, who were represented to have approved of the Irish Coercion Bill, though they spoke and voted against it. He said he should proceed in the form of a complaint for breach of privilege. He contended that the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to state who were the members implicated in the charge, and who was the noble Lord's witness. He concluded by moving, that the paragraph in the *Examiner*, which contained a report of Mr. Hill's speech at Hull, stating the above charges against the Irish members, should be referred to a Committee of Privilege.—Mr. Hill did not hesitate to say that he regretted having ever made the statements, and he lost no time in declaring that he would answer any Member who would apply to him for that purpose. He would not repeat upon the present occasion what he said at Hull, but he most cordially seconded the motion for inquiry. On a division taking place, there appeared, for the Committee, 192; against it 54. A Committee was then named, and the House adjourned.

Feb. 11. The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated the intention of Government again to bring forward the Local Courts' Bill—an intimation that was received with cheers.

Mr. Robinson brought forward a motion on the subject of Prince Leopold's pension. His object was, to ascertain whether any and what payments had been made into the Exchequer on account of the surplus of that pension.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who said he should not oppose the motion, observed that the trustees had declined to act. His Lordship also stated the Prince's debts at 83,000*l.*, and the annual expenses of Claremont and Marlborough House at 20,000*l.* No portion of the income, he believed, had gone abroad. After some further discussion the motion was agreed to.

The House went into Committee on the Turnpike Road Acts' Continuance Bill.—Mr. Hawes complained of the great increase of expense since 1821, and begged to ask whether it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to introduce any general measure on the subject?—Lord Howick said the object of the Bill was simply to continue the Acts which were now about to expire, in the hope that next Session some general measure

could be introduced, relating to all turnpike trusts. The various clauses were agreed to.

Feb. 13. Mr. O'Connell brought forward a motion for a Committee to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Baron Smith. His charge against the Judge was twofold—first, for neglect of duty, and, secondly, for indulging violent political feelings. In proof of the first he stated that in one place on the Ulster Circuit the Judge did not come into Court until half-past eleven o'clock, and in another place he began at six in the evening, and sat until six in the forenoon, and no less than fourteen prisoners accused of felony were tried at these unseasonable hours. The trial of one of them commenced at twelve at night. The second charge was that in 1833, Baron Smith presided on a Special Commission, which sat at Dublin; and out of a population of 320,000, there were only seventeen persons on the calendar. The learned Baron then delivered a speech, which had been sent to the newspapers. It consisted entirely of a political discourse, touching on every topic under Heaven but the matter in hand. It referred to the conduct of Ministers, and replied to speeches made in that House. The only possible object it could have was to revive and reanimate religious feuds in Ireland. For the motion, 167; against it, 74.

Feb. 14. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his financial statement. His Lordship said that during the last two years, taxes to the amount of 3,335,000*l.* had been repealed, and that the surplus of income over expenditure, up to January last, proving to be upwards of 1,513,000*l.*, he was enabled to effect a still further reduction. The above sum added to a proposed reduction in the estimates of 500,000*l.*, and an alteration in the tea-duties, calculated to produce an additional sum of 600,000*l.*, would make the whole surplus amount to 2,600,000*l.* From this sum 800,000*l.* would be required to defray the interest of the West India loan of 20,000,000*l.*, thus leaving a clear surplus of 1,800,000*l.* Under these circumstances, it was intended to reduce taxation to the amount of 1,200,000*l.*, and, after due consideration, it had been resolved to repeal the house-tax, which amounted to about that sum. His Lordship thought that there were other taxes which it would have been more desirable to repeal, but confessed that one reason for fixing upon the house-tax was its extreme unpopularity. His Lordship trusted, that the House would not press a larger reduction. He should not

introduce any bill for the repeal of the house-tax until he saw how certain motions, notices of which had been given, had been disposed of. His Lordship added, that the landed interest had not been neglected. Proceedings were in progress for a commutation of tithes, and for the amendment of the poor-laws—measures which would give more real relief to that interest than the reduction of certain taxes which apparently pressed more immediately upon it. The Noble Lord concluded by moving, that a supply of 14,000,000*l.* be granted to His Majesty for the service of the present year, to pay off Exchequer Bills.—Sir *R. Peel* thought, that, looking at the reductions that had been already made, and successfully made, the reduction now stated by the Noble Lord was as much as could really be expected, and that the arrangements were creditable to the Government. After some further remarks, the resolutions were put from the Chair, and agreed to.

The report of the Committee of Privileges was brought up. It stated, that after the examination of two witnesses, the Hon. Member for Hull had communicated with the Committee, and stated, that, from what he had already heard, he was convinced that the charge which he had made against Mr. Shiel, in the warmth of excitement, was without foundation. He was sorry for what had occurred, and would be ready to make any reparation in his power to Mr. Shiel. The Committee expressed their entire satisfaction with the conduct of Mr. Shiel, the two witnesses in their evidence having stated nothing that went to impeach that gentleman. The Committee also acquitted Mr. Hill of any bad intention, but expressed their conviction that he had been actuated by wrong information. After a satisfactory explanation from Lord *Althorp*, Mr. *Shiel*, and other honourable members, the report was received, and the affair terminated to the satisfaction of the House.

Feb. 17. Sir *James Graham* brought forward his resolutions on the NAVY ESTIMATES in a Committee of Supply. The Right Hon. Gentleman entered at some length into the general expenditure of the country before he adverted to that of the navy in particular. Thirty-five millions of the fifty millions which constituted the expenditure of the country, consisted of items over which the Government had no control, and upon the remaining fifteen millions, a reduction of twenty per cent. had already taken place. In the Navy estimates the reductions during the last three years, amounted to upwards of 1,000,000*l.* This year there would be a further reduction of 180,000*l.*; so that in

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four years the reductions would be about 1,200,000*l.* He adverted to the plan for reducing 500 seamen, and adding 1,000 boys to the service. The difference, as compared with former estimates, was that, in this instance, it was proposed to have 17,500 seamen and 1,000 boys, which did not amount in expense to more than 18,000 men, so that there was no increase made. He then moved that 27,500 men, including marines and boys, should be employed in the sea service for the present year.—Mr. *Hume* proposed that the number be reduced to 25,000, as named in 1803, being a reduction of 2,500. The grant was, after some discussion, adopted, as were all the other resolutions moved on the Navy Estimates.

Feb. 18. Mr. *O'Connell* made his motion for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law of Libel. He declared the basis of his plan to be the securing of free discussion. The object of the libel law was the protection of character, an object which he by no means wished to undervalue, though he held it secondary to the great power of public opinion, the efficacy of which in controlling vice and protecting virtue was superior to every other human tribunal. It would be his endeavour to combine the two objects of authorising discussion and protecting character, and if he should be so fortunate as to succeed, he might claim the honour of having conferred a real benefit on the country. The Hon. Gentleman then entered into a review of the various anomalies and contradictions which every where mark the existing law. The first, and perhaps the most glaring, that struck the attention was that, while falsehood was not punishable, truth, no matter whether religious, moral, or political, was held to be a crime. Another anomaly was, that truth was a libel, and some Judges had even gone the length of holding that the greater the truth the greater the libel. And he should admit that, according to the existing state of the libel law, they were justified. Moreover, a man who was perfectly innocent of the publishing or the printing of a libel might yet be punished for it. He would not meddle at all with the law as it affected blasphemous publications. In other cases, however, he meant to cut down the law of libel to that of slander, and allow the truth to be proved in all cases. He also proposed to put an end to *ex officio* informations; he would send all such cases to Grand Juries. He would take from the Crown the unjust privilege of reply when evidence had not been produced. When evidence was produced, he would give the right, still reserving the last word for the defendant. After some

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further details, the Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving for leave to bring in the Bill.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed that he should not oppose the motion. There were some of the regulations proposed that he approved, but there were other propositions the propriety of which he doubted. The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. *D. W. Harvey* then brought forward his motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the grounds on which the several pensions on the Civil List had been granted. After entering at length into the details of the question, and noticing amongst others the celebrated case of Mrs. *Arbuthnot's* 900*l.* a-year, he declared that, under all the circumstances, unless the House were prepared to stultify its own vote, for the proceedings of 1830 had decided the question, they could not refuse his motion. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving for a Committee of Inquiry.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* resisted the motion, on the ground that they were precluded from

such course by the compact that had been come to between the Parliament and the Crown. He moved, as an amendment, a series of resolutions declaratory of the progress made in reducing the sums allotted for Civil List pensions.—The motion was strongly supported by Mr. *O'Connell*, Mr. *Hardy*, and other members; and it was resisted by Mr. *S. Rice*, Lord *Ebrington*, Mr. Secretary *Stanley*, Sir *R. Peel*, &c., all of whom maintained that to touch the pensions would be a violation of all faith and honour.—The House then divided, when there appeared for the motion, 182; for the amendment, 190; majority for Ministers, 8.

Feb. 19.—Mr. *Poulter* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend and extend the provisions of the statute (11 George II., c. 19) on the subject of *EQUITABLE APPOINTMENTS*, so as to apply them to all periodical and fixed money payments. The object was to give to persons receiving fixed periodical payments a full interest in the value of such payments up to the last moment of their holding them.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French Minister of Finance, in his budget for the ensuing year, has stated that the estimated expenditure for the year is taken at 1,030,090,547*f.* or about 41,200,000*l.*, and the receipts into the Treasury are not calculated at more than 996,557,415*f.*, or about 39,860,000*l.*; so that there is a deficit of more than a million and a quarter sterling, which, with some other charges remaining over last year, will make 3,000,000*l.* In this great expenditure the chief increase is to be found under the head of Military Supplies. The army has been raised to 316,409 regular troops, and 65,445 horses, occasioning an expense of more than 257,000,000*f.*, or more than 10,000,000*l.* sterling!—The interest of the national debt amounts to 319,000,000*f.* or nearly 13,000,000*l.*, while the expense of collecting the revenue is about 161,000,000*f.*, which is a very large percentage, when compared with that of England, where a revenue of nearly 50,000,000*l.* costs in its collection not more than 3,000,000*l.* The expenses of the Navy are fixed at 65,500,000*f.*, or 2,621,000*l.* The sum of 15,000,000*f.*, or about 600,000*l.* sterling, is allotted to the Minister for Public Instruction, to promote the cause of national education. Of this sum more than a half is to be advanced to defray the expenses of elemen-

tary instruction or of primary schools. One of the chief peculiarities which distinguishes the French system of revenue from our own, is the disproportion between the amount of direct and indirect taxes. While England derives more than a third part of her public income from Customs, or duties on imported commodities, the whole Customs of France do not rise to 4,400,000*l.* sterling. On the other hand, the French raise a third of their income from land-taxes or stamp-duties. The Excise duties in France amount to nearly 8,000,000*l.* sterling, and are more the subject of complaint than in England, where they are double that amount.

SPAIN.

The cause of the Queen appears to be prosperous. Her Majesty has at length thrown herself under the ægis of the Constitutional banner, and the cause of Don Carlos is on the wane. The important province of Catalonia has given a determined tone to the revolutionary struggle. The Capt.-General (*Llauder*) issued a declaration against the measures of the Spanish Ministers, and presented a remonstrance to the Queen on the politics of Zea Bermudez and his colleagues. In the first instance, the Queen returned his packet of complaints, or rather his formal demands, without an answer, and he, after a consul-

tation, returned it to her Majesty. Llauder demanded of the Queen, in his own name, as well as in that of the 45,000 armed men which he had at his disposal, liberal institutions. He was also joined by General Quesada; and General Valdez and other constitutional officers who had refused to serve the Queen, left France to join Llauder. The Queen at length yielding to necessity dismissed Zea Bermudez, and a new administration, upon liberal principles, was formed under the direction of M. Martinez de la Rosa. Quesada has been appointed generalissimo of the northern provinces, and has marched for Pampeluna with 10,000 men, in addition to the troops already in Biscay, Navarre, and Guipuscoa. The change of the ministry has aroused the spirit of the Liberals, and every where depressed that of the Carlists.

PORTUGAL.

Intelligence from Lisbon up to the 14th, is altogether favourable to the cause of Don Pedro. The reconciliation between him and the Peers has immediately led to action. It has enabled him to employ the Duke of Terceira to command the army before Santarem, and to despatch Saldanha with 5,000 troops to clear the country of the Miguelites. It is also stated, that the country people are generally favourable to Don Pedro, but that they need some security against his brother's vengeance. Many of them have, it seems, sent deputies to Don Pedro, assuring him of their attachment, and of their willingness to declare for him when he can support them.

On the 15th Jan. General Saldanha entered Leira, capturing the whole of Miguel's forces which were in that town. Of the garrison, which was composed of 1476 infantry, and forty-six cavalry, only three officers, and six cavalry soldiers were able to escape, taking the road to Coimbra. The Miguelites, it appears, gave up their strong position in the Castle, apprehensive of having their retreat cut off. As they were moving away they were attacked by the cavalry under the orders of Colonel Bacon, and completely routed. It is thought that the Miguelites will be obliged to move from Santarem, where the cholera morbus rages violently. Count Saldanha also entered Torres Novas on the 25th Jan., where some of his troops, after some resistance, either took prisoners or put to the sword 200 cavalry of the regiment of Chaves, and 200 infantry.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Observer of the 28th

Jan., has published a treaty entered into by the three northern powers for the suppression of domestic insurrection, which declares that—"Whoever shall commit, in the states of Austria, Russia, or Prussia, the crimes of treason or revolt in arms, or who shall enter into a plot against the safety of the throne or of the government, shall not find either asylum or protection in the other states. The three courts engage, on the contrary, to order the immediate extradition of the individuals accused of the crimes above specified, on an application from the government to which these individuals belong."

The Congress at Vienna is about to introduce a vigorous surveillance of the press, which is to be exercised throughout all the states of Germany by a general commission, so as to prevent the publication in one state of matter prohibited in another, which may sometimes be done at present. Baron Verstolk Van Soelen attends the Congress as representative of the Grand Duke of Luxemburg (the King of the Netherlands), and his business is to prevent the separation of that duchy from the Germanic body.

SWITZERLAND.

An incursion was lately made into Savoy with a view to excite an insurrection; the leader was Romarino, and the force about 900 men, Italians and Poles; they were easily suppressed, and the chief escaped into the territory of Geneva, but the matter created a great sensation.

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica.—On the 10th of Dec. the House of Assembly passed the Slavery Abolition Bill, and thus, as his Excellency the Governor emphatically said in his address to the House, on the prorogation of it until the 7th of January, "Slavery, that greatest curse that can afflict the social system, has received its death blow." His Excellency had been to the north of the island, and, in several addresses, had endeavoured to explain to the slaves their present condition and their future prospects.

Jamaica papers to the 9th Jan., state that the Mulattos of Martinique had incited the slaves to revolt, and that a serious insurrection took place, and many of the estates were burnt by the misguided negroes. The Governor instantly brought out the military force, aided by the white colonists, and on the 24th of December an engagement took place with the revolters, in which sixty of them were slain, and 180 taken prisoners with arms in their hands.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF
THE COUNTRY.

The clergy and the laity of the Church of England, by public meetings and otherwise, have been expressing their determination to uphold inviolate our venerable establishment; and the allusion to the subject in His Majesty's Speech on opening Parliament, has called forth those feelings in a still more decided manner. On the 21st of January a meeting on the subject was held at Nottingham, when the resolutions entered into pledged the individuals to stand forward, at the present eventful crisis, in defence of the Church Establishment, declaring their firm conviction that "the consecration of the State, by the public maintenance of the Christian religion, is the first and paramount duty of a Christian people; and that the Church established in these realms, by carrying its sacred and beneficial influence through all orders and degrees, and into every corner of the land, has for many ages been the great and distinguished blessing of this country, and not less the means, under Divine Providence, of national prosperity than of individual piety." On the 27th a numerous meeting of the clergy and friends of the Establishment, took place for the purpose of concurring in a public declaration, "expressive of their determination to support the National Church in the integrity of her rights and privileges, and in her alliance with the State." On the 29th a meeting of the lay members of the Church of England residing in Liverpool and its neighbourhood, comprising many of the most wealthy and influential inhabitants, was held, John Wright, Esq., Mayor, in the chair, when the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:— "That at the present eventful crisis it is highly desirable that the friends of the Church of England, resident in the town and neighbourhood of Liverpool, should make a public and solemn declaration of their undeviating attachment to the doctrine and discipline of the Episcopal Establishment, which, by the blessing of God, has been the means of conveying inestimable advantages, religious and moral, to all classes of the community."

Numerous other meetings have been held in different parts of the country; and the following declaration of the laity of the Church of England, issued from the Central Committee in London, has been, for some time, in the course of signature: "At a time when the Clergy of Eng-

land and Wales have felt it their duty to address their Primate with an expression of unshaken adherence to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of which they are ministers, we, the undersigned, lay members of the same, are not less anxious to record our firm attachment to her pure faith and worship, and her apostolic form of Government. We further find ourselves called upon, by the events which are daily passing around us, to declare our firm conviction, that the consecration of the State by the public maintenance of the Christian Religion is the first and paramount duty of a Christian people; and that the Church Establishment in these realms, by carrying its sacred and beneficial influences through all orders and degrees, and into every corner of the land, has for many ages been the great and distinguishing blessing of this country, and not less the means, under Divine Providence, of national prosperity than of individual piety. In the preservation, therefore, of this our National Church in the integrity of her rights and privileges, and in her alliance with the State, we feel that we have an interest no less real and no less direct than her immediate ministers; and we accordingly avow our firm determination to do all that in us lies, in our several stations, to uphold, unimpaired in its security and efficiency, that Establishment, which we have received as the richest legacy of our forefathers, and desire to hand down as the best inheritance of our posterity."

Feb. 12. The Shropshire county meeting on the subject of the present agricultural distress took place, the High Sheriff presiding. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, who spoke against any repeal of the corn laws. A petition, framed on resolutions adopted by the meeting, was drawn up, and numerous signed. The four county members were present, and addressed the meeting, declaring their coincidence of sentiments with its views.

Feb. 13. The Corporation of Cambridge, at a meeting, resolved to co-operate with that of Norwich in defending themselves from any attempt against their charters and privileges.

The present number of the members of the Temperance Societies in England and Wales is 73,530, being an increase of 1,354 during the last month. The increase has been considerable in Leeds, Somerton, Bradford (Yorks.), Darlington, and Worcester.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 28. Great damage was done, especially in the neighbourhood of Wapping, Shadwell, Blackwall, Rotherhithe, Lambeth, and Blackfriars, by the overflowing of the river Thames. So high a tide has not been known for forty years.

Feb. 6. In the King's Bench, the proprietors and publisher of *The True Sun* were charged, on an *ex officio* information, with having published two libels in *The True Sun* of the 1st and 2d of May last, urging the people to resist the payment of taxes. The first libel was an article commenting on the defeat of Sir John Key's motion for the repeal of the assessed taxes, and advising the people to resist all payment of the taxes, and to buy no goods seized for non-payment. The second libel was a letter signed J. B. Lorimer, recommending the non-payment of the assessed taxes, and the formation of associations for mutual aid and advice in resisting payment of the assessed taxes. The defendants were found guilty.

Court of Exchequer.—Colburn v. Patmore. Feb. 13. This was an action to recover compensation for the injury which the plaintiff sustained in consequence of a libel which appeared in the *Court Journal*, of which the defendant was editor. Mr. Colburn established the *Court Journal* in 1829. The defendant was appointed editor of it at 10*l.* a-week. In January, 1832, a paragraph appeared in that Journal reflecting on the character of the Duchess of Richmond. At the prosecu-

tion of the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Colburn was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.*, besides costs, which amounted to 93*l.* The question was, whether the plaintiff or the defendant should be responsible for its insertion. Lord Lyndhurst summed up, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 193*l.*—There was also a cross action, *Patmore v. Colburn*, to recover the sum of 177*l.* alleged to be due by the defendant for work and labour done. The jury found for the plaintiff, damages, 177*l.*, costs 40*s.* The court was crowded to excess by literary characters, who appeared to take great interest in the trial.

THEATRICAL REGISTER:

DRURY LANE.

Feb. 8. A new comedy, under the title of *The Minister and the Mercer*, being Mrs. Gore's version of "Bertrand et Raton," was brought forward. It was well received, and announced for repetition.

COVENT GARDEN.

Feb. 5. A ballet, entitled *The Revolt of the Harem*, consisting of three acts, was produced. In the whole plot there is nothing but dancing from beginning to end, by which the thread of the story is so much broken that it is difficult to unravel it. The scenery was good, and the music generally pleasing.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 24. Maj.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell to be Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia.

Jan. 29. Knighted, Maj.-Gen. Samuel Trevor Dickens, K.C.H. Royal Engineers.

Jan. 31. Rev. H. J. Torre, Clerk, in compliance with the wills of his kinsmen John Holme and Henry Holme, Esqrs. henceforth takes the surname and bears the arms of Holme.

Jan. 31. 48th Foot, Lt. Col. Saumarez Brock, 55th Foot, to be Lieut. Col.—55th Foot, Lt.-Col. J. Holmes Schoedde, 48th regiment, to be Lieut. Col.—Robt. Macleod Sutherland to be Adjutant, *vice* Buckley, promoted.—Royal Staff Corps, Capt. Basil Jackson to be Major.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Leeds. Edward Baines, esq.

Devizes—Sir Philip Cha. Henderson Durham.

Somersct. (E. Division) Wm. Miles, esq.

Totness.—Lord Edw. Adolphus Seymour.

York.—Hon. Thomas Dundas.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. L. Clarke, to a Preb. in Salisbury Cath.

Rev. J. Gordon, to a Preb. in Wells Cathedral.

Rev. F. Lear, to a Preb. in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. W. Short, to a Preb. in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. S. H. Alderson, Loudham with Petistree V. Suffolk.

Rev. W. H. Aphorpe, Bierton with Buckland V. Bucks.

Rev. J. A. Argles, Goldhanger with Little Topsham E. Essex.

Rev. J. Arlington, Candlesby R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. H. H. Bobart, Benson P. C. Oxon.

Rev. A. Browne, Flitton cum Silsoe V. Beds.

Rev. W. Burley, Ederby Nevis R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. W. C. B. Cave, Aitincham P. C. Cheshire.

Rev. W. Cooke, Bromyard V. co. Hereford.

Rev. O. Davys, Cranwell V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. F. Dawson, Allhallows R. London.

Rev. J. Dudley, Marston P. C. co. Hereford.

Rev. J. F. Edwards, Stoke St. Mich. P. C. Som.

Rev. G. R. Green, Modbury V. Devon.

Rev. — Hathaway, Olbury E. Slop.

Rev. C. Hebert, Grendon R. co. Northampton.

Rev. W. Hodgson, Bampton V. Westmoreland.

Rev. H. S. A. St. John, Addingham V. Camb.

Rev. R. Meek, Brixton Doverell R. Wilts.

Rev. T. Meyler, Haydon P. C. Wilts.

Rev. F. R. Miller, Kineton V. Wilts.

Rev. C. F. Moore, Bell-au with Aby V. co. Line.

Rev. J. North, St. Catherine's P. C. Liverpool.

Rev. W. Oliver, Barlaston P. C. co. Staff.

Rev. J. Swayne, Magorbens R. co. Tipperary.

Rev. C. B. Sweet, Kentsbury R. Devon.

Rev. W. P. Thackray, Shillington V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Walker, Whelpington R. Northumberland.

Rev. C. Woodcock, Chardstock V. co. Dorset.

Rev. G. Pearson, to be Christian Advocate at Cambridge.

Rev. T. Bisset, Chap. to the Earl of Aberdeen.
Rev. G. Stuart, Chap. to Lord Gray.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

The Duke of Wellington, Chancellor of the University of Oxford.
Duke of Beaufort, High Steward of Bristol.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 13. At Penzance, the wife of Col. Glover, a son.—20. At Dunkerton, the wife of Captain Peach, a dau.—21. At Sowton, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Archd. Barnes, a dau.—At Woolwich, the wife of Wm. Morris, esq. Royal Arsenal, a dau.—25. At Ludlow, the wife of Allen J. Nightingale, esq., Assist. Comm.-gen. a son.—26. At Munich, the Lady Dorner, a son.—At Bath, the wife of Capt. Stevenson, a dau.—27. The Countess of Lincoln, a son and heir.—At Clifton, the wife of Maj. Hammond, a dau.—28. At Exeter, the wife of Edw. Baring Gould, esq. a son and heir.—29. Mrs. Ambrose Poynter, Poet's Corner, a dau.

Feb. 2. At Reading, the wife of the Rev. H. H. Milman, a son.—3. At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. H. Street, a son and heir.—At his residence, Old Ford, near Bow, Middlesex, the wife of Mr. Scates, a dau.—At Reading, the wife of Lieut. John Rainier, R.N. a son.—4. At Al-bemarle-street, the wife of the Hon. Mr. Warr-ender, a dau.—At the Rectory, Carlton, the wife of the Rev. Charles Eyre, a son.—5. In Upper Gower-street, the wife of J. H. Cancellor, esq. a son.—At Trereise House, Cornwall, the wife of Day Perry Le Grice, esq. a dau.—6. At Hand-ley, the wife of the Rev. T. Mason, a dau.—8. At Powis Castle, Lady Lucy Clive, a son.—At Llys-newydd, Carmarthensh. the wife of John Harry Hammond Spencer, esq. a son.—12. At Monta-gu-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, of Ballindaan, a son.—13. At Westerfield, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Whiteford, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 3. At Edinburgh, James Ker, esq. Madras service, to Eliz. 2d. dau. of Sir Jas. Montgomery, of Staunhope, Bart.—8. Henry Gore Booth, esq. 2d son of the late Sir R. G. Booth, Bart. to Isabella, 2d. dau. of James Smith, esq. of Jordan-hill.—18. At West Farleigh, Richd. Miller, esq. of Linton-hill, Kent, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Edw. Charlton, esq. of West Farleigh.—20. At Exeter, the Rev. T. Atkinson, Rector of St. Edmund's, to Miss Williams.—21. John Matth. Quaintock, Esq. of Norton, Somersetsh. to Sophia, only dau. of Lionel Place, esq. of Waddington-castle, Warwicksh.—At Britford, the Rev. Geo. Lewes Benson, of Salisbury, to Sarah, relict of the Rev. Geo. Taunton, Rector of Stratford Tony.—At Newport, Isle of Wight, Wm. Spencer, esq. to Jane, dau. of the late Lieut-Col. Forster, of E.I.C.—At Bath, H. P. T. Aubrey, esq. of Broom hall, Salop, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Cha. Luxmore, esq. of Witherdon.—23. At Paddington, J. T. Williams, esq. to Eliz. Sophia, eldest dau. of Sir Rich. Otley, late Chief Justice of Ceylon.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Vane Jadis, esq. to Angelica Frances, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Harris.—At Tunstall, Suffolk, the Rev. T. G. Ferrand, to Georgina, widow of the late R. Houghton, esq. of Conduit-street.—At North-fleet, Kent, the Rev. J. Bowman, to Mary, eldest dau. of Mr. Weeks, Shrewsbury.—24. At Dub-
lin, Charles Patten Vale, esq. late Inspector-gen. of Civil Public Accounts in Ireland, to Eliza Sarah, 2d. dau. of Cha. Coote, of Bellamont Forest, esq. and niece to the late Lord Byron Cremorne.—At Rushton, Rich. Palmer, esq. to Caroline Matilda, third dau. of the late R. Booth, esq. of Glendon Hall, Northamptonsh.—26. At Naples, Count Ferdinando de Luchesi Palli, uncle of the

husband of the Duchess of Berri, to Mademoiselle Rodi, *prima donna* of the theatre La Scala.—27. At Burwell, Lincolnsh. the Rev. Geo. Jackson, of Coisterworth, to Lydia Boughton, eldest dau. of M. B. Lister, esq. Burwell-pk.—28. At Brighton, Capt. H. D. C. Douglas, R.N., to Ann St. Aubin, niece of J. St. Aubin, esq.—29. The Rev. S. F. Morgan, Rector of All Saints, Birmingh. to Mary Juliana, eldest dau. of J. Tilson, esq. of Goring.—At Remenham, John Colquhoun, esq. 2d. son of Sir J. Colquhoun, Bart. to Frances Sarah, fourth dau. of E. Fuller Maitland, esq. of Henley on Thames.—30. At Sibsey, Lincolnsh. the Rev. Thos. Willingham Booth, Vicar of Friskney, to Mary Anne, only child of the late W. Pacey, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Gore Browne, to Mary Anne, dau. of Benj. Benyon, esq. M.P.—John Clervaux, second son of Sir Wm. Chaytor, Bart. M.P., of Witton Castle, Dur-ham, to Lydia Frances, eldest dau. of Tho. Brown, esq. New Grove.—At Spottiswoode, Sir Hugh P. Hume Campbell, of Marchmont, Bart. M.P. co. Berwick, to Margaret Penelope, younger dau. of J. Spottiswoode, esq. of Spottiswoode.

Feb. 1. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Cha. Woodcock, Vicar of Chardstock, Dorsetshire, to Honora Sarah, second dau. of A. R. Sutherland, M.D., of Parliament-street.—At Bath, the Rev. G. M. Scott, to Anne, dau. of the late J. B. As-pinall, esq.—At St. Mary, Marylebone, F. A. Campbell, esq. R.M., to Mary, eldest dau. of Col. Kemp, of Gloucester-place, Portman-sq.—At Bexley, T. Lewin, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Char-lotte, second dau. of T. Lewin, esq. of Holles-park, Bexley.—4. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Sir Keith Alex. Jackson, Bart. to Amelia, only dau. of the late Geo. Waddell, esq. Hon. E.I.C.—The Rev. R. G. Lewis, of Streatham, to Eliz. dau. of H. Floud, of Upper Tooting, esq.—At Hardwicke, Gloucestershire, the Rev. T. Murray Browne, to Catherine, dau. of T. G. Lloyd Baker, esq. of Hardwicke-court, Gloucestersh.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Fred. Barne, esq. of Sotter-ley, Suffolk, to Mary Anne Eliz., eldest dau. of the late Sir John Courtenay Honeywood, Bt.—At Edinburgh, Steuart Bayley Hare, esq. of Calder Hall, to Mary Anne, dau. of the Hon. Alex. Mac-cochrie, of Meadowbank.—6. At Gretton, Northants. the Rev. J. Joseph Goodall, vicar of Bromham and Oakley, to Eliz. dau. of the late W. Boon, Esq.—At Exeter, Sir H. Maturin Farrington, Bart. to Susanna, dau. of the late Robt. Keke-wich, esq. of Heavitree.—At Westbury, Wm. Fripp, Esq. of Cote House, to Frances, dau. of Rear Adm. Barker.—At Richmond, in Surrey, the Rev. Lister Venables, Rector of Whitney, in Herefordshire, and eldest son of the Ven. Arch. Venables, to Mary Augusta, widow of the late F. J. Adam, esq. and eldest dau. of Gen. Putormsky.—8. A. Baxter, esq. 50th reg. to Anna Maria, dau. of the late Capt. W. F. Hadden, Ensis-kilen Dragoons.—At Goudover, Salop, the Rev. W. Evans, Rector of Shipston-on-Stouff, to Cath. Walter, only dau. of Tho. Parr, Esq. of Lythwood Hall.—9. At Pitminster, the Rev. J. N. Oxen-ham, of Upton-on-Severn, to Jane Georgiana, eldest dau. of J. Gould, Esq. of Amber, Somerset.—10. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Grant, Esq. E.I.C. to Susan Fellow, only dau. of Capt. Cogblan, R.N.—11. At Datchworth, Herts, the Rev. Fied. Hesse, son of L. Hesse, esq. of Ches-field Lodge, to Jane, dau. of John Green, esq. of Bragberry End.—At Clapham, the Rev. E. Steane, of Camberwell, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Stevenson.—At Cheltenham, W. Jones, esq. of Rock House, co. Montg. to Mary Eleanor, dau. of W. Kerr, esq.—12. At Northampton, W. S. P. Hughes, esq. Solicitor, of Worcester, to Caroline Eliz. third dau. of Cecil Becke, Esq. of Devonsh-street, Queen's-sq.—13. At Shrewsbury, Wm. Crawford, esq. M.D. to Eliz. widow of the late Capt. Hunt, of Bicton House.—14. At Bath, J. A. Roebuck, Esq. M.P. of the Inner Temple, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Falconer.

OBITUARY.

LORD GRENVILLE.

Jan. 12. At his seat, Dropmore, Buckinghamshire, aged 74, the Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, Baron Grenville, of Wotton under Bernewood, co. Bucks, a Privy Councillor in Great Britain and Ireland, Auditor of the Exchequer, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, High Steward of Bristol, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, a Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of the Charter House, D. C. L. and F. S. A.; uncle to the Duke of Buckingham.

This distinguished statesman was born on the 25th of October, 1759, the third son of the Right Hon. George Grenville, Prime Minister of England in 1763-1765, and of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wyndham, Bart. by Lady Catherine Seymour, and sister to Charles first Earl of Egremont.

He received his early education at Eton, where he was concerned in the grand rebellion under Foster, when all the boys left the school, threw their books into the Thames, and marched to Salt Hill. He was, however, persuaded by his father to return for a few weeks; and then removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where in 1779 he gained the Chancellor's prize for a composition in Latin verse, the subject being *Vis Electrica*. He took the degree of B. A.; and then entered one of the Inns of Court, with the view of qualifying for the bar. His attention, however, was quickly diverted to the business of politics. In Feb. 1782 he was returned to Parliament on a vacancy for Buckingham, and in Sept. following, when his brother Earl Temple (the late Marquis of Buckingham) was for the first time sent to Ireland, as Lord Lieutenant, Mr. W. Grenville accompanied him as Private Secretary, and he was sworn a Privy Counsellor of that kingdom. The period of Earl Temple's vice-reign terminated in the June of the following year; in December following, Mr. Grenville accepted office at home, being appointed to succeed Mr. Burke as Paymaster of the Army. His active senatorial career now commenced, and his industry and acquirements, added to strong natural talents, soon made him of consequence in the House of Commons. He was the able coadjutor of the youthful minister, his cousin-german, who was only a few months his senior; firm to his post, and in full possession of all his faculties. If he wanted the brilliant eloquence of his relation, he possessed more minute-

ness of knowledge and accuracy of detail. The routine of office was almost hereditary in him. He seemed to have imbibed all the ideas and habits of his father, even though he was a child at the death of that persevering statesman.

At the general election of 1784 he was chosen one of the County Members for Buckinghamshire, after one of the most vigorous contests ever known. He was re-elected in 1790, but before the close of that year had been removed to the House of Lords.

He had not completed his thirtieth year, when he was chosen to preside over the House of Commons, being elected Speaker Jan. 5, 1789, on the death of the Rt. Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall.

Before four months, however, had elapsed, he was summoned from that station to the still more responsible if not more arduous one, of Secretary of State of the Home Department. He was moved to the House of Lords by a patent of peerage dated Nov. 25, 1790, and thenceforward became the representative and echo of Mr. Pitt in the Upper House. In the following May he exchanged the seals of Home Secretary for those of the Foreign Department; the latter he retained until the resignation of Mr. Pitt, in Feb. 1801. In 1791 he was appointed Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks; which post he exchanged in 1795 for the lucrative office of Auditor of the Exchequer. He filled the important situation of Foreign Secretary, during one of the most arduous and gloomy periods of our history, with industry, talent, and skill. It was a function for which his natural and acquired powers were in many respects well suited. He was skilled in the detail of the politics of Europe; he had studied deeply the law of nations; he was acquainted with modern languages; he could endure fatigue; and had not an avocation or a pleasure to interrupt his attention. He loved business as his father did; it was not merely the result of his ambition, but his amusement; the flowers of imagination, or the gaieties of society, never seduced him astray. There was nothing to dissipate his ideas, and he brought his mind to bear on the subjects before him with its full force.

One of the most important duties required of him was to maintain a stern and undaunted bearing towards the French Directory. In his correspondence with M. Chauvelin, who had been Amba-

sador in London previously to the death of Louis, and claimed to be still recognised in that capacity, the letters of Lord Grenville were couched in a severity of retort rarely equalled in diplomatic discussion. The French government dispatched M Maret, to negotiate the neutrality of this country; but so determined was Lord Grenville not to allow the least opening to their influence, that he persisted in refusing that emissary even to visit him, contrary, as was thought, to the opinion of Mr. Pitt.

Lord Grenville's talents as an orator were more than usually distinguished in 1795, on occasion of the attack which had been made upon the King during his passage to open Parliament. He brought in a Bill to provide for the safety and protection of the royal person, which gave rise to a long and stormy debate, and afforded ample opportunity to Lord Grenville for the most loyal exertion of his rhetorical abilities. He had the satisfaction of seeing his motion carried by a large majority; and he followed up his success by another Bill, to suppress the formation or continuance of seditious societies.

Lord Grenville took an active part with Mr. Pitt in promoting the Union with Ireland, and shared with him in giving the intimations, on which the Roman Catholics of that country founded their claims to emancipation. When it was found that Government was unwilling to forward those views, the Ministry felt themselves obliged to resign their offices. When application was shortly after made to Mr. Pitt, to join the parties then in power, he refused to accede, unless Lord Grenville was included in the arrangement; which proposal being rejected, the negotiation ended. But no long time elapsed, before Mr. Pitt found himself obliged to yield to the urgent necessities of the state, and he again took his seat as first Lord of the Treasury, in May, 1804, without having stipulated for Catholic Emancipation. Lord Grenville, with Mr. Windham, refused to join him; and from that time, until the death of Mr. Pitt in Jan. 1806, Lord Grenville took a prominent part in the ranks of Opposition.

On Mr. Pitt's death, the Administration was formed which, though intended to combine "all the Talents," and therefore all the means of good government, has since been generally derided by political writers as anomalous, visionary, and impracticable; and sometimes as even monstrous and disgraceful. It was, indeed, extraordinary that when Lord

Grenville was the Prime Minister, Mr. Fox should have become his Secretary of State. The perverseness of human nature, and the interests of trading politicians, were directly opposed to so unprecedented a sacrifice of political animosities. It is probable that a mischievous world would not have permitted such a union to exist for long, even if the parties themselves had been determined to the uttermost to abide by it; but the failure is, of course, ascribed to the discordant elements comprised in the attempted union. It was an important obstacle to its duration, that the religious principles of the Monarch were directly opposed to the measure to which Lord Grenville considered himself pledged; a party equally zealous as the Sovereign in their resistance to the claims of the Roman Catholics, proved too powerful for the continuance of the Ministry beyond the brief period of 13 months. During that time Lord Grenville suffered not a little in his popularity, by obtaining an Act of Parliament enabling him to hold, together with the Premiership, the profitable, but nearly sinecure, office of Auditor of the Exchequer, which had been conferred upon him in 1795, and which he retained until his death.

His Lordship did not subsequently accept any more prominent office. In 1802, when the resignation of Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning left Lord Liverpool the only Secretary of State, performing the business of the three departments, official letters were addressed to Earl Grey and Lord Grenville, proposing the immediate formation of a combined ministry. They were both in the country when these communications reached them. Earl Grey at once declined all union with Mr. Percival and Lord Liverpool, and did not come to town. Lord Grenville, who was in Cornwall, came immediately to town, but the next day declined the proposed alliance, because he should not be able to view it in any other light than as a dereliction of principle.

At the close of the same year, his Lordship was chosen Chancellor of the University of Oxford. His predecessor, the Duke of Portland, died on the 30th of Oct. 1809. On this vacancy the candidates were Lord Grenville, Lord Eldon, and the Duke of Beaufort. The election commenced at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, Dec. 13th, and continued sitting day and night, without any adjournment, till ten o'clock on Thursday night, when the numbers were declared as follows:—

For Lord Grenville	406
Lord Eldon	303
Duke of Beaufort	238

Majority for Lord Grenville 13

The number of those entitled to vote amounted to 1282, of whom 1037 polled. His Lordship was presented to the degree of D. C. L. by diploma, nine days after his election; and his installation took place in the Theatre, on Tuesday, July 3d, 1810.

Lord Grenville continued in opposition to the Government during the war; but, on the final defeat of the French in 1814, he heartily congratulated the country on the prospect of an immediate peace, and in the following year supported Ministers in their resolution to depose Napoleon. From that time he ceased to take so prominent a part in parliamentary discussions as he had previously done, except during the debates on Catholic Emancipation, of which he deemed himself to be enlisted as the pledged and expected supporter.

In 1804, Lord Grenville edited the Letters which had been written by the great Earl of Chatham to his nephew, Thomas Pitt (afterwards Lord Camelford) when at Cambridge. Besides several Speeches, &c. he also published a "New Plan of Finance, as presented to Parliament, with the Tables, 1806." "A Letter to the Earl of Fingal, 1810." He also defended his Alma Mater in a pamphlet, against the charge brought against her of having expelled Locke. He enriched an edition of Homer, privately printed, with valuable annotations; and translated several pieces from the Greek, English, and Italian, into Latin, which have been circulated among his friends under the title of "Nugæ Metricæ." His Lordship, as well as his brother, the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, had collected a very valuable library.

Lord Grenville was the contemporary of some of the greatest men that ever adorned this country; yet his abilities were not eclipsed in their presence. As a statesman he was remarkable for sound practical views. As a speaker he was, perhaps, one of the most powerful debaters that ever appeared in the House of Lords. There was a commanding energy in his delivery as well as in his style, which never failed to arrest the attention and command the admiration even of those who differed from him in sentiment. It has been said of him, that no orator ever produced so strong an impression by his manner in the first ten minutes of his speech; but the want of variety was a defect which began to be perceived after

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some time, and which in the course of a long address, seldom failed to impress itself rather painfully upon the hearer. He always took care to prepare himself on every subject on which he spoke, and his speeches were, therefore, full of matter. He did not possess the fire, the acuteness, and the indignant sarcasm of Lord Grey, but during a long period he was considered only second to his lordship, as an effective debater in the House of Lords; and the two were associated as the heads of the Opposition, with whom negotiations were carried on during several emergencies, when it became necessary or politic to make overtures for a new Ministry.

The secret of the authorship of "Junius" is known to have been entrusted to the shelves of the library of Stowe, and it has often been said that there would no longer be any reason to conceal it after the death of Lord Grenville. To his nephew, Lord Nugent, from his taste for literary employment, may perhaps be confided the office of disclosing this much agitated secret to the world. We have understood that a most curious feature of the case is, that the real author has never been one of the favourite candidates.

Lord Grenville married, July 18, 1792, the Hon. Anne Pitt, only daughter of Thomas first Lord Camelford, and sister and sole heiress of the second Lord, who was slain in a duel with Mr. Best, in 1804. Her ladyship survives him, and, as they never had any issue, the Barony of Grenville has become extinct.

A portrait of Lord Grenville, by Hoppner, appeared in the Somerset House exhibition in the year 1800; one by W. Owen, R. A. representing him in his Chancellor's robes, was published in 1815, in Cadell's "Contemporary Portraits;" and one by J. Jackson, R. A. was published in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery, in 1829.

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VISCOUNT KINGSLAND.

Nov. 15. At Walcot-place, Lambeth, the Right Hon. Matthew Barnewall, sixth Viscount Barnewall of Kingsland, and Baron of Turvey, co. Dublin (1646).

He was descended in the fourth degree from Francis, younger son of Nicholas the first Viscount, who was created a Peer for his services to King Charles the First. On the failure of the elder line of the family, by the death of George the fifth Viscount, April, 5, 1805, he inherited the titles; being the eldest son of Matthew Barnewall, Esq. (son of Nicholas, son of the Hon. Francis Barnewall) by Anne, daughter of Thomas M'Cann, Esq.

His Lordship was three times married; and by his first wife had issue, John now

Viscount Kingsland. His second wife was Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Bradshaw, of Cork, esq.; and he married thirdly, Jan. 2, 1820, Julia, daughter of John Willis, of Walcot-place, Lambeth, esq.

ADM. SIR HERBERT SAWYER, K.C.B.

Nov. 13. At Bath, in his 70th year, universally regretted by his family and friends, Sir Herbert Sawyer, K.C.B. Admiral of the White.

This officer was the eldest son of Admiral Herbert Sawyer, of whom the following anecdote has been related:—"Captain Sawyer of the Active frigate, and Captain Pownall of the Favorite sloop, paid their addresses at the same time to two sisters, and were favourably received by them; but their father, a merchant of immense property at Lisbon, although sensible of their personal merit, objected to their want of fortune, and desired that they would discontinue their courtship until their circumstances were much improved; which was shortly the case, by the prize money gained by the capture of the *Hermione*, a Spanish register ship, in 1762. Soon after, the earthquake happened at Lisbon, and deprived the merchant of all his property. The generous Captains, immediately on hearing it, repaired to that place, where yielding to the full and noble gratification of love and friendship, they settled an annuity on the father, and married his daughters."

Sir Herbert Sawyer served under his father during the war with our Trans-Atlantic colonies, at the conclusion of which he commanded the *Porcupine* sloop, at Jamaica. His commission as a Post-Captain bore date Feb. 3, 1789, and in the following year he commanded the *Pegasus* of 28 guns, on the Newfoundland station. At the commencement of the contest with France, in 1793, he commissioned the *Amphion* frigate; from which he removed about the year 1795, into the *Nassau* of 64 guns, and cruised in her on the coast of Ireland, and with the North Sea fleet, until the autumn of 1797, when he was appointed to the *Saturn*, 74, attached to the Western squadron. In the spring of 1799, he succeeded Sir Henry Trollope in the command of the *Russell*, also a third-rate, and continued in that ship till the beginning of 1801, when he joined the *Juste*, of 80 guns, and accompanied Sir Robert Calder to the West Indies, in pursuit of a French squadron that had escaped from Brest, but which instead of crossing the Atlantic had proceeded up the Mediterranean.

Subsequently to his return to England,

Captain Sawyer was appointed to superintend the payments of the ships at Plymouth, where he remained until advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Oct. 2, 1807. About the month of May, 1810, he hoisted his flag as second in command at Portsmouth; and on the 31st of July, 1810, was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. Towards the latter end of that year he proceeded in the *Africa* of 64 guns, to the Halifax station, where he held the chief command for nearly three years.

Towards the latter end of 1813, Vice-Admiral Sawyer hoisted his flag as Commander-in-Chief at Cork; and on the 2d Jan. 1815, he was nominated a K.C.B. He has left a son, a Lieutenant in the Navy.

VICE-ADM. STIRLING.

Nov. 7. At his residence, Woburn Farm, near Chertsey, aged 73, Charles Stirling, esq. the senior Vice-Admiral of the White, and F.R.S.; brother to Sir Charles Stirling, Bart. F.R.S.

He was the youngest son of Sir Walter Stirling, Knt. Capt. R.N. by Dorothy, daughter of Charles Willing, esq. of Philadelphia. After passing through the intervening ranks of the naval service, he was promoted to that of Commander; and on the 6th Sept. 1781, being on a cruise off Charlestown in the *Savage*, of 14 guns and 125 men, fell in with and maintained a spirited action with the Congress, American privateer, of 20 guns, and 215 men. Captain Stirling did not surrender his ship until his mizen-mast was shot away, the main-mast tottering, several of the guns rendered useless, 8 men killed, himself, a Lieutenant, 3 Midshipmen, and 12 of the crew wounded. The enemy's loss amounted to 11 men slain, and 30 wounded. For his gallantry in the above action, our officer was made a Post-Captain, by commission, dated Jan. 15, 1783, and appointed to the *Unicorn*, of 20 guns, stationed in the West Indies. Some time after the commencement of the war with republican France, he commanded the *Venus* frigate, and subsequently the *Jason*, of 44 guns and 281 men, employed in the Channel. The latter frigate formed part of the expedition to Quiberon, under Sir John Borlase Warren, in the summer of 1795.

On the 29th June, 1798, being in company with the *Pique* and *Mermaid* frigates, they gave chase and captured la Seine, a large frigate of 42 guns, though the *Pique* was, unfortunately, lost during the contest from running a-ground. Captain Stirling was again wounded on this occasion.

On the 11th Oct. in the same year, the

Jason being in pursuit of a French convoy near Brest, struck upon a rock with such force, as to baffle every exertion of her officers and men to get her off; she in consequence soon filled: the crew got on shore, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war, excepting 6, whom Captain Stirling permitted to take a boat, by which means they effected their escape, and arrived safe at Plymouth on the 15th. During the time Captain Stirling commanded the Jason, he captured the following French privateers:—*La Marie*, 14 guns, 60 men; *la Coureur*, 24 guns, 150 men; *la Bonne Citoyenne*, 12 guns, 65 men; and *l'Arrogante*, 6 guns, number of men not known.

In the month of Feb. 1799, our officer was appointed to the *Pompée*, of 80 guns, which ship he commanded in the battle off Algesiras, July 6, 1801. This action was not of the most fortunate stamp; but the failure was attributable to causes which no prudence could foresee, and which no valour could control.

Captain Stirling placéd the *Pompée* with great judgment abreast of the inner ship of the enemy, bearing the Admiral's flag; and such was the effect of his fire, that she was nearly silenced, when a sudden flaw of wind broke the *Pompée's* sheer, and from that moment she was able to bring but a very few of her guns to bear. The *Pompée* returned to England at the latter end of the same year, and was paid off at Plymouth in the month of Feb. 1802.

Soon after the renewal of the war, in 1803, the subject of this memoir was appointed Resident Commissioner at Jamaica, where he remained until advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, April 23, 1804.

In the summer of 1805, Rear-Admiral Stirling, with his flag in the *Glory* of 98 guns, assumed the command of the squadron stationed off Rochefort; from whence he was despatched by Admiral Cornwallis to reinforce Sir Robert Calder, then cruising to intercept the French and Spanish squadrons on their return from the West Indies. He formed a junction with the Vice-Admiral July 15; and on the 22d, an engagement took place between the hostile fleets, which ended in the capture of two Spanish line-of-battle ships. The success would probably have been greater but for the prevalence of a thick fog. Sir Robert Calder was censured by a court-martial for this imperfect success.

In 1806, Rear-Admiral Stirling was appointed to the command of a squadron in the *Río de la Plata*. And on the 16th of April, 1807, on the motion of Lord Mulgrave, the thanks of the House of

Lords were voted to Rear-Admiral Stirling, and to the officers, seamen, and marines under his command, for their services at the capture of *Monte Video*; and the same day, in the House of Commons, on the motion of Lord Castlereagh, a resolution was passed, acknowledging and highly approving the diligence and skill manifested by the Rear-Admiral, in landing the troops, &c. Lieut.-General Whitelocke, the military commander on this unfortunate expedition, was soon after cashiered.

On leaving South America, Rear-Admiral Stirling proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, to the command on which station he had been previously appointed. He was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral; July 31st, 1810; and on the 10th of the following month received the Freedom of the Goldsmiths' Company, unanimously voted to him for his important public services. Toward the latter end of the year 1811, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica; but, in consequence of certain representations made to the Admiralty, an order was sent for his return from that station long before the usual period; and in May, 1814, he was tried by a court-martial at Portsmouth, on the charge of having received 2000 dollars for the convey of a schooner that was to sail under the protection of the *Sappho* sloop of war. The court agreed,—That the charge had been in part proved against Vice-Admiral Stirling, and did adjudge him to remain on the half-pay list of Vice-Admirals of the Royal Navy, and not to be included in any future promotion.

Admiral Stirling married Charlotte, second daughter of Andrew Grote, esq. banker in London.

JAMES BROUGHAM, ESQ. M.P.

Dec. 22. At Brougham Hall, Westmoreland, aged 53, James Brougham, esq. M.P. for Kendal; brother to the Lord Chancellor.

He was the second son of Henry Brougham, esq. by Eleanor, daughter of Rev. James Syme, D.D. and niece to Dr. Robertson, the historian of Scotland.

He had sat in Parliament from the year 1829, having been elected in that year for the borough of Tregony, in 1830 for Downton, in 1831 for Winchelsea, and in 1832 for Kendal. He held two offices, granted in 1832—namely, Registrar of Affidavits, salary 1,700*l.*; Clerk of Letters Patent, salary 750*l.*;—total 2,450*l.* Duty performed by deputy.

Mr. James Brougham was highly respected for his good sense and intelligence, and amiable manners, by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and,

although he seldom spoke in Parliament, was far from being inactive as a public man. In the various contests for the representation of Westmoreland, there was no man whose efforts were more vigorous and effectual than his; and he was exceedingly popular with the yeomanry of that county. His remains were interred on the 28th Dec. in the family vault at Skelton, Cumberland. The funeral was strictly private, being attended only by the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Brougham, M.P. for Southwark, his sole surviving brothers.

DR. WOODHOUSE, DEAN OF LICHFIELD.

Nov. 17. At the Deanery, Lichfield, in his 85th year, the Very Rev. John Chappel Woodhouse, D. D. Dean of that cathedral, Rector of Donnington, Shropshire, and of Stoke upon Trent, Staffordshire.

Dr. Woodhouse was formerly a member of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M. A. 1773, B. and D. D. 1807. He was presented to the Rectory of Donnington in 1773 by Earl Gower (the first Marquis of Stafford). He afterwards became Residentiary of Lichfield; and in 1807 Archdeacon of Salop. He was presented to the Rectory of Stoke upon Trent by the Dean and Chapter in 1814. In 1806 he published "The Apocalypse, or Revelation of St. John, a new translation, with Notes;" in 1808, a Sermon preached at the annual meeting of the Charity Children in St. Paul's; and in 1814 a Sermon preached at the parish church of Walsall. Another volume of Annotations on the Apocalypse is a still more recent production.

In youth, through manhood, and up to the limits of an extreme old age, the late Dean of Lichfield lived an example of cheerfulness, benevolence, and, above all, of piety, the radiating source of all his good qualities and of their practical development.

His person was tall, graceful, and dignified, and his countenance a fit representative of the heavenly mind which animated it. His manners were elegant, gentle, and unobtrusive: and to all who had communication with him, they carried a conviction that their possessor had "good will towards men." Yet he could be firm when justice required it; and, if necessity demanded, could assume a loftiness which commanded respect. In the relations of domestic life, all his public virtues met in concentration.

To his friends at large (whom he selected cautiously by reason rather than by impulse, and to whom he was attached by the bonds of religion rather than by

those of mere human feeling) he was always their *best* friend—whether in advancing their worldly or their religious interests, or in assisting them out of their earthly or moral difficulties. As a Theologian he was most learned and most discreet, and no bad authority pronounced that his work on the Apocalypse is the most original, and the most *true*, that any commentator on that mysterious book has yet produced. The errors of the splendid Michaelis were gently but perfectly removed; and his translator, Dr. Marsh, acknowledged with the candour ever attending Christian learning, that it was so.

Dean Woodhouse presented to the cathedral of Lichfield the painted glass of the north transept window, representing nine of the most remarkable benefactors to the Church.

His death took place after an illness of only eight days. He was on horseback a fortnight before, when, it is supposed, he took cold, by which, added to his extreme old age, his frame, became exhausted. His funeral took place Nov. 23; and, in conformity with his wish, was as plain as was consistent with the dignity and rank he held in the Church. The ceremony was attended by the Bishop of the Diocese, the Ven. Archdeacons Hodson and Hamilton, by the latter of whom the service was read; the Rev. Chancellor Law, the Rev. Canons Newling and Madan, and by all the other officials of the Cathedral. Among the Parochial Clergy who attended were, the Rev. T. Levett, Rev. T. G. Parr, Rev. Dr. Harwood, Rev. H. G. Lonsdale, and others. H. D. Acland, esq. son-in-law to the lamented Dean, was Chief Mourner, and was supported by two grandsons of the deceased. The bells of all the churches in the city were tolled, and the shops all closed.

Dr. Woodhouse had one son, Chappel Woodhouse, esq. who died Feb. 8, 1815, in the 35th year of his age, having married in 1812 Amelia, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. by whom he left two children.

REV. JOHN INGLIS, D. D.

Jan. 2. At Edinburgh, aged 71, the Rev. John Inglis, D. D. Dean of the Chapel Royal, and of the order of the Thistle, and one of the Ministers of the Greyfriars' church.

Dr. Inglis was a native of Perthshire. In 1796 he was translated from the parish of Tibbermuir to the Old Greyfriars' church in Edinburgh, where he became the colleague of Dr. Erskine and the successor of the celebrated Principal Robertson. For nearly thirty years he was

the leader of the Presbytery of Edinburgh; and though he differed in church politics from what is called the popular party, he lived with all on terms of the most affectionate kindness and cordiality. As a preacher he was strictly Calvinistic; his discourses were occasionally too intellectual for an ordinary congregation.

In 1804 he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly, the highest honour which the Presbyterian Church has to bestow. In 18 . . he was appointed one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal.

His work on the Evidences of Christianity, and his Treatise in defence of Ecclesiastical Establishments, recently published, are exquisite specimens of candid reasoning and unanswerable argument.

His remains were interred in the New Calton Burying ground on the 10th Jan. There were twenty mourning coaches, and about the same number of private coaches. The students of divinity and preachers of the gospel assembled in the college area about one o'clock, and joined the procession as it passed.

REV. DR. BUCHANAN.

Dec. 31. At Woodmansterne, Surrey, aged 84, the Rev. Gilbert Buchanan, LL.D. Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Northfleet in Kent.

He was the son of an eminent American merchant, and early destined to the same walk in life. The ruinous effect of the American war diverted him from the pursuit of commerce, and inclined him to the church. Through the patronage of Mr. Pitt he was presented in 1784 to the rectory of Woodmansterne, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and in 1796 to the vicarage of Northfleet, in the patronage of the King. He graduated at Cambridge as a member of Queen's college, LL.B. 1789, LL.D. 1806. The affection with which he was regarded by his former associates, induced him to accept of the Chaplaincy of the London Light Horse volunteers, of which corps he had been an efficient member at the time of the riots of 1780, and with which he made a point of passing muster whenever it was reviewed.

The ministry to which he was called, was not, however, by any means an object of divided attachment. Beyond the circle of his pastoral charge, that attachment appeared in the laborious collation of the printed copies of the Common Prayer with the Sealed Book in the Tower, from which authorized standard, it is remarkable that not a single edition of the Liturgy was ever printed, until he undertook to superintend one for his friend the late Mr. Strahan. The earliest signature

of "*Clericus Surriensis*" to several papers in the Gentleman's Magazine, on points of professional interest, is also understood to have been Dr. Buchanan's.

He was for many years a magistrate for the County of Surrey, and acted as chairman of the Bench at Croydon. To those who delighted in decrying clerical justice, the Doctor supplied ample occasion; for he was certainly apt to get *into hot water*; but they who had the candour, and would trouble themselves to examine further, invariably found that the principle was generous, if the proceeding was not always well weighed. He would willingly have righted every man, and have suffered none, how humble soever, to be overborne; and the world is apt to class all such as Quixot, to say nothing of the individuals who may be thwarted in their design to wrong and to overbear, and to whom such interposition is a sufficient cause for malignity and slander. All such occasions of irritation Dr. Buchanan had however long outlived. Unhappily, however, he was destined also to outlive many of his children, who sunk to their graves within the last few years. He married a Miss Read, by whom his only surviving issue is one son John, and one daughter, the lady of John Taylor Coleridge, Esq. His eldest son, was an officer of Engineers, and by a daughter of Gen. Smith, left a numerous family; his second son was in the Navy. His deceased daughter was married to Mr. Wollaston, merchant, of London.

THOMAS MILLS, Esq.

Jan. 5. At Great Saxham Hall, Suffolk, in his 85th year, Thomas Mills, esq. a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the County.

Few men answered more correctly to the definition of an English country gentleman. Constantly residing upon his estate at Saxham, his attention was devoted to its improvement, and the welfare and comfort of his numerous dependants. In 1798 he rebuilt the church, of which he was the patron, at his own expense, in the windows of which are the family arms, &c. together with some good specimens of antient painted glass, brought from Switzerland in 1816. He served the office of High Sheriff for the county in the year 1807.

On the night of his decease he retired to bed in apparently good health, and in the morning it was found that his was the sleep of death; dying as he had lived, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

He married Susanna, eldest daughter and coheir of Christopher Harris, esq. of Belle Vue, Devon, by whom he had seven children. 1. William, married Clara

Jane, daughter of the Rev. Richard Huntley, of Boxwell Court, Gloucestershire. 2. Susanna, married to John William Hicks, esq. 3. Christopher John, married first Harriet, daughter of John Butts, esq. of Kensington; secondly, Jemima, daughter and coheir of James Hatch, esq. of Clayberry Hall, Essex. 4. Elizabeth, died unmarried. 5. Mary-Anne, married to Edward Harman, esq. of Clay Hill, Enfield. 6. Thomas, in holy orders, Rector of Great Saxham and Stutton, Suffolk, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty; he has married Ann, daughter of Nathaniel Barnardiston, esq. of the Ryes Lodge; and 7. Julia, married to the Rev. Arthur J. Carrigan, Rector of Barrow, Suffolk.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, M.D.

It was wont to be the peculiar praise of the English physician that he combined in his person, not only the qualifications necessary for the successful practice of physic, but those which give dignity to his professional, and respectability to his private character; he was distinguished by large attainments as a scholar, by sound religious principles as a Christian, by practical worth and virtue as a good member of society, and by polished manners as a well-bred gentleman. Instances are no doubt to be found in the annals of ancient as well as modern practice, in which some of these characteristics are wanting; but then the deficiencies are always felt and perceived, censured and regretted, not simply by reason of the deformity thereby brought upon the character and conduct of the individual, but because they are departures from an established usage, violations of a general rule, and disappointments of a well-grounded expectation.

Without referring to the pages of Medical Biography, or appealing to the lives of the Fellows of the College from Linacre and Caius to Freind, Heberden, and Halford, enough will be found for the illustration of these remarks in the virtues, talents, and attainments of George Williams, M.D. deceased, late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, in the University of Oxford, Regius Professor of Botany, Keeper of the Radcliffe Library, and one of the Delegates of the University Press, who died at his residence in the High Street, Oxford, on the 17th of January.

The ancient qualifications of an English Academic Physician cannot be better exemplified than by a reference to the classical scholarship, and extensive and exact erudition, which were combined with his professional knowledge, to his Christian principles and practical goodness, his moral habits and gentlemanly manners.

Dr. George Williams was the son of an able and excellent clergyman, benefited in Hampshire, the author of a very valuable little work, entitled "Education of Children and young Students in all its branches, with a short Catalogue of the best books in Polite Learning, and the Sciences, and an Appendix concerning the usefulness of Natural Philosophy to Divinity, taken out of the celebrated writers on that subject." It is a work which shows great soundness of judgment, most extensive information, much diligence in the selection, and an equal skillfulness in the distribution of its materials.

When the son of this literary and philosophical divine was admitted upon the foundation at Winchester, his repetitions of the verses of the Iliad excited no small surprise, till it was discovered that his natural abilities had been diligently cultivated, and his powers of memory exercised and strengthened by his father's assiduity. From Winchester, at a very early age, and after the usual severities of examination, he was elected to a Hampshire scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Having passed through Arts, according to the academic phrase, that is, having finished his studies in general literature and science, he confined his attention to the study of physic, and entered his name as physician's pupil at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1788 he was admitted to the degrees of M.B. and M.D.; he then became a Fellow of the College of Physicians, but continued to discharge various important duties within the walls of Corpus Christi College, as a Resident Fellow, practising at the same time as a physician in the University and City of Oxford. In 1789 he was elected one of the physicians of the Radcliffe Infirmary. In 1796, on the death of Dr. Sibthorpe, he was elected by the Fellows of the College of Physicians, according to the terms and conditions of Dr. Sherard's benefaction, Sherardian Professor of Botany, to which appointment is annexed the Regius Professorship in that science—for this office he was well prepared by the previous attention which he had given to this branch of natural science, and on which he lectured with the greatest exactness of demonstration, a singular facility and perspicuity of language, and an earnest desire to promote the study of botany in the University. But he found it difficult to remove the impediments thrown in the way of this and all other studies in physiology, by reason of the necessity imposed upon the academic youth to prepare themselves for biblical, classical, and mathematical examinations, and more particularly by the prevailing practice of quitting the Uni-

versity immediately after the taking of the first degree in Arts. To mark the interest which he took in the promotion of his favourite science, and his wish to improve the state and condition of the buildings in the Botanical Garden, he gave a verbal instruction (which has been duly executed) to pay after his decease 500*l.* to the University for these purposes.

In 1811, upon the death of the Rev. Dr. Hornsby, Dr. Williams was elected Keeper of the Radcliffe Library by the ten distinguished individuals* to whom Dr. Radcliffe has by will assigned the right and power of election. This appointment may, with propriety, be represented as a new era in the history of that Library, not merely because he was the first physician who had held the office of librarian, nor because he was the first who had any active and urgent duties to perform in the library, but specially by reason of the important change which then took place in the course pursued in the purchase and collection of books, and the general character of this repository. Before Dr. Williams's appointment, no particular rule or principle appears to have been observed in furnishing its empty cases with literary stores. No particular branch or branches of science or literature seem to have fixed the attention, and determined the choice, either of the trustees or the librarian. The shelves, as far as they had been filled, exhibited a marvellous intermixture and discrepancy between the sorts and kinds of books admitted. Gibbs's volumes on Architecture, Kennicott's collections for his Hebrew Bible, Viner's Law Books, Freind's Medical and Classical Library of 2,300 volumes, the Oriental manuscripts of Sale and Frazer, found themselves arrayed in contiguous cases, and seemed surprised at their juxtaposition. But no sooner had the able and enlightened Viscount Sidmouth, with his judicious co-trustees, resolved to distinguish this library from that great treasure-house of all sorts of human knowledge (the Bodleian), by dedicating their splendid temple exclusively to the study of nature, and to Physiological and Medical science, than the former system, if indeed it could be called a system, was superseded, and for it was substituted the noble design of making the Radcliffe Library such a repository of books in Natural History and

Medicine, as should be an honour to the age and country, on account of the splendid and precious, as well as useful and well selected articles of its scientific furniture. In carrying into effect these great national as well as academic purposes, the Trustees found in Dr. Williams's extensive reading, retentive memory, and in his habit of noting down references and observations upon what he read (for it may be said of him as of Haller, "*nunquam sine calamo librum pervolvebat*"), they found in his exact judgment, comprehensive views, and philosophic mind, the very talents and accomplishments which were necessary to ensure the successful execution of their design. As far as it has been carried into effect, it has been ably executed. The shelves, which present to the student's eye all the best productions of the French, German, and Italian, as well as British press, on general or special physics, bear witness to the assiduity, as well as ability with which the work has been conducted, particularly when it is perceived that the volumes are all philosophically distributed (as far as possible) under general and particular heads, or subjects. And when the Index Catalogue shall appear, which the late librarian had prepared, and which, after he had had a proof of the first sheets, he was prevented by illness from carrying through the press, it will be seen how faithfully he has fulfilled, as well as scientifically realized, the wishes of the Radcliffe Trustees.

But that which made Dr. Williams's various and extensive erudition valuable and useful, was the promptitude with which he made it available, either for the furtherance of his own researches, or for the assistance of his friends. None ever consulted him upon a point of science or literature, or even theology, without finding him at home upon the subject, and prepared with some observation or suggestion, reference or recommendation serviceable to the inquirer. This readiness and liberality of communication extended to matters of business as well as learning—and there was this peculiar grace in the readiness of his information, that it was perfectly free from all selfish considerations; he sought not his own honour, nor the world's applause, nor even the thanks and acknowledgments of his friends. Not that he lightly regarded the interchanges of friendship or courtesy, for no one more highly valued such demonstrations of good will: but they never formed any part of his motives, they never affected the integrity of his purpose—which was to do good, and to promote it, and to dedicate himself to whatever was likely to promote the doing of it, and by whatever agency. His prin-

* The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the University, the Bishops of London and Winchester, the two principal Secretaries of State, the two Chief Justices, and the Master of the Rolls.

ciples of action in such matters were unlike those of the present day, which seem very much to be occupied upon the strenuous advancement of personal interest, and the extension of a lucrative and money-making reputation; his philosophy was drawn from a purer source—it was one which recognised the principle of self-denial, and rejected the whole machinations by which dexterous men contrive to force a passage to wealth and fame. His virtues, however, and his talents, without having recourse to these tactics of an ambitious diligence, were attested by all who were included within the sphere of his academic relations and the extensive range of his literary and scientific intercourse. His professional abilities were acknowledged by those who were best able to appreciate them, the general practitioners, who had occasion to call for his advice and assistance; and the best evidence of the respect and regard which was entertained by the College, for his religious, moral, and intellectual worth, has been shown by the resolution of that distinguished Society to erect a monument to his memory. What one of the Herveyan orators said of a Fellow of the College of Physicians, may be with equal truth applied to Dr. George Williams—*“Velle ego vobis consocium depingere qualem fere omnes experti novimus, doctum, urbanum, literis deditum humanioribus, rei sive medicæ, sive domesticæ, sive publicæ, feliciter comiter utiliter inservientem.”*

EDWARD UPHAM, ESQ. F. S. A.

Jan. 24. At Bath, Edward Upham, Esq. F. S. A. late of Dawlish, and formerly of Exeter.

Mr. Upham began life as a bookseller at Exeter, and was for many years one of the most eminent in that city, as his brother, Mr. John Upham, was at Bath. He became a member of the corporation, and attained the highest civic honours in the year 1809. It has been related of him, that, when officiating in his mayoralty, on the bench, with the learned Judges of the Circuit, he displayed in conversation so much erudition, as to excite their astonishment, which was not abated on finding that he was a bookseller. Having acquired what he esteemed a sufficient competence, he retired some years ago from business, and devoted the remainder of his life to his favourite literary pursuits.

In 1824 he published anonymously, *Rameses*, an Egyptian tale, in three volumes; a work exhibiting considerable research, but more remarkable for the curiosity and value of the notes than for the ease or interest of the story. His

Karmath, an Arabian tale, brought out in one volume in 1827, is written in a more agreeable manner.

Between the publications of these two productions of his more leisure hours, he had engaged in the very laborious task of completing the Index to the Rolls of Parliament, which had been left unfinished by the late Rev. John Pridden, F. S. A. after that gentleman had been employed upon it for thirty years (see the *Gent. Mag.* vol. xcv. i. 469). Mr. Upham undertook the task on Mr. Pridden's death in 1825, and completed it in 1832.

But during the same period Mr. Upham was engaged on another recondite, if not more laborious work. This was a *History of Buddhism*, published in 1829, containing many curious illustrations of that faith, from original drawings procured in Ceylon by Sir Alexander Johnston; and during the last year he edited translations of the three principal Buddhist histories of Ceylon, which threw much light upon the character and principles of the native sovereigns of that fair and beautiful territory, on their systems of law and government, and on the condition of the people subjected to their authority.

Mr. Upham was also the author of a concise *History of the Ottoman Empire*, in Constable's *Miscellany*; of some papers in the *Asiatic Journal* and other periodicals, including the *Gentleman's Magazine*; of his recent communications to which may be particularly mentioned: some remarks on the character of Mahomet, in reply to the work of the late Godfrey Higgins, esq. in Jan. 1830, and a curious article on the north-western districts of China, accompanying a native map of the seat of war, in Oct. 1832.

It is a matter of deep regret to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, that his literary exertions should have been trammelled and weakened by severe mental and corporeal sufferings for many years. Calm and placid in his demeanour, cheerful in the company of those he esteemed, and possessed of high moral rectitude, a genuine philanthropy, and a truly Christian piety, he was respected while living, and will now be much regretted.

MR. G. W. TODD.

Jan. 23. At York, Mr. George W. Todd, of that city, bookseller.

He was the younger son of the late Mr. John Todd, who was for upwards of fifty years an eminent bookseller in Stonegate, York, and during that period became the purchaser of various libraries, and published several sale catalogues, containing a numerous collection of old, curious, and scarce books. The son, from the ex-

tensive collections which were from time to time purchased by his father, acquired not only a knowledge of the general value of books, but a taste for antiquarian literature. Before his father's death, Mr. George W. Todd and his elder brother were introduced into the business, so long and respectably conducted, and it was carried on by them after their father died, in such a manner and on such a scale, as to cause the shop to be considered equal to any out of the metropolis.

Several years ago, Mr. Geo. W. Todd compiled and published a "Description of York, containing some account of its Antiquities, public Buildings, and particularly the Cathedral." This little work has proved a very useful guide to strangers visiting York, and has passed through several editions, the last of which appeared in 1830. He was also the author of "Castellum Huttonicum—Some account of Sheriff Hutton, founded in the reign of King Stephen, with brief notices of the Church of Saint Helen, the ancient Forest of Galtres, the Poet Gower, of Stuttonham, &c. &c." which was published in 1824.

Mr. Geo. W. Todd was, from the origin of the York Philosophical Society, one of its active supporters, a contributor to its library and museum, both in books and other articles, and felt a peculiar interest in matters connected with the institution. He had a taste for the Fine Arts, and was anxious for their encouragement; and it had long been the wish of him and two or three friends, to have had a gallery established at York for the exhibition and sale of pictures by British artists. He had been for some years forming a collection of engraved views and portraits, illustrative of York and Yorkshire, which formed a source of amusement to him, and it is understood that the collection is both extensive and valuable. He was of retired habits, and did not enter very much into society; but by all who knew him he was greatly esteemed and respected. His health had been for some time gradually declining, and indeed he never seemed perfectly well after his laborious and fatiguing exertions towards extinguishing the destructive fire which took place in February 1829, in York Minster, that noble and magnificent temple, for which he always felt the greatest veneration.

MR. HUGH RONALDS.

Nov. 48. In his 74th year, Mr. Hugh Ronalds, of Brentford, Nurseryman.

He was born at that place, March 4th, 1759, and was married to Elizabeth Clarke, Sept. 9th, 1784. He spent his long

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and useful life in a strict adherence to certain maxims and rules, which he seems to have imbibed from his father, who was a nurseryman, and carried on business at the same place. At the early age of fourteen, he was intrusted with considerable management of his father's business, for which he acquired a strong attachment, and in which happy employment he spent his whole life. During his early botanical studies, he formed an extensive Herbarium, collected chiefly from the botanic garden and arboretum at Kew, with the assistance of the late and the present Mr. Aiton. This Herbarium is not now in existence, but some of the specimens have been rescued from decay, and preserved in a Hortus Siccus in the possession of his family. Mr. Ronalds wrote an excellent treatise on the different varieties of Broccoli, in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, of which he was one of the earliest members. He was also the author of a splendid work on Apples. It appears that more than fifty years ago, many of the subjects illustrated in this work were under his own care and cultivation, and that since that period he had uninterruptedly pursued the study, and added to his collection of the most choice and valuable fruits. This work is embellished with numerous drawings by his daughter Elizabeth, in a style of taste and beauty which has been equalled by few, even of the most eminent fruit and flower painters of the day. It is dedicated to the Duke of Northumberland, and it is stated in the preface that the author had, for more than half a century, been in the uninterrupted enjoyment of the patronage of his Grace and his noble predecessors. In alluding, in this work, to Mr. Knight's theory respecting the decay of species of fruits, the author observes, "that species as well as individuals of fruits, have their periods of infancy, maturity, and old age; but the period at which they tend again to extinction, is very difficult to determine." One hundred copies of this work were sold, many of which were purchased by the first nobility.

Up to the last week of his life, Mr. Ronalds was engaged, with the assistance of his sons, in planting the grounds of the New General Cemetery, at Kensal Green; he took a lively interest in this undertaking, and was honoured with the confidence of the Directors of the Company, in selecting and furnishing from his nurseries at Brentford more than fourteen thousand trees and shrubs, to ornament and grace this last abode of mortality.

Mr. Ronalds was characterised by a genuine and natural politeness of mind. He was a dissenter, and all his life a con-

stant member and supporter of the congregation at Brentford Butts. He lived in intimate friendship with its successive ministers, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. Gellibrand, Mr. Heineken and Mr. Geary. In his religion he was unostentatious but constant; a true soldier of Christ, he stood fast, he fought a good fight, and finished his course with faith.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Nov. 3. The Rev. Mr. *Niven*, Chaplain on the half-pay of 78th foot.

Nov. 13. Aged 80, the Rev. *John Prince*, M.A. Vicar of Enford, Wiltshire, and for forty years Chaplain to the Magdalen Charity, Lambeth. He was educated at Christ's Hospital; and presented to Enford in 1793, by the Governors of that institution. He published, in 1809, "Church Unity, a Sermon preached at East Lavington, at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Sarum."

Nov. 30. At the house of his friend the Rev. C. S. Hassell, Fox Earth, aged 28, the Rev. *J. H. Cotterill*, M.A. Minister of Cotton and Oakover, Staffordshire. He was the second son of the late C. Cotterill, esq. of Cannock, and nephew to the late Rev. Thomas Cotterill, of Sheffield, who died Jan. 5, 1824.

Dec. 5. At Shooter's Hill, in his 60th year, the Rev. *Robert Dallin*.

Dec. 12. At Sharowe Lodge, Yorkshire, aged 70, the Rev. *Septimus Hodson*. He was of Caius coll Camb M.B. 1784.

Dec. 20. Aged 87, the Rev. *Heneage Elsley*, Vicar of Burneston, Yorkshire. He was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1768, as 9th Wrangler; M.A. 1780. He was the author of some Annotations on the Gospel.

Dec. 20. In his 25th year, the Rev. *H. W. B. Williams*, B.A. of Queen's college, Oxford; eldest son of the Rev. R. Williams, M.A. Minister of St. Mary's, Barnsley.

Dec. 23. Aged 86, the Rev. *J. N. M'Evoy*, Vicar of Kineton, and Butler's Marston, Warwickshire. He was presented to the former church in 1815, by Lord Willoughby de Broke; and to the latter by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.

Dec. 30. The Rev. *William M'Coll*, Minister of Muiravonside, co. Stirling, in the patronage of the Crown.

Lately, The Rev. *John Sibbald*, Minister of Kirkmabreck, co. Kircudbright.

Jan. 6. At Weymouth, the Rev. *William Roles*, Rector of Upton Lovel, and Sharncot, Wilts. He was of Oriel coll. Oxford, M.A. 1812; was presented in 1817, by Lord Chancellor Eldon, to the vicarage of Raunds, in Northamptonshire;

by the same patron to Sharncot, in 1815, and to Upton Lovell in 1820.

Jan. 6. At Bath, aged 87, the Rev. *Martin Stafford Smith*, Rector of Fladbury, Worcestershire. He was of Corpus Christi coll. Oxford, M.A. 1772, B.D. 1781, and was collated to Fladbury in 1792, by Bishop *Hurd*.

Jan. 12. At Blackawton, Devonshire, aged 77, the Rev. *Stephen Lewis Adams*, Vicar of that parish and Morley. He was of Pembroke coll. Oxford, M.A. 1784; was instituted to Morley, in 1795, and to Blackawton in 1803.

Jan. 18. At Wigginton, Yorkshire, aged 16, the Rev. *William Dealtry*, B.D. Rector of that parish, Skirpenbeck, and Hatcliffe, and senior Prebendary of Southwell. To the two former livings he was presented in 1774 by Lord Chancellor Apsley; he became a Prebendary of Southwell in 1785, and was presented by that collegiate church to Hatcliffe in the year 1786.

Jan. 18. At Huntly, in his 80th year, and the 42d of his ministry, the Rev. Dr. *George Minty*, Minister of Kinnethmont, co. Aberdeen.

Jan. 19. In his 84th year, and the 53d of his ministry, the Rev. *Gavin Wallace*, Minister of Newthorn, co. Berwick, in the gift of the Crown.

Jan. 24. At his father's house, Viewfield, Mauchline, the Rev. *William Woodrow*, Minister of Dregghorn, co. Ayr, in the presentation of Lady Mary Montgomerie, and late of London Wall chapel.

Jan. 25. On his way to Bath, aged 37, the Rev. *C. H. Vavasour*, B.A.

Jan. 27. Aged 58, the Rev. *John Wood*, Vicar of Milbourne St. Andrew, Dorsetshire. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1799, M.A. 1803, and was instituted to his living in 1800.

Jan. 28. In his 50th year, the Rev. *Peter Walond Moore*, Rector of Thakeham, Sussex, and F.S.A. He was presented to Thakeham in 1813, by the Duke of Norfolk.

Jan. 29. At the Vicarage, Mere, aged 27, the Rev. *Reyner Cosens*, of St. John's College, Cambridge, youngest son of the late Rev. Williams Cosens, Vicar of Bruton, who died in 1831.

Jan. 31. At Glasgow, in his 43d year, and the 21st of his ministry, the Rev. *Alexander Turnbull*, Minister of the Associate Congregation, Campbell-street.—His funeral was attended by many of the clergy of the city, and by upwards of 500 of his own congregation.

Feb. 3. At Whixley, Yorkshire, the Rev. *George Berkeley*, B.A. He was brother to the late Dr. Berkeley, an eminent physician at Beverley. The family

claim consanguinity to that of the Earls. He was formerly a member of Christ's college, Cambridge.

Feb. 3. Aged 68, the Rev. *Thomas Fraser*, senior Minister of Inverness, where he had been 32 years a clergyman.

Feb. 6. At Lauriston, Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr. *Aikman*, Minister of the Independent Congregation, North College-street. His funeral was attended by upwards of 150 individuals, including several of the clergy of the church of Scotland.

Feb. 11. At Mill-hill, Billericay, aged 66, the Rev. *Charles Richard Landon*, Rector of Vange, Essex. He was originally a Member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. in 1786, M. A. 1789; and having been elected a Fellow of Sidney college, B. D. 1796; and was instituted to the rectory of Vange in 1809.

Feb. 14. Aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Freeman*, Rector of Bruntingthorpe, Leicestershire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B. A. 1778, M. A. 1781, and was instituted to Bruntingthorpe in 1795.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 23. In Doughty-st., in her 70th year, Sarah, wife of Benj. Brooks, esq., of Linc.-Inn.

At the Master's-house, Temple, aged 53, S. T. Rowlatt, esq.

Jan. 12. At the house of his sisters, in Leman-st. aged 72, Aaron Cardozo, esq. late of Gibraltar, Knt. of the Legion of Honour, &c., a benevolent, active, and zealous individual, whose purse was open to the poor and needy of every clime and religion, during his residence there.

Jan. 13. Aged 80, G. Mordaunt, esq. formerly of the East India-house.

Jan. 22. Aged 76, Amias Bampfylde, esq. uncle to Lord Poltimore, son of Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, the 4th Bart. by Jane, dau. and heiress of Col. John Codrington, of Wraxhall, co. Som.

Jan. 25. At Hampstead-heath, Lydia-Margaret, youngest dau. of M. D. Hill, esq. M. P.

Jan. 26. In Gloucester-pl, Elizabeth-Mary, widow of J. Tritton, esq.

Jan. 27. In Dover-st. William Mellish, esq. This respected gentleman, it is supposed, has left property nearly amounting to three millions sterling, acquired chiefly by contracts for provisioning the navy during the war; and also in extensive business as a shipowner. His attempted assassination eighteen months ago, by one of his Captains, is in public recollection. He had taken, shortly before his demise,

the late residence of Mr. Long Wellesley, in Dover-st. His fortune devolves on his two daughters, the eldest of whom, Elizabeth, was married, July 8, 1830, to Lord Edward Thynne, the fifth son of the Marquis of Bath, and brother to the Duchess of Buccleuch; and the younger, . . . , has, since her father's death, (Feb. 22) been married to the Earl of Glengall. Mr. Mellish has left a widow. His remains were interred at Wapping, where lie those of his father, mother, and his brother the late Peter Mellish, esq.

Jan. 28. Aged 82, Henry Malpas, esq. of Knightsbridge.

Jan. 30. At the house of her nephew J. Constable, esq. Battersea, aged 48, Mary, widow of Capt. Blucke, of Putney.

At Hammersmith, aged 55, T. Dudley, esq.

At his son's in Basinghall-st. aged 66, Mr. William Blackall, formerly a packer, in partnership with his father; of the same family as Dr. Offspring Blackall, formerly Bp. of Exeter.

Lately. Daniel Eliason, esq. of Hatton-garden. His library, containing some valuable Hebrew books and manuscripts, was sold by Messrs. Winstanley, Feb. 6.

Feb. 2. In Soho-sq., Catherine, the wife of T. Philipps, esq.

In Sloane-st. aged 101, Sarah, widow of S. Taylor, esq.

In Devonshire-st. Queen-sq. aged 79, Henry Gresley Atwood, esq.

Feb. 3. In Hatton-garden, aged 59, Henrietta-Cowley, wife of J. Harmer, esq. Sheriff and Alderman.

Feb. 5. In Hertford-st. May-fair, aged 14 months, Geers.-Thos. 2d son of late J. H. Cotterell, esq. whose death was recorded in our last, p. 228.

Feb. 8. At her mother's in Alfred-pl. aged 19, Ann-Maria-Ramsay, fourth surviving dau. of the late Capt. J. Godsalve Richardson, Indian Navy.

At Old Brompton, aged 85, Francis Cresswell, Esq.

In Bedford-st. Bedford-sq. George Vincent, esq.

Feb. 9. Aged 65, Deputy Assistant Commissary-gen. Thomas Lane, son of late John Lane, Esq. of Nicholas-lane.

Feb. 11. At Holloway, aged 53, John Roper, esq.

Feb. 12. Arabella, wife of Charles Elkin, esq. of Newman-st. and dau. of P. Turnerelli, esq. sculptor.

At Stockwell, aged 73, Josiah Taylor, esq. for many years an eminent bookseller in Holborn, particularly for works on architecture. Mr. Taylor has left no children, but has distributed a large property, honourably acquired, amongst his relations.

Feb. 13. At Lambeth, in her 73d year, the wife of Dr. George Lipscomb, Physician, formerly of Whitchurch, Bucks, and author of the History of that County. She was the third of the four daughters of Mr. Wells, late of Stratford-on-Avon, and sister and coheirs of Edmund Wells, esq. Brigade-major in the Hon. East India Company's Service, at Bampore, where he was killed in 1795, in a gallant action under the late Marquess Cornwallis. She was married first to Mr. Hopkins of Stratford-on-Avon, who died in 1798, and secondly, 16th of Jan. 1803, to Dr. Lipscomb, but left no issue.

Feb. 14. At Muswell-hill, aged 57, Thomas Bird, esq.

Capt. Jas. Gape, late of Scotch Greys. In Upper Seymour-st. the widow of N. Golightly, esq. of Ham-common.

In Sloane-st. Frances-Jane, wife of Col. Cromwell Massey, late of Madras establishment.

Feb. 16. In Hertford-st. the widow of Edmund Estcourt, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and Lasborough-park, Gloucestershire.

Feb. 18. In Montagu-sq. Ann, widow of Joseph Henley, esq. and mother of Joseph Warner Henley, esq. of Water-perry-house, Oxon.

Feb. 19. At Newington green, aged 82, Sarah, widow of Wm. Browning, esq.

Feb. 20. At Camberwell, aged 87, William Acton, esq.

BEDS.—**Jan. 25.** At the Rectory, Carlton, aged 2, A. Gervase, only surviving child of the Rev. Charles Eyre.

BERKS.—**Jan. 13.** Mary, dau. of late James Paine, esq. of Sonning-hill.

Jan. 28. At Tidmarsh, aged 80, Robert Hopkins, esq.

BUCKS.—**Feb. 6.** Aged 38, Mr. Wm. Staines, surgeon. He obtained, for discoveries and improvements, several rewards from the Society of Arts.

CORNWALL.—**Jan. 21.** At Bodmin, the widow of Dr. Waldon, and aunt to Lady Rolle.

DERBY.—**Feb. 5.** Aged 51, Lady Frances Shirley, only surviving daughter of Earl Ferrers. Her body was taken to Staunton Harold for interment.

DEVON.—**Jan. 13.** At Devonport, Col. Peter Littlejohn, Bengal N. Inf.

Jan. 20. At North-hall, Eliza, eldest dau. of Samuel Shore, esq.

Jan. 22. Aged 74, Rev. James Small, of Axminster, Tutor of the Western Academy for upwards of 30 years, and Pastor of the Independent Chapel for almost half a century. He was presented with two pieces of plate by his pupils **Jan. 14, 1829.**

Jan. 28. At Witheridge, aged 71, Miss Luxton, sister to the Rev. J. Luxton.

At Exeter, aged 21, Mary, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Barnes, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Lately. At Seaton, aged 67, Major Mortimer, R.M. formerly of Dræwsteignton.

At the house of her grandfather Vice-Adm. Tollemache, aged 3, Amelia Selina, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Wm. Locke.

Feb. 8. At Larkbeare, near Exeter, aged 70, Wm. Vicary, esq. merchant.

Feb. 11. At Newton Abbat, aged 61, John Moysey Bartlett, esq. solicitor, and one of his Majesty's Commissioners of Taxes, leaving a widow and a large circle of relatives.

DORSET.—**Feb. 2.** At Piddletrenthide, in her 80th year, Frances, widow of Francis Newman, esq. and eldest dau. of Francis Newman, esq. formerly of Cadbury House, Somerset.

Feb. 13. Eliza, eldest surviving dau. of Col. Mansel, C.B. of Upway, near Dorchester.

DURHAM.—**Feb. 11.** At Mainsforth, Robert Surtees, esq. the Historian of the County, to whose many virtues and talents we shall endeavour to render justice in a future number.

ESSEX.—**Jan. 21.** At Wanstead, aged 84, Joshua Knowles, esq.

Feb. 18. At the vicarage, Great Butstead, aged 78, Eleanor, widow of T. W. Preston, esq. of Blackheath.

GLOUCESTER.—**Jan. 25.** At Clifton, Jane, 4th daughter of the late Edward Rushworth, esq. of Farringford-hill, Isle of Wight, by the Hon. Catherine Holmes, dau. of Lord Holmes.

Jan. 29. At the Rectory, Siston, aged 24, Sally Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. Pelly.

Feb. 7. At Broadwell, aged 86, Hester Eleanor, widow of Geo. Stratton, esq. of Tew Park, Oxon, mother of Geo. Fred. Stratton, esq. who lately died in America.

Feb. 11. At Cheltenham, aged 56, Thos. Flower, esq. late of Bombay Civil Serv.

HEREFORD.—At Titley Court, aged 93, William Greenly, esq. father of Lady Greenly. He was the Senior Wyclamist. Bishop Bathurst, of Norwich, now remains the senior.

Feb. 19. At Hereford, aged 46, Lucy, wife of Richard Parkinson, esq. eldest dau. of late Adm. Lechmere.

KENT.—**Jan. 19.** At Mount Maschal, Mary Anne, widow of Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart. She was the 2d dau. of Jas. Spencer, of Rathangan, esq.; was married in 1786, and left a widow in 1832, having had the numerous family of six sons and twelve daughters (see the memoir

of Sir John Robinson in *Gent. Mag.* vol. cv. i. 462).

At Deptford, aged 75, Mrs. O'Reilly, sister to the late Mr. Thomas Flindell, founder of the Cornwall Gazette.

Feb. 1. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 38, Mary Ann, wife of Wm. Metcalfe, esq. of Russell-sq.

Feb. 2. At Tunbridge Wells, John Porker, esq. of Albany-st. Regent's-park, late of Muswell-hill.

Feb. 7. At Tunbridge-wells, aged 35, Caroline, wife of T. Chandless, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. and youngest daughter of Sir Wm. Long, of Bedford.

Feb. 8. At Beckenham, aged 30, Henry Shute, esq.

Feb. 11. At Sandgate, Capt. George Lucas Rennie, R.N. late of his Majesty's ship *Isis*.

Feb. 12. Aged 69, John Butler Pomfret, esq. of Tenterden.

Feb. 14. At Hoxtable-house, near Dartford, aged 76, Isaac Espinasse, esq. Barrister-at-Law, a Bencher of Gray's-inn, and a Justice of the Peace for Kent.

LANCASHIRE.—Jan. 23. In Liverpool, aged 33, Mungo Park, nephew of Mungo Park the African Traveller, and son of the late Mr. Park, of the Isle of Mull, whom Sir Walter Scott, in the notes to "Guy Mannering," acknowledges was the original of Dandie Dinmont.

MIDDLESEX.—Jan. 26. At Southgate, the widow of C. Idke, esq. M.P. for Weymouth.

Jan. 31. Aged 74, John Rotton, esq.

Feb. 8. At Acton, aged 15, Charlotte, eldest dau. of Boyce Combe, esq.

NORTHUMBRLAND.—Jan. 31. At Walbottle house, aged 83, Wm. Potter, esq.

OXON.—Jan. 18. At Fritwell, Julia Anna, wife of Rev. B. Lambert, Vicar, third dau. of Rev. T. Fawcett, Rector of Greens Norton.

Feb. 2. Aged 22, Wm. Christ. Guise, esq. Commoner of Christ Church, eldest son of the Rev. Powell C. Guise, Rector of Craike, Durham, and nephew to Sir Wm. Guise, Bart. His talents had already obtained for him distinguished academical honours.

SALOP.—Feb. 12. At Hatton Grange, in his 70th year, Robert Slancy, esq.

SOMERSET.—*Lately*. Near Bath, John Whitelocke, esq. formerly a general officer in the British army, Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth garrison, and Commander of the land forces in the unfortunate expedition to Rio Plata, in 1807, in consequence of the failure of which he was cashiered in the following year. His Trial was published at length in a thick volume.

Feb. 3. The widow of John Maule,

esq. solicitor, and late Postmaster of Bath.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Jan. 26. Elizabeth, wife of John Piddock, esq. of the Platts.

Feb. 6. At Lichfield, in her 70th year, Mrs. Mary Gresley, sister to the late Rev. Wm. Gresley, Rector of Netherseale, Leicestershire.

SURREY.—Jan. 24. At Henley Park, aged 36, Mary-Noel, wife of H. Halsey, esq. third dau. of the late Andrew Stirling, esq. of Drumpeller.

Jan. 25. At Dulwich, Ann, widow of John Adcock, esq. of that place.

Jan. 29. At Epsom, aged 77, G. W. Story, Esq.

Feb. 9. At Upper East Sheen, Miss Henrietta Sarah Molesworth, cousin to Viscount Molesworth; daughter of the Hon. Robert Molesworth, who died in 1814, by the Hon. Mary Jones, eldest daughter of Charles 4th Viscount Ranelagh.

SUSSEX.—Jan. 25. At Hastings, Was-tel Brisco, esq. of Devonshire-place, and Height Hall, Yorkshire.

Feb. 11. Ann, widow of K. Whatley, esq. of Holtje House.

WARWICK.—Jan. 5. In her 75th year, Susanna, wife of Mr. Linwood, of Blimingham.

Jan. 13. At Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 41, Susanna, only dau. of late Rev. Bernard Rice, Vicar of Alderminster.

Jan. 21. Mr. George Leigh, claimant to the title and estates of the late Edward Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh.

WILTS.—Feb. 3. At Hungerford, aged 68, George Ryley, esq. solicitor, and upwards of thirty years Town Clerk.

WORCESTER.—Feb. 9. Joseph Roberts, esq. of Blockley, and of Lower Clopton.

Feb. 13. At Blakebrook, Eliza, wife of Thomas Simcox Lea, esq. eldest dau. of late Geo. Simcox, esq. of Narborne, Staff.

YORK.—Jan. 19. Aged 74, the widow of James Banks, esq. of Wakefield and Monk Hill, near Pontefract. She was one of the daughters of the late Lewyn Boldero Barnard, esq. of Cave Castle, and her remains were interred in the family vault in St. Mary's Church, Beverley. She has bequeathed 100*l.* each to Wakefield, Beverley, the two Caves, and Pontefract, for charitable purposes.

Jan. 27. At Monkton, near Borough-bridge, in his 100th year, Mr. John Steel. He remembered going to see the King's troops encamped on Kirby-hill Moor, during the rebellion in 1745, and many other events in the early part of the reign of George the Second.

- *Lately*. At Hull, aged 80, Sarah, widow of John Blundell, esq. formerly of Lan-

coln, and mother of Drs. Thomas and Edward Blundell, of London.

Feb. 5. At Pontefract, aged 89, Bernard Hartley, esq. surveyor of the bridges of the West Riding.

WALES.—*Jan. 24.* Constance, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Shrapnel Biddulph, of Amroth Castle, Pembrokeshire.

Feb. 8. At Peniarth, in his 60th year, William Wynne, esq. Deputy Lieut. for Carnarvon and Merioneth.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 6.* At Kirkmay House, Robert Inglis, esq. of Kirkmay.

Jan. 7. At Rockville, the wife of Capt. Henry Bruce, R.N. and *Jan. 18,* George, his infant son.

Jan. 8. At Edinburgh, Thomas-Chas. eldest son of Chas. Kinnear, esq. of Kinnear.

Jan. 11. At Dalzell House, in his 42d year, Archibald J. Hamilton, esq. the projector of the benevolent but Utopian Orbiston scheme.

Jan. 19. Drowned, in the bay of Inverness, Capt. Alex. Gordon, 2d regiment.

Jan. 21. At Sandyford, near Glasgow, Capt. Archibald Morrison, late of 1st reg. Royal Scots.

Jan. 21. At Geanies House, co. Ross, aged 88, Donald Macleod, esq. who held the office of Sheriff-depute of the counties of Ross and Cromarty for fifty-nine years, was Convener of Ross-shire for forty years, and Vice-Lieutenant of the same county while Lord Seaforth was Lord-Lieutenant. The militia and volunteers were embodied under his superintendance, and he himself commanded a fine corps of 1,000 men.

Jan. 22. At Edinburgh, aged 62, Lady Charlotte, wife of the Rt. Hon. Charles Hope, Lord President of the Court of Session; aunt to the Earl of Hopetoun. Her ladyship was the second dau. of John the second Earl, by his third wife Lady Elizabeth Leslie, second dau. of Alex. Earl of Leven and Melville. She was married August 8, 1793, to her first cousin the present Lord President, and has left issue four sons and eight daughters.

Jan. 26. At Turnberry Lodge, Ayr, Mr. John Guthrie, late Captain in the Middlesex militia.

IRELAND.—*Jan. 10.* At Dublin, Mac Loughlin, the Irish harper.

Jan. 22. Aged 60, Wm. Miller, esq. of Bellmount, near Londonderry.

Jan. 27. At Knockenmore Cottage, in his 72d year, O'Connor of Connorville. His remains were interred at Kilcrea Abbey.

Lately. Captain Campbell, of the 47th regiment, in consequence of a fall from his horse while hunting near Mullingar.

Feb. 6. At Belfast, aged 63, Mr. James Stevenson. He was a native of Paisley, and having resided many years in Glasgow, went to Ireland to superintend a manufacturing concern. He was the author of several poetical pieces, of a religious cast.

Feb. 9. John Montgomery, esq. of Locust Lodge near Belfast, an eminent agriculturist.

EAST INDIES.—*July 23.* At Futtighur, aged 29, Lieut. William Trigge Garrett, Bengal Art. second son of Rear-Adm. Garrett, Governor of Haslar Hospital.

Aug. At Banda, in Bengal, of cholera, the wife of Montague Ainalie, of the Civil Service, aged 33; and Agnes, their youngest daughter, aged 4.

At Calcutta, Louisa, wife of Wm. Seton Charters, M.D.

Sept. 16. At Patna, Louisa, wife of the Rev. William Start, and 3d dau. of Mr. Baron Gurney.

Sept. 20. At Calcutta, George Waddell, M.D. son of Robert Waddell, esq. of Glasgow.

Sept. 21. On her route from Calcutta to Murat, Mary Anne, wife of Capt. Geo. Hogarth, 26th regt. 3d dau. of T. Beale Cooper, esq. of Bengeworth, Evesham.

Sept. 27. At Calcutta, Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. Ticknell, C.B. Bengal Eng.

Oct. 6. At Jessore, Bengal, in his 35th year, Robert Bransy Francis, esq. surgeon of that station, 3d son of Charles Francis, esq. of Bexley.

Oct. 18. At Bellary, of cholera, Julius Wm. Brockman, esq. Capt. 55th regt. eldest son of the Rev. Julius Drake Brockman, of Cheriton, Kent.

WEST INDIES.—*Nov 27.* At Portland, Jamaica, in his 36th year, William, the second son of John West, esq. of that island, and of Brixton-pl. Surrey.

Dec. 7. At Barbadoes, Commander William G. Agar (1824), of his Majesty's ship Arachne.

Sept. ... At Mexico, aged 27, Mr. Thos. Cochrane Stirling, son of the late Rev. Alex. Stirling, D.D. Minister of Tillicoultry, co. Clackmannan.

Oct. 31. Dr. Mukel, Professor of Anatomy at Halle, author of a great work on comparative anatomy, and other publications.

Nov. 1. At St. Prix, in the valley of Montmorenci, aged 66, Alex. Wright, esq. late of Bengal civil service.

Nov. 8. At Tournay, Belgium, Madame Haghe, and *Nov. 15,* her husband Monsieur L. Haghe, architect, both at advanced ages; the father and mother of Mr. L. Haghe, of Gate-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Nov. 10. At Tarsus, in Syria, Mr. Wm. Wallace, civil-engineer in the service of the Pacha of Egypt.

Nov. 11. At Tobago, R. Blucke, esq. fourth son of the late Rev. Robt. Blucke, Vicar of Edlesborough, Bucks.

At St. Servan, in France, aged 61, Commander James Grant (1805). In 1800 and the two following years he commanded the Lady Nelson, a brig of 60 tons, fitted with sliding keels, which was sent on a voyage of discovery in the southern hemisphere, a narrative of which was published. He obtained the rank of Commander 1805, and received a pension of 150*l.* in 1806 for wounds received in

action. He subsequently commanded the Raven and Thracian sloops.

Nov. 12. At Besançon, the Abbe Guillaume Dubourg, Bishop of Besançon, a native of St. Domingo. He was born Feb. 14, 1706, and consecrated to the see of Besançon Feb. 15, 1833.

At Grenada, Almeria, wife of Lewis Hoyes, esq.

Nov. 25. At Soleure, in Switzerland, Col. Hampson Prevost Thomas, late of Royal Wagon Train.

Nov. 30. At Newfoundland, in her 20th year, Harriet Thompkins, second dau. of the Rev. F. Woodcock, Rector of Moreton, Heref.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 22 to Feb. 18, 1834.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males 715 } 1419	Males 613 } 1218	Between	2 and 5 114	50 and 60 111	
Females 704 }	Females 605 }		5 and 10 56	60 and 70 94	
			10 and 20 51	70 and 80 93	
			20 and 30 86	80 and 90 44	
Whereof have died stillborn and under			30 and 40 100	90 and 100 97	
two years old.....	351		40 and 50 111		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Feb. 14,

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Be s.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
49 0	27 10	18 6	31 11	32 5	37 0

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Feb. 24,

Kent Bags.....	5 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>	Farnham (seconds)	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Sussex.....	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets.....	5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Essex.....	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Sussex.....	4 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Farnham (fine)...	10 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 12 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Essex.....	4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Feb 21,

Smithfield, Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Lamb.....	0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Feb. 24:	
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts ...	2,452 Calves 130
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep & Lambs	17,160 Pigs 120

COAL MARKET, Feb. 24,

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 9*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 0*d.* to 15*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 47*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 62*s.* Mottled, 70*s.* Curd, 72*s.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 23*½*.—Ellesmere and Chester, 82*½*.—Grand Junction, 237. —Kennet and Avon, 26. —Leeds and Liverpool, 498. —Regent's, 16. —Rochdale, 110. —London Dock Stock, 53*½*. —St. Katharine's, 62*½*. —West India, 93. —Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 200. —Grand Junction Water Works, 59. —West Middlesex, 78*½*. —Globe Insurance, 145*½*. —Guardian, 28*½*. —Hope, 6. —Chartered Gas Light, 50. —Imperial Gas, 51*½*. —Phoenix Gas, 40*½*. —Independent Gas, 45. —United General, 45. —Canada Land Company, 51*½*. —Reversionary Interest, 127*½*.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 27, to February 24, 1834, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jan. 27	48	54	52	29, 80	cloudy, rain	Feb. 11	45	48	41	30, 08	cloudy
28	53	54	40	, 30	do. windy	12	43	47	36	29, 64	do. rain
29	36	39	34	30, 20	fair	13	38	47	43	30, 03	do.
30	38	45	45	, 23	do. cloudy	14	40	47	43	, 28	fair, cloudy
F. 31	46	49	42	, 10	cloudy	15	42	45	38	, 28	rain, do.
1	39	45	37	, 10	fair	16	41	43	34	, 37	fair
2	38	41	41	29, 90	cloudy	17	33	46	45	, 20	do.
3	42	50	42	, 96	fair	18	45	48	46	, 13	cloudy
4	43	48	46	, 82	do.	19	47	52	48	29, 93	fair do.
5	43	52	46	, 80	cloudy	20	43	51	49	30, 13	do.
6	41	47	40	, 99	do. fair.	21	43	48	38	, 10	do.
7	35	38	36	30, 10	do. foggy	22	39	48	46	, 33	cloudy
8	32	39	32	, 10	do. do.	23	48	52	49	, 20	do. fair
9	35	39	32	, 30	do. do.	24	49	55	45	, 08	do. do.
10	36	44	40	, 32	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From January 28, to February 24, 1833, both inclusive.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	215	89	88	97	97½	96½	103½	17½	243½	26 28 pm.	—	48 47 pm.
29	215	89	88	—	97	96½	103½	17½	244	26 28 pm.	88	47 48 pm.
30	214½	89	88	—	97	96½	—	17½	244	27 28 pm.	—	48 47 pm.
31	215	89	88	88	97	96½	103½	17½	245½	28 29 pm.	—	48 47 pm.
1	215	89	88	—	97	96½	103½	17½	245½	26 28 pm.	101½	46 47 pm.
3	—	89½	88	—	97	96½	103½	17½	246	26 28 pm.	—	46 47 pm.
4	214½	89½	88	97	97½	96½	103½	17½	246	27 29 pm.	—	46 47 pm.
5	214½	89½	88	97	97½	96½	103	17½	246	27 29 pm.	100	46 47 pm.
6	215	89½	88	97½	97½	96½	103½	17½	—	28 29 pm.	—	46 47 pm.
7	215	89½	89	—	97	96½	—	17½	246½	28 pm.	—	46 48 pm.
8	215	89½	88	97½	97½	96½	103½	17½	245½	29 30 pm.	—	45 47 pm.
10	216	89 90	89	98	98½	97	103½	17½	248½	28 pm.	—	47 48 pm.
11	216	90 89	89	—	97	97½	6 103½	17½	248½	29 28 pm.	—	47 48 pm.
12	—	89	89	—	98	97	103½	17½	—	29 28 pm.	101½	48 47 pm.
13	215	89	89	—	97	97½	7 103½	17½	247	27 29 pm.	—	47 48 pm.
14	214½	90 89	89	98	98½	97	104	17½	—	29 28 pm.	—	46 48 pm.
15	215	90 89	89	—	98	97	103½	17½	—	29 27 pm.	—	47 48 pm.
17	215	90	89	—	98	97	104	17½	249	28 29 pm.	—	47 46 pm.
18	215	90 89	89	98½	98	97	104	17½	249	27 28 pm.	—	46 47 pm.
19	215	90 89	89	—	97	97	104	17½	249	—	100½	47 46 pm.
20	217	90 1	89 90	98½	99	97	8 104	17½	251	28 30 pm.	—	46 48 pm.
21	217	91	90 1	99	99	98	105	17½	253	30 32 pm.	—	49 52 pm.
22	217	91	1 90	—	98	97	104	17	253	32 pm.	—	52 51 pm.
24	217	91	1 90	—	98	97	—	—	—	32 31 pm.	—	51 49 pm.

New South Sea Stock, Feb. 18, 87½.—19, 87½.

Old South Sea Annuities, Jan. 31, 88½.—Feb. 5, 87½.—8, 88—20, 88½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
APRIL, 1834.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a View of HIGHGATE CHAPEL, Middlesex;
Representations of a DAGGER SHEATH designed by HOLBEIN;
and the SYLVAN GIANTS of the CITY PAGEANTS.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

G. W. L. remarks, "The interesting notices of the Letters of Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann, in the recent numbers of the new series of your valuable Magazine, induces me to inform you that I have a copy of the first edition of the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, printed at Strawberry-hill, MDCCLVIII. On a fly-leaf, the *latter* has written 'To Sir Horace Mann, Bart. from the Author'—a small space intervening, 'To his Excellence Count Firmian, from his most humble and most obedient servant, Horace Mann.' I have also a copy of 'Miscellaneous Antiquities, or a Collection of Curious Papers, &c.' 4to. Numbers I. and II. Strawberry-hill, printed by Thomas Kirgate, MDCCLXXII. On a fly-leaf, 'This was presented to me by the late Earl of Orford. There were no more numbers printed than the two here given.—MARK NOBLE.'

"And now, to refer to Mr. Martin's plate of the fac-simile of the binding of the copy *De Antiquitate Ecclesie Britannicæ*. I have a beautiful small cabinet, formerly belonging to a lady, who set a high value, on it, it having been a great many years in the same family. It has been preserved with such care, that the colours are nearly as rich and vivid as when first worked. It is evidently a similar specimen with that in the engraving, and the figures are equal, if not superior, to those in the print. The following description was on a paper within:—'On the top, on one side of a dessert table, sits a gentleman wearing the red ribband, having on a high-crowned hat with a feather in it. Opposite to him is a lady handsomely dressed. The gentleman is holding up a glass of wine. On the front is a buck—at the back a leopard; on one side a lion—the opposite an unicorn; a variety of butterflies, flowers, &c. all embroidered on white satin; and looks amazingly fresh, considering the number of years it has been done. The height 6 inches, the breadth 7, and it stands on four small legs, which once resembled silver. The inside contains a mirror, ink-stand, two private drawers, &c.' The cabinet is richly ornamented with silver thread or lace, and the edges of the drawers &c. inside, are covered with silver paper."

Our correspondents, Mr. MILNER and ONE OF THE SCEPTICS, must permit us to defer the discussion of the power of the Bow to another number.

I. inquires in what part of Cheshire Liley Hall is situated.

SIR CHARLES MORGAN, 1628.—WILL OF SIR THOMAS MORGAN, 1585.

λ. writes, "I have only recently observed in your number of November, 1832, the query addressed to me by your correspondent A. D. in reference to my memoir of Sir Henry Morgan, the Buccaneer, given in your volume of the same year. I regret that I am unable to affiliate the Sir Charles Morgan, 'that famous Colonell,' of whom he is in pursuit, and whose daughter and heir he states to have married Walter Strickland. In the lists of knights, I cannot find mention of Sir Charles, neither does his will appear to have been recorded in the Prerogative Court. All I know of his history is from Clarendon, and other writers, who describe his exploits in defending the town of Stoad, on the Elbe, in 1628. There was a Sir Thomas Morgan, a colonel, and emphatically designated as "the Warrior;" but he died in 1595. From his will, it would appear that he married in the Low Countries, as he calls his wife Dame Anna de Merode. The other persons named by him (and his testamentary dispositions are curious) are as follow: His daughter Anna Morgan, and sons Morrice and Edward. To the latter, he bequeaths his sorrell gelding, 15*l.*, and also his short shaggy cloak; to Lord Essex, his best rapier and dagger; to Lord Pembroke's son, the Lord Herbert, his best petternal, with a key, flask, and touch box;—to the Lord Chamberlain, his gray hobbie. He also mentions his cousin Proger, and bequeaths his gilt armour to his nephew, Sir Matthew Morgan, Knt.—this Sir Matthew was of Penkarne in Monmouthshire. I have extended my observations to the history of Sir Thomas, from the circumstance of his coat armour being nearly similar to that of the Buccaneer, as described in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1832, and the mention there made of Penkarne.—"A close examination of what are called the Protheroe Manuscripts, at the Heralds' College, might possibly conduct A. D. to the object of his inquiries."

J. B. remarks, "The Author of the book intitled 'The Lord High Steward of England,' (March, p. 269), was Sambroke Nicholas Russell, A.M., of whom see 'Nichols's Illustrations of Literature,' III. 747."

The silver coin described by M. is most probably a cast made from a mould of the large brass of Caligula. We have seen many Neros cast in this manner.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

CONVERSATIONS OF LORD BYRON, BY THE COUNTESS OF
BLESSINGTON.

ENOUGH, we think, and more than enough, has been said and written on two subjects connected with Lord Byron, his Poetry and his Life. With regard to the latter, great and indisputable as were its errors, still *they* are not to pass without censure, who have made those errors public, and given a willing notoriety to his follies and crimes, in order to feed the cravings of their own vanity, or to satisfy feelings still more sordid and despicable. In the present day, if the public will but pay the biographer his price, he will show them not only into the parlour and the study, but into the inmost recesses—the domestic sanctuary—and amid the affrighted and blushing Penates of the household. That, at one time of his life, Lord Byron avowed his libertinage, and rebellion against the decorum of moral life; his contempt of the opinions of his fellows, his disdain of their judgments; and that he carried these his melancholy and mistaken sentiments into practise, all must reluctantly own; his friends and admirers deeply grieved at his aberrations, and Society frowned as it witnessed the degradation of rank and genius; but still we must say, that all did not follow the golden rule of morality that even the Christian might admire and practise; “Hate the sin, but pity the sinner.” Goodness, and religion, and morality forbid that we should wish to throw a veil of excuse over those indecencies which so long agitated the minds and alienated the affections of those who would have paid a glad homage to his exalted genius; but let the voice of justice add, that at least the *Biographer* and the *Associate*, who were privileged to enter into the secrets of the Symposium and the Harem, have to answer to the public for having admitted them voluntarily to a sight of the loathsome and revolting orgies; and has not the Public to blame itself, for having suffered a prurient and unhallowed curiosity to disrobe what was surely owing to its own dignity and sense of moral purity to conceal? We can only answer for ourselves, and honestly say, that we should not have been acquainted with the impurities and indiscretions of Lord Byron's Life, had it not been for the communicative pages of Mr. Moore. We heard indeed rumours and unhappy reports; and sad mementos reached us, that another “star of the morning” had fallen; that another child of genius had perished; that the highest intellect had been dragged down by the fleshly and the sensual; that the distempered mind and debased spirit had gone astray; and we believed that we soon read in his Poetry proofs that confirmed us in our opinion that, as the heart is debased, the mind, and soul, and spirit sink with it. But still the nauseating details were spared us. We cared not to know how “the mighty fell”: we wished not to analyse the motives, to watch the debasing progress, to dissect the decomposing mind, or to behold the fallen Samson in the lap of the harlot Dalilah. It was more than the old and unhappy history of Burns over again. Lord Byron left England; left it never to return. He did not afterwards violate the

sanctity of its domestic morals ; he did not, after he left it, do as some he left behind did, "hold up a torch to show his shame the more." Whatever his life was,—wretched, debased, and miserable as we grant it to be, and as he found it—for we said from the first, what we believe some passage, either of his own letters, or some inference of one of his biographers, advances, that he sought the shores of Greece *partly* to free himself from the ties now grown wearisome to him, that held him in this debasing thralldom on the enervating shores of Italy—yet the deeds of darkness, if such they were, were hidden from English eyes ; they were shrouded in the forests of Ravenna, or they were concealed in the marshes of Venice. When he said that he wished to forget England and the English,—the English had nothing more to do with him ; he was to them as a stranger and an alien. If, therefore, the example of this ill-fated and highly-gifted son of genius should act not as a warning beacon, but as a false and flattering light, that appears only to mislead and to betray ; we must say that the friends and biographers of the Poet must be content deeply to share the blame, and to take their portion of the guilt. Perhaps they may say that they had contending difficulties through which they were to find their way ; that the irregularities of the Poet's life were so mixed up with the "fiery outbreaks" of his genius, that, had they concealed or passed over the one, they must of necessity have dimmed or extinguished the other. It may be so : his letters may be cited as proofs : but surely it was their duty to make the better choice ; to reject the corn, if they could only take it together with the poisonous weed ; and rather to leave curiosity ungratified, than to risk a contamination of the moral and virtuous mind. We say this in no excuse for Lord Byron, for we know that he meant to have *indulged* the public with his *full, candid, and authentic memoirs* ; but the memoirs fortunately did not appear, and are buried, we hope for ever, in the chaste bosom of Lady Burghersh : but the biography did, and we much fear that though the rank voluptuousness of its scenes, and the bold, licentious amours depicted in it, may have disgusted many persons of morals not over strict, and even alarmed the timid with the open account of their licentiousness, yet it is impossible to say how far the voice of the Syren has not reached the hearts of the young, the sensitive, and the impassioned ; how many, without his genius, have been willing to conceal themselves under its shadow ; and what impure and destructive associations may not descend from generation to generation, of the tender and susceptible, when they read the account of the shameless and unhallowed amours, which might make the waters of the Adriatic blush, and have evoked an indignant groan, from the pure and severe Spirit that lay entombed in the forest of Ravenna. We wish not to be mistaken : we neither desire to palliate errors, nor to point the finger of scorn at them. Ours is the voice of sorrow and lament—of deep sorrow and heart-springing lament—to feel that so much genius, such high intellect, such rich endowments, were bestowed in vain ; for in vain are all the costliest gifts of Heaven bestowed, if they answer not the purpose which Heaven intended. More deeply we sorrow to think that the soul, ever more precious than the intellect, came not forth purged and pure out of the furnace of earthly passions. Yet God will *judge* ; it is for man to *feel* and to *fear*. Something even Lord Byron may say : he may allege the fiery temper of his nature—his early wayward passious unchecked, his mind undisciplined, his imperfect education—his fond but failing parent—his lack of discipline, his uncontrolled youth—the ardent temperament of poetic genius—the fascinations of rank

and fashion, and the allurements of a flattering and admiring world—the temptations of titled beauty, the voice of the syren;—then the disappointment of blasted hopes—the unequal struggle of duty and evil habits—the consequences of long and headstrong imprudence—the scorn and triumph of the malignant, the envious, and the weak—the alienation of the good—the sorrow and despondence of the affectionate and attached—the daring defiance to society—the defeat—the flight—the rancour and the revenge. Of the poetry of Lord Byron, it is quite enough to say, if the inspiration of his Muse be ever held in question, that it retains the hold it originally made on the public mind. Lord Byron lived among great Poets, and he remains as one of them. If it should be asserted that his popularity will be transient, and his name early forgotten, so it may be predicated equally of any other poet of the present day. But we think he rather rises than falls, at least we can perceive no visible symptoms of decay whatever; so imperfect are judgments, so mixed are human opinions, so fickle are tastes, so strong are rivalries, and jealousies, and conflicting interests, that time can alone impartially decide upon what is truly excellent. One would think that in an age of cultivated taste, having examples of excellence before them, it would be an easy task to sift the good from the evil, and at once set the seal of approbation on the productions of genius. But we must consider how few are the real judges, and that the judges of Parnassus, unlike their brethren of the King's Bench, are not sworn to impartiality in their great office. It has been said, we do not know how truly, that the Edinburgh Review kept Wordsworth poor for years. It has been said, we cannot avouch for the truth of the tale, that the Reviewer of that eminent Poet, while he ridiculed and degraded him in writing, praised, read, and enjoyed his poetry in private. We know how all the Lake School, indiscriminately, was laughed at and condemned; but we know too, how, like the Cygnet of its own waters, it rose triumphant over all attacks, and saw its enemies joining, though late, in its triumph. We know learned Oxford Professors, and those now Bishops, who absolutely despised and sneered at Wordsworth's poetry. The Bishop of Down and Connor* wrote some foolish verses against it. Coleridge's *Christabel* was as a "fool's bauble" for any child to play with. What a difference in those rash judgments have a few years made! Why?—Because the impetus and effect of party feeling has ceased, and left the unbiassed judgment to declare its conviction. Scott was pronounced the greatest living poet of Britain:—Where is he now? and what comparison bear his spirited and picturesque *melodrames*, to the depth, the power, and the poetic wisdom of some of his cotemporaries? Darwin was once a poet exceedingly popular and admired; and now seldom heard of, and never read. The causes of his popularity, and its decline as rapid as its growth, it would not be difficult to assign, but it is beyond our present view. All, therefore, we mean to allege is, that we believe Lord Byron's poetry to be as much in the favour of men as it ever was, barring that froth and foamy curl which rise with the first breath of public applause, and are soon blown away; and we can say no more of any other contemporary poet. What he excels in is, a bold delineation of character, a powerful description of passion—a vivid, graphic expression—strong lights and shadows—rich veins of of nature, and often the noble and inspired *inventions* (if such they may be

* Let the matter be fairly judged: read Wordsworth's *Ecclesiastical Sonnets*, and those of the Bishop, and judge! A fairer trial between the accuser and the accused could not be: the Bishop descended from his tribunal as a critic, to enter the arena as a poet.

called) of genius. His main fault is his perpetual strain and effort for effect; his unwillingness to fall back into repose, and await fresh opportunities of exertion. All is too laboured, and wrought up, and impassioned. There is no poetical perspective in his mind. Every thing is either exaggerated, or is brought to the very brink of the extreme. Nature is abandoned for ideal models. His poems, like the pictures of the great Mantuan artist, are a conflict of gigantic passions. He has much of the fertility of Ovid's genius, and much of its lavish incorrectness. His poems are fine in parts, in passages, but always defective in the whole; because all is sacrificed to particular effect. There is also an occasional carelessness, a ruggedness, and want of harmony in his versification, which is very displeasing: this arises from the same cause. If a word was emphatic, or an expression was bold and decisive, the flow and measure of the verse, and perhaps even the construction of the sentence, was sacrificed to preserve it. Such appear to us to have been his faults:—but of his poetic genius, though often distorted and misapplied, no candid or enlightened lover of poetry can for a moment doubt.

But we have too long strayed away from the immediate subject of our consideration, which was to give our readers some account of the conversational talents and opinions of Lord Byron, as exhibited by Lady Blessington.

Of course, like all other ladies, she commences with a description of the person of her hero. His teeth are white, his hair brown, and possessing the true chivalric curl, and his mouth has a most engaging smile; while his *foot* is really very well, if he would but think so: she thinks him very gentlemanly, notwithstanding that his clothes are so badly made. But what most surprises her Ladyship is, not to find him, the superb, sarcastic, lofty, melancholy, Werter-faced hero, that she had anticipated, and that he had so often described. She had filled her brain with anticipations of meeting Lara, and Manfred, and Childe Harold, and, for what we know, "Cain" himself, *in propria persona*, and great was her disappointment in seeing *only Lord Byron*. To it the friends sat, and the first morning they pinioned and dissected a considerable number of their friends and acquaintance. After a preliminary attack on a Mr. —, the first grand immolation is that of Lady H—ll—d. Good souls! they felt for his Lordship's domestic thralldom, with sensations somewhat akin to contempt; and then Miladi, how admirably she has managed in an age of cant, and "when *virtue is the order of the day*, without any resemblance of it," to get herself into society. And then she passes for being very clever, but this the noble Lord never could discover; and at last, she is dismissed in a most uncourteous manner; while Lady Blessington, in the innocence of her heart, expresses her surprise at the Poet's talking of his *ci-devant* friends as he did; but he begs her not to think the worse of him: and so the interview, which consisted of two hours, ended; and about a dozen slaughtered reputations were left on the field of battle.

Lady B. found Lord Byron's flippancy wore off in a *tête-à-tête*, and he became sententious, affected a Johnsonian tone, thought aloud, and, like ancient Pistol, spoke moralities and maxims. Of *Mad. de Staël* he thus gave his opinion.

"Mad. de Staël was the cleverest, though not the most agreeable woman he had ever known. 'She declaimed to you, instead of conversing with you,' said he, 'never pausing except to take breath; and, if during that interval, a rejoinder was put in, it was evident that she did not attend to it, as she resumed the thread of her discourse as if she thought it had not been interrupted.' This observation, her Ladyship re-

marks, from Lord Byron was amusing enough, as we had all made the same observation on him. 'M. de Stael,' he continued, 'was very eloquent when her imagination warmed, and a very little excited it. Her powers of imagination were much stronger than her reasoning ones, perhaps owing to their being more frequently exercised. Her language was recondite but redundant; and, though always flowery and often brilliant, there was an obscurity that left the impression that she did not perfectly understand what she endeavoured to render intelligible to others. She was always losing herself in philosophical disquisitions; and when once she got entangled in the mazes of the labyrinth of metaphysics, she had no clue by which she could guide her path; the imagination that led her into difficulties, could not get her out of them. The want of a mathematical education, which might have served as a ballast to steady and help her into the port of reason, was always visible; and, though she had great tact in concealing her defeat, and covering a retreat, a tolerable logician must always have discovered the scrapes she got into. Poor dear Mad. de Stael! I shall never forget seeing her one day at table, with a large party, when the *buck* of her corset forced its way through the top of the corset, and would not descend, though pushed by all the force of both hands of the wearer, who became crimson from the operation. After fruitless efforts, she turned in despair to the valet de chambre behind her chair, and requested him to draw it out, which could only be done by his passing his hand from behind over her shoulder, and across her chest, when with a desperate effort he unsheathed the buck. Had you seen the faces of some of the English ladies of the party, you would have been, like me, almost convulsed; while Madame remained perfectly unconscious that she had committed any solecism on *la decence Anglaise*. Poor Mad. de Stael verified the truth of these lines:

Qui de son sexe n'a pas l'esprit,
De son sexe a tout le malheur.

She thought like a man, but alas! she felt like a woman; as witness the *episode* in her life with Monsieur Rocca, which she dared not avow (I mean her marriage with him), because she was more jealous of her reputation as a writer than a woman, and then the *foiblesse de cœur*, this alliance proved she had not courage to *affiche*," &c.

The following account of his *moral* lecture to this accomplished and virtuous lady is amusing:

"He once told Mad. de Stael that her novels of Delphine and Corinne were very dangerous productions to be put into the heads of young women. I asked him how she received this piece of candour. 'Oh! just as all such candid avowals are received; she never forgave me for it. She endeavoured to prove to me 'au contraire,' the tendencies of both her novels were supereminently moral. I begged that we might not enter on Delphine, as that was 'hors de question' (she was furious at this); but that all the moral world thought that her representing all the virtuous characters in Corinne as being dull, commonplace, and tedious, was a most insidious blow aimed at virtue, and calculated to throw it into the shade. She was so excited and impatient to attempt a refutation, that it was only by my volubility that I could keep her silent. She interrupted me every moment by gesticulating, exclaiming 'Quel idée! Mon Dieu! Ecoutez donc! Vous m'impatientez'; but I continued, saying how dangerous it was to inculcate the belief that talent, genius, acquirements, and accomplishments, such as Corinne was represented to possess, could not preserve a woman from becoming a victim to an unrequited passion; and that reason, absence, and female friends were unavailing. I told her that Corinne would be considered, if not cited, as an excuse for violent passions by all young ladies with imaginations *exalté*, and that she had much to answer for. Had you seen her! I now wonder how I had courage to go on: but I was in one of my humours, and had heard of her commenting on me one day, so I determined to pay her off. She told me that I, *above all people*, was the last person that ought to talk of morals, as nobody had done more to deteriorate them. I looked innocent; and added I was willing to plead guilty of having sometimes represented vice under alluring forms, but so it was generally in the world; therefore it was necessary to paint it so: but that I never represented virtue under the sombre and disgusting stupor of dullness, severity, and ennui; and that I always took care to represent the votaries of vice themselves as unhappy, and entailing unhappiness on those that loved them: so that my moral was unexceptionable. She was perfectly outrageous, and the more so, as I appeared calm and in earnest, though I assure you it required an effort, as I was ready to laugh outright at the idea that I, who at that period was considered as the most *mauvais sujet* of the day, should give Mad. de Stael a lecture on morals; and I know that this added to her rage. I also know that she never dared

to avow that I had taken such a liberty. She was, notwithstanding her little defects, a fine creature, with great talents and many noble qualities, and had a simplicity quite extraordinary, which led her to believe every thing people told her, and consequently to be continually hoaxed, of which I saw such proofs in London."

As their acquaintance ripens, Lord Byron's character becomes more developed to her Ladyship's mental optics. She finds him very superstitious, and believing in the appearance of poor Shelley's ghost. He takes up also "the gentlemanly vice of avarice," and calls money wisdom, power, and knowledge; and he despises works of art, and all connoisseurship, and taste, and vertu; music he did not understand, but *performs* made him sentimental. He talks about his wife, and expects sympathy; but Lady Blessington discovers at last, that he never could have been a brilliant person in society, that he has none of the small change that passes current, and that all his gold is in ingots.

We next meet with an account of Lady —— (who, we suppose, is Lady Jersey) and her beautiful cream-coloured complexion and raven hair.

"She once complained to me of the fatigue of literary occupations, and I, in terror, expected her ladyship to propose reading me an epic poem, or tragedy, or at least a novel of her composition, when lo! she displayed to me a very richly bound album, half filled with printed extracts out of the newspapers and magazines; and I, happy at being let off so easily, sincerely agreed with her that literature was very tiresome. I understand that she has now advanced with the march of intellect, and got an album filled with *MS.* poetry, to which all of us of the craft have contributed. I was the first; Moore wrote something, which was like all that he writes, very sparkling and terse; but he got dissatisfied with the faint praise it met with from Milord before Miladi saw the verses, and destroyed the effusion."

With regard to English society, after a few remarks on "les dames à-la-mode," the "rôle of fashion par préférence," and "les usages du monde," and "les bienséances," and a great deal more of "brusquerie and légèreté," and "espeiglerie et politesse," Milord continues:

"M. de Stael was forcibly struck by the *factitious* tone of the best society in London, and wished very much to have an opportunity of judging of that of the *second* class. In England the raw material is generally good, it is the over-dressing that injures it; and as the class she wished to study are well educated, and have all the refinement of civilization, without its corruption, she would have carried away a favourable impression.

"Lord Grey and his family were the personification of his *beau idéal* of perfection, as I must say they are of mine; and might serve as the finest specimens of the pure English patrician breed, of which so few remain. His *uncompromising and uncompromised dignity, founded on self-respect, and accompanied by that certain proof of superiority, simplicity of manner, and freedom from affectation; with her mild and matron graces, her whole life offering a model to wives and mothers:—really they are people to be proud of, and a few such would reconcile one to one's species.*"

This is capital: It is the portrait of Anaxagoras traced by Pericles.

Of the equestrian costume of Lord Byron, the following account is given.

"His horse was literally covered with various trappings, in the way of cavasons, martingales, and Heaven knows how many other unknown inventions! The saddle was *à la hussard*, with holsters, in which he always carried pistols. His dress consisted of a nankeen jacket and trowsers, which appeared to have shrunk from washing; the jacket embroidered of the same colour, and with three rows of buttons; the waist very short, the back very narrow, and the sleeves set in as they used to be ten or fifteen years before; a black stock, very narrow, a dark blue velvet cap, with a shade, and a very rich gold band, and a large gold tassell at the crown; nankeen gaiters, and a pair of blue spectacles, completed his costume, which was any thing but becoming. He did not ride well, which surprised us, as from the frequent allusions to horsemanship in his works, we expected to find him almost a Nimrod. When his horse made a false step he seemed discomposed, and when we came to any bad part of the road, he immediately checked his course, and walked his horse very slowly, though

there was nothing even to make a lady nervous ; and during our ride the conversation turned on our mutual friends and acquaintances in England. Talking of two of them [quære T. Moore, and Hobhouse?] for one of whom he professed a great regard, he declared, laughingly, that they had saved him from suicide. Seeing me look grave, he added, ' It is a fact, I assure you. I should certainly have destroyed myself, but I guessed that — and — would write my life, and with this fear before my eyes, I have lived on. I know so well the sort of things they would write of me—the excuses, lame as myself, they would offer for my delinquencies, while they were unnecessarily exposing them ; and all this done with the avowed intention of justifying what, God help me ! cannot be justified, my *unpoetical* reputation, with which the world can have nothing to do. One of my friends would dip his pen in clarified honey and the other in vinegar, to describe my manifold transgressions ; and, as I do not wish my poor fame to be either preserved or pickled, I have lived on, and written my memoirs, where facts will speak for themselves, without the editorial candour of excuses,—such as—We cannot excuse *this* unhappy error, or defend *that* impropriety. I have written my memoirs,' he said, ' to save the necessity of their being written by my friends, and only have to hope that they will not add notes.' I [says Lady B. who seems to have pretty well understood her new acquaintance] remarked, with a smile, that at all events he anticipated his friends, by saying beforehand as many ill-natured things of *them* as they could possibly write of *him*. He laughed, and said, ' Depend on it we are equal ! *Poets have no friends*. On the old principle that union gives force, we sometimes agree to have a violent friendship for each other. We dedicate, we bepraise, we write pretty letters ; but we do not deceive *each other*. In short, we resemble you pretty ladies, when some half-dozen of the fairest of you profess to love each other mightily, correspond so sweetly, call each other by such pretty epithets, and laugh in your hearts at those who are taken in by such appearances.' "

Lord Byron now was petted, and grew familiar, and ran about the house, and talked of Sir Walter Scott, and of the Countess Guiccioli, and lauded the delicacy and disinterestedness of that Lady and her relatives ; and said she had sacrificed every thing to him, and that he felt the highest esteem for her ; and that she did not like his Don Juan, and was very moral ; and so impressed was Lady B. with the account of the lady, and the noble sentiments of her cavalier, that she was *persuaded this was his last and permanent attachment* : at the same time, Lady B. owns that it was rather difficult to tell when the noble Lord was *mystifying* his audience. However, they all grew excessively romantic and sentimental *after dinner*, and went out into the balcony ; where Lord Byron made the following moonlight apostrophe, which we think we must have read often before in some of the productions that came from the *Minerva Press*, and noted for its originality and feeling.

" ' Look,' he cried, ' at that forest of masts now before us ! From what remote parts of the world do they come ? Over how many waves have they not passed, and how many tempests have they not borne, and what dangers have they not been exposed to ? How many hearts and tender thoughts follow them ? Mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts, who perhaps at this hour are offering up prayers for their safety.' "

Good, my Lord ! this is very moving, especially as it was uttered with a melancholy moonlight smile.

It must be apparent, we think, that Lord Byron could talk with delight only of himself ; that his conversation was not such as would be long very interesting ; that his poetry and his person, and his amours, and his indiscretions, and his loves, and his hatreds, and his Manfreds and Juans, occupied all his mind. We do not know how the fair sex will approve what he says of *poets' marriages*, " That it is as though the creatures of another sphere, not subject to the lot of mortality, formed a factitious alliance with the creations of the earth ; and being exempt from its sufferings,

turned their thoughts to brighter regions, leaving the partners of their earthly existence to suffer alone." And so we will drop any further personal history, and give his lordship's opinions and characters of his literary friends.

"He spoke in high terms of commendation of Hope's Anastasius; said that he wept bitterly over many pages of it, and for two reasons,—first that *Æ* had not written it, and that *Hope* had; for that it was necessary to like a man extremely to pardon his writing such a book. A book, as he said, excelling all recent productions, as much in wit and talent as in true pathos. He added, that he would have given his two most approved poems to have been the author of Anastasius. From Anastasius he wandered to the works of Mr. Galt, praised the Annals of the Parish very highly, as also the Entail, some scenes of which, he said, had affected him very much. 'The characters in Galt's novels, have an identity,' added Byron, 'that reminds me of Wilkie's pictures.' As a woman I felt proud of the homage he paid to the genius of Mrs. Hemans; and as a passionate admirer of her poetry, I felt flattered at finding that Lord Byron fully sympathized with my admiration. He has, or at least expresses, a strong dislike to the Lake School of Poets, never mentioning them except in ridicule, and he and I nearly quarrelled to-day because I defended poor Keats."

We have little to remark on the above passage. In the high praise of Anastasius we most cheerfully join, and we think there is only one fault belonging to the work, that is, that the mind is *fatigued* by the incessant and varied demands on it. We feel as when pleasure approaches the verge of pain. There is no tranquillity, no cessation from an endless and ever-moving circle of wit and humour, and sagacity and sarcasm, and adventure; of fraud, and oppression and insult, and perfidy, luxury and misery, all embodied to the life, and enriched and diversified with all the peculiarities of individual character. We remember, the effect to us was like being whirled about the globe in a post-chaise and four, as fast as the horses could go, never stopping to change, or getting out to stretch one's legs. We would have given the world for an hour's repose. Of Mrs. Hemans we are sorry to say we know but little, but gallantry commands us to subscribe to the dictum of the noble Bard. That poor Keats was a man of truly poetic mind, every intelligent and impartial person must surely own. Let St. Agnes Eve and Hyperion speak for him. As for Lord Byron's sweeping censure of the Lake School of Poetry, it reflects deeply either on his temper or his taste. We leave his admirers to choose which is to blame. The Lake School (as it is absurdly called) consists of Coleridge, whom Lord Byron has lauded to the skies; of Wordsworth, whom he admired; and Southey, whom he personally detested, and whom he persecuted with the dullest and most detestable ribaldry. To the Lake School, so vilified, we owe Christabel and Genevieve, and the Auncient Mariner; from the same school we have Thalaba, "that wild and wonderful song," and Madoc, and the Curse of Kehama; and to the Lake School we owe the Excursion, the verse of which, the Laureate says, *exceeds even the verse of Milton*; and the White Doe, the beauties of which Mackintosh stepped aside in his History of England to praise; and Sonnets that have no peer or rival in the English language, except when Milton himself blew the trump. Such is the Lake School, which the author of Don Juan despised; but which, had he approached it with a spirit of candour and truth, would have afforded him much instruction that he stood sorely in need of.

Of Shelley, in the following account of his noble friend and *sacrificator*, there is much that is true.

"'You should have known Shelley,' said Byron, 'to feel how much I must regret him. He was the most gentle, most amiable, and best informed person I ever

met; full of delicacy, disinterested beyond all other men, and possessing a degree of genius, joined to a simplicity as rare as it is admirable. He had formed to himself a beau ideal of all that is fine, high-minded, and noble, and he acted up to this ideal, even to the letter. He had a most brilliant imagination, but a total want of worldly wisdom. I have seen nothing like him, and never shall again, I am certain. I never can forget the night when his poor wife rushed into my room at Pisa, with a face pale as marble, and terror impressed on her brow, demanding, with all the tragic impetuosity of grief and alarm, where was her husband? Vain were all our efforts to calm her; a desperate sort of courage seemed to give her energy to confront the horrible truth* that awaited her; it was the courage of despair. I have seen nothing in tragedy on the stage so powerful, so affecting, as her appearance, and it often presents itself to my memory. I knew nothing of the catastrophe, but the vividness of her terror communicated itself to me, and I feared the worst, which fears were, alas! too vividly realized.' "

Of Byron's attachment to Mr. Leigh Hunt, Lady Blessington does not seem to have formed any very exalted notion. "I can perceive," she says, "that he wishes Mr. Hunt and his family away;" in fact, he owned to her, that "they were more formed to be friends at a distance than near." Mr. Hunt has since this time duly revenged the slight, and given the cheeks of the dead lion the impression of his hoof. "He talked in terms of high commendation of the talents and acquirements of Mr. Hobhouse; but a latent sentiment of pique was visible in his manner, from the idea he appeared to entertain that Mr. Hobhouse had undervalued him. All that he has told me of the frankness and unbending honesty of Mr. Hobhouse's character, has given me a most favourable impression of that gentleman."

As confidence increased, and as Lady Blessington's rides with the Poet became more frequent, (*where was Lord Blessington all this time?*) he at length gave her some verses he had written on hearing of his lady's illness, in which he had the *audacity* (for after Dr. Lushington's letter it could be nothing else) to call her:

The moral Clytemnestra of thy Lord:
 Who hewed down with an unsuspected sword
 Fame, peace, and hope, and all the better life.
 Which, but for this *cold treason of thy heart*,
 Might still have risen from out the grave of strife,
 And found a nobler duty than to part.
 But of thy virtues didst thou make a vice,
 Trafficking with them in a purpose cold
 For present anger and for future gold,
 And buying others' grief at any price.
 And thus once entered into crooked ways, &c.

We really think the unblushing impudent effrontery of these verses to be without parallel. No wonder Lady Blessington reasoned with him: she admitted that *sorrow drove him into degrading liaisons* (a new effect, by the bye, of sorrow). She referred not to his attachment to the Countess Guiccioli, because at least it was of a pure nature; (excellent!) but she said (and truly) that Lady Byron was more to be pitied than he!

"He talked to-day of Sir Francis Burdett, of whose public and private character he entertains the most exalted opinion. He said, it was gratifying to behold in him

* The writer of the present article well remembers the fatal storm that swallowed up that fatal and perfidious bark to which poor Shelley trusted. He was at the time travelling between Ferrara and Padua; and to this moment the gloom and blackness of the heavens to the west, the awful peals of thunder, and the coruscations of lightning which broke from the surrounding darkness, are fresh in his memory. He took refuge in the house of Petrarch at Arcqua; and in that storm, on that very afternoon, all that was mortal of Shelley ceased to be, "the Sea nymphs having rung his knell." When he was found, he had a volume of poor Keats's poetry in his pocket.

the rare union of a heart and head that left nothing to be desired, and dwelt with evident pride and pleasure, on the mental courage displayed by Sir Francis, in befriending and supporting him when so many of his professed friends stood aloof."

In this eulogy we most cordially join. If intelligence, great natural abilities, and various accomplishments and knowledge, united to a charming simplicity of manners, and singleness and benevolence of heart, with an ardent love for his country, can endear a man to his fellow-citizens, and inspire them with respect, certainly Sir Francis Burdett is authorised to claim it. "It is a pity, though," as Mr. Stephens says, "that he is so indolent that he won't give a dinner," and so indiscreet, as we say, as to be jimmured in the Tower."

Of *Alfieri* the Poet he frequently talked, and always with enthusiastic admiration.

"He remarked on the similarity of their tastes and pursuits; *their domesticating* themselves with women of rank, their fondness for animals, and above all, for horses. Their liking to be surrounded by birds and pets of various descriptions, their passionate love of liberty, habitual gloom, &c.; in short, he produces so many points of resemblance, that it leads one to suspect that he is a copy of an original he has long studied. He said, that when Alfieri was travelling in Italy, a very romantic, and as he called her, *tête montée* Italian principessa, or duchessa, who had long been an enthusiastic admirer of his works, having heard that he was to pass within fifty miles of her residence, set off to encounter him, and having arrived at the inn where he sojourned, was shown into a room where she was told Alfieri was writing—she enters agitated and fatigued, sees a very good-looking man seated at a table, whom she concludes must be Alfieri, throws herself into his arms, and in broken words declares her admiration, and the distance she has come to declare it. In the midst of the lady's impassioned speeches, Alfieri enters the room, casts a glance of surprise and *hautew* at the pair, and lets fall some expression that discloses to the humbled principessa the shocking mistake she has made. The poor secretary (for such he was) is standing by the lady, while he declares his innocence, finding himself, he says, in the embrace of a lady, who never allowed him even a moment to interrupt her, by the simple question of what she meant. Alfieri retired in offended dignity, shocked that any one could be mistaken for him, while the principessa had to retrace her steps, her enthusiasm somewhat cooled by the mistake and its consequences."

We must now draw to a conclusion of our present remarks, with laying before our readers a singularly interesting letter, addressed to Byron, which with much *apparent emotion* he showed to Lady Blessington, though of the soundness and sincerity of his religious faith we have not much hope, inasmuch as we find him informing his fair listener *that a fine day, or a moonlight night, or any other fine object in the phenomena of Nature, excites strong feelings of religion.* Now, as in Italy the days are uniformly serene, the moonlight ever beautiful and brilliant, and the phenomena of nature very remarkable, we must conclude that his Lordship received the full benefits of these "Sermons in trees, tongues in the running brooks," and profited accordingly. But to return to the letter.

"MY LORD,

Frome, Somerset, Nov. 21, 1821.

"More than two years since a lovely and beloved wife was taken from me, by lingering disease, after a very short union. She possessed unvarying gentleness and fortitude, and a piety so retiring as rarely to disclose itself in words, but so influential as to produce uniform benevolence of conduct. In the last hour of life, after a farewell look on a lately born and only infant, for whom she had evinced inexpressible affection, her last whispers were, 'God's happiness, God's happiness.' Since the second anniversary of her decease, I have read some papers, which no one had seen during her life, and which contain her most secret thoughts. I am induced to communicate to your Lordship a passage from these papers, which there is no doubt refers to yourself, as I have more than once heard the writer mention your agility on the rocks at Hastings.

' Oh ! my God, I take encouragement from the assurances of Thy Word, to pray to Thee in behalf of one for whom I have lately been much interested. May the person to whom I allude, (and who is now, I fear, as much distinguished for his neglect of Thee as for the transcendent talents Thou hast bestowed on him,) be awakened to a sense of his own danger, and led to seek that peace of mind in a proper sense of religion, which he has found this world's enjoyment unable to procure. Do Thou grant that his future example may be productive of far more extensive benefit than his past conduct and writings have been of evil ; and may the Sun of Righteousness, which we trust will at some future period rise on him, be light in proportion to the darkness of those clouds which guilt has raised around him ; and the balm which it bestows, healing and soothing in proportion to the keenness of that agony which the punishment of his vices has inflicted on him. May we hope that the sincerity of my own efforts for the attainment of holiness, and the approval of my own love to the great Author of Religion, will render this prayer, and any other for the welfare of mankind, more efficacious. Cheer me in the path of duty, but let me not forget, that while we are permitted to animate ourselves to exertion by every innocent motive, these are but the lesser streams, which may serve to increase the current ; but which, deprived of the grand fountain of good, (a deep conviction of inborn sin and firm belief in the efficacy of Christ's death for the salvation of those who trust in him, and really wish to serve him,) would soon dry up, and leave us barren of every virtue as before.'

Hastings, July 1814.

" There is nothing, my Lord, in this extract, which in a literary sense can at all interest you ; but it may perhaps appear to you worthy of reflection, how deep and expansive a concern for the happiness of others, the Christian faith can awaken in the midst of youth and prosperity. Here is nothing poetical and splendid, as in the expository language of Mr. De la Montine ; but here is the sublime, my Lord ; for this intercession was offered on your account to the Supreme Source of Happiness. It sprang from a faith more confirmed than that of the French poet, and from a charity which in combination with faith showed its power unimpaired amidst the languor and pains of an approaching dissolution. I will hope that a prayer, which I am sure was deeply sincere, may not always be unavailing.

" It would add nothing, my Lord, to the *fame* with which your genius has surrounded you, for an unknown and obscure individual to express his admiration of it. I had rather be numbered with those, who wish and pray that wisdom from above, and peace and joy, may calm such a mind.

JOHN SHEPPERD.

We were in hopes, at first, from Lady Blessington's description of the emotion with which the unhappy Poet showed her this letter, that he had taken it into serious keeping ; and in truth he did utter many a goodly sentiment, and wished all religious people were like Mrs. Shepperd, and that there would be fewer sceptics : but then he soon wanders away, and wishes for her portrait, and wonders whether she was very *beautiful*, as her husband calls her *lovely*, and says that beauty and goodness were always associated in his mind, (what is to become of Mrs. H. More and Mrs. Fry ?) and an expression that looks out of the soul through the eyes ; and then both he and my Lady forget poor good Mrs. Shepperd, and wander off in their paradisaical dialogue about women's faces being like April days, susceptible to change and variety, (what face is not ?) and clouds, and showers, and sunshine. And then they discuss the beautiful Lady C—— (Charlemont ?) and the handsome Lady A. F——, and then Lord Byron said he once had thoughts of her as a wife, and that Moore recommended her, and that he could not be worse off than he was ; and so on ; and the letter from Frome was folded up and deposited safely in the drawer from which it was taken, and his Lordship and my Lady take their morning drive.—All this while, gentle and innocent reader, the Countess Guiccioli is occupying one wing of Lord Byron's house, (the Casa Saluzzo,) and Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, and all the dear little Hunts, the

other ; and Lord Blessington is probably kneeling in the Church of the Annunziata, or paying his adorations at the shrine of St. Francisco di Paolo, or riding—out of hearing-distance—contentedly, in the rear of the two noble interlocutors.

(*To be continued.*)

ICONES.—No. I.

Mr. URBAN,—Addison has remarked that “a reader seldom peruses a book with pleasure, till he knows whether the writer of it be a black or a fair man, of a mild or choleric disposition, married or a bachelor, with other particulars of the like nature.” If such curiosity exist with regard to the writer of a book, who may be, and commonly is, a very stupid fellow, how much greater must be the interest excited by individuals celebrated for genius or rank, for military prowess, or other honourable distinction ; men who have enlarged the sphere of human knowledge by their acuteness, or added to human happiness by their philanthropy. I have often noticed how little people in general seem to know of the persons and private manners of our celebrated men. Some of them, indeed, are familiar enough to us. Henry VIII. may be known even upon a sign-board, and Dr. Johnson might now-a-days pass along Fleet-street without fear of being mistaken for a watchman ; but there are few such exceptions to the general rule of ignorance. If you will, occasionally, grant me one or two of your pages, I will endeavour to do something towards remedying this defect. The two portraits I send you at this time, will inform your readers of the nature of my plan, and, if they and you give me encouragement, I shall continue my exhibition at intervals.

It would encumber your pages, and have the appearance of an affectation of research, were I to quote authorities ; but I hope it will be understood that I have authority for every particular I record.

Yours, &c.

PICTOR.

I.

HENRY VII.

“Looks it not like the King ?”—*Shakspeare.*

There is a great deal of individual character in the majority of our English monarchs, but in no one of them is it more marked than in Henry VII. His peculiarities were, undoubtedly, affected in degree by the manners of the times in which he lived, by the elevated rank to which his fortune conducted him, and by the trying circumstances of his reign ; they were, nevertheless, the genuine produce of his nature, and would have been apparent in him, had he never occupied any other station in society than that which was his birthright.

He was a good-looking man, somewhat above the common height, lean and spare in body, and with rather an unhealthy appearance. His face was long and thin ; his nose prominent and aquiline ; his eye-brows very small ; his forehead high ; his teeth not united but apart ; his eyes grey ; his complexion fair ; his hair blank and thin ; and his whole appearance that of a much older man than he really was. His manners were gracious and condescending, but not kind or affable. When he spoke, his countenance generally bore a smile, but it was without warmth. Morton and Bray were the counsellors who possessed the greatest influence over him, but they were never more than counsellors—personal friends he had

none. Quiet, sedate, and thoughtful, no man ever beheld in him the noisy and passionate vehemence of his successor; nor was it possible for him to attain to such familiarity as that which existed between Henry VIII. and Wolsey, or More. He was naturally uncommunicative and suspicious; the circumstances of his life increased these qualities, and rendered them almost necessary for his safety. A fugitive and a prisoner from his youth until the very time of his accession to the throne;—bred up amongst conspiracies of the Lancaster faction, and tormented afterwards by the plots of the Yorkists, his want of confidence became not merely justifiable but almost laudable. Putting trust in no one, no one put trust in him. Wrapped up in himself and his own thoughts, his speech was slow and deliberate, every sentence appearing to be the result of consideration. His communications were without candour, and his half-confidence produced upon his hearers merely an unpleasant persuasion of his craftiness. A mystery hung around him, and even his constant smile was esteemed by those who knew him, to be nothing more than

“The seeming truth which cunning oft puts on
T’ entrap the wisest.”

He married unwillingly, from motives of policy, and the union, although it added greatly to the satisfaction of the nation and the security of his throne, brought him little happiness. His wife commanded the attachment of the people: she was fair, amiable, and affectionate, but the heart of her husband was beyond her reach. It is probable he had but little affection to bestow upon any one.

The terrors of religion presented a subject upon which his gloomy imagination was easily excitable, but its doctrines never possessed any real power over his conduct. In occasional fits of repentance, the sincerity of which ought not to be doubted, since they were usually accompanied by that which was to him the most painful of all sacrifices—a sacrifice of wealth, he endeavoured to make amends for his acts of injustice, meanly imagining that the Majesty of Heaven could be appeased, like himself, by a money payment to its ministers.

As he advanced in years, his passion for accumulation got the better of all his feelings, and tyrannised over them in a manner which is, unfortunately, but too common. Not even his superstition could withstand his avarice, except, indeed, when he knew himself to be upon the brink of the grave, and then his liberality was unbounded.

In his time the general practice was to appoint the Bishops to the poorest benefices at first, and translate them gradually from see to see, that the King might not lose his first-fruits. He would have canonised Henry VI. but sanctity was found to be costly, and his Holiness and the richest Sovereign in Europe parted like two chapmen in a market, each striving to drive a hard bargain,—they could not agree about the price. The English reformers had thus one Saint the less to pull down.

In his conduct towards his people, he seemed rather like a watchman, whose business is to spy out defects, than a prince, who should reward as well as punish. His thoughts ran more upon persons than things, and it was his practice to keep secret note-books in which the qualities of those about him were written down. Here every man’s capabilities were registered; and if the employment of any one in the king’s service became a question, the king knew what to expect from him. No prince of his time employed so many spies; amongst them, he could reckon men of almost

all ranks in the state ; indeed, he himself was little more than the chief spy in the kingdom. Royal condescension ever makes men communicative ; his perpetual smile threw those whom he addressed off their guard ; and his art turned their simplicity to his advantage. In this manner, he obtained a knowledge of every man's special secrets, and had the wit to use his information so as to make himself esteemed wise, because he seemed to know so much of which other men were ignorant.

Notwithstanding his fondness for money he had some expensive tastes, as, indeed, is but common with avaricious persons. He was pleased with the possession of jewels and ornaments of the person, and bought them at a very great expense. In fourteen years he spent the enormous sum of 110,000*l.* in the purchase of jewels and precious stones. Perhaps he regarded them as an eligible investment for one whose usurped dominion was perpetually shaken by conspirators. He had the royal taste for forming zoological collections, and gave rewards to those who brought him lions, leopards, tigers, wild-cats, eagles, and popinjays.

His residence on the continent acquainted him with the language of the French, and throughout his life he maintained a familiarity with their best books. He also understood Latin, and seems to have had a general fondness for literature, purchasing books both printed and written, and giving money to those who were skilled in binding, and in the copying, gilding, and limning of MSS. Even as much as 23*l.* was once given by him for a single volume. Poetry was especially patronised by him ; his court was crowded by pretenders to the favour of the muses, and every one who could make a rhyme, was sure of some sort of a reward if he could but procure himself to be presented to the king. Musicians, also, from the organist to the bagpiper ; players upon the tabor, and upon recorders ; waits, harpers, tumblers, morris dancers, players, both French and English, minstrels, leapers, wrestlers,—all shared the royal favour. His own musical establishment contained an organist, a harper, nine trumpets, four shak-bushes, three string minstrels, and a piper. Her Majesty had a fidler. Dancers were especially fortunate with him. "A little maiden that daunced" on the 7th January, 1497, was rewarded with the princely recompense of 12*l.* ; and on the 25th August, 1493, another "young damosell" similarly accomplished, and who appears to have been known about the court, so pleased the fancy of the penurious monarch as to obtain a reward of 30*l.*—an important sum when five pair of gloves, fit for royal fingers, were purchased for 20 pence, and a quarter of wheat might be obtained for 4 or 5 shillings.

He admired costly dresses, and encouraged stately processions, jousts, and other public shews, but without interfering in them otherwise than as a spectator. Although brave, firm, and somewhat adventurous, perhaps no man was ever more totally devoid of the free, open, honourable, generous spirit of chivalry.

Restlessness and a fondness for a little speculation, generally accompany covetousness, and often render persons, who are tormented with that odious vice, card-players and gamblers upon a small scale. So it was with Henry VII. He shot at butts with the cross-bow, played at chess, tennis-tables, cards, and with dice, and always for money. Although a sovereign he often lost, and sometimes as much as 4*l.*, 5*l.*, and even 9*l.* at a sitting. The same feelings prompted him, occasionally, to embark money upon the sublime speculations of the alchemist ; and a desire to participate in the treasure opened up by Columbus in the west, made him an encourager of voyages of discovery.

He was partial to French manners and customs, and introduced several of them into this country; amongst which may be noticed, the riding upon small hacknies, the institution of the yeomen of the guard, and the barbarous punishment of clipping the ears.

Amongst his superstitions, perhaps, the most harmless was that he thought Saturday a lucky day. What name is to be given to the religious services with which he directed that heaven should be besieged for the remission of his sins, and the weal of his soul, I will not take upon me to determine. Amongst other things, ten thousand masses were to be said in London and Westminster, and places adjoining, within a month after his death, that is, one every four minutes, day and night, for 28 days. They were to be divided thus: 1,500 in honour of the Trinity; 2,500 in honour of the five wounds of Christ; 2,500 in honour of the 5 joys of the virgin; 450 in honour of the 9 orders of Angels; 150 in honour of the Patriarchs; 600 in honour of the 12 Apostles; and 2,300 in honour of All Saints.

Such was Henry VII. I fear I have scarcely succeeded in presenting him to the mind's eye! A happier pen than mine might, from my materials, delineate him to the life.*

II.

HENRY HOWARD, EARL OF SURREY.

Men. _____ "He's right noble,

Let him be call'd for.

Offic. He doth appear."—*Shakspeare.*

How shall I picture the heroic Surrey? At the age of 30 he suffered ignominiously upon the scaffold; but even so short a life sufficed for him to acquire an everlasting fame. Surrey's death would have immortalized a dolt, but he lives in his own achievements, and not in the recollection of the malicious artifices of his enemies. The noblest of all the Howards, he stands upon the records of our aristocracy an example of high-minded nobility of character unattainable since the days of chivalry. As a warrior he yielded to no one of his time in courage or ability; as a scholar he was 'a ripe and good one;' as a poet he was the first in England who led back the Muses to the study of nature. He not merely earned an immortality for himself; he conferred one upon the fair and heartless Geraldine, his affection for whom takes rank in the chronicles of love with those of Abelard and Heloise, of Petrarch and Laura, of Tasso and Leonora.

Surrey did not possess that dignity of form which we are accustomed to mix up in our idea of a hero. He was somewhat small in stature, but well proportioned, and blessed with a frame capable of enduring the extremity of toil. Nor was there any peculiar comeliness in his sober and thoughtful countenance, long visage, with thick lips, and a rather large but not very prominent nose; the only indications of the capacity and quickness of his mind were to be found in a lofty forehead and a dark piercing eye. Had he lived a few years longer, it is probable that his thick-set frame would have inclined to corpulency. If it had not, he would have added one more to the many poets who have narrowly escaped being short and fat.

* Although I purpose abstaining from references generally, I cannot omit an acknowledgment of the great assistance I have derived from the *Privy Purse Expences of Henry VII.* published in that excellent Volume the "*Excerpta Historica*," p. 85. The want of success which occasioned the discontinuance of that work is exceedingly discreditably to the British literary public.

Bred up in the country, he acquired an early fondness for active pursuits. As he advanced in years the taste continued, but its direction was changed. He excelled in the joust and the tournament, and the dangers of an assault suited his ardent temperament. When no command was given to him, he joined the camp of his countrymen as a volunteer, and, under all circumstances, was ever ready to animate those around him by a display of such enthusiasm as belongs only to the heroic character. Wherever we can trace his course, whatever be the nature of his object, his soul burns on fire in the pursuit. His impetuosity was of a kind which the mean mind can neither understand nor attain to. The envious, amongst his contemporaries, hated him because he surpassed them in valour and ability; and he took no pains to seek their favour or conceal how much he disliked them. Quick in feeling, he was equally so in the expression of his thoughts. Peculiarly susceptible of affront or injury, he never hesitated a moment in resenting whatever appeared to affect his honour. "Can you believe," he exclaimed to the Court upon his trial, when a man deposed to having made him a braving answer, "Can you believe that any man should so have spoken to the Earl of Surrey, and he not have struck him?" His generosity of temper was equal to its warmth, and his anger as easily appeared as it was excited. There was no lurking malignity in his disposition: he never dissembled his feelings; he never concealed them; his lips uttered what his heart prompted; he never paused to consider whether what he was about to say would be construed to his advantage or the contrary; it was the truth, and therefore he gave it utterance. Incapable of deceit himself, he did not suspect it in others, and thus easily fell into the snares laid for him by the designing. In like manner his own candour, frankness, and simple-mindedness made him easy of belief, and gave to his character a tinge of credulity.

He was skilled in Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish; his intellect was as quick as his temper; and, both in conversation and in more studied speaking, he expressed himself rapidly and eagerly, with a peculiar dignity of manner and a refined elegance of phrase. Anxious of literary fame himself, he was, nevertheless, its patron in others; and not literature alone, but all the arts enjoyed his protection and encouragement. In him painting found a ready patron; architecture was encouraged by his erection of a splendid mansion called "Mount Surrey," in the neighbourhood of Norwich, which was the earliest specimen of the Grecian school in this country; music claimed him not merely as a patron, but also as a player upon the lute and a composer; and poetry was purified and exalted by the exercise of his noblest energies.

He possessed a large share of the pride of family. In such a man the memory of ancestral achievements is but an additional spur to exertion, and family pride loses that offensive shape which it assumes in the unworthy descendant of a noble house. He never scrupled to express his dislike of "the new nobility" who had sprung up out of the spoils of the Church,—the men whose unscrupulous cunning contrived the mesh in which he was ultimately snared. He appears to have understood heraldry;—it might have been well for him if he had not done so, for that knowledge probably led to his assuming the arms of Edward the Confessor—the gravest charge against him. His style of living was sumptuous and magnificent; his expenses profuse but not extravagant; he maintained the state and dignity of a nobleman in every thing. To his servants and inferiors he was courteous, affable, and generous. In apparel he had a taste for the splendid and the fashionable; in early life his favourite colour

was scarlet, and the portrait of him, which is best known, is one in a scarlet suit, with a scarlet cap and white feather placed on his head with an evident attention to effect. He afterwards preferred dark colours or black. He had an intimate knowledge of chess; played at tennis, danced, hunted, and was skilful in the use of the spear and sword, and in all feats of arms. He put faith in judicial astrology. The nativity of his eldest son, calculated by his direction, still exists; and, which is somewhat singular, foretold some undefined misfortune to the father.

The warmth and constancy of manly attachment are finely exhibited in the instances of Surrey's friendship for Richmond, Wyatt, and Cleere. The king's son, his earliest, warmest friend, died before him. After the lapse of several years we find him pathetically lamenting his loss in strains of high poetry; the two friends now rest side by side at Framlingham. Wyatt outlived him. At Abbeville, Surrey lay upon the field dangerously wounded; the gallantry of Cleere saved his life, but at the expense of his own.

Of Surrey's affections it is difficult to speak. That he was a careful and affectionate parent is certain. There seems no reason to doubt his kindness towards his wife; indeed it may be strongly inferred from several circumstances in his life. But how is it to be reconciled with his vaunted affection for Geraldine? This is not the place to enter upon any doubtful question; but, for my part, I regard his love for Geraldine as a mere poetical exaggeration,—an affection of the imagination,—the day-dream of an ardent fancy.

Surrey was religious. Whether his belief was Catholic or Protestant is doubtful, but he possessed a strong religious feeling. The poet, however, might be traced even in his religion. One of the most ridiculous extravagances of his life was at once religious and poetical. Walking through the streets of London in the "dead waste and middle of the night," he alarmed the citizens by discharging stones from a cross-bow through their windows, and justified this wild extravagance thus:—"Observing the corrupt and licentious manners of the citizens, and that the remonstrances of their spiritual pastors had been urged in vain, I went at midnight through the streets, and shot from my cross-bow at their windows, that the stones passing noiseless through the air, and breaking in suddenly upon their guilty secrecy, might remind them of the suddenness of that punishment which the Scriptures tell us divine justice will inflict on impenitent sinners, and so lead them to a reformation."

Surrey was an observer every where; but his poetry contains such constant and especial allusions to natural appearances that every one can perceive with how keen an eye he must have looked upon nature. "Wrapt in his careless cloak" he betook himself to the field and the wood, "in summer's sun, in winter's breath of frost,"

"And as the stricken deer withdraws himself alone,
So did he seek some secret place,"

where he might let loose his imagination and delight himself with the contemplation of those objects which he afterwards weaved into "immortal verse."

The great fault in Surrey's character was his hastiness of temper; its great peculiarity was his enthusiastic and romantic turn of mind. Had he lived longer, probably, time would have diminished his hastiness and abated his enthusiasm; as it is, his name ought to occupy a conspicuous place in the catalogue of our great men.

LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE TO SIR HORACE MANN.

(Concluded from p. 137.)

"I BELIEVE," says Walpole, "you have often heard me mention a Mr. Ashton, a clergyman, who, in one word, has great preferments, and owes everything upon earth to me. I have long had reason to complain of his behaviour ;—in short, my father is dead, and I can make no more Bishops. He has at last quite thrown off the mask ; and in the most direct manner, against my will, has written against my friend Dr. Middleton, taking for his motto these lines :

"Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri,
Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum."

I have forbid him my house, and wrote this paraphrase under his picture :

"Nullius addictus munus meminisse patroni,
Quid vacat et qui dat curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum."

Perhaps some of our readers will recollect this same amiable and disinterested gentleman, as he appears in Gray's Correspondence, who seems to have detected him before Walpole's suspicions arose. In writing to his friend Dr. Warton an account of his *reconciliation* with Walpole, he says, "Ashton was there, whose formalities tickled me inwardly ; for he, I found, was to be angry about the letter I wrote him. However, in going home together, our hackney coach jostled us into a sort of reconciliation. He hammered out somewhat like an excuse, and I received it very readily, because I cared not twopence whether it were true or not. So we grew the best acquaintance imaginable ; and I sat with him on Sunday some hours alone, when he informed me of an abundance of anecdotes, much to my satisfaction, and in short, opened, I really believe, his heart to me, with that sincerity that I *had still less reason to have a good opinion of him* than, if possible, I entertained before." Again, "Mr. Ashton I have had several conversations with, and do really believe he shows himself to me such as he really is ; I don't tell you I like him ever the better for it." But, perhaps, the most humorous part of Gray's spleen on this head is another letter to the same correspondent, where he says, "My concern for you produced a vision, not such a one as you read in the Spectator, but actually a dream. I thought I was in t'other world, and confined in a little apartment much like a cellar, enlightened by one rush candle that burnt blue. On each side of me sate (for my sins) Mr. Davie and my friend Mr. Ashton. They bowed continually, and smiled in my face ; and while one filled me out very bitter tea, the other sweetened it with brown sugar. Altogether it much resembled syrup of buckthorn. In the corner sate Tuthill, very melancholy, in expectation of the tea-leaves." So much for the Rector of Bishopsgate.

There follows a charming little interview with old Mrs. Spence, the old lady, whom her son the Critic writes of so affectionately, and who hopes Walpole finds a good neighbour in Mr. Pope, "Lord, Ma'am ! he has been dead these seven years ;" and a bon-mot of *Quin's*, that we do not remember to have heard before, "Barry would have had him play the Ghost in Hamlet, a part much beneath the dignity of Quin, who could give no other answer, but 'I wo'n't catch cold behind.' I don't know whether you remember that the Ghost is always ridiculously dressed, with a morsel of armour before, and only a black waistcoat and breech behind."

We must pass over Ed. W. Montagu and his iron wig, and old Horace his uncle at 74, looking plump, ruddy, and without a wrinkle or complaint, doing every body's business, full of politics as ever, from morning to night, and then roaming the town to conclude with a party at whist; and the funeral obsequies over Frederic Prince of Wales, by the Clergyman of Mayfair Chapel. "He had no great parts," said the preacher, "but he had great virtues; indeed, they degenerated into vices. He was very generous, but by such generosity has ruined a great many people; and then his condescension was such, that he kept very bad company."

About this time appeared, rising like stars in the world of fashion and beauty, the two Miss Gunnings, afterwards Lady Coventry, and Duchess of Hamilton. οὐθ' Ἐῤῥος οὐθ' Ἐσπερος οὐτω θαυμαστός. "These are two Irish girls of no fortune, who are declared the handsomest women alive. I think their being *two*, so handsome, and both such perfect figures, is their chief excellence, for singly I have seen much handsomer women than either. However, they can't walk in the park, or go to Vauxhall, but such mobs follow them, that they are generally driven away."—"I shall tell you a new story of the Gunnings, who make more noise than any of their predecessors since the days of Helen, though neither of them, nor any thing about them, have yet been *teterrima belli causa*. They went the other day to Hampton Court; as they were going into the Beauty-room, as the company arrived, the housekeeper said, 'This way, ladies, here are the Beauties.' The Gunnings flew into a passion, and asked her what she meant? that they came to see the palace, not to be shown as a sight themselves!" The marriage of the youngest is well described. "Lord Coventry, a greyhead Lord of the patriot breed, has long dangled after the eldest, virtuously with regard to her virtue, not very honourably with regard to his own credit. About six weeks ago, Duke Hamilton, the very reverse of the Earl, but debauched, extravagant, and equally damaged in his fortune and person, fell in love with the youngest at a masquerade, and determined to marry her in the spring. About a fortnight since, at an immense assembly at Lord Chesterfield's, made to show the house, which is really most magnificent, Duke Hamilton made violent love at one end of the room, while he was playing at pharaoh at the other; that is, he saw neither the bank nor his own cards, which were of 300*l.* each; he soon lost a thousand. I own I was so little a professor in love, that I thought all this parade looked ill for the poor girl; and could not conceive, if he was so much engaged with his mistress as to disregard such sums, why he played at all. However, two nights afterwards, being left alone with her, while her mother and sister were at Bedford House, he found himself so impatient, that he sent for a parson. The doctor refused to perform the ceremony, without license or ring. The Duke swore he would send for the Archbishop. At last, they were *married with a ring of the bed-curtain*, at half an hour after twelve at night, at Mayfair Chapel. The Scotch are enraged; the women mad that so much beauty has had its effect; and what is most silly, my Lord Coventry declares, that now he will marry the other."—"The Duchess was presented on Friday. The crowd was so great, that even the noble mob in the Drawing-room clambered into chairs and tables to look at her. There are mobs at their doors to see them get into their chairs, and people go early to get places at the theatres, when it is known they will be there. Such crowds flock to see the Duchess pass, that seven hundred people sat up all night in and about an inn in Yorkshire, to see her get into her post-chaise the next

morning." The same time that produced these twin-beauties, also witnessed the extravagant dinner at *White's*, which excelled even the greatest feats of the Roxburghers. "The dinner was a party of seven young men, who bespoke it to the utmost extent of expense. One article was a tart made of duke cherries from a hot-house; and another, that they tasted but one glass of each bottle of champagne. The bill of fare has got into print, and with good people has produced the apprehension of another earthquake."

There is a letter about Lady Mary Wortley, that begins in rather an astounding manner—"Did you ever receive the questions I asked you about Lady Mary's being confined by a lover that *she keeps somewhere in the Brescian*? I long to know the particulars. I have lately been at *Weburn*, where the Duchess of Bedford borrowed for me from a niece of Lady Mary, above 50 letters of the latter. They are charming! have more spirit and vivacity than you can conceive, and as much of the spirit of debauchery in them, as you will conceive in her writing. They were written to her sister, the unfortunate Lady Mar, whom she treated so hardly while out of her senses, which she has not entirely recovered, though delivered and tended with the greatest tenderness and affection by her daughter Lady Margaret Erskine. They live in a house lent to them by the Duke of Bedford. The Duchess is Lady Mary's niece. Ten of the letters, indeed, are dismal lamentations and frights on a scene of villainy of Lady Mary, who having persuaded one Ruremonde, a Frenchman, and her lover, to intrust her with a large sum of money, to buy stock for him, frightened him out of England, by persuading him that Mr. Wortley had discovered the intrigue, and would murder him, and then would have sunk the trust. That not succeeding, and he threatening to print her letters, she endeavoured to make Lord Mar or Lord Stair cut his throat." Pope hints at these anecdotes of her history, in that line—

"Who starves a sister, or denies a debt."

In one of her letters she says, "We all partake of Father Adam's folly and knavery, who first ate the apple like a sot, and then turned informer like a scoundrel."—"This is character, at least, if not very delicate; but in most of them, the wit and style are superior to any letters I ever read but Madame Sevigné's. It is very remarkable how much better women write than men. I have now before me a volume of letters written by the widow of the beheaded Lord Russell, which are full of the most moving and expressive elegance. I want to persuade the Duke of Bedford to let them be printed."

Has this wish of Walpole's been since accomplished? The letters of Lady Harvey may be mentioned among those which do honour to the head and heart of the writer. If, as Walpole asserts, *women do excel men as letter-writers*, we suppose it must be accounted for, by their possessing a greater share of these qualities that would go far to form excellence in that species of composition; greater sensibility in tracing the minutest shades and gradations of feeling, delicacy of thought, and simplicity of expression. *Their style*, in which the chief superiority lies, is not so much formed from books as from conversation, possessing grace, propriety, and ease. Madame de Sevigné, who may be quoted as the exemplar of that class of writers, does not appear to have drawn much knowledge from books; and what she did read appear to be books of piety, and the works of the Port-royal writers. The subject-matter of her letters is very trifling,

but a kind of *refined negligence* forms their charm. "Les lettres de M. de Sevigné, says D'Alembert, "si frivoles pour le fond, si séduisantes par la négligence même du style." Such subjects as make letters interesting fall within the scope of female acquirement; a facility of expression follows a natural train of thought; a greater extent of learning, depth of reflection, or eloquence of language, would be prejudicial to the purpose aimed at: a man of learning and of taste may form for himself a good style, but it would probably not be an epistolary style. Light playful turns of thought, gentle emotions of the fancy, a perfectly transparent simplicity of narrative, or a few *lender April* touches of sentiment and reflection,—such are the merits of female composition. The ideas and allusions not being remote, or complicated, rise without effort, and the *proper expression is born with them*. At the same time, we do not recollect any letters from a female pen that equal Gray's in wit, or exceed Cowper's in the various graces of composition, and in the power of enchaining our hearts with a pensive interest to the affections of the writer. Some of the letters which we possess of Burke, are very masterly, flowing, and copious; and whoever has read, as the present writer has had the privilege of doing, the delightful effusions of Windham's pen, when confidentially poured out to his friends and relations,—must admit that they combined some of the greatest excellences of the epistolary style, heightened by those peculiar turns of thought, and expression, characteristic of his rich and singularly-accomplished mind.

One of the chief amusements discovered by Gray the poet, *pour passer le tems* in a postchaise, was making extempore epigrams upon a certain Dr. Keene, Bishop of Chester, and then laughing at them immoderately. We have several of these lying by us. One in the form of an epitaph,* beginning,

"Here lies Edmund Keen, the Bishop of Chester,
Who ate a fat goose, and could not digest her," &c.

But we never knew much more about his Grace, than about the goose, or the reasons for his being the constant subject of the Poet's splenetic and witty effusions. We find him, however, walking in Walpole's historical procession. "Keene, Bishop of Chester, has been talked of [as preceptor to the Prince]. He is a man that will not prejudice his fortune by any ill-placed scruples. My father gave him a living of 700*l.* a-year, to marry one of his natural daughters. He took the living, and my father dying soon, he dispensed with himself *from taking the wife*; but was so generous as to give her very near one year's income of the living. He then was the Duke of Newcastle's tool at Cambridge," &c. But enough of Dr. Keene.

Every one knows from what quarter the University of Oxford derived its gallery of statues; let us hear Walpole's account of the sense of its gratitude to the donor:

"Our old diversion, the Countess (of Pomfret) has exhibited herself lately to the public, exactly in a style you would guess. Having purchased and given her Lord's

* In one of his letters, CCLI. Walpole says, "I have bespoke a frame for her (his picture of Bianca Capello), with the grand-ducal coronet at top, the story on a label at bottom, which Gray is to compose in Latin, as short and expressive as Tacitus (one is lucky when one can bespeak and have executed such an inscription). The Medici arms on one side, and the Capellos on the other."—Was this inscription written? I do not remember it in the description of Strawberry Hill.—Ray.

collection of statues to the University of Oxford, she has been there, at the public cost, to receive adoration. A box was built for her near the Vice-Chancellor, where she sat three days together, for four hours at a time, to hear verses and speeches; to hear herself called *Minerva*; nay, the Public Orator had prepared an encomium on her beauty, but being struck with her appearance, had enough presence of mind to whisk his compliments to the beauties of her mind. Do but figure her,—her dress had all the tawdry poverty and frippery with which you remember her, and I dare say her tympany, scarce covered with ticking, protruded itself through the slit of her scowered damask robe. It is amazing that she did not mash a few words of Latin, as she used to fricasée French and Italian, or that she did not torture some learned simile, like her comparing the *tour of Sicily to squaring the circle*; or as when she said it was as difficult to get into an Italian coach, as for Cæsar to take *Attica*, which she meant for *Utica*."

Of Swift's "History," as he called it, "of the four last years of Queen Anne," Walpole speaks both severely and truly:

"There is just published Swift's History. Pope and Lord Bolingbroke always told him, it would disgrace him, and persuaded him to burn it. Disgrace him indeed it does, being a weak libel, ill-written for style, uninformed, and adopting the most errant mad stories. He makes the Duke of Marlborough a coward, Prince Eugene an assassin, my father remarkable for nothing but impudence, and would make my Lord Somers any thing but the most amiable character in the world, if unfortunately he did not praise him, while he tries to abuse."

Mr. Walpole was very happy and busy about this time, putting the finishing decorations to Strawberry; his round tower, gallery, cloister, and chapel, all starting up; and designing a half Gothic, half Grecian monument, to the memory of his Correspondent's brother. He had also Richard Bentley in his house to draw, and Muntz to paint; and he wrote epigrams on Taylor the oculist, and epitaphs on Mr. Pope; and he tells us of Lady Murray and her footman Arthur Grey, whose story every one knows, and all about it, except of the wrinkles of the lady; and he is delighted that his charming niece Lady Waldegrave is breeding; and there is an account of the death of the famous Polly Peacham, who, after a life of merit, took up with an Irish surgeon, and relapsed into her *Pollyhood*; and he tells us, how he lies a-bed all the morning, calling it morning as long as you please, and sups in company, and plays at pharo and loo till two or three, and haunts auctions; and knows no more astronomy than would carry him to Knightsbridge, nor more physic than a physician; and how he laughs when the Magazines call him the "learned gentleman;" and there is Lord George Sackville's trial, and Lord Ferrers's execution. Of a *private woe that happened to him*, we must give a longer account, as it is connected with our favourite Poet:

"Sir William Stanhope bought Pope's house and garden. The former was so small and bad, one could not avoid pardoning his hollowing out that fragment of the rock Parnassus into habitable chambers. But, would you believe it? he has cut down the sacred groves themselves! In short, it is a little bit of ground of five acres, inclosed within three lanes, and seeing nothing. Pope has twisted and twirled and rhymed and harmonized this, till it appeared two or three sweet little lawns, opening and opening beyond each other, and the whole surrounded with thick impenetrable woods. Sir William, by advice of his son-in-law Mr. Ellis, has hacked and hewed these groves, wriggled a winding gravel walk through them, with an edging of shrubs, in what they call the modern taste; and, in short, has desired the three lanes to walk in again: and now is forced to shut them out again with a wall, for there was not a Muse could walk there, but she was spied by every country fellow that went with a pipe in his mouth."

As we are now drawing to a final close of our extracts and observations from this graceful and interesting work, we have looked out for two letters which might present the manner and style of Walpole on subjects of

a different kind,—Politics and Taste. We shall therefore give that which contains an account of *Mr. Pelham's death*, and the effect of it on the contending parties; and close our happy labours with a description of Strawberry Hill, written with the fondness of a parent, and with a very pretty sprinkling of aristocratic taste. Our readers may be well assured that such letters, *verè aureæ*, from any future writer, will never delight their eyes, or enrich their recollections. The days are gone by. The days of the Chutes, the Walpoles, the Montagues, and the Mirepoix, are over; those of the Humes, and Hunts, and Faithfulls are arrived. Stained glass, and Dresden cups, and silver bells, and rhinoceros shields, have given way to cotton-twist, cargoes of indigo, and smuggled tobacco. People talk of Corn Laws and Church Reform, and Parish Returns, not of the gardens of Kew, or the fêtes at Ranelagh, or papers of silver tissue and pots of tuberoses. Their discourse of Harriet Martineau and her checks on population, and Miss Wright and her rights of man; not of Princess Amelia, and *poor* Lady Granville, and Bubb Doddington, and Madame Deffand. Walpole and his brilliant and select little coterie could not have existed in the present day, more than a flight of humming birds with breasts of burnished ruby, or Brazilian butterflies, could sport along the cold and stormy rocks of Shetland. George Selwyn would throw out his bon-mots in vain: the *Times* would call them aristocratic and insulting. The divine Miss Gunnings would have married Liverpool merchants, or Glasgow bankers, instead of wearing ducal coronets. Strawberry itself, the Tusculum of Twickenham, would be deformed with the fuliginous vapours of the steam-engine, and deafened with the drunken revelries from Eel-pie Island; and the once happy and accomplished owner of it must have taken refuge in Berkeley-square, and, arrayed in long-cloth pantaloons, and with a cropped head, must have flown to the Miss Berrys, the only link remaining to him between the *last* world and *this*. With them he would have wept over the days of his silk-embroidered waistcoats, and feathered chapeau de bras, the days of fans and hoods, and hoops, and pompons; of Indian screens, and Langford's auctions; and in the winter evenings they would mournfully turn over the only books now published, that would remind them of their departed glories,—Lodge's charming Portraits, or Rogers's unrivalled volumes of Poetry.

“ You will little have expected, my dear Sir, the great event that happened yesterday. Mr. Pelham is dead! all that calm, that supineness, of which I have lately talked to you so much, is at an end. There is no heir to such luck as his. The whole people of England can never agree a second time upon the same person, for the residence of infallibility; and though so many have found their interest in making Mr. Pelham the farmer-general for their venality, yet almost all have found too, that it lowered their prices to have but one purchaser. He could not have died at a more critical time. All the elections were settled, all bargains made, and much money advanced; and by the way, though there never was so little party, or so little to be made by a seat in Parliament, either with regard to profit or to fame; there never was such established bribery or so profuse. And as every thing was settled by his life, so every thing is thrown into confusion by his death. The difficulty of naming, or who should name his successor, is almost insurmountable; for you are not such a *tramontane* as to imagine that the person who must sign the warrant, will have the filling it up. The three apparent candidates are Fox, Pitt, and Murray; all three with such incumbrances in their hopes, as make them very desperate. The Chancellor hates Fox. The Duke of Newcastle* does not (I don't say love him; but, to

* “ The D. of Grafton still languishes. The D. of Newcastle has so pestered him with political visits, that the physicians ordered him to be excluded; yet he forced

speak in the proper phrase, does not) pretend to love him; the Scotch abominate him; and they and the Jacobites make use of his connexion with the Duke to represent him as formidable. The Princess cannot approve him for the same reason. The Law, as in duty bound to the Chancellor, and to Murray, and to themselves, whom he always attacks, must dislike him. He has his parts, and the Whigs, and the seeming right of succession. Pitt has no health, no party, and has—what in this case is allowed to operate—the King's negative. Murray is a Scotchman, and it has been suspected, of the worst dye; add a little of the Chancellor's jealousy. All three are obnoxious to the probability of the other two being disoblged by a preference. There is no doubt but the Chancellor and the Duke of Newcastle will endeavour to secure their own power, by giving an exclusion to Fox; each of them has been even talked of for our Lord Treasurer. I say 'talked of,' though Mr. Pelham died but yesterday; but you can't imagine how much a million of people can talk in a day on such a subject! It was even much imagined yesterday, that Sir George Lee would be the pillar to aid the post, till things are ripe for divorcing him again. He is an unexceptionable man, sensible, of good character, the estimable favourite of the Princess, and obnoxious to no set of men; for, though he changed ridiculously quick on the Prince's death, yet as every body changed with him, it offended nobody; and, what is a better reason for promoting him now, it would offend nobody to turn him out again. In this buzz is all the world at present. As the plot thickens or opens, you shall hear more. In the meanwhile, you will not dislike to know a little of the circumstances of his death. Mr. Pelham was not sixty-one; his florid, healthy constitution promised long life, and his uninterrupted good fortune as long power: yet the one hastened his end, and the other was enjoyed in its full tranquillity but three poor years—I should not say enjoyed, for such was his restless suspicion, that the lightest trifles could poison all that stream of happiness. He was careless of his health, most intemperate in eating, and used no exercise. All this had naturally thrown him into a most scorbutic habit, for which last summer he went to Scarborough, but stayed there only a month, which would not have cured a scorbutic kitten. The sea air increased his appetite, and his flatterers pampered it at their seats on the road. He returned more distempere, and fell into a succession of boils, fevers, and St. Anthony's fire; indeed, I think it such a carbuncular state of blood as carried off my brother. He had recovered enough to come to the House of Commons; and last Friday walked into the Park, till he put himself into an immense sweat; in that sweat he stood at a window to look at horses; ate immoderately at dinner; relapsed at six that evening, and died yesterday morning a quarter before six. His will was to be opened to-day. He has certainly died far from rich. There are great lamentations, some joy, some disappointments, and much expectation. As a person who loves to write history better than to act it, you will easily believe that I confine my sensations on the occasion chiefly to observation; at least, my care that posterity may know all about it, prevents my indulging any immediate grief; consequently, *I am as well as can be expected:—and ever yours.*"

Now for the description of his dear and darling Paradise, in whose sweet monastic chambers he gave breakfasts to the *Waldegraves*; but from which he sent the *Pinkertons* dinnerless away:

"I could not rest any longer with the thought of your having no idea of a place of which you hear so much, and therefore desired Mr. Bentley to draw you as much idea of it, as the post would be persuaded to carry from Twickenham to Florence. The enclosed enchanted little landscape, then, is Strawberry Hill, and I will try to explain so much of it to you, as will help to let you know whereabouts we are when we are talking to you, for it is uncomfortable in so intimate a correspondence as ours, not exactly to be master of every spot, where one another is writing, or reading, or saun-

himself into the house. The Duke's gentleman would not admit him into the bed-chamber, saying his Grace was asleep. Newcastle pretended he would go in on tiptoe, and only look at him. He rushed in, clattered his heels to awaken him, and then fell on the bed, kissing and hugging him. Grafton waked. 'God! what's here?' 'Only I, my dear Lord! buss, buss, buss, buss!'—'God! how can you be such a beast as to kiss such a creature as I am; all over plaisters!—Get along! get along!'—and turned about and went to sleep. Newcastle hurries back, and tells the Duchess that the D. of Grafton was certainly light-headed, for he had not known him, frightens her into fits, and then was forced to send for Dr. Shaw. For this Lepidus are struggling Octavius and Antony. (Lepidus, *Newcastle*; Octavius, *Pitt*; Antony, *Fox*.)

tering. This view of the Castle is what I have just finished, and is the only side that will be at all regular. Directly before it is an open grove, through which you see a field, which is bounded by a serpentine wood of all kind of trees, and flowering shrubs and flowers. The lawn before the house is situated on the top of a small hill, from whence to the left you see the town and church of Twickenham encircling a turn of the river, but looks exactly like a seaport in miniature. The opposite shore is a most delicious meadow, bounded by Richmond-hill, which loses itself in the noble woods of the park to the end of the prospect on the right, where is another turn of the river, and the suburbs of Kingston as luckily placed, as Twickenham is on the left, and a natural terrace on the brow of my hill, with meadows of my own down to the river, commands both extremities. Is not this a tolerable prospect? You must figure that all this is perpetually enlivened by a navigation of boats and barges, and by a road below my terrace, with coaches, postchaises, waggons, and horsemen, constantly in motion, and the fields speckled with cows, horses, and sheep. Now you shall walk into the house. The bow-window below leads into a little parlour hung with a stone-colour Gothic paper, and Jackson's Venetian prints, which I never could endure, while they pretended, infamous as they are! to be after Titian, &c.; but when I gave them this air of barbarous bas-reliefs, they succeeded to a miracle. It is impossible at first sight, not to conclude that they contain the history of Attila, or Tottila, done about the very æra. From hence, under two gloomy arches, you come to the hall and staircase, which it is impossible to describe to you, as it is the most particular and chief beauty of the castle. Imagine the walls covered with (I call it paper, but it really is paper painted in perspective, to represent) Gothic fret-work; the lightest Gothic balustrade to the staircase adorned with Antelopes (our supporters), bearing shields; lean windows fattened with rich saints in painted glass, and a vestibule open with three arches on the landing-place; and niches full of trophies of old coats of mail, Indian shields made of rhinoceros hides, broadswords, quivers, long-bows, arrows, and spears—all *supposed* to be taken by Sir Terry Robsart in the Holy Wars. But as none of this regards the enclosed drawing, I will pass to that. The room on the ground floor, nearest to you, is a bed-chamber, hung with yellow paper and prints, framed in a new manner, invented by Lord Cardigan, that is, with black and white borders printed. Over this, is Mr. Chute's bed-chamber, hung with red in the same manner. The bow-window room, one pair of stairs, is not yet finished, but in the tower beyond it, is the charming closet where I am now writing to you. It is hung with green paper, and water-coloured pictures; has two windows; the one in the drawing looks to the garden, the other to the beautiful prospect; and the top of each gluted with the richest painted glass, of the arms of England, crimson roses, and twenty other pieces of green, purple, and historic bits. I must tell you, by the way, that the Castle when finished, will have two and thirty windows enriched with painted glass. In this closet, which is Mr. Chute's College of Arms, are two presses with books of heraldry and antiquities, Madame Sevigné's letters, and a French book that relates to her and her acquaintance. Out of this closet, is the room where we always live, hung with a blue and white paper in stripes adorned with festoons, and a thousand plump chairs, couches, and luxurious *settées* covered with linen of the same pattern, and with a bow-window commanding the prospect, and gloomed with limes that shade half each window, and already darkened with painted glass in *chiar'oscuro*, set in deep blue glass. Under this room is a cool little hall, where we generally dine, hung with paper to imitate Dutch titles. I have described so much, that you will begin to think that all the accounts I used to give you of the diminutiveness of our habitation were fabulous, but it is really incredible how small most of the rooms are. The only two good chambers I shall have, are not yet built. They will be an eating-room and a library, each twenty by thirty, and the latter fifteen feet high. For the rest of the house, I could send it you in this letter, as easily as the drawing, only that I should have no where to live till the return of the post. The Chinese summer-house, which you may distinguish in the distant landscape, belongs to my Lord Radnor. We pique ourselves on nothing but simplicity, and have no carvings, gildings, paintings, inlayings, or tawdry businessess."

So farewell to Strawberry Hill, and to its Founder! May it always possess a Mistress chaste, beautiful, and accomplished! May she never forget that the mirrors in which she sees herself, have reflected the virtues as well as the graces of a former Waldegrave; and that the halls in which she treads, have been decorated by the skill and genius of a Damer: and may its Master be one, who has taste to enjoy its external beauties, to understand and value its internal treasures, and to transmit them unimpaired to those children, in whose veins the pure and noble blood of Walpole is still flowing!

THE RECORD COMMISSION.

For a long period antecedent to the commencement of the present century, the conduct of our Government, with respect to our National Records, was exceedingly discreditable. Possessed, as our antiquaries have been accustomed to tell us, and perhaps truly, of stores of Public Records, which excel in age, beauty, correctness, and authority, whatever the choicest archives abroad can boast of the like sort, we permitted fire, damp, and vermin "to lay siege to them," and witnessed their united ravages with the most exemplary neutrality. Some accidents which did more than ordinary damage—some very glaring instances of total absence of care, produced, indeed, an occasional show of activity, and much credit was taken for temporary and ill-sustained exertions, in relation to a subject which demanded and deserved a constant and vigilant attention. "There needs no ghost come from the grave to tell us" what would be the result of conduct so unbusiness-like, and so unworthy an enlightened people. Fire destroyed bills, answers, and examinations, at the Six Clerks' Office; the original returns of the Nomina Villarum, and other valuable records of the Crown, in the Remembrancer's Office; Council books, at Whitehall; and irreparable MSS. in a house in Little Dean's Yard, Westminster. Damp worked so well, that in 1772, it was represented that, "with proper assistance," the records which had been destroyed by that insidious enemy, in only one repository, might be enrolled *de novo* in three years! Any place seemed to be thought good enough for a Record Office. In 1786, the Lords of the Treasury, in their wisdom, purchased a lease for twelve years, of a building "old and ruinous throughout," as a place of deposit for modern state-papers. The foundations were shored up, and the building supported in a temporary way, probably much after the manner of the recent State Paper Office, in Great George-street, to which it seems to have borne a striking resemblance; with this additional feature, that if the records escaped destruction from the falling of the house, they were pretty certain of being rendered illegible by damp, for the river washed the mansion every high tide, and of course rendered it a peculiarly excellent Record Office. This was no solitary instance; but it would be tedious and unprofitable to recount even a tithe of the absurdities which each successive Government committed in relation to the subject; we hasten, therefore, to the year 1800, when a brighter day seemed to dawn. In that year, the late Lord Colchester procured the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, to inquire into the State of the Records of the Kingdom, and report their nature and condition, together with what the Committee should judge fit to be done for their better arrangement, preservation, and more convenient use. The inquiry was entered upon vigorously. The Committee transmitted to the keepers of all the repositories of public papers in England and Scotland, a series of questions calculated to elicit the nature of the documents in their custody, the state of the buildings in which they were deposited, the condition of the office-calendars, and the fees and duties of the keepers. The Committee received between three and four hundred returns, containing much important information. They also personally inspected the principal repositories in London, and found some of them in such a state of confusion, that special searches were obliged to be made, before the keepers could furnish the Committee with even a general account of their contents. The measures recommended by the Committee were five:—1. An immediate attention to the condition of the buildings. 2. The completion of proper indexes and calendars. 3. The transfer of scattered documents into one custody. 4. The uniform appointment of officers, who should be responsible for the safety of the records; and, 5, (which the Committee designate as the most essential of all their recommendations,) The printing

of some of the principal calendars, and of the most important original records. The Committee pointed out such calendars and records as appeared to them proper to be printed, and concluded by recommending the adoption of some system of general registration of all public instruments, or, at the least, such as affect landed property. On the 4th July, 1800, the Reports of the Committee, with the returns and other documents appended to them, were ordered to be printed. They form a very useful folio volume.

Upon the foundation of these Reports, the House addressed the King on the 11th July, 1800. They laid before him the recommendations of the Committee, and prayed that directions might be given for carrying them into execution; undertaking to provide whatever sum of money might be necessary for that purpose. A Royal Commission was accordingly issued on the 19th July, 1800, by which eleven public functionaries, and the late Lord Colchester, then Charles Abbot, Esq. received a general authority "duly and speedily to carry into execution" the matters mentioned in the Commons' Report. They were authorised to appoint a Secretary and Sub-Commissioners to methodize and secure the records, to make exact calendars thereof, and to superintend the printing of such documents as the Commissioners should direct to be printed. The Commissioners were empowered to draw upon the Treasury for the salaries of the Secretary and Sub-Commissioners, and directed to report their proceedings to the King in Council annually. This Commission was renewed from time to time, as the Commissioners died, or became unable to execute their duties, until the 12th March, 1831, when a new Commission was issued by the present Administration, and, as it is stated, under the particular direction of Lord Brougham. This Commission, which is the one now in existence, gives more ample power for the regulation of the Record Offices. It enjoins the Commissioners to make a specific inquiry into the duties and fees of the keepers of records and their clerks, and the regulations of the offices, and to report whether any reforms may be made therein.

By the appointment of these Commissioners, the Government relieved itself from a great portion of its responsibility with respect to the Public Records; and from the year 1800, the measures which have been effected by the Commissioners, become the chief subject of consideration. The Government, however, still remains answerable for the proper selection of the Commissioners, for the care with which it has watched their proceedings, and for the attention it has paid to their recommendations, when they have not had sufficient power to carry their projected measures into effect.

A broad line of separation ought to be drawn between the proceedings of the Commissioners, prior and subsequent to the 12th March, 1831. We shall notice, as shortly as we can, what has been done during each of those periods.

The old Commission existed for thirty years, a time long enough to have done much; and expended 350,000*l.* a sum large enough to have produced more advantages to historical literature than were ever contemplated, even by those who were most sanguine of beneficial results from the appointment of the Commissioners. No country in the world ever expended so vast a sum upon a purpose principally literary. What was the result? Did the measures adopted by the late Commissioners, and carried into execution at such an expense of time and wealth, materially conduce to "the better preservation, arrangement, and more convenient use" of the public records? They did not. The reasonable expectations of historical inquirers were disappointed, and the honourable munificence of the nation was discreditably abused. In speaking thus plainly of the proceedings under the late Commissions, we disclaim any intention of treating the Commissioners with any want of proper courtesy. Amongst them were many persons for whom we entertain a very deep respect; and if they failed as Commissioners of Records, we think the blame of their

failure should be attributed to the injudicious course adopted by Government in appointing to such a Commission persons whose chief qualifications for the performance of its very peculiar duties were, that they were men of honour and integrity. To execute properly the task assigned by the Record Commission, required an intimate acquaintance with our general history, with the manner in which our methodical ancestors transacted their legal and financial business, and with the condition of our topographical and genealogical histories, which it is ridiculous to expect to find amongst public officers already sufficiently burthened with appointments. Such persons must be necessarily and intirely dependent upon the representations of those around them; and woe betide them, if they fall into bad hands!

How many publications relating to the Records of England were issued under the authority of the late Commissioners, will appear by the following List:—

DIVISION I.—Calendars and Indexes, forming 19 Volumes.

Index to the Cottonian MSS. 1 vol. 1802. By Mr. Planta. Published at 2*l.* 10*s.*; present price 12*s.*

Index to the Harleian MSS. 4 vols. 1808 and 1812. By the Rev. R. Nares, Sir H. Ellis, and Rev. T. H. Horne. Published at 8*l.* 8*s.*; present price 3*l.* 3*s.*

Index to the Lansdowne MSS. 1 vol. 1819. By Sir H. Ellis. Published at 2*l.* 2*s.*; present price 18*s.*

Index to Domesday Book. 1 vol. 1811. By the Right Hon. G. Rose, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. A. Tomlins. Published at 2*l.* 2*s.*; present price 1*l.* 1*s.*

An Alphabetical Index to the Statutes. 1 vol. By Mr. Raithby. Published at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; present price 1*l.* 10*s.*

A Chronological Index to the Statutes. 1 vol. By Mr. Raithby. Published at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; present price 1*l.* 10*s.*

A Calendar of Inquisitions post Mortem, contained in the Tower. 4 vols. 1806—28. By Messrs. Caley, Lemon sen., Lemon jun., and John Dale. Published at 7*l.* 5*s.*; present price 4*l.* 7*s.*

A Calendar of Inquisitions post Mortem, and Pleadings in causes in the Duchy of Lancaster. 2 vols. 1823—27. By Messrs. R. S. Harper, Caley, and Minchin. Published at 3*l.* 5*s.*; present price 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

A Calendar of the Patent Rolls. 1 vol. 1802. By Messrs. Astle, Ayscough, and Caley. Published at 1*l.* 16*s.*; present price 15*s.*

A Calendar of the Charter Rolls and Inquisitions ad quod Damnum. 1 vol. 1803. By Messrs. Caley, Lemon sen., Lemon jun., and John Dale. Published at 2*l.*; present price 18*s.*

A Calendar of the Proceedings in Chancery. 2 vols. 1827—30. By Messrs. Bayley and Caley. Published at 4*l.* 4*s.*; present price 2*l.* 2*s.*

DIVISION II.—New Editions, forming 14 Volumes.

Authentic Edition of the Statutes of the Realm. 9 vols. 1811—18. By Sir T. E. Tomlins, Mr. Justice Taunton, Messrs. France, Richards, Caley, Illingworth, and Raithby. Published at 31*l.* 10*s.*; present price 16*l.* 16*s.*

Rymer's *Fœdera*. 3 vols. 1816—18. By Dr. Clarke, Messrs. Holbrook and Bayley. Published at 12*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; present price 6*l.* 6*s.*

Parliamentary Records. 2 vols. 1827 and 1830. By Sir F. Palgrave. Published at 9*l.* 9*s.*; present price 4*l.* 4*s.*

DIVISION III.—Abridgments of Records, forming 3 Volumes.

Abridgment of the Originalia in the Exchequer. 2 vols. 1805 and 1810. By Messrs. Caley and Playford. Published at 3*l.*; present price 1*l.* 5*s.*

Abridgment of the Placita in the Chapter House. 1 vol. 1811. By the Right Hon. George Rose and Mr. Illingworth. Published at 1*l.* 16*s.*; present price 18*s.*

DIVISION IV.—Records, forming 14 Volumes.

Pope Nicholas's Taxation. 1 vol. 1802. By Messrs. Astle, Ayscough, and Caley. Published at 2*l.* 2*s.*; present price 16*s.*

The Ecclesiastical Survey of Henry VIII. 5 vols. 1811—25. By Messrs. Caley, Shrigley, and Newson. Published at 12*l.* 10*s.*; present price 5*l.* 9*s.*

Domesday Additamenta. 1 vol. 1817. By Mr. Barnes and Sir H. Ellis. Published at 2*l.* 2*s.*; present price 1*l.* 1*s.*

Testa de Nevill. 1 vol. 1807. By Messrs. Caley and Illingworth. Published at 1*l.* 16*s.*; present price 15*s.*

Placita de Quo Warranto. 1 vol. 1818. By Messrs. Caley and Illingworth. Published at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; present price 18*s.*

Hundred Rolls. 2 vols. 1812 and 1818. By the Right Hon. George Rose, and Messrs. Caley, Illingworth, C. Ellis, and Richards. Published at 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; present price 2*l.* 2*s.*

The Inquisition of Nones. 1 vol. 1807. By Messrs. Caley and Vanderzee. Published at 2*l.* 2*s.*; present price 18*s.*

The Scotch Rolls. 2 vols. 1814 and 1819. Messrs. M'Pherson, Caley, and Illingworth. Published at 5*l.* 10*s.*; present price 2*l.* 2*s.*

Volumes might easily be written upon the contents of these publications. Many of them are tempting morsels for angry critics, which we are not; some few of them contain valuable information, and deserve to be better known than they are at present. In future numbers we shall probably lay before our readers some remarks upon their contents.

The Committee of the Commons recommended that immediate attention should be given to the condition of the buildings in which Records were placed. Under this head the Commissioners had little power. They suggested to the Lords of the Treasury some paltry repairs and removals, but little attention was paid to their representations, and the Surveyor General, to whom a reference was made in the year 1800, thought so little of the Commissioners, that he never gave himself the trouble to make them any return. A small additional room was erected at the Chapter House; some trifling repairs were done at the Tower; the Pipe-rolls were removed to the dark damp vaults under Somerset House; and the State Papers to a building almost as ruinous, but not quite so damp as their former place of custody. These constituted the principal achievements of the Commissioners under this head.

Little progress was made towards the completion of proper Calendars—another recommendation of the Committee. Additions of newly discovered records were made to the official calendars, and some improvements effected in the old calendars; but no attempt was made to carry into effect the intention of the Committee, which evidently was, that such calendars should be constructed as would accurately inform the public of all the contents of the Record Offices. Confusion and want of arrangement are still shamefully prevalent, and, after the lapse of thirty years, masses of documents exist, unsorted and uncalendared, and the contents of which are unknown even to the keepers.

“The more convenient use” of the records, another of the purposes of the institution of the Committee, was totally neglected by the late Commissioners. Barred against literary inquirers, and almost against the public, by the amount of the fees demanded for searches and copies, the records of the kingdom, the title-deeds of every man's estate, remain very nearly inaccessible. The officers still mount guard at the Chapter House and the Augmentation Office, at the dungeons of Somerset House, and the fortress of Wakefield Tower, and all of them remain impregnable, except to the assaults of omnipotent gold.

Besides the authority given to the Commissioners by their commission, the Government entrusted to their superintendance the publication of a complete edition of our ancient historians—a work of peculiar importance, and of more general interest than any work the Commissioners had undertaken. Twelve years have elapsed since this work was committed to the editorship of Mr. Petrie of the Tower, and Mr. Sharpe, the translator of William of Malmesbury, assisted in part by the late Mr. Price, the editor of the last edition of Warton's *History of English Poetry*, and some other gentlemen. No portion of this work has yet appeared, although the debt and expense incurred upon account of it probably exceed 20,000*l.*, and more than half a volume had been printed at Christmas 1831. It is to be hoped that historical students will ere long be gratified by the publication of, at any event, one volume. No one would

wish the work to be expedited unnecessarily ; but surely twelve years of fixed and properly directed attention, with the command of unlimited resources, ought to have sufficed for the production of the Roman portion. There are men who "ever gather, never scatter."

The appointment of the present Commissioners was regarded at first with considerable interest. They were heralded in by several pamphlets, which, although written in very angry tone, and with considerable inaccuracy, were highly useful to the public. Some gentlemen, whose profits were endangered, lost their tempers in the dispute without materially benefiting themselves, but by their means attention was fixed upon the proceedings of the Commissioners ; and a public body cannot long resist the, generally speaking, purifying influences of observation. The first task of the Commissioners was to clear away the rubbish which their predecessors had heaped around them. A considerable period elapsed in a very proper inquiry into the pending publications, the result of which was, that the *Fœdera*, the *Calendar to the Chancery Proceedings*, the *Index to the Valor Ecclesiasticus*, the *Calendar to the Lancaster Pleadings*, and the *Parliamentary Records*, were all suspended. As far as we have learned, the prosecution of no one of these publications has been resumed. The only regret that such a relinquishment can occasion, is that so much money should have been thrown away. Every one admits the importance of some parts of the volumes of "Parliamentary Writs," but all that is really worth having may be given to the public in a far less costly and more acceptable form : even if the really useful portions of the volumes already published were to be incorporated in a more complete work, it would be far better than to continue a publication which, in its present state, is open to so many objections. But before such a work, or indeed any work, except the publication of a complete original document, be proceeded with, the contents of the Record Offices should be thoroughly ascertained and arranged. Until this is done, time is lost ; the present Commissioners run an imminent risk of falling into the very greatest errors of their predecessors ; the vast sums already paid for experience will have been expended in vain ; and the publications of our Record Commissioners will continue to be what they have hitherto been,—monuments of unequalled folly and extravagance. We hope better things of the present Commissioners. They have, at any event, emancipated themselves from the tutelage of record officers, out of which arose many of the absurdities of their predecessors. They have selected for their Secretary a gentleman who is shewn by his published works to be a clear-headed man of business. He has dared to grapple with some of the impediments which paralysed the exertions of the late Commission ; let him but receive the support of the Commissioners themselves, and let the Government grant their assistance, and the results must be highly creditable and beneficial.

We are informed that the Commissioners have investigated the subject of a reduction of the fees of the Record Offices, and have also given attention to schemes for remedying the many abuses which have been permitted to take root in those establishments.

The Commissioners have also taken into consideration the erection of a General Record Office upon the Rolls Estate in Chancery Lane, by means of a loan from the Suitors' Fund. The Secretary published a small work upon this subject in 1832, in which he detailed the general outline of a scheme which, if practicable, and we do not see any reason to doubt its practicability, would be of very great utility. The newspapers tell us that this plan has been matured ; if that be the case, we trust that the present Session will not be permitted to pass without an application to Parliament for its sanction. The establishment of a General Record Office would render any alterations in the regulations of the existing offices, of minor importance ; but, it is to be hoped, that the Commissioners will take care to provide such regulations "for the

more convenient use" of the records in the new office, as will be altogether free from the intolerable evils of the present system. Whether the scheme of a general registration be carried into effect or not, the existing public records ought to be brought together into one general repository, and rendered more easy of access; and we trust the two questions will not be so mixed up with each other, that the success of the one will be made dependent upon the other.

Another labour of the present Commissioners has been the removal of the Chancellor's Pipe Rolls to the British Museum. The Pipe Rolls, it is well known, are rolls upon which are entered all accounts passed at the Exchequer. Our careful ancestors, whose methodical and somewhat cumbrous transaction of business is highly characteristic, stationed by the side of the Treasurer's scribe, who wrote the original pipe roll, one of the Chancellor's scribes, whose duty it was to make a counter roll, agreeing in every particular with the original. This counter or contra-roll was lodged with the Chancellor, who was thus enabled to check, or contra-roll, the accounts of the Treasurer. The series of the Treasurer's rolls is complete from the 2d Henry II. to the present time, with two exceptions—the rolls missing are those of 1st Henry III. and 7th Henry IV. Until very lately, the number of missing rolls was thirteen, but eleven of them have been found, in consequence of a search instituted under the direction of the present Commissioners; further search will probably complete the series. The Chancellor's pipe rolls have not been preserved with so great care as the Treasurer's, and consequently only 294 of them have been discovered between the 11th Henry II. and 17th James I. One has been retained to fill the place of the missing Treasurer's roll of 7th Henry IV., and all the remainder have been lodged in the British Museum, where they are accessible to the public in the same manner as the other MSS. This is a great advantage, and may be looked upon as the first important step towards that "more convenient use" of the public records which the Commons' Committee contemplated, and the Commissioners of Records were appointed to carry into effect. It is an excellent precedent, founded upon the clearest reason, and therefore one which we hope will be extensively acted upon. The Chancellor's rolls are copies,—they were preserved in the same building with the originals,—a fire therefore might have destroyed both. Nothing can be clearer, than that an original and a copy should be kept apart, and no rule of our Law of Evidence can interfere with the removal to the British Museum of all copies, the originals of which are in existence and in proper custody. There are multitudes of documents of this description. Many instruments and accounts which have been enrolled, remain in the offices in which the enrolment was effected and is preserved; all such documents ought to be removed immediately, and the spirit exhibited by the Commissioners in the instance of the pipe rolls, gives us hope that we shall soon see this desirable object effected.

The new Commissioners have also reduced the prices of the publications under the commission about one-half, and, in some instances, even more. The Indexes have been very properly brought within the means of students by a very great reduction.

The publications of the present Commissioners consist of four volumes,—three containing unpublished Records, and one a new edition of an Historical Essay. One of these publications is a folio; the other three are octavos. All the publications of the former Commissioners were in folio; a size adopted by them, in order that their volumes might range with the rolls of Parliament and Domesday Book. The determination, that because certain works published at the expense of the nation during the last century were published in the most expensive form, therefore all the publications of the Commissioners, whatever their subjects or probable circulation, ought to range with them, was no doubt very wise and dignified; but nevertheless, in ordinary circumstances, would have been thought to savour not a little of pompousness and prodigality.

guilty. We are glad to see the inflexibility of the rule broken in upon, and that in the instance of works which may be considered as portions of a series. Hereafter, we trust the poor student will not be tantalized by hearing of the publication of useful books of reference, in a size and manner the most costly that can be devised.

The Pipe Roll of 31st Henry I., one of the publications of the Commission, has been edited by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, a gentleman well known as the historian of Hallamshire, and the author of many other historical and topographical works. The selection does credit to the Commissioners, and gives us hope that we shall see many others of our historical writers thus usefully employed under their direction. A Commission, instituted with a view to the perpetuation and publicity of our national records, ought to seek assistance amongst men eminent in historical literature, and by all possible means, to give encouragement and employment to their talents.

This roll has been long a subject of doubt; it stands alone, preceding and not connected with the continuous series of Pipe Rolls we have before mentioned. Its precise date is not intimated by the roll itself, and our antiquaries have disputed as to the year to which it belongs. Mr. Hunter, in the present volume, proposes to assign it to the 31st Henry I. We have not space at present to consider the grounds of this opinion; upon some future occasion we shall do so, and also make some remarks upon the contents of the roll.

The Chancellor's roll of 3d John has been published by the Commissioners merely as a specimen of the nature of these rolls. This one was selected because it was more accessible for transcription, having escaped from the mass of the Chancellor's rolls, and wandered by some unexplained means to the Chapter-house. This reason does not appear to be a very good one; farther inquiry and examination will probably bring to light some one roll which has more claims to notice than the one now published, and which would have served equally well as a specimen. It is the intention of the Commissioners to publish many of the early Treasurer's rolls, and if the 3d John comes within the contemplated series, we shall have both the original and the copy, which seems rather superfluous; for although it may be desirable to have any important variations between the two rolls pointed out, and we hope this will be attended to in the forthcoming publications, it seems rather unnecessary to publish the whole of both the original and the copy. We can scarcely bring ourselves to consider that a specimen of a copy of a roll, of which the original is in existence, was an object of sufficient importance to be purchased at the expense of an octavo volume of between four and five hundred pages; at any event, if a specimen was desirable, the 7th Henry IV., the original roll of which year has not been discovered, might have been selected for publication.

The importance of the Close Rolls is so great, and so universally acknowledged, that we cannot but hail their publication with very great satisfaction. As an addition to the genuine materials for English history, this volume throws into the shade every other single work published under the Commission; and having proceeded entirely from the present Commissioners, it has earned for them a right to the thanks of all historical inquirers. It seems, however, as if nothing could be perfect. The roll of 8th Henry III. consists of two parts; one of them has been missing for two centuries, but a copy was known to be in existence; the missing part was accidentally discovered after that part of the present volume had been printed from the copy; it was then determined to print the original as well as the copy, and thus the volume contains both. It would probably have been wiser and less expensive to have cancelled the portion already printed; and that course would also have avoided another awkwardness, which is, that the present volume contains observations upon the roll of 9th Henry III. which, in consequence of printing part of the roll of 8th Henry III. in duplicate, has been allowed to stand over until the next volume.

The fourth publication of the Commissioners has surprised us; it is entitled "An

Essay upon the original Authority of the King's Council," by Sir Francis Palgrave. This Essay was written in November 1822, and presented to the Record Commissioners by the author, then one of their salaried officers, in order to explain to them "the nature and importance of the ancient parliamentary petitions,"—documents which it certainly was very proper that those gentlemen should be acquainted with. In 1825 the same Essay was published in the *Quarterly Review*, Vol. 32, p. 92, under the title of "Origin of Equitable Jurisdiction." The wisdom of incurring the expence of the *republication* even of records is exceedingly doubtful; but what shall be said of the propriety of reprinting an article from that scarce and costly work the *Quarterly Review*, "by command of His Majesty King William IV.; under the direction of the Commissioners on the Public Records?" Whether the Commissioners have been misled—which certainly the old Commissioners were—or whether they have come to the conclusion that such a reprint is within the proper limits of their authority, and was contemplated by their Commission, we cannot know. It may be said that the Essay is altered; the learned Author states that it has been "recast, corrected, and enlarged." Undoubtedly there are alterations,—such alterations as the changes in the times and in the mode of publication rendered advisable. What may be the precise meaning of the word "recast," or what may be the quantum of alteration it intimates, we do not pretend to determine; perhaps it refers to the new title which the author has skilfully devised for his work, so that the readers of the *Quarterly Review* can hardly recognize their old friend with his new face; perhaps to such changes of phrase as "Municipal Corporations" instead of "Burgh," which the author's late occupations may have suggested. At any event, this Essay is neither more nor less than a new edition of the article in the *Quarterly Review*, with a new title page and additions.

Amongst the contemplated publications of the Commissioners, that of the Council Books in the British Museum is probably the most important. Under the Editorship of Sir Harris Nicolas we have no doubt these volumes will be skilfully brought before the public, and much novel and curious information may be anticipated.

A Catalogue of all the Manuscripts in the General Repositories of France, and we believe some other of the Continental Nations, connected with the early history of this Country, has been obtained through the influence of our Government, and may be shortly expected to be published under the direction of the Commissioners. There are rumours also of other forthcoming publications, which we shall be the first to hail with satisfaction, especially a Catalogue of the Heirs of Deceased Tenants of the Crown, so much wanted to complete the Calendars of the Inquisitions post mortem.

The Commissioners have before them an extensive field of usefulness, and great indeed will be their credit, if they become willing and energetic labourers. Former failures will add lustre to their successes, and even our character as a nation will be exalted, if they lay open our literary treasures. The conduct of other nations, with respect to their records, towards ourselves, is distinguished by an honourable liberality; why should our conduct be the very reverse? Our illiberality is not even confined to our treatment of foreigners; we ourselves are prevented by payments so excessive, that they ought rather to be called fines than fees, from having access to documents which are substantially our own—documents which, as if in mockery, and in spite of the exclusive jealousy with which they are guarded, we term "the *Public Records*." We look to the Commissioners for redress; if there be amongst them such a proper feeling of the duties of their office as we are willing to believe is exhibited by their recent proceedings, we shall not look in vain.

HIGHGATE CHAPEL, MIDDLESEX.

With an Interior View.

HIGHGATE is not an ancient parish, but a hamlet, partly in the parish of Hornsey and partly in that of St. Pancras. It derived its name from the gate which was placed on the top of the hill at an early period, to receive the tolls due to the Bishop of London, for the right of passage through his park, after the diversion of the ancient road, which, as Norden says, "left Highgate on the west, passing through Tallington lane, and so to Crouch End, Muswell Hill, Coanie Hatch, Fryarne Barnet, &c." The Gate was situated near the old chapel, and the opposite tavern is now called the Gate-house.

The late Highgate Chapel, of which an interior view is given in Plate I. was for the most part only sixty years old; but the tower and west end were erected early in the reign of Elizabeth, when the chapel was almost, if not entirely, rebuilt. It had existed, however, at least from the fourteenth century; for, in the year 1386, Bishop Braybroke gave "to William Lichfield, a poor hermit, oppressed by age and infirmity, the office of keeping our chapel of Highgate, by our park of Haringey, and the house annexed to the said chapel, hitherto accustomed to be kept by other poor hermits." This institution is noticed by Newcourt (*Repertorium*, vol. i. p. 654,) but he had met with only one other; by which Bishop Stokesley, in 1531, gave the chapel then called, the chapel of St. Michael, in the parish of Hornsey, to William Forte, with "the messuage, garden, and orchard, and their appurtenances, with all tenths, offerings, profits, advantages, and emoluments whatever." Regarding these hermits, we have this further information, or rather tradition, related by the proto-topographer of Middlesex:—"Where now (1596) the Schole standeth was a hermytage, and the hermyte caused to be made the causway betweene Highgate and Islington, and the gravell was had from the top of Highgate hill, where is now a standinge ponde of water.* There is adjoining unto the schole a chapple for the ease of that part of the cuntry, for that they are within the parish of Pancras, which is distant thence neere two miles."

The statement of Norden, that the chapel was "for the ease of that part of the country," formed a point of discussion in the warm controversy † that arose a few years ago when the new church was first projected; and the right of property in the chapel, whether it was vested entirely in the governors of the school, or shared by the inhabitants, was the main subject of dispute. The truth appears to have been, that the chapel was actually the property of the charity, as well by grant from the Bishop of London the ancient patron of the hermitage, as by letters patent from the Crown, and also by transfer from a third party, who had procured a grant of it from the Queen as a suppressed religious foundation; that for the first century and a half the inhabitants had been allowed to have seats gratuitously; but that about the year 1723, the pews had been converted into a source of income for the school.

In the course of the controversy, room also was found for some doubts with respect to the exact date of the erection of the chapel, arising from an error

* "A two-handed charity," remarks the sententious Fuller, "providing water on the hill, where it was wanting, and cleanness in the vale, which before, especially in winter, was passed with much molestation."—(*Worthies of England*.)

† It gave rise to the following publications:—

"Some Account of the Free Grammar School of Highgate, and of its Founder, Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knt. with Remarks on the origin and nature of the recent Inquiry into the Management of that Institution. By I. G. [John Green] 1822; 8vo. pp. 90.

"An Epistle to I. G. the author of a pamphlet entitled, 'Some Account,' &c. By A. Z. 1823; 8vo. pp. 68.

in the following inscription, which was placed under the lowest window of the tower, at the west end, and is now laid flat on the ground near the spot :



ANNO DNI 1562

Sir Roger Cholmeley knt L^d chiefe baron of y^e exchequer and after that L^d chiefe justice of the king's bench * did institute and erect at his own charges this publique and free gramer schole ; and procvred the same to be established and confirmed by the letters patents of queen Elizabeth, her endowinge the same with yearly maintaynance ; which schoole Edwyn Sandys L^d bishop of London enlarged an^d Dⁿi 1565 by the addition of this chapel for divine service and by other endowments of pietie and devotion. Since which the said chappel hath been enlarged by the justice & bounty of divers hon^{ble} and worthy personages.

This inscription was renewed anno Dⁿi 1662 by the governors of the said schoole.

The manifest error in this is the association of Bishop Sandys with the date 1565, whereas he was not Bishop of London until 1570. Newcourt perceived the incoherency, and in copying the substance of the inscription into his Repertorium, altered the year to 1570. The examination which the records of the School have since undergone, has disclosed that the correct date is either 1575 or 1576 ; for it was in the former year that the rebuilding was projected, and in the latter, when it had not far proceeded, Bishop Sandys was translated to the see of York. The alteration of the date was probably accidentally made when the inscription was recut.

The date of Sir Roger Cholmeley's first acquisition of property in Highgate, does not appear;† but Queen Elizabeth's letters patents, mentioned in the inscription, were granted to him in April 6, 1565 ; and by a deedpoll dated May 16 following, Bishop Grindall granted, enfeoffed, and confirmed to Sir Roger Cholmeley and his heirs, the chapel of Highgate and the premises thereto

* Sir Roger Cholmeley was the natural son of Sir Richard Cholmeley, who was Lieutenant of the Tower. The arms of the family were. Gules, two helmets in chief and a garb in base Or. This was varied for Sir Roger Cholmeley into the coat above engraved : Gules, a sword in fess (alluding to the sword of Justice, between a helmet in chief and two garbs in base. Lysons says, however, that in one of the windows of Highgate Chapel, Sir Roger's arms were represented as in the original coat, with the two helmets above the sword and one garb below ; but this was perhaps a mistake, for there is now a small piece of painted glass in the School-room, with one helmet and two garbs. On one side of the door of the new church, is a sword in fess, between a helmet in chief and an eagle's head erased ; what is the meaning or the authority of this ? The arms of Jasper Cholmeley, who had been Sir Roger's " clerk and servant," and was the active person among the first Governors of Highgate School, were varied by a fleur-de-lis between the two helmets in chief. Lysons, vol. iii. p. 6, from MS. Harl. 1551.

† He had purchased the manor of Renters in Hendon in the year 1542 ; he left it by will to his clerk and servant Jasper Cholmeley, in whose family it continued until the year 1682, when it was aliened by William Cholmeley, Esq. of Teanington. (Lysons's Environs, iii. 6.)

belonging, and two acres of land * adjoining the said chapel, to the intent that Sir Roger Cholmeley should give and assure, as well the said chapel and premises as other manors, messuages, tenements, &c. to the yearly value of 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the wardens and governors of the "Free Grammar School of Sir Roger Cholmeley at Highgate," to the use and behoof of the said school for ever, for the better maintenance and support of the same; which grant was confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, on the 16th of May, 1565. By another deedpoll, dated the 7th of June in the same year, Sir Roger transferred the grant to his six "Wardens" or trustees; and, thus having fulfilled his charitable intentions, he died before the end of the same year.

The next document in point of date, in the history of the school, is an ordinance, or table of rules for its government, promulgated by the wardens on the 14th December, 1571. In Sept. 1573, there was "laid out and disbursed for reparations of this Free School and Chapel, the sum of 4*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* †" Two years after, a plan was drawn dated 20th Oct. 1575, of "The Plott of Highgate Chappell and Fre Scole," with a view to its rebuilding.‡ This work was commenced in the following summer: "Md. that the fyrst stone of the Chappell and Free Scoole at Higate, was leyd the 3rd day of Julye, 1576; and the same Chappell and Schoole was finished in September, 1578.§"

This then is the date of the first erection of the late Chapel of Highgate; but it had sustained four several repairs and enlargements in the years 1616, 1628, 1720, and 1772, if not another when the inscription was renewed in 1668. The repairs of 1720 were important, as they incurred an expence of more than 1000*l.* of which 700*l.* were contributed by Edward Pauncfort, Esq. Treasurer to the charity, and 300*l.* by the inhabitants of Highgate. Again, in 1772, the body of the church was in a great degree rebuilt; for it was not until then that its ceiling was raised by the removal of three rooms belonging to the Master's house, which had previously existed above the chapel. The present Master's house was then erected. The windows of the chapel had a very extraordinary appearance; for small round ones were placed directly over the round-headed long ones, like the letter *i* and its dot. These round windows originally lighted the upper rooms. Two views of the church previously to this alteration, are in the set of views round London, published by Chatelain, about 1745, Nos. 33 and 34; and there are at least three views of the Chapel published since, one by S. Rawle, in the *European Magazine* for Oct. 1800; one by J. Gleig, 1803; and one published by S. Woodburn, 1807.

The accompanying plate is the only one that has been published of the interior. The principal features of its architecture were the work of the year 1772. It was calculated to contain 700 persons. There were several remarkable monuments, which have now been dispersed to various quarters.

That in the foreground, with the two busts, is the monument of William Platt, Esq. the founder of several fellowships at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was the son of Sir Hugh Platt, of Bethnal Green, author of the "*Garden of Eden*," "*the Jewell-house of Art and Nature*," and other curious works. Mr. Platt, by will in 1637, gave 10*l.* per annum to the Minister of Highgate Chapel, and 20*s.* for a sermon on the immortality of the soul, to be preached on the anniversary of his burial, the preacher to be appointed by St. John's college.

* These two acres "now [1823], being covered with houses, yield a clear rental of 585*l.* a year; that is to say, more than three-fourths of the whole rental of the charity estates." (Epistle, p. 38.)

† Constitution Book of the School, quoted in "*An Epistle to I. G.*" p. 62.

‡ A lithograph copy of this is given with the "*Epistle*." It shows that the dimensions of the ancient chapel were 50 feet long by 24 broad, no mean size for a hermit's oratory.

§ Constitution Book. Ibid. p. 60.

The name of his lady whose bust accompanies his own on the monument, is mentioned in the epitaph, which is as follows :—

“ Dedicated to the memorie of William Platt of Highgate in the countie of Midd. Esq. sonne and heire of Sir Hugh Platt of Kerbie Castle, on Bednal Green, in the countie of Midd. knight, who married y^e youngest daughter of Sir John Hungerford of Downamay, [Down Amney] in the countie of Gloucester, knight. He had one Brother of the whole blood, and three Sisters, viz. Robert Platt, Judith Platt, Judith Platt, and Mary Platt. He departed this world upon the seventh day of November, one thousand six hundred and thirtie-seven, aged five and fortie years.”

On the other compartment :—

“ Here by lieth the body of Mary, daughter of Sir John Hungerford of Downamay, in the county of Gloucester, knight, who was first married to Wm. Platt, Esq. and afterwards was married to Edward Tucker of Maddingley, in the county of Wilts, Esq. By whom she had one onely daughter married to Sir Thomas Gore of Barrow, in the county of Sommerset, knight, and was here interred y^e 26th of September, Anno 1686, in the 86th year of her age.

“ Repair'd and beautified at the charge of St. John's colledge, Cambridge, in memory of their generous benefactor. A. D. MDCCLIII.”

It is to be regretted that the present Heads of St. John's college do not appear to be equally zealous to honour the memory of their “generous benefactor,” as those of 1742. Since the demolition of the Chapel, this monument has laid in pieces in the stonemason's workshop. It is too large for the blank portions of wall which occur in the new Church; there is not room for it in Hornsey church; the parties benefited at Cambridge do not invite it; and it is now at length proposed to be set up in old St. Pancras church. Let it be hoped that it will be restored in a manner correspondent to the deep obligations which Mr. Platt conferred upon the Colledge.

The numerous shields which surround the busts are described by Mr. Lysons (Environ's of London); but he suggests that some of the coats were probably altered and deranged when the monument was beautified in 1742.

The next monument, consisting of a fluted column with a Corinthian capital, surmounted by a shield, commemorates “Lewis Atterbury, LL. D. formerly Rector of Sywell, in the county of Northampton, and one of the six Preachers to her late sacred Majesty Queen Anne, at St. James's and Whitehall. He was 36 years Preacher of this chapel, 24 years Rector of Sheperston, in the county of Middlesex, and 11 years Rector of this parish of Hornsey.” The remainder of his epitaph is printed by Lysons. He was brother to the celebrated Bishop, and died Oct. 20, 1731, in his 76th year. This monument has been removed to Hornsey church.

Further on, on the same wall, was a handsome monument, to Joseph Edwards, Esq. ob. 1728, and John Edwards, Esq. ob. 1769, sons of Thomas Edwards, Esq. of Bristol; and another to John Schoppens, Esq. merchant, and a Governour of the Charity, who died in 1720, and left the sum of 100*l.* to keep his tomb in repair, and when not required for that purpose to be disposed at the discretion of the Governours. It is a rather elegant design of white and coloured marbles, with two seated figures of weeping boys. Both these monuments, together with that next described, have been put up in the belfry of the new church, because the interior walls did not afford space for them. Of course they are completely out of sight in such a situation, and we must say that it ought to have been an instruction to the architect to have provided a better place for them, which before the church was completed he might readily have done, either near the altar, or elsewhere.

The large monument facing the view in our plate, at the end of this south aisle, is in style somewhat similar to the last. It has two standing boys, one weeping, and the other apparently haranguing; and above the cornice two boys, seated. This is to the wife of the gentleman who gave 700*l.* to the repair of the church in 1720. On the upper tablet is the following inscription :

“ H. S. E. Rebecca Edwardi Pauncfort de Highgate Armigeri uxor, eademq. filia natu maxima D. Samuelis Roger Moyer de Pitsy Hall in comitatu Essexie, Baronetti. Excessit secundo die Novembris, ætatis XLII, salutis MDCCXIX anno.”

A long eulogy occupies the first column of the lower tablet; but the other part of it, which was left for Mr. Pauncfort's epitaph, was never inscribed, notwithstanding he had been such a liberal benefactor to the institution. Mrs. Pauncfort's gravestone was in the chancel, with a brief English inscription, in which her name was written "Rebekah."

The most remarkable monument on the north wall was that of Sir Francis Pemberton, Chief Justice of both Benches, in the reign of Charles the Second. He died June 10, 1697. This is merely a large tablet, with urn, cherubs, drapery, and shield of arms; it has been removed to Cambridge, but to what sacred edifice we are not informed. The epitaph will be found in Lysons. Two other handsome tablets on the same wall, with sculptured borders in the old taste, were to the memory of Sir Edward Gould, Knt. one of the Governors of the School, who died 1728, and Samuel Forster, Esq. who gave 300*l.* to the almshouses, and died in 1752. These have been removed into the new church; with eleven other tablets of more modern date, bearing the following names: Hodges, Brunsdon, Makepeace, Throckmorton, Mendham, Harden, Anderson, Bennett and Knatchbull, (the two clergymen mentioned hereafter), Roberts, (40 years Director of the East India Company, died 1810), and Littlehales. To these has been added one new tablet, to Thomas Jones, Esq. who died Feb. 3, 1833, aged 56. Alexander Anderson, Esq. who died Nov. 13, 1796, aged 66, was a Governor of the School; and among the epitaphs about the old chapel were commemorated these two other Governors, besides those already named: Basil Nicolls, d. 14 Oct. 1648, aged 72; John Smith, Esq. d. March 3, 1655, æt. 59. In the vaults below the new church, not erected because the families have not come forward to pay the expense, are the monuments of Pretty, 1678, Bailey, Cheetham, and Jellicoe; and in the shop of Mr. Martin, the stonemason, is that of "Mrs. Martha Lowe, only child of Mr. Jonathan Lowe, d. Apr. 15, 1795, aged 46; and Martha her mother, d. March 19, 1808, in her 63rd year." The old monument of Springnell, 1624, having been partly wood and plaster, was destroyed on being taken down.

The Master of the School was always Reader of the Chapel and afternoon preacher. Mr. Carter, who was master in the reign of Charles I. was turned out by the Puritans, in such haste, that Walker says his wife was delivered in the church porch. Humphrey Vernon, who was put in by the Committee, was in 1654 allowed an augmentation of 40*l.* per annum.

John Browne, MA. chaplain, died 1728, and had a monument against the chapel wall outside, bearing this inscription:—

"M.S. Johannis Browne, A.M. qui in castello Bolsover inter Darbienses natus v. id. Septembris, A.C. 1686, denatus id. Julii A.C. 1728, ætatis 42°, harum ædium Sacellani et Scholarchæ per annos septemdecim munera ornavit, et hic tandem a laboribus requiescit, felicem expectans resurrectionem."

Copies of the epitaphs in the Chapel and Chapel yard, taken by the late John Simco, bookseller, nearly forty years ago, having been presented to the British Museum in 1829, by Mr. Thomas Faulkner the Historian of Chelsea, are now the MS. Addit. 7943. Some other notes will be found in Stowe's Survey by Strype, 1720, vol. II. Appx. p. 134, but they are not very correct. The name Watkinson, for instance, is misprinted Wilkinson; and Mrs. — Hobart, for Mrs. Frances Hewit. There are also some other epitaphs in Seymour's Survey of London, 1735, vol. II. p. 859. Several coats of arms which were in the windows of the old chapel, are now worked into the border of the east window of the new church, the greater part of which consists of glass brought from the Continent.

The Rev. William Porter, died June 11, 1793, aged about 70. He died suddenly, whilst playing cards at a friend's in Quality Walk, Highgate. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Bennett, D.D. of Trinity college, Cambridge, who was also Vicar of Tillingham, in Essex, a Minor Canon of St. Paul's, and a Magistrate for Middlesex. He died Aug. 24, 1810, in his 74th year.

1818, the Rev. Samuel Mence, B.D. the present master of the School, and Minister of the new Church.

The income of the Reader was augmented with 10*l.* per annum, by Edward

Pauncfort, Esq. A Preacher was appointed as early as 1658, when Sir John Woolaston bequeathed 10*l.* per annum for one. Among the Preachers have been :—

1695-1731; Lewis Atterbury, LL.D. (before noticed.)

1731-1769; Edward Yardley, Archdeacon of Cardigan, and author of *Discourses on the Genealogies of Christ, &c.* He died in 1769, and was buried at Highgate, and his monument was against the chapel wall outside.

1769-1773; Wadham Knatchbull, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford; he died Jan. 6, 1773, and was buried here. His monumental tablet has been removed to the new church.

Rev. James Saunders, LL.D.

Rev. Charles Mayo, B. D.

The area of the old Chapel is now thrown into the Burial Ground. A portion only of the north wall, including the stone frame-work of two windows, still remains, forming the partition between the burial ground and the garden of the Rev. Mr. Mence.

The new Church of Highgate has been erected on another situation, which has been selected with great judgment, and its elegant spire rises conspicuously to the heavens, in a position which reminds us of the practice of more pious and considerate ages.

The School was rebuilt in 1819, on a new site within the old premises. It is, like the former, a brick edifice, with stone dressings and Tudor windows; a Committee-room and Lobby, recently added, form wings on either side. The roof of the school-room is cruciform, and the rafters seen inside have a good effect.

J. G. N.

THE VISIONS OF PIERS PLOWMAN.

THERE is no monument of the literature of our semi-Saxon forefathers, next to the works of Chaucer, which so well deserves a good edition, and which has always met with a fate so contrary to its desert, as the *Visions of Piers Plowman*. The object of Crowley, and those who published the early editions, was to expose to their countrymen, through the medium of the vivid images and biting satire of the old Reformer, the vices of the system over whose crumbling ruins they were now beginning to exult; and they knew nothing of, and cared little for, the critical accuracy of the text which came from their presses. Good philology, applied to the Teutonic languages, is but of late birth, and we cannot therefore look for it in those times; but unluckily, not content with printing what they found, they hesitated not to alter whatever they could not understand, in a language which had then in some part become obsolete. Thus manuscripts, which, however, are fortunately almost or quite as plentiful as copies of the printed editions, became the only texts to which we could safely refer.

With so many manuscripts in our possession, it was to have been hoped that some one would have been found both able and willing to give us a good edition of this once popular work. It would have been a gift grateful equally to the philologist and the historian. But to make it thus grateful, it would require some little learning and judgment; learning to understand the character of the manuscripts, and judgment to estimate their individual value. The language of English manuscripts differs widely in different ages, and it differs not less with the dialect which the copyist happened to use, even in those which are contemporary. To form, therefore, a mixed text out of manuscripts written at different periods and in different counties, would be to bring into the world a monster, a language which never could have existed; it would be no less anomalous than to mix up in one confused mass the older language of Homer with the later dialects of the Ionians and the Dorians. It will be seen, then, that only one manuscript can be adopted as a text, and that that manuscript must be strictly adhered to, except in a very few instances, where there is an evident error of the copyist, and where some other manuscripts of authority supply an equally certain correction. The choice of this manuscript will be a

matter of great care; for it will not only be necessary to ascertain that it is as nearly as possible contemporary with the author (when this can be done), but also that its language is the nearest to the dialect in which he wrote. When all this has been properly attended to, the editor will still owe a debt to philology. He will do inestimable service to its cause by collating all the other manuscripts to which he has access, and by giving, wherever they are important, a rather copious list of their variations, both in words and orthography. This is the more desirable, as there are now but few instances in which we have an opportunity of comparing our language in its various forms, in different copies of the same book.

No task is more invidious, and to us more unpleasant, than that of pointing out the faults of others; yet it is in many cases a duty none the less imperative upon us, and we should be acting dishonestly towards the world, were we on that account to hold back from it our judgment. The text which Dr. Whitaker has published, is not one with which we can be satisfied. He has, it is true, followed the text of one manuscript, but we cannot allow that manuscript to be chosen on so capricious a ground as "that the orthography and dialect in which it is written approach very near to that semi-Saxon jargon, in the midst of which the editor was brought up, and which he continues to hear daily spoken on the confines of Lancashire, and the West Riding of the county of York." (Pref.) Dr. Whitaker laboured under many disadvantages; he had access to only three manuscripts, and those not very good ones; but we think that he has not chosen the best text even of those, though he may have chosen the best and oldest manuscript. It is remarkable that we find two distinct classes of manuscripts of *Piers Plowman* which give us two widely different texts; and if we were disposed to admit, as barely possible, "that the first edition of this work appeared when its author was a young man, and that he lived and continued in the habit of transcribing to extreme old age," (Pref.) we cannot agree with an editor in adopting a copy which he believes to be "a faithful representation of the work as it came first from the author," and which not only abounds in words and idioms which he afterwards altered, but which contains also "many original passages which the greater maturity of the author's judgment induced him to expunge." We believe, however, that there would be no difficulty in showing that there are many passages in the text thus chosen, which it is improbable ever came from the author of *Piers Plowman*.

We hope and trust that the time is now gone by, when the language and works of our forefathers were sought for only as far as they yielded the means of gratifying a little idle vanity; that the black letters and so-called Saxon character, in which old Thomas Hearne loved to see himself in print, have disappeared. We think we can see springing up around us, a better taste, which shall lead to the cultivation of our old literature on a sounder foundation. One of our Universities, that of Cambridge, has already set a noble example. Mr. Kemble, who has done much for Anglo-Saxon literature by his scholar-like edition of *Beowulf*, is doing still more by the course of lectures on that language, which he is now delivering there; and the encouraging spirit in which they have been received, makes us hope further, that this University will ere long not only possess an Anglo-Saxon professorship, but that it will also have it filled by a learned and enterprising Professor. Mr. Thorpe's edition of *Cædmon*, if it may be taken as a specimen of what will follow, gives us ground for expecting much good from the series of Anglo-Saxon writings, the publication of which has been sanctioned by the Society of Antiquaries, and we wish that the next work printed may be that which ought perhaps to have been the first, the *Exeter Book*, as some atonement for the long neglect with which it has been treated.

In the mean time, while all this attention is shown to the Anglo-Saxon, the Middle English will not be neglected, and trusting that the *Visions of Piers Plowman* will not be the last of the works of the old time which shall be given to us, in at least somewhat of its original integrity; and with the hope of forwarding so desirable an object, we will venture to offer a few suggestions

on the text which we think ought to be adopted. We have only collated a few manuscripts which were at the time readiest of access to us, and as these all belong to the Cambridge libraries, and are not much known, a description of them will not perhaps be unacceptable to some of our readers. We will afterwards give two or three specimens of that which we think should be chosen for a text, placed side by side with the corresponding passages of Dr. Whitaker's edition. The text of each we arrange, as we hope every one in future will arrange it, in short lines, for by that arrangement only do we keep sight of the principle of the alliteration. The author of *Piers Plowman* has carefully followed the pure Anglo-Saxon model of verse, in which two successive lines have three words beginning with the same letter, the third word being the first in the second line which requires the emphasis in reading, while the two others must always be in the first line. To join these two lines in one, is no less ridiculous than it would be to join together in the same manner the couplets of our later rhiming poems.

The first MS. which we have used, and which we call A, is contained in the library of Trinity College, a fair volume on vellum in the writing of the reign of Edw. III. with the shelf-mark B. 15, 17. It is well written, with ornamented initials, and contains at the end, in the same hand, a religious treatise in English prose, and a short poem beginning—

" Crist made to man a fair present,
His body body with loue ybrent," &c.

This manuscript, we have no hesitation in saying, we think the best copy of *Piers Plowman* in existence, and we accordingly take it as our text.

The next (B) is a very large vellum MS. in the Public Library of the University of Cambridge, marked Dd, 1, 17, of a date very little later than the last; and containing, besides Henry of Huntingdon, and some others of the Latin Chroniclers, the old collection of metrical tales, entitled "*The Seven Sages*," which Weber has printed from the Cotton MS.

C, our third MS., is in the library of Trinity College, marked R. 3, 14. This also is a very good MS. on vellum, and appears to be very nearly contemporary with A. At the beginning is a painting of men ploughing with oxen, and over it,

" God spede the plouz, and sende us Korne i now."*

These three MSS. differ considerably in their orthography. In A and B, the nouns form their plural in *es*, in C almost always in *is*. B has commonly *ai* and *ay*, where A and C have *ei* and *ey*: it also has generally *a*, for *o* in the other two. Where B and C always use *sch*, A has generally *sh*. Whether in or out of composition, the preposition which in A and B is written *bi* and *by*, in C is constantly *be*. For *k* in B in such situations as in the word *wirkyng*, in A and C we generally have *ch*, this word being spelt *werchyng*, A, and *worching*, B. A has *ech*, where B and C not unfrequently have *ilk* and *hilk*. We have also commonly *swiche* A, *swilke* B, *suche* C; *hire* A, *thayr* B, here C; *hem* A,C, *thaym* B. In the verbs, A has the termination in *en* much more constant than the others; and *ed*, *ede*, in A, B, is in C, *id*, *ide*.

D is a MS. on paper, which, from internal evidence, as well as by the writing, appears to have been written early in the reign of Henry IV. It is in the Public Library, and is marked Ll. 4. 14. Among its contents is a second copy of *Piers of Fulham*, which was printed from a MS. in Trin. Coll. by Harts-horne in his *Metrical Tales*.*

E is a comparatively modern MS. on paper, in the Public Library, marked Gg. 4. 31.

* In collating this MS. we found at the end of *Piers Plowman*, another very interesting poem, in the same style and metre, written by a poet of the popular party against Richard II. about the time of his deposition, which is well worthy of being printed.

The other two, F marked Dd, 3. 13, and G marked Ff, 5. 35, are both in the Public Library, and both tolerably good MSS. on vellum.

Of these seven MSS. two only, F and G give the text which Mr. Whitaker has printed, all the rest agreeing, with hardly a variation, in the text given in A. This is the text also which was in the manuscripts used by the printers of all the early editions, as far as we have seen. Of these we have contented ourselves with referring to two, (a) that of Crowley, 1550, and (b) that by Rogers, in 1561, which he says was "newlye imprynted after the authours olde copy."

We will take our first extract from the opening of the poem, where William sees in a vision the race of mankind on a vast plain, occupied in their respective pursuits.

Text of MS. A.

In a somer seson
Whan softe was the sonne,
I shop me in to shroudes
As I a sheep weere,
5 In habite as an heremite
Vnholy of werkes,
Wente wide in this world
Wonders to here,
Ac on a May morwenyage
10 On Maluerne hilles
Me bifel a ferly,
Of fairye me thozte.
I was wery for wandred,
And wente me to reste
15 Vnder a broode bank
By a bournes syde,
And as I lay and lenede,
And loked on the watres,
I slombred in to a slepyng,
20 It sweyed so murye.*
Thanne gan I meten

Whitaker's Text.

In a somè seyson,
Whan softe was the sonne,
Y shop into shrobbis
As y shepherde were.
5 In abit az an ermite
Unholy of werkes,
That wente forthe in the worle
Wondres to hure,
And sawe meny cellis
10 And selcouthe thynges.
Ac on a May morwenyng
On Malverne hulles
Me by fel for to alepe,
For weyrynesse of wandryng,
15 And in a lande as ich lay
Lenede ich and slepte
And merueylously me mette,
As ich may zow telle.
Al the welthe of this wordle,
20 And the woo bothe,
Wynkyng as it were

* 'It [the bourne] sounded so merry.' Sweyen is exactly the form which, according to the natural rule of derivation in the two languages, the Anglo-Saxon verb *swegan*, *sonare*, would take in middle English. In the same manner *sweg*, *fragar*, would become *swey*, or *sway*, according to the dialect of the MS. Thus, in the Alexander, v. 2799.

"Men myghte ther yseo hondis wrynge,
Paunes bete, and hors turnyng;
Sway, and gret dismayng;
Women srike, girles gredyng."

Swegan and sweg, the verb and the noun in Anglo-Saxon, are often used, of a pleasure and glad sound, like sweyen here. So in Cædmon, p. 214, l. 7,

"Æfter þam wórdum
werod wæs on salum
sungon sige-byrnan
segnas slódon
on fægernes swég
folc wæs on laude."

After these words
the host was glad
sung the trumps of victory,
the banners rose
at the joyous sound
the folk was glad.

in Beowulf, lin. 176,

"dreadm ge-hyrde
hlúðne in healle
þær wæs hearpan swég."

gladness heard
loud in hall,
where was the sound of the harp.

And, again, line 2119,

"þær wæs sang and swég
samod set-gædere."

there was song and sound
collected together.

Compare also ll. 1980 and 2316.

2. *gedir hem to gider*, B, the copyist evidently supposing at the moment that the alliteration was in *g*. 6. Dr. Whitaker's text, with F and G, has taken away much of its point from the satire, by substituting 'unwise' for 'wise,' which is found in all the others.* ll. 9—14 are omitted in C.

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| <p>Thanne kam ther a kyng,
Knyzthod hym ladde,
Might of the comunnes
Made hym to regne.</p> <p>5 And thanne cam kynde wit,
And clerkes he made,
Ffor to counseillen the kyng,
And the commune saue.
The kyng and knyztod,</p> <p>10 And clergie bothe,
Casten that the commune
Sholde hem self fynde.
The commune contreued
Of kynde wit craftes,</p> <p>15 And for profit of all the peple
Plowmen ordeyned,
To tilie and to trauaille,
As trewe lif asketh.
The kyng and the commune,</p> <p>20 And kynde wit the thridde,
Shopen lawe and leaute,
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Kynde wit and the comune
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And for most profitable to the puple,
A plouh thei gonne make,
15 Wit leil labour to lyve,
Wyl lyve and londe lasteth.</p> |
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These specimens will be sufficient, we think, to show the great superiority of the text of our MS. A, over that with which it has been compared. The author of *The Visions of Piers Plowman* deserves to rank high as a poet; and his work contains much to please, and much to interest us. As a poem, even Chaucer and Spencer did not disdain to derive profit from it. As a work which was written for the people, and therefore not embellished with the courtly phrases of Norman intruders, it is a noble specimen of what was then the pure language of our countrymen. For these reasons we wish to see a good edition of it; and if the few observations we have made shall prove to have hastened the accomplishment of our desires, then shall we consider that our pages have been devoted to a good and profitable end.

ANALECTA ANGLO-SAXONICA, &c.

MR. THORPE (whose services already done to Saxon Literature, by his translation of Rask's Grammar, and his admirable edition of *Cædmon*, are well known to all who desire to see a strict and philological method prevail, where little but the most incompetent ignorance has hitherto been witnessed,) has given us another proof of his well-applied zeal for the study of our native tongue, in a work under the title above mentioned.

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'With meny an wyse tale;'

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to some such error of the transcriber as we find in C, where it is written 'of wandrit,' evidently instead of 'for wandrit.'

20. Swcyued, B, swized, C, sweyd, E, swyzed, *a, b*.

28. The alliteration shows us that 'trieliche,' the reading of MS. A, is the right one; ricliche B, rychlych *a*. trizely C, tryelyche E, trichlich *b*. D has 'reallech y makyd,' but over the top, in another hand, is written 'tricanlie.' Dr. Whitaker's text, with F and G, here differs much from the others. Our dreamer is there introduced very unadvisedly telling us of this tower, 'truthe was ther ynne,' a piece of information which he only learns afterwards from dame 'Holye Churche:'

" Ich was aferd of hure face,
Thauh hue faire were,
And saide, mercy ma dame,
Wat may this be to mene,
The tour up on toft, quath hue,
Treuthe ys ther ynne."

(Passus Secundus, ed. Whit.)

Where there is an evident reference to the "tour on a toft," which has been previously mentioned in the more correct text.

44. Dr. Whitaker, misunderstanding this passage, has printed 'ther' for 'that,' which is in all the MSS. In his gloss. he interprets 'wonnen' by 'to dwell;' and he paraphrases the sentence, 'some destroying themselves by gluttony and excess,' translating it, we suppose, "And there dwell wasters whom gluttony destroyeth." The meaning is, the ploughmen worked hard, "and obtained (wan) that which wasters destroy with their gluttony." The writer of C seems to have understood the meaning of the passage, but not the words, and has 'whom that these wastours.' E has 'wynnen.'

58. To walken aboute, B, which destroys the alliteration.

47. In continuance of clothyng, *a, b*. The printed edit. place ll. 53, 54, before 51, 52.

60. Lykyng, D.—62, cheuen, B, cheuide, C, schosyn, D.—66, knaueth, B.

65. We have here to preserve the alliteration, adopted 'giltles,' from C and *b*, in place of 'synneles,' which the other MSS. and *a*, have. Though we find instances of irregularity in the sub-letters (or alliterative letters in the first line) in Pierce Plowman, the chief letter is not so often neglected. For 'leeue,' C has 'trowe.' In Dr. Whitaker's text the account of the minstrels is very confused. Here the minstrels get gold by their song without sin, but the japers and janglers are condemned as getting their living by what is afterwards called 'turpiloquium,' when they had ability to get it in an honest way.

74. if they schulde B, schulden D, if hem list C.

Among other objects the dreamer's eye falls on a company of "pilgrymes and palmeres:":

Pilgrymes and palmeres
Plizten hem togidere
Ffor to seken seint Jame
And seintes at Rome.
5 They wenten forth in hire wey,
With many wise tales,
And hadden leue to lyen
All hire lif after.
I seiz somme that seiden
10 Thei hadde y souzt seintes,
To ech a tale that they tolde
Hire tonge was tempred to lye
Moore than to seye sooth
It semed bi hire speche.
15 Heremytes on an heep
With hoked staues
Wenten to Walsyngham,
And hire wenches after,
Grete lobies and longe
20 That lothe were to swynke.

Pilgrimms and palmers
Plyzten hem to gederes
To siche seint Jame
And seyntys of Rome,
5 Wenten forth in hure way,
Wit meny unwyse tale,
And haven leue to lye
Al hure lyf tyme.
Eremytes on an hep
10 With hokede staves
Wenten to Walsyngham,
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Grete lobies and longe,
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by Archbishop Parker, was avowedly theological. Foxe and W. L'Isle used it under his auspices merely to confound their political and religious opponents on the Popish side. But it was never once suffered to relapse into its ancient limbo, and while Wheeloc, Spelman, Junius, Hickee, Gibson, and Rawlinson, are remembered, it cannot be said to have wanted severe and zealous pursuers. Yet, in spite of the many who before and after them put their hand to the plough, the work has never proceeded: and had it not been for the industry of Danes and Germans, and those who drew from the well-heads of their learning, we might still be where we were, with idle texts, idle grammars, idle dictionaries, and the consequences of all these—idle and ignorant scholars. The only approach which we can make to a solution of this strange problem is; that the study being a little out of the way of men's usual pursuits, has been stared at and wondered at; and that those who did give themselves to it, and become μέγιστα θαύματα thereby, have had their heads turned: and having so lost the better part of their senses, have entirely forgotten what they did when they first began Greek or Latin; viz. that they first learnt at great length and with much pains, *the grammar of these tongues*; and then by means of the Dictionary and the Authors, having become competent scholars, ventured or not, according as their humour led them, upon editing books themselves. This process, our Saxonists hitherto, with extremely few exceptions, have diametrically reversed: most have begun by editing books which they could not hope to understand; and though some may have succeeded during the progress of their work in picking up a little of the grammar, the great majority certainly have not. We could mention, were we so inclined, Doctors, yea, Professors of Anglo-Saxon, whose doings in the way of false concords, false etymology, and ignorance of declension, conjugation, and syntax, would, if perpetrated by a boy in the second form of a public school, have richly merited and been duly repaid by a liberal application of ferula or direr birch. To this alone we owe it, that the *Saxon Poems* have, comparatively speaking, been little ventured upon by our Viri Clarissimi; and far more that, till Rask published his Grammar of the language, there was not an elementary book upon the subject fit to be named. We do not hesitate to express our firm conviction, that there has not hitherto been, since Hickee, one man capable of producing such a book; grammars we have had, and plenty, but all founded upon him, following him, and adopting unreservedly nearly every blunder which the age in which he lived, and the vastness of his plan, render in him excusable. But those helps to stumblers, and which the *Delectus, Florilegium, Analecta Græca Minora*, and such other books, have been to Greek and Latin students, are in vain looked for in A. S.: and as for Dictionary or Glossary, even to this day there is none. We say this most advisedly, for if ever book was calculated to do harm, to retard the progress of a study, to perplex and fill with trouble the mind of a learner, Lye's Dictionary is assuredly that book. Words from every period, and every dialect heaped together: the half Saxon Lajamon, the old Saxon (Northalvingian) Evangile Harmony, the barbarous half Norse glosses from the Durham book, placed with enviable impartiality upon the same footing as the polished and beautiful West-Saxon of Alfred! and to crown this, *not one word* from Beowulf, and not a tithe of the words from the Codex Exoniensis; or indeed, almost any of the Saxon poems! Such is Lye's Dictionary, from which, in order that it may become tolerably useful, many hundred lines must be rejected, to make room for many hundred of matter entirely new. That a dictionary must be set on foot, and of quite a different character too, before we can know any thing of our old and mother tongue, we are well assured; and if the Saxon Committee wish to be of use to any but *Dilettante*, let them take this into their serious consideration. A part of the work which we have long desired to see accomplished, is at length performed by the book whose title we have put at the head of these remarks. There is a selection of passages, adapted to the necessities of learners, and offering them the means of gradually becoming proficient: and appended to this we have an excellent Glossary, competent to lead any one, without more than the proper application of *head*, to a knowledge of the whole volume; and,

through it, of many more. But these, which are in themselves most desirable things, do not make up all the merits of the "Analecta." There is a second object evident in its composition: it was necessary in a book of this kind to give specimens of Saxon poetry; and in so doing Mr. Thorpe has taken occasion to re-edit some pieces, which were not only incorrectly printed before, but had also the disadvantage of being contained in books difficult of access: thus we have *Judith*, from the Cotton MS. Vitell. A. xv. printed by Thwaites in his *Heptateuch*; and the *Death of Byrhtnoth*, the MS. of which is now lost, and an incorrect copy of which is only to be found in the Appendix to Hearne's *Chronicle of Glastonbury*. The reprinting these poems will be of great service to those whose time did not admit of their making or procuring copies for themselves. For the benefit of more advanced and philological inquirers, who know that the downward history of a tongue will alone give us mastery over it, there are extracts given from one or two works, yet in MS. which will enable them to judge for themselves upon this point: and which, we will venture to assure Mr. Thorpe, will render his book right valuable in the eyes of Grimm, and some others of our learned German brethren. Among these may be reckoned, 1. the two texts of Lajamon's *Tale of King Leir*, one from the Cot. MS. Cal. A. ix. the second (in parallel columns) from Otho. C. XIII.: 2. a large selection from the strange work called from its author *Ormulum*, from an Oxford MS.: 3. a chapter of the Gospels, from the Durham Book (Cott. MSS. Nero D. iv.) arranged by the side of the pure Saxon text. Mr. Thorpe has, with a true knowledge of their no-value, rejected the silly characters which people call Saxon, except in the case of *th*, and *dh*; and, in the Old English, of that equivocal *g* which most of our editors have persisted in printing as *z*. Nevertheless, knowing that it will be some time before the bibliomaniacal foppery of using these types ceases, and that the old editions are mostly printed with them, he gives as a specimen of them *one* chapter of the Gospels: we confess, we think they show to such small advantage by the side of the common text, that we hope a mere comparison of the two will lead to the result which we desire to see; being fully convinced that no other end is gained by retaining the old (and on the Continent, exploded) method, than that of rendering books expensive, and so throwing a new obstacle in the way of the student.

We have so high an opinion of the merits of Mr. Thorpe's work, and the usefulness of his book, that we shall not scruple to say what we think might have been amended in it. We do not see why it was necessary to reprint here the long prose account of *Cædmon*, already given by Mr. Thorpe in his edition of that poet's Paraphrase: neither, on account of some half a dozen errors in Rask's text of the *Spell* (in the Appendix to his *Grammar*), and which as many lines would have sufficed to correct, why it was necessary to give us the whole of this over again. These have helped to encourage his publishers in putting a price upon the book, which, though not great in comparison of the advantages which the book offers, is too much for practical purposes. It is an excellent class book for the London University and King's College; and it should have been made cheaper, that it might be the more widely read.

We have only to add the expression of our unfeigned pleasure at its appearance; to repeat our conviction that it will be of more service to the study of Saxon, and through Saxon of English, than any book which we have hitherto seen, with the exception of the Translation of Rask; and finally to exhort Mr. Thorpe to occupy himself in extending his excellent Glossary. He will do more thereby, even than by his editions of *Cædmon* and the *Codex Exoniensis*, because he will found a school of readers, to whom such works may hereafter be useful: at present, his translations are read, and his texts let alone.

DAGGER SHEATH DESIGNED BY HOLBEIN.

THE accompanying engraving (*Plate II.*) is another specimen of the embellishments of Mr. Douce's recent publication on the *Dance of Death*, noticed in our number for February.

A highly ornamental dagger, either curiously chased or richly set with jewels, was the fashionable domestic weapon at the commencement of the sixteenth century. It is frequently to be found in the whole-length portraits of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, and other persons of rank at that period; and was worn nearly in front of the person, as is shown on the figure of the King in the subject before us.

This dagger is copied from an engraving by Mechel, published at Basle in 1780. "It is impossible," observes Mr. Douce, "to exceed the beauty and skill that are manifested in this fine piece of art. The figures are, a king, queen, warrior, a young woman, a monk, and an infant, all of whom most unwillingly accompany Death in the dance. The despair of the King, the dejection of the Queen, accompanied by her little dog, the terror of the soldier who hears the drum of Death, the struggling of the female, the reluctance of the monk, and the sorrow of the poor infant, are depicted with equal spirit and veracity. The original drawing is in the Public Library at Basle, and ascribed to Holbein."

It is remarked by Walpole, that

"Holbein's talents were not confined to his pictures; he was an architect, he modelled, carved, was excellent in designing ornaments, and gave draughts of prints for several books, some of which it is supposed he cut himself. Sir Hans Sloane had a book of jewels designed by him, now in the British Museum. He invented patterns for goldsmith's work, for enamellers and chasers of plate, arts much countenanced by Henry VIII. Inigo Jones showed Sandrart another book of Holbein's designs for weapons, hilts, ornaments, scabbards, sheaths, sword-belts, buttons, and hooks, girdles, hatbands, and clasps for shoes, knives, forks, saltsellers, and vases, all for the King. Hollar engraved several of them. The Duchess of Portland and Lady Elizabeth Germain have each a dagger set with jewels, which belonged to that Prince, and were probably imagined by Holbein."

The book of drawings by Holbein, formerly in the possession of Sir Hans Sloane, and which Walpole says afterwards came to the British Museum, are not mentioned in the Catalogue of the Sloane MSS. but is perhaps among the drawings in the Print Room.

The etchings by Hollar consist of four octavo plates from weapons then in the collection of the Earl of Arundel. One of them is stated to have belonged to King Edward the Sixth. The chasing is very elegant arabesque work, but not a series of figures in the style of the subject before us.

The Duchess of Portland's dagger is mere "goldsmith's work," with no extraordinary merit in its design to justify the use of Holbein's name. It is "made of a nephritick stone, set with jacinths and gold ornaments: the blade of steel damasked with gold." It had been purchased by the Earl of Oxford in 1720, for 45*l.* when the remains of the Arundelian collection were sold at Tart Hall, Pimlico. There is a folio engraving of it, by Vertue, one of four plates of the Duchess of Portland's jewels.

Lady Elizabeth Germaine's dagger was afterwards purchased by Mr. Walpole for fifty guineas, and is now at Strawberry Hill. It is set with above a hundred rubies, and a few diamonds.

ANCIENT CHURCH ARCHITECTURE IN DEVONSHIRE.

MR. URBAN,—The following letter is devoted to the remains of ancient architecture in Devonshire, with a view principally to investigate the distinguishing forms and features of the churches, their antiquity, and their various decorations; and also to notice the general system of innovation, which seems almost to have been established in this county, and which in its mischievous and unrestrained course has deprived many of the noblest ecclesiastical edifices of their most sumptuous or most admired ornaments, and the progress of which is still negligently permitted on many of the valuable remains that have hitherto escaped the excesses of ignorant and deluded fanatics.

Breadth and extent of building are among the striking characteristics of the churches in Devonshire. The former is perhaps more remarkably conspicuous

than the latter. Triple aisles—those on the sides of the chancel and body, in many cases as wide, or nearly as wide as the centre space—almost uniformly compose the plan, whose general figure, as seen in its complete elevation, has seldom sufficient height to give the triple gables which terminate the roof, a graceful external appearance. A tower of stately proportions at the west end or on the south side was calculated to ennoble the design; but Barnstaple and Bideford, and some other large churches, have towers remarkable for their insignificance; and perhaps the ancient fashion of building churches, in Devonshire, could not be exemplified by instances more ungraceful, I had almost said apposite, than these; for, generally speaking, magnificence and extent of structure are not united in the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Devonshire. A strong and striking distinction between the body and chancel, is a handsome character which does not generally belong to the churches in this county. A long undivided line of roof usually extends from the east to the west end, and spans an area with sides exactly parallel, though not always precisely uniform in their design. The Church of Broad Clist, which in some respects is an exception to these remarks, invites the attention of the traveller, and would be admired in the adjoining county of Somerset. It was built in the 15th century, and in the words of Dr. Johnson, is an “edifice of loftiness and elegance equal to the highest hopes of architecture.” It will be observed that the apex of the chancel is somewhat exceeded in elevation by that of the nave, but even this building, with all the fascination of its design, is far inferior in the beauty of its relative proportions, to such churches as Wrington, St. John’s in Glastonbury, High Ham, Huish, and East Brent in Somersetshire, which I name as perfect models of churches of the class under consideration, and in which the beauty of the design is enhanced by the contracted proportions of the chancel, the double set of gables, and the pleasing informality in the height of the walls and the size of the windows. The Church of Broad Clist must however be regarded as a very beautiful specimen of architecture, as pre-eminent for the choice and arrangement of its ornaments, for the magnificence of its Tower, which stands at the west end, and for the perfection of all its windows and embattled parapets, as well as for the whole of its internal decorations. It would be difficult to name a church in the county that would not lose by comparison with this admirable specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. The Tower possesses loftiness and grace, and presents the most imposing elegance. Its proportions attract admiration, and admiration is heightened by the judicious distribution of solidity and ornament. There is no display of finery, no inequality in the allotment of decoration. The door at the base is very handsome, and eight tall and tapering pinnacles crown the summit. The most superb window in the Church appears at the east end of the north aisle: the rest have less novelty in their design, but these claim the praise of symmetry; and if their numerous ramifications were now as formerly occupied by painted glass, no part of the interior would be deficient in lustre, nay, the solemnity would be increased by the addition. Clustered pillars and arches, combined with the utmost attention to science and good taste, separate the nave and chancel from their aisles. Whole-length statues of angels, holding books or shields, stand on the capitals, and sustain the external moulding of the arches in all the aisles. The wings mount above the heads of the figures, and descend in straight lines to their feet. The moulding is decorated with rosetts, and the capitals are beautifully enriched with foliage, heads, and other sculptures. I was fortunate in seeing this Church before the hand of mischief was uplifted to do it violence. It has since descended upon the building, and modernized its roof both externally and internally, giving it an outward covering of sheet iron. It has also defaced the monuments, by tearing away the ornamented iron rails by which they were protected: these trophies of barbarism were for a time to be seen glittering with gold, among ancient oaken beams and rafters from the roof, and heaps of less valuable rubbish, in the church-yard.

The broad and lofty arch, as the internal feature of separation between the body and chancel, seems no less indispensable to the beauty of the internal design, than a difference of dimensions both in breadth and height of the length.

being always greater) is deemed necessary to complete the character and elegant effect of the exterior; but owing to the arrangement before described as common in the churches of Devonshire, the arch in this position was omitted, as interfering with the regularity and uniformity of the sides, and the even line of roof. But the screen, with its rood-loft, seems never to have been discarded, but always to have maintained its situation over the entrance to the chancel; and the rood, with its accompanying figures, reached nearly to the ceiling, where a beam perhaps larger the rest, and more elaborately carved, appeared as a suitable ornament to the sculptured representations immediately over which it was fixed. This description may be applied to Collumpton Church, the interior of which, in its pristine state, must have exhibited a glorious spectacle. The display of enrichment over the door of the sanctuary was most magnificent. Other portions were highly beautiful in their design and ornament, and the sculptors reserved their powers for the embellishment of this part of the interior, which exhibited the rood carved in oak, high above every other object, and elevated in this instance nearly to the crown of the ceiling. The last relic of its adornments was removed from its situation little more than half a century ago, and is still to be seen in the church, where it is preserved, or I should say, suffered to occupy a vacant place, without molestation and without regard. Its use is not remembered by those who might have witnessed it among heaps of rubbish in the loft or gallery, where it had lain neglected ever since the period when it was forced from its position, and other acts of violence and impiety were committed in the church. The beam which supported the Rood and its attendant figures, was formed of a tree of noble growth, and of undiminished bulk when the carver wrought out his design upon its surface. It is partly solid and partly hollow, and has been sawn in two pieces. When entire it measured about fifteen feet and a half in length, and twenty inches in diameter. The carving is of the boldest character, and requires distance to show it to advantage. The surface is covered with a kind of leaf ornament, or it may be intended to represent the rough bark of a tree. In the centre is a pedestal eleven inches and a quarter square, with a mortise eight inches deep, for the purpose of receiving the foot of the cross, and securing its stem in an upright position. Under it is a death's head and cross bones. The side pedestals, which also have death's heads and bones under them, are nearly twice as broad as that in the middle, and supported the figures of the Virgin and St. John, which were not mortised into the beam, but were kept in their positions by a rim or border, formed by excavating the pedestals about two inches below the surface. The distance between each pedestal, measured from their centres, is full four feet two inches. Between the pedestals, and beyond them, near to the extremities of the beam, are holes more than an inch in diameter, deeply sunk in cones which are raised as high as the pedestals: these were designed for the four waxen tapers which were occasionally required in the rites of the ancient religion.

It will perhaps be expected that I should at least glance at the Elder Architecture of Devonshire. I will therefore observe in this place, that there is absolutely nothing among the ecclesiastical buildings that the most acute discoverer of Saxon architecture would claim as exhibiting evidences of a date anterior to the Norman Conquest. Bishop's Teignton Church has been wretchedly mutilated. The remains of the old building have been violently disturbed, if not strangely displaced. The chief object of curiosity among them is the head of the south doorway: its lintel is sculptured with a representation of the Magii presenting their gifts to the infant Jesus. If the *quality* and *character* of the sculpture be considered, it does not differ, in my judgment at least, from those of the acknowledged productions of the Normans in the 12th century. If the *position* be regarded, I would observe that the lintel of the magnificent west doorway of Rochester Cathedral is covered with some historical representation.

I approached Crediton with reverence, and was prepared to abate something of my distrust of genuine Saxon Architecture (spite of the bungling manner in which its advocates have attempted to characterise it), in favour of what I

might here find distinguished by round arches, and capitals and ornaments anterior to the invention of Pointed architecture: but the church proved to be a cruciform building, of vast dimensions, moderate beauty, moderate interest, and of late date, except some portions of the interior, which may be classed with the oldest specimens of Pointed architecture in England. The original Saxon church of Crediton might have remained till the close of the 12th century, and then have been demolished, after the Norman style had lost its ascendancy. In some instances, the churches of the Saxons were probably left standing till the 13th or 14th centuries, for it is scarcely to be credited that their successors, the Normans, destroyed them all, or indeed any of those of the smaller class, unless necessity obliged them to do so; and it is not perhaps too much to conjecture, that there was a time when *entire* Saxon churches were to be seen in the neighbourhood of buildings of Norman erection, which had acquired a venerable character from their age. Though the advancement and patronage of architecture formerly were unceasing, and kept pace with each other, it is manifest that there were periods in which a systematic and general change was effected in the practice of the science. As a new style dawned upon those which had at different and distinct epochs anciently exhibited their perfections, the necessity, or what seems more probable, the inclination for a change in the costume or character of ecclesiastical or other edifices was felt. At the same time, new houses, new churches, and new establishments for the service of religion were in progress, and the genius of men of taste and science was directed towards the fulfilment of these objects, in a different style to the one which had prevailed immediately before. Rivalry was a powerful incitement to the alteration of buildings which were deemed too extensive or too substantial to be entirely destroyed; and where the whole of a cathedral or abbey, or even an entire parish church, could not be brought into the prevailing fashion, a portion at least was consigned to destruction, so that a Norman church, or one in the early Pointed style, for the style of each became in its turn obsolete—should share the admiration which by the all powerful attraction of novelty, was poured like a stream upon the examples of the newest invention.

The last half of the 15th century, was one of the periods distinguished by its liberal encouragement of architecture; it is perhaps not exceeded by any other; at least its buildings outnumber those in any style which preceded or followed. This remark is applicable to Devonshire, and with a few brilliant exceptions, a degree of talent was exercised in their production, very inferior to that which is to be observed in other parts of the country. The progress of alteration is observable in some of the churches, but it is seldom productive of an anomaly so singular as that which appears in Uffculm Church. The original building was raised early in the 13th century, and was an unpretending specimen of the early pointed style. Single cylindrical pillars, with capitals of the same form, and arches broad, rather than lofty, comprised its essential internal ornaments. But if little more than two centuries and a half did not undermine its stability, and render restitution indispensable, its plain and antiquated architecture had lost its charms with those who had been taught to cluster columns and mouldings in their simplest designs. Be the cause what it might it is certain that only the north side of the church of Uffculm was left standing, and it was the alteration of the most eastern arch of the number that produced the uncommon feature there seen, of one pillar placed upon another, each with its proper capital.

If I were further to characterize the architecture of Devonshire, I should say that its paramount distinctions are exuberance and coarseness. The senses are often captivated with the gorgeous display of sculpture, which is sometimes equally profuse on the outside and the inside of buildings; but in several the hand which wrought the work exercised no peculiar skill in its execution; and occasionally the application of ornament is so novel, and its devices so remarkable, (as for examples, in the Grenway Chapel at Tiverton, and the Lane Chapel at Collumpton), that with all the liberty of Pointed architecture for the appropriation of objects, animate and inanimate, one is almost disposed to condemn the introduction of such devices as occur in the buildings just named, as instances of inexcusable licentiousness.

Wood and stone were made rivals in splendour—their merits are nearly equal. The triple aisles, another common characteristic of the churches in Devonshire, are divided at the point where the body and chancel meet, by a screen, which extends from the north to the south wall, and dazzles the eye by the magnificence and profusion of its tracery, mouldings, ribs, sculptures, and their accessories painting and gilding.

The screen with its roodloft in Uffculm Church is a grand specimen; they extend across the breadth of the triple aisles and join the external walls, in the northern of which appears the door which conducts to the gallery. There is great inequality in the workmanship. A considerable portion of the front towards the north end has been renewed. It was carved and not long since erected by a villager, who in directing the attention of strangers to his work, never fails to assure them of its being more nicely executed than the sculpture of antiquity. He is nevertheless a man of genius and worthy of encouragement in his art; but the present is an instance that genius uncontrolled by judgment is wanton and runs riot. I observe the semblance of antiquity without any of its spirit or accuracy. The carver worked with the model always before him, and perchance, fancied that he was making good use of it; had the hand not wanted the guidance of a sound head, it might have accomplished a work with claims to unqualified praise. The dissonance I have noticed in the genuine ornaments of this screen, relates more particularly to the arrangement of the sculptures than to their execution. The screen at Collumpton is not exempt, indeed very few of these gorgeous masses of ornament are exempt, from this defect—less care seems to have been bestowed in the application than in the performance of the meritorious work. I intend no asperity by the foregoing remarks towards the restorer, or the patrons of the restoration of the roodloft in Uffculm Church. I know that the time and talent of the one were very ill-required, at the same time that the expense to the other was perhaps as much as could be spared for the purpose. I have promised to afford the *Minimist* instruction as well as information in these letters, and what I have written on the present subject, will answer its object, if those who imagine with the poor villager, and with as little pretension to the merit to which he lays claims, that the excellency of sculpture of this kind is constituted by *fine finish* and scrupulous uniformity in trifling details, should be persuaded that objects of higher importance must be sought and obtained before the works of the ancients can be rivalled; and consequently, that it requires discriminating judgment and sound taste to guide, and I may add to restrain, the dexterous hand of genius in its progress. Character and expression distinguish all the accessory ornaments of English architecture. These are commonly produced without any attempt either at exact resemblance or elaborate execution. With respect to the latter, where the situation of the ornaments rendered more care in the workmanship desirable or necessary, it was bestowed with equal diligence and ability; but even in this case, the *spirit* only of the approved model was infused into the imitation, nor was this at all diminished by endless minute varieties in the sculpture. I am not sure that the roof of the Hall of Weare Gifford, which is surprisingly beautiful in its design, and admirable for the care with which it is carved and constructed, could ever have been duly appreciated except by a near approach to it in the gallery. I know nothing of the kind superior to it, and am not sure that I could point to its equal. The span is 36 feet by 30, and the pitch sufficiently steep to comprehend a Pointed arch of singular elegance in every frame. The patron was fortunate, in the assistance of workmen worthy to be employed on so admirable a design. The same high degree of perfection is exhibited among the decorations of the architecture of the Cathedral at an earlier period, but Devonshire has not many more examples that can rank with these in the first class of performances of this kind. I have spoken of chancel screens, Collumpton produces perhaps the richest example of this kind of screen in the county. It is fifty-two feet in length, and supports the rood-loft on an elegantly groined cove. I may say of the design that parts, rather than the whole were considered, and consequently that it discovers a want of unity and uniformity. Care, but very unequal degrees of care, in the

execution of this rich assemblage of ornament, is evident every where, and its imperfections (so to call them), are scarcely remembered in the abundance of its merit. The members are perhaps too thin for the ornaments, or rather I should say that the carved work incumbers and destroys the effect of proportions which otherwise possess considerable merit.

The splendid confusion in the screen and pulpit at Kenton could only have been occasioned by the misapplication of carved work, which had evidently been prepared for some uniform design on a still grander scale of dimensions; it was consigned to hands by no means skilled in cunning workmanship, and its original demerits are fully exposed, if not augmented, by the incongruity of its composition.

The roofs are inferior only to the screens in gorgeousness of enrichment. There is scarcely an example of a flat ceiling over the body and chancel, in any of the churches. The cove, more or less depressed, is the prevailing form, and Collumpton must again be adduced as affording a most elaborate and beautiful specimen. The roof of Chudleigh Church is very ingeniously contrived. It is raised into a point, and is perfectly plain, excepting a horizontal rib or moulding in the centre, which joins in with the intersection of the diagonal groins originating in the union of the roof of the north transept with that of the church. In the absence of a corresponding transept, the ribs have been extended to the opposite wall. The whole is an interesting piece of carpentry, and I know nothing of the kind superior to the sculpture of its ornaments. The corbel from which the ribs spring at the angles of the transept, are square, embattled and elongated in a very singular manner. The centre boss represents a head, crowned, and very finely carved, but the head in the middle of the north-east rib will be regarded as a design of superior merit, and as a specimen of the most highly finished sculpture. It belongs to the 15th century; the transept is of the same age; the body of the church is older; and the chancel of a still earlier date.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

QUÆSTIONES VENUSINÆ. No. II.

HORACE THE POET, AGAINST SCALIGER THE CRITIC.

— Jam Procyon furit,
Et stella vesani Leonis,
Sole dies referente siccos.—3 C. xxix. 18—20.

AMONGST many things to admire even at this day, and to read with much profit, in the *Poetice* of Julius Cæsar Scaliger, there are several things also to question and doubt, or even with indignation to reject. He is, to be sure, a majestic dogmatist; and in princely pride, especially towards those whom in contempt he calls *Grammatici*, he becomes, as perhaps he intended, perfectly intolerable.

My present business with this extraordinary scholar is to defend the Roman lyricist against his hypercritical censure. On the passage above quoted from one of Horace's most splendid odes, *Tyrrhena regum*, &c. J. C. Scaliger (*Poetice*, 1607, p. 818) comments thus:

Sole dies referente siccos: haud semel monui, epitheta quæ in fine versuum existunt, sæpe esse argumento coactæ locutionis, quasi sint carminis supplementa. Idcirco malim hic, *Sole graves referente lucas*.

First of all then, if the Poet's verse be faulty, the Critic's is abominable. The Delphin editor, Ludovicus Desprez, by no means the most brilliant of that fraternity, rather happily exclaims, after recording the alteration: Age, vir gravis; æstivos dies et calores Poeta vult indicare: at hyemis graves perinde lucas ac æstatis. O hypercritici conatus ingenii!

The substitution of a general character (*graves*) for a specific and striking attribute (*siccos*) on the occasion before us, shows at least a momentary destitution of all judgment and taste.

But, secondly, no example could well be alleged less liable to any objection: the emphatic word *siccus* comes precisely in one of the natural positions for emphasis, at the close of the verse, and here of the stanza likewise. The sun *always* brings round the day; it is only at a *certain* season that he brings with it *sultriness* and *thirst*. And then, from "being dry," the practical inference arises, where "a friend" is at hand, and "good wine" is forthcoming.

"Adduxere sitim tempora, Virgili, &c. &c."

J. C. Scaliger too, himself, when speaking of epithets (p. 270, u. s.), acutely observes their manifest use at times in marking *essential* qualities. "Est enim in RE, cum dico *pium, justum,*" &c. Agreeably to this observation, the exquisite Virgil, where the *vis* or *essence* lies in the *attribute*, very often subjoins it to the *noun*, and terminates the verse with it.

—— et quos de *collibus altis*
Aurunci misere patres.—Æn. vii. 726.

—— *scutis* protecti corpora *longis*.—viii. 662.

Yes; and J. C. Scaliger's own adored poet, in the course of sixteen lines, not only places the adjective five times after the substantive, Æn. viii. 658, 662, 666, 672 bis; but three times out of the five, vv. 658, 662, 672, he absolutely fixes it at the close of the line.

In the varieties of *lyric* verse, where emphatic position as connected with metrical movement comes in play, a separate consideration will be required according to the singularities of each. But for the present, without going beyond the first Ode of Horace, a specimen may be shown of those concurring circumstances; under which his *cariosa felicitas* could arrange emphatic words, and even emphatic syllables for the best effect, with the adjective *subjoined* to the noun, and *closing the verse*.

In vv. 3, 13, 25. — *pulverem Olympicum*, — *ut trabe Cypridæ*, — *manet sub Jove frigido*, are examples of a peculiar collocation; which I will venture to say never created offence, or provoked the *scabies emendandi* from the hour they were written.

It is true, that the first and third of those instances defy alteration: but the second (which in mere scansion might bear to be transposed, *ut Cypridæ trabe*) carries the sense in its own order so associated with the sound, that transposition would utterly demolish the delicate union.

H. R.

SIR THOMAS MORE AT CROSBY PLACE.

MR. URBAN,—By a reference to the "Architectural and Historical Account of Crosby Place," lately published by Mr. Blackburn, your correspondents, J. G. N. and Mr. Faulkner, may ascertain the exact date of Sir Thomas More's removal to Chelsea from Crosby Place, where he resided prior to 1523.

Mr. Blackburn has been enabled, through the kindness of Mr. Williams Freeman, to trace the descent of the property from the time of Sir John Crosby to the present day, and to give fac-simile autographs of the ancient possessors from the original title deeds and leases. Among the most interesting of these autographs, is that of Sir Thomas More, attached to a deed of sale to Antonio Bonvisi, A. D. 1523.

Mr. Blackburn says, in p. 24—"The East side of the Hall now shews eight windows, the oriel being here omitted; nor is there any appearance of a repetition of the double window at the south end, though it probably existed." Mr. Blackburn will be gratified to learn that it is still in existence. Some alterations a few years ago in the apartment from whence I address these lines to you, brought it partially to view; and having been protected from the injuries of the weather for nearly two centuries, it was found to be in a much better state of preservation than the other windows.

"We find Crosby Place assigned to one Bartholomew Reed, A. D. 1501."—p. 51.

Mr. Blackburn is apparently not aware that Bartholomew Reed was Lord Mayor the year following. His splendid hospitalities are recorded by Grafton.

Yours, &c.,

M. H.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Gilpin's Forest Scenery, edited by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder. 2 vols.

WITH the very best intentions, no doubt, toward his author and the subject, we must reluctantly say that Sir Thomas Lauder has done all he can to spoil his book. In the first place, he strives to diminish our confidence in the principles of Gilpin's directing taste, by opening his book with a disquisition founded on *Alison*, in which he says; by not having *his guidance*, Gilpin has never been able clearly to expound his system to his readers. Accordingly, Sir Thomas has the kindness to take us out of the hands of the Vicar of Boldre, and place us under his own protection, before we set off in our search after the Picturesque. Secondly, he has gone, on what we must call a principle, which we think absolutely and entirely wrong, of making Gilpin's a *scientific treatise*:—and Lastly, he has interpolated the text on all occasions, with the introduction of huge masses of his own disquisitions, in a manner that at least has the merit of novelty; for we never, in ancient or modern times, recollect to have met with it. Now, we are fair critics, and persons anxious for information; and we cheerfully acknowledge that, if Sir Thomas had, from his love of Gilpin's elegant and entertaining treatise, given us an edition, *with some judicious and select notes, or well-arranged appendices*, he would have done a favour to the

lovers of Gilpin, and credit to himself. It is true that Gilpin's information as a *botanist*, or more accurately speaking, as a *dendrologist*, was confined; a few mistakes, therefore, with regard to trees, and a few incorrect opinions, are to be found in these, as in his other volumes: his observations as a traveller had been much confined; and in the few weeks of the summer in which he was let loose from the bondage of his school at Cheam, the only opportunity presented itself to him of exploring new districts, and following Nature, which he loved, into her coyest and deepest recesses. After he relinquished his school to his son, he was appointed to the vicarage* of Boldre, where a sense of duty and advancing age alike detained him. Whatever, therefore, was the imperfection of Gilpin's observations on subjects connected with natural history, and in truth they were very unimportant, it arose from want of leisure and opportunity. In this way, we think, his giving the superiority of beauty and picturesque effect to the *Yew* over the *Cedar of Lebanon* † arose from his not having seen some of the very finest specimens in England of the latter, while he was familiar with the venerable and *consecrated* yews ‡ which are found in Hampshire and in the eastern side of Kent. He has made a mistake, in separating the *Cluster Pine* from the *Pinaster*, which certainly must have been the

* Mr. Gilpin was a schoolmaster at Cheam, and his son succeeded him. Colonel Mitford, the historian of Greece, was his scholar, and presented him with the vicarage of Boldre.

† Some of the finest specimens of the Cedar of Lebanon in England, are in Suffolk. Those at Campsey Ash are unrivalled as a *group*. There is a very magnificent one at Lord Calthorpe's, near Bury. That at Colonel Bullock's, near Witham, is also very fine. There is *one* fine tree in the collection that is in the grounds of the decayed and dilapidated mansion belonging to Colonel Strutt, near Hatfield, in Essex. The air near London does not seem to agree with this tree. The two noble brethren at Chelsea are dying; the size of their heads annually diminishing. The one opposite the church of Hammersmith is in *premature* decay; for we believe the age of the Cedar may extend to a period we cannot reckon; while none planted in England can be older than 200 years at most; a Cedar, therefore, that decays at 150 or 200 years, must find an uncongenial soil or climate.

‡ One of the finest Yew trees we know is in Selborne churchyard, in Hants. The Isle of Thanet abounds with yews, most venerable, magnificent, and gigantic, whose age cannot be reckoned.

same tree; because the *Corsican*,* and other pines from the shores of the Mediterranean, which resemble the *Pinaster*, have only been lately introduced. He had also too great a fondness for the *Scotch Fir*, whose cold blue is often extremely out of harmony with the tints of the landscape. With Exotic Trees he was but trivially acquainted; but he possessed a truly picturesque eye, and a light, graceful, and easy style, and often a happiness of expression, that make his volumes superior to those of any other writer on the subject. The interpolations of Sir Thomas Lauder would have been more suitable to a scientific treatise, than to Gilpin's; nor are they properly connected with it. What has a botanical list of American Oaks, from Michaux and others, to do with Gilpin's remarks on the venerable and shattered giants of our native forests, and the wild and magnificent forms that they assume in extreme age? What have the extracts of the manner in which the wild horses are caught in the Pampas of South America, to do with the shaggy grey forest ponies? And because Gilpin mentions the different varieties in the beauties of a landscape, from atmospheric changes and the gradations of light, Sir Thomas enters into a long digression on phenomena produced by unequal refraction, and witnessed by Mr. Scoresby in the Arctic Seas. We also feel that the commentary, though too diffuse and too scientific for Gilpin's work, which is a work of *taste*, and not of *science*, is not accurate or complete enough to be depended upon as a guide to the knowledge of the subjects treated on; and most of it is to be found in some popular treatises lately published.

The story that the author tells of a late famous *improver* of grounds, (who he is who is alluded to our readers may guess is too good to be omitted:—

“The Duke of Gordon, being desirous to improve the scenery of Gordon Castle, in-

vited a certain landscape-gardener from England. The gentleman was delicate and indolent—the weather was gloomy and unfavourable for some eight days or so—and he preferred the comforts of a book and an easy chair in the drawing-room, to the raw damps which prevailed abroad. But, as he thus lacked exercise of limb out of doors, he made up for the want of it by exercise of jaw within; and the Duke's venison, and hock and claret, suffered seriously from his daily attacks. But ten days enjoyment of this Castle of Indolence had not gone over his head, when certain alarming twinges in his great toe taught him, one evening, that an old monitor was about to revisit him, to remind him of the infinite nothingness and vanity of all human happiness, and next day he was laid up in bed with a swinging fit of the gout. Some weeks of great suffering and of gradual convalescence brought him again to his great chair, and by degrees he became so far well as to be able to return to his venison and claret; and finally, one clear, sunshiny day, he ventured forth on crutches into the lawn before the castle. Then, levelling his opera glass silently around him for some time, he at last begged to know in what direction lay the course of the *river Spey*, and, on this being explained to him, ‘Ha!’ said he, gravely, ‘I thought so!’ and then, pointing to a grove of magnificent old forest trees, which stood at some distance in the Park, ‘We must open a view in that direction: your Grace will please to order these trees to be cut down before next season, when I shall have the honour of revisiting Gordon Castle, to judge of the effect of their removal before going further.’ Next morning, this Taste-monger took his departure. The noble trees which he had condemned, bowed their heads before the axe, as many noble heads have been bowed before, under the sentence of judges no less unworthy and merciless. The seasons revolved, and so did the wheels of the Taste-monger's carriage, which brought him back to Gordon Castle, where the same scene of sloth, easy chair, eating, venison, hock, claret, gout-admonitory and gout-mordant, recovery, and revisitiation of the ground took place. Now it happens that the *Spey* opposite Gordon Castle, acts against lofty friable

* We consider the *Corsican Pine* to be the most beautiful which we possess: it is richer in its foliage than the *Pinaster*, and taller and more vigorous than the *Stone Pine*. The *Cembro Pine* is handsome, but does not grow to a large size. We have a handsome *Pinus Mugho* in our garden. The richest garden in England for Pines is that of Paine's Hill, near Cobham; from the specimens there Mr. Lambert's, splendid book was chiefly composed. They were planted by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton, who planted 250 Cedars of Lebanon in the grounds, when they were yet scarce trees.—Ed.

banks, of a light, red-coloured mortar, which are perpetually crumbling down; and though these were, at the time we speak of, for the most part hidden by the younger and more distant woods towards the boundary of the Park, yet it so happened (whereas no part of the water of the Spey was visible) the Taste-monger had no occasion even to use his opera-glass to discern a broad streak of blood-red bank, which, being higher than the rest, was seen towering most offensively over the delicate greens of the offscapè, like a troop of heavy dragoons breaking over the hedge. 'We must throw a clump up in that direction,' said the Taste-monger, waving his hand towards the place with a very important air. 'We must have a clump on that gentle swell, to shut out yon hideous brickfield.' 'A clump,' exclaimed the Duke, with horror in his eyes, 'why, my good sir! on that very gentle swell grew those goodly trees which you ordered to be cut down last year; and if you choose to satisfy yourself of the fact, you may go yonder to look at the roots which are remaining.' The gentleman was silent; the Duke left him to his own meditations; and the result was, that he had shame enough left to desire his carriage to be got ready, and to order it to transport him whence he came, an order which his Grace took no measures to thwart or to retard."

This is a good story, well told.

Memorials of a Tour in Greece, chiefly Poetical. By Richard Monckton Milnes. 8vo.

WE wish this gentleman's poetry had not been so like that of *Mr. Alfred Tennyson*, nor his prose so much resembling that of *Jean Paul*; and his book, which wants neither talents nor knowledge, would have been amusing. But it is marvellously affected from the beginning to the end; from the dedication to Mr. Hallam, to the stanzas to the anonymous lady of his heart; and in one poem there is too manifest an imitation of Wordsworth's *Hart-Leap-Well*.

The observations on *Ithaca*, on the *Vale of Tempe*, and on the *Pass of Thermopylæ*, are interesting; though we wish the author had entered into more minute details on the composition of Grecian scenery, and especially of its trees and woods, and had given us a comparison of it with those of the more sublime features of the Italian or Helvetican landscapè. It is, however,

to the poetry of the book that we are more peculiarly to look for the out-breakings of Mr. Milnes's genius; and as we feel his enthusiasm kindle, and his classic recollections return upon him, we may well expect the admirer of Shelley and of Keats to give us "strains of a higher mood," when himself is dwelling in the land of song.

We must however confine ourselves to two specimens, which will give the author's manner of expression and thought. We think the latter very *Tennysonian*.

WRITTEN AT MYCENÆ.

I saw a weird procession glide along
The vestibule, before the Lion Gate,
A man of god-like limb, and warrior state,
Who never look'd behind him, led the throng;
Next a pale girl, singing sweet sorrow,
met
My eyes, who ever pointed to a fleck
Of ingrained crimson on her marble neck;
Her a fierce woman, arm'd with knife
and net,
Close followed, whom a youth pursued
with smile [while
Once mild, now bitter mad, himself the
Pursued by those foul shapes, gory and
grey,
Dread family! I saw, another day;
The phantom of that youth, sitting alone,
Quiet thought-bound, a stone upon a
stone.

TO ———

Beloved, close this weary-wandering book,
Let us forget it ever held a line,
Let me repose upon thy loving look,
For I am thine again—nothing but
thine.
For sights half seen, and thoughts half
followed out,
And feeble memories, how can I repine?
Having one bliss, on which I dare not
doubt, [thine.
For I am thine again—nothing but
Or if my spirit learn'd some things right,
Nor toiled in vain within the Past's rich
mine;
It is, that it may take a nobler flight,
And worthier to be thine—nothing but
thine.
Thy presence is the homestead of my
heart, [shrine,
My own true country, my familiar
I know no other world than what thou art
Since I am thine again—nothing but
thine.

The Support of Government essential to the preservation and purity of Religion. A Sermon by the Rev. W. Harness. 1834.

THIS is a very earnest, affectionate, and well written appeal in behalf of the National Church, against the doctrines of the ignorant and the interested, who are for destroying the banks through which the waters of Christianity have so long poured their stream of fertility and health, and for letting them flow as chance, or caprice, or interest may command; when all would either be lost and swallowed up in quicksands and deserts; or flooding the depths of the vallies, and the luxuriance of the plains, raise up a rank unwholesome vegetation, that would poison the land. *Τὸ καινόν, τὸ καινόν*,—"give us something new"—is the cry of the present day. Old things have passed away: every book, every speech, every newspaper, every mouth, is filled with *theory*: the Senate is employed month after month in debating on rival *theories*: the Manufacturers are crying out for Corn *theories*: the Radicals for Government *theories*: the Dissenters and the godless crew for *Church theories*. Taxes have become too heavy; laws too strict; property too exclusive; government too despotic; rank too insolent; fortune too unequal; labour too oppressive; cities too gloomy and confined; machinery too powerful; and even advice too insulting—for the regenerated people to bear: and so to insure a *perfect, universal, and essential* justice, the rich are to lay down their property, the laws are to be re-adjusted to a more indulgent scale; the taxes, pledged by the faith of the State, to them who helped it in its extreme need, are to be annulled; labour is to be easy, voluntary, pleasurable, only to be considered as *salutary to health, not necessary to subsistence*; rank is to be remodelled, and raised on the only real virtue that is recognised—the virtue of the artisan and mechanic: (the present possessors being the lowest and most degraded in the scale of existence); and as it is exceedingly insulting and improper for one man to give advice to another man, his equal, or *more than equal* (because the rich never can be equal to

the poor, in the endowments of mind, or the virtues of the heart); and as it is morally absurd to pay a man for giving you advice which you do not want, and which he in fact is not capable of giving; consequently, the National Church is to be destroyed;* and its mis-appropriated millions, and enormous revenues, hitherto the unlawful prey of pampered priests, are to be distributed to the general wants of a free, virtuous, equal, moral, noble-minded community.

Mr. Harness is blind enough to think that there may possibly be some little fallacy, some fond delusion, in these gay and glittering visions of terrestrial blessedness; and as regards that branch of the question that concerns the Church, he is really simple enough to imagine that both Church and State have much and long profited by their mutual connexion; and what is more wonderful, his congregation, to the infinite surprise of all moral and thinking persons, not only seem to agree with him, but are so much interested in his statements, so much persuaded by his arguments, so much affected by his earnestness,—and so much attached to him, from a long experience of the singleness of his views, the disinterestedness of his conduct, the gentleness of his manners, the rational and scriptural character of his piety, and the blameless innocence of his life,—that they absolutely wish to retain him as their teacher and their friend; and they have so identified their views of religion, and the necessity of the connexion between Church and State with his, and set the seal of their approbation on his arguments, that they have requested him to give them a wider circulation through the press, than they could otherwise have.

The Discourse is well argued, and very elegantly expressed; and the main point, viz., that a most entire and intimate union ought to exist between a government and the religious faith it upholds, is proved by the Will of God,

* All the above assertions, complaints, and demands, are to be found in numerous volumes which the press every day is spawning from the rich revolution-beds of Nottingham, Leeds, Sheffield, and the Royal Exchange.

by the authority of Scripture, and by the experience of mankind, bearing witness to the advantages which it produces, and to the evils which attend their separation.

Madden's *Travels in Turkey, Egypt, and Nubia, &c.* 2 vols.

Mr. MADDEN is not a learned or scientific traveller; he has not the knowledge of Clarke, or the science of Humboldt; he is not a painter, a scholar, a geologist, a statist, or botanist; but he is a very observing, sensible man, and gives us an account of what he has seen with good taste and good feeling. Sometimes he is superficial, but never dull; and if sometimes we regret that his observations and inquiries are not more profound, we at least always acknowledge that entertainment and instruction are to be found in his pages.

Mr. Madden's Travels open with a description of the slave markets at Constantinople. He is surprised at what has often struck us with astonishment, *how the Turks manage to maintain their numerous harems*. There is seldom want of luxury or loveliness in them; yet a pipe-maker, whose whole stock is not worth 60 dollars, will give 300 for a Sciote girl, and clothe six times as many women as would send a mechanic in England to the workhouse. *Franks* are not permitted to enter the slave bazaar, but Mr. Madden got entrance as a *hakkem*, or doctor. The Greek and Georgian girls are in the galleries; the black women of Sennaar, and the copper-coloured beauties of Abyssinia, below. The last are remarkable for their elegance and symmetry, and sell for 30*l.*, while a black will not fetch 16*l.* The account of the Turkish courtships, and the interior of the Harem, is very amusing. Turkish ladies (joy be to their husbands!) never learn to write. They are wooed therefore by signs. A *clove stuck into an embroidered handkerchief* is the commencement of courtship. When married, the *Turkish ladies* are much honoured by being permitted to wait on their husbands, and, like our English ladies, feel great pleasure resulting therefrom. One brings rose-

water to perfume his beard—another bears a looking glass, with a mother-of-pearl handle—another carries an embroidered napkin—and all stand before him as he eats; and when he has done, they begin; and show their good breeding and high finish, by only eating with the *finger and thumb*. Then come sweetmeats, and bottles of *rosoglio*, of which the Turkish ladies will take four glasses in ten minutes. Then, when the ladies have drunk enough, they hand their master's coffee, and *shampoo his feet for hours together*, which is beyond all doubt the greatest and highest pleasure earth affords. They then take their spinets, and play, or show their new silk gowns, and then the *handkerchief is thrown*; and so, good night! The conversation of the harem, Mr. Madden says, is generally on the same topics as those on which ladies in other places discourse, only a little regulated by local circumstances.—'Scandal,' that sweetens English tea, does the same kind office to Turkish coffee. Who was seen showing her face in the street?—who worked a purse for a stranger?—who was thrown into the Bosphorus on the preceding night?—whether to-morrow they will ride in their coach drawn by cows, or row in their *gay cacique*? This is the discourse that sweetens life on the shores of the Bosphorus.

Having thus taken a glimpse of the amusements of the ladies, let us now see how a Turkish gentleman passes the day, and how far he conjugates the verb *s'ennuyer*—differently from us Franks.

"The grandee perambulates with an amber rosary dangling from his waist; he looks neither to the right or left. The corpse of a Rayah attracts not his attention; the head of a slaughtered Greek he passes by unnoticed. He causes the trembling Jew to retire at his approach; he only shuffles the unwearied *Frank* who goes along and it is too troublesome to kick him. He reaches the coffee-house before noon: an abject Christian *salaams* him to the earth, spreads the newest mat for the *effendi*, presents the richest cup, and cringes by his side, to kiss the hem of his garment, or at least his hand. The coffee, peradventure, is not good. The *effendi* storms, the poor Armenian trembles; he swears by his father's beard he

made the very best; in all probability, he gets a score of maledictions, not on himself, but his mother. A friend of the *effendi* enters, and after ten minutes' repose they salute and exchange salaams. A most interesting conversation is carried on by monosyllables, at half hour intervals. The grandee exhibits an English penknife. His friend examines it, back and blade, smokes another pipe, and exclaims—'God is great!' Pistols are next introduced—their value is an eternal theme; and no other discussion takes place, till an old Priest begins to expatiate on the temper of his sword. A learned *Ulema* at length talks of astronomy and politics, how the sun shines in the east and in the west, and everywhere he shines how he beams on the head of Mussulmans; how all the *Padishaws* of Europe pay tribute to the Sultan; and how the *giaoours* of England are greater people than the *giaoours* of France, because they make better penknives, and finer pistols. How the *Dey of Algiers* made a prisoner of the English admiral in the late engagement; and after destroying his fleet, consented to release him on his agreeing to pay an annual tribute. How the Christian ambassadors came like dogs to the footstool of the Sultan, to feed on his imperial bounty. After this edifying piece of history, the *effendi* takes his leave, with the pious ejaculation of *Mashallah*! 'Wonderful is God!' The waiter bows him out, overpowered with gratitude for the third part of an English farthing, and the proud *effendi* returns to his harem. He walks with becoming dignity along; perhaps a merry-andrew playing off his buffooneries catches his eye,—he looks, but his spirit smiles not, neither do his lips; his gravity is invincible; and he waddles onward like a porpoise cast ashore. It is evident that nature never meant him for a pedestrian animal, and that he looks with contempt on his locomotive organs?"

This is all very interesting chit-chat, and the portraits are sketched with spirit and truth. We wish we had room for the author's account of the *theriakis*, or opium eaters, and his own experiment on that drug, more bewitching than

That *Nepenthe* which the wife of Thone,
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena.

We need only add that the remainder of the volume, containing our author's travels in Egypt and Syria, is of equal interest.

The Immortality of the Soul
By David Malloch.

IT appears that this Poem was read in the University of Edinburgh, having been successful in competition with others on the same subject, when the prize was awarded to it by Professor Wilson, whose knowledge of poetry no one will dispute. It is evidently the production of a young man of some poetical talents, but not of finished taste; and it is too plainly modelled, even to the cadence of its lines, and its expressions, on *Campbell's Pleasures of Hope*. Occasionally the author is betrayed into language which wants precision and correctness, and which a more experienced judgment will teach him to avoid, as

The splashing brook,
With mirth and beauty pictured in its look,
Through the rent chasm beholds the
sun-lit sky,
And laughs and languishes like woman's
eye.

Such expressions also, as

The lark *monopolist* of light and song.
and 'The gentle-minded lilies'—and

I sported round thy brimming marge,
And lol'd among thy flowers.

These, neither the learned Professor who gave the prize, nor any other person, can approve. Let Mr. Malloch strive to attain simplicity of expression, and clearness of thought, and propriety of imagery; and let him avoid the affected and swollen verbiage of the modern school of poetry, and we have no doubt that he will earn a name as great as his illustrious synonyme—the friend of Thomson and of Pope, who was called *Mallet* by his friends, *Malloch* by his relations, and *Melock* by his enemies. We shall give a Sonnet at p. 9.

Upon the verge of a thick-tangled wood,
When all was brightness, and the sun rode
high;
By the knarl'd root of an old lime I stood,
That toss'd its bold head far into the sky.
And I was then in melancholy mood.
No living thing could I discern on high;
Which might upon my solemn thoughts
intrude,
And in the silver light beneath me lay;
In beautiful repose, the ruins grey

Of hoary piles, within whose mould'ring
 walls
 Rest all my fathers in the dead-still halls;
 (How calm they rest, within those halls
 of clay),
 And then I wish'd that I like them should
 be,
 Tomb'd near the spot of my nativity.

Narrative of the Expedition to Portugal in 1832, under the orders of His Imperial Majesty Dom Pedro, Duke of Braganza. By G. Lloyd Hodges, esq. late Colonel in the service of His Imperial Majesty, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. map.

THIS is the most important of the publications to which we referred in our notice of the Narrative of Captain Mins; and some account of it seems to us necessary to shew the public what has been done and said by our other countrymen, who have also acted a prominent part by land in aid of the young Queen of Portugal. When we think of this cause, we cannot help contrasting its fate with that of another queen, Maria Theresa, so prominent in Germany on the accession of George III. But, *tempora mutantur, et nos, &c.* Proceed we to the book.

Capt. Mins, as a sailor, "speaks right on," however "the stormy winds do blow;" not so Col. Hodges, who has all the landsman's courtesy, but who, nevertheless, speaks as a soldier on the military facts, in a manner greatly corroborative of his brother of the sea. He seems to have avoided what we objected to in Mins, and to have anticipated our closing remark on the embarrassments of the cause. Yet, in a well-written preface, explaining his principles, Col. Hodges describes "selfish arts and intrigues which have so long retarded the hopes of the real friends of liberty;" and thus lets out an important secret on those embarrassments.

Of the outset of the expedition, having told it from Mins, we shall not notice minute additions, further than to say that this author is incorrect in supposing Sampayo, the Portuguese consul-general, to have been the rallying point against the expedition. If it had been so, he could have obtained its detention: and so as to the unhappy, ingenious Young, who was, as soon

as he had tired the public with his model of the Inquisition, occupied in building the Orange theatre at Pimlico. We must also enter a caveat against a paragraph so early as at vol. i. p. 7, which we are sure Col. Hodges, from the candour he evinces elsewhere throughout his work, would himself desire corrected; it is this:—"In Portugal, with few exceptions, factions of the worst description, tyranny of the deepest dye, selfish ambition and mean intrigue, are mingled, as it were, in the very blood of the inhabitants, from the palace to the convent; and are yet traceable down to the cottage of the meanest peasant. These are the besetting sins," &c. To Col. Hodges, speaking of the court of *Dom Pedro IV.* and the convents, we are willing to give way; but as to the inhabitants generally, and, above all, the peasants, we must declare our veto, and say that Col. Hodges, with better power of pen than falls to the lot of many, has here fallen into the error so frequent in writers on Portugal, of forming strong conceptions from hasty glances, as the exorcists of old did of the spirits they raised—in imagination!

A few old soldiers were obtained, but by far the majority of recruits, as we personally witnessed, was from the scum of London. Thus 400 only embarked of 1,200. To embark these, Col. Hodges, it seems, required great secrecy and tact. He engaged as a spy a person employed by the Miguelites to inform him of the plans of the agents, which spy he describes to have before belonged to the Bow-street police and to that of Paris, which he was not, but had been provisionally employed by Junot in Lisbon. He also describes his own selection of Seven [Nine] Elms for embarkation in barges, which was the plan of the acute and experienced, as well as enterprising officer who was to have been attached to Sartorius. He also mistook the Miguelite agent who watched him at the water-side, for an inspector of police. We only mention these errors because Col. Hodges says he is expected to be *circumstantial*: but he should be also *correct*; and other neglects of this quality deteriorate his facts. After many adventures, disorderly courses, loss of men, and consequent delay, the Edward transport,

sailed for Flushing on the 18th Dec. 1831, where, on their arrival, the men were not permitted by the Dutch authorities to land. At length, all rendezvoused at Belleisle, and Colonel Hodges proceeded to Paris, where the Emperor and his court then were.

The Colonel here takes occasion to give characteristics of the Emperor and his ministers, evidently furnished by one who knew them, though tinged by the opinions of the writer, who could not be Hodges, from the impossibility of his acquiring intimate knowledge at this period. He wondered at the cold reception he met with at his first audience of the Emperor, from not knowing that it is his Majesty's ordinary manner on all such occasions; and he gives a profusion of praise to Admiral Sartorius, of some parts of whose conduct he afterwards disapproves. Indeed, he immediately after laments that the Admiral had not something like an instructor with him—and censures his choice of a secretary, in Lieutenant Boyd, to whom he imputes all the evils with which the Admiral has been charged. When Col. Hodges had arranged his land force with the Emperor, Sartorius disarranged it, and that force was considered, in subserviency to him, only as *marines*!

At length came the note of preparation. On board the flag ship were the Emperor, Marquises of Loulé and Palmella, MM. Mouzinho de Silveira, Jose Agostino Frere, Candido Xavier, D'Almeida (chamberlain), Count St. Leger de Bemposta, Tavares (physician), Padre Marcos (chaplain), Lasteurie (grandson of Gen. Lafayette), and Bastos, capt. of Brazilian artillery. Colonel Hodges and his officers became quickly disgusted with the manners of the whole. Divine service was performed on board by the chaplain to the Emperor, Admiral Sartorius officiating for the English. The oath of allegiance was administered, colours given, and a manifesto was issued by the Emperor; and the fleet sailed, *malgré* the ordinary sailor's objection, on Good Friday, the 10th of February 1832. We must not be detained by dozens of pages of topography, adventures, and manners, and the savage virtues and vices displayed by Dom Pedro and his court, as well as the motley

corps, from the landing at St. Michael's on the 22d of the following month; and, proceed with Col. Hodges on the 25th to Terceira, where he was kindly received by the governor, Villa Flor, and his lady. Here he found that his troops had been drunken, and behaved ill to the inhabitants. We must quote his enumeration of them:—“Strolling players, ballad singers, chimney sweepers, prize fighters, the wig dresser of his late majesty, attorney's clerks, medical students, painters, engravers, printers, poets;” the “*mendici, mími, balatrões*,” seem to have been the type of them! Nearly a hundred pages of really good matter follow before the fleet and troops are strangely ordered to rendezvous at St. Michael's. To mix with ours were French soldiers, “with the cross of the Legion of Honour and that of the Three Days.” They were “efficiently embarked by *Captain Rose*, and arrived off Oporto on the 8th of July.” Here, astonishing to say, Dom Pedro and his Court for the first time found, what every other intelligent person who really *knew* Portugal had long known, the country was not for him. Shouts of “*Viva Dom Miguel primeiro, el Rei absoluto*,” met his emissaries. To their equal astonishment and that of all the world, they were permitted to land at some distance from Oporto, and proceeded to take possession of the city, to the discomfiture of the inhabitants on the way, and yet with small resistance! Colonel Hodges, his staff and the grenadier companies, were the first to land, followed by Capt. Shaw (an officer of whom too much can never be said), with the light company. That he made his dispositions well there is no reason to doubt; but he already begins to speak of them as a *campaign*, and thus spoils his own excellence. He had already spoken of a *battle* of Almaraz in the Peninsular war, which was nothing more than the seizure of a *tête du pont*: the bridge was gallantly carried by the Portuguese, and thus did good service to the portion of the army that had to cross it; but the very Portuguese who carried it laugh at its being called a battle. Well, Oporto was evacuated, and Dom Pedro possessed it, and the political prisoners were let loose from the gaol. Why should Col. Hodges trouble himself by the subsequent as-

assassination of the hangman, "who resided for safety within its limits," when, if he had asked any body there, he would have been informed that he was a *convicted murderer*, who had only saved his own life by *taking those of the preceding constitutionalists*, no other Portuguese being to be found for the office at any time? He might have added that one convicted felon, not many years since, refused life on the alternative, and was actually executed!

The just account of the meritorious private of the old German legion, now Colonel Swalbach, is excellent. Col. Hodges found in his quarter, the convent of San Lazaro, (vacated by the friars,) many fleas in July, but *much good cheer*. A new municipal government was formed, and a worthy Portuguese general (Cabreira), was appointed governor of Tras os Montes. Braga and Guimaraes, towards that quarter, were to be occupied; but the Government "reckoned without its host." Meantime, the theatre of Oporto, long shut, was opened,—Dom Pedro became a constant visitor; many more pleasant things were done; but all the while Dom Miguel's forces were bearing down on the city they had so strangely evacuated, well informed by what Col. Hodges not inappropriately calls the gossipo-mania of the Court.

On the 17th July (1832) the colonel was ordered by his General, Villa Flor, on a reconnoissance about Carvoeira (about sixteen miles south from the sea, on the north bank of the Douro). At every step the people were found "incorruptibly" loyal to their king, Miguel. The enemy appeared, and was bravely repelled. The constitutionalists suffered much,—burned one convent and plundered another, where, amongst all good things, were "Scottish and Irish *whiskey* and bottled porter!" and then retreated on Valonga, agreeably to order. That no other benefit arose is imputed to "imperial meddling." Another reconnoissance turned into a sharp action, in which the Portuguese largely joined, and the Emperor was present, meddled as usual, and praised his countrymen much more than his auxiliaries. This affair, while it does credit to the courage and activity of the Colonel, is wrongly called a *battle*, while all such importance of

description is given to the movement of a few hundred men. Yet he blames the government of Oporto for preparing to embark, and Dom Pedro for removing Mascarenhos, the governor. Lines of defence were then thrown up round the city. On the opposite bank of the Douro the Serra convent was strengthened,—that defence which, under the Portuguese brigadier-general Torres, subsequently afforded so much glory to the constitutional arms. The Emperor, however, would have nothing more done; and thus the whole suburb, including the immense wine-stores, and the heights at the mouth of the river, were left open to the enemy, which turned to his account and so disastrously for his opponents afterwards. Nor were any of the wines removed, as they might have been with facility.

On the 5th of August, Colonel Hodges was ordered to reconnoitre a small part of his former route, where the enemy was raising supplies, who drove off his oxen, and did not shew himself; the party returned to Oporto. A strong sortie of Villa Flor took place on the 7th, in which he drove the enemy from his posts; after which a Portuguese officer threw the advance into a panic, followed by a "disgraceful flight" of the constitutional force. It had its effect on the city, and "Pedro cursed his fortunes, in having undertaken the invasion." The Marquis Palmella proceeded to England, and was instructed to get Colonel Evans, M.P. [for Westminster] to take the absolute command of the army. This was agreed to, contingently on a loan from Baring and Co. being completed; it failed, and the Colonel declined, as did another contractor. Captain Napier was also sought; the election at which he was a candidate intervened. The English troops had become subject to great privations, and Colonel Hodges became neglected. We enter not into an apology for Admiral Sartorius, on his first encounter with the Miguellite fleet (vol. ii. 101); its point is, that if his fleet had been crippled by the enemy, it would have enabled the latter to blockade Oporto. The Emperor was now active in securing Oporto; neither English nor French would work in the trenches. The Serra Convent was attacked in vain by the enemy, who

commenced works before it, which rapidly approached completion. A sortée of 1300 men, under the Portuguese General Brito, was ordered, and destroyed these works; but the enemy meantime advanced on the city at all points. He was repelled, but at severe loss among our countrymen. A diversion was made by sea at Aveiro, which failed. About this time Oporto was visited by Achille Murat, and incog. by the Spanish guerrilla General Mina.

On the 27th of September (St. Michael's day) an attack took place on the Oporto lines two hours before daylight, with such impetuosity as to cause great slaughter; the enemy surrounded the British in their quarters, and though repelled, carried off every thing moveable as a trophy. All countries fought well, the British to madness, on which account no kinder opinion obtained than that they were drunk; notwithstanding, the enemy was gallantly repelled.

The Emperor now assumed the Command in Chief, with Candido Jose Xavieras Military Secretary; and Villa Flor was created Duke, with a suppository pension of £20,000. Sartorius's action on the 10th October, is duly praised. On the 14th another powerful attack on the Serra was bravely made and repelled. New accessions of force arrived from England and elsewhere. Among these was Sir J. M. Doyle, K.C.B., &c. &c., to whom Colonel Hodges rather gratuitously applies a cutting sarcasm, as a mere "new comer, taking immediate hold of the Imperial favour." This arose, doubtless, from ignorance of that officer having served as Brig.-General in the Portuguese service through the Peninsula war, who had been intimate with Joao VI. and his family, obtained great royal privileges as a settler in Lisbon, been tried as a traitor by Dom Miguel for this cause, and afterwards usefully attached to Dom Pedro and his ministers in London. The new command of the Emperor, and changes in the British corps, with neglect and contempt of the Colonel, caused his resignation of his commission on the 9th November, 1832, and on the 11th, having no compliment paid him on its acceptance, he returned to the Emperor his brevet of

the Tower and Sword which had been given for his first action.

Colonel Hodges, from information, continues his account of operations to the last year; narrates the late call of Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. W. Stubbs, the beloved governor of Oporto, and "Saviour of the North of Portugal" in 1826-7; and the active General and Minister Joao Carlos de Saldanha Oliveira e Daun, the idol of the people; also of the French General Solignac, his excellent arrangements and early success.

Throughout the two volumes is spread a fund of information and entertainment—an infinite variety of anecdotes; but we have completed the task we prescribed to ourselves, in shewing all that has been embodied of this expedition by sea and land, and now take leave of it. We are sorry that Colonel Hodges should make several mistakes, as confounding the terms *Carcando* and *Malhado*, the one being the opprobrious title of the Miguelites, the other *vice versa* of the Liberals. The story of the Reporters, respectable as they doubtless are, is also apocryphal. We know the large sums paid for their services by newspaper proprietors; but we know also, that no service by land or sea could be carried on if the operations were to be blazoned. All will recollect the plague sustained by Lord Wellington in this way during the Peninsular war, and the sending away of the late Peter Finerty from Walcheren, *cum multis*, &c.

It is truly melancholy that a cause professing to be the regeneration of the most important and interesting small state in Europe should be thus embarrassed; and we cannot help thinking this would not have been the case if Palmella, certainly the father of a constitution that should emulate that of England in its purity, had been permitted to carry it into effect. If he had intrigued we are open to learn it. There is no parallel in modern history, unless that of the United States of America. Much had they to do in a similar way, as regards foreign auxiliaries, at their outset. Washington had his Lafayette, Pedro has or had his Lasteyrie of the same blood: may the one avail himself of his inspiring spirit, as well as the other, so far as regards a wholesome government for the honest and ingenuous people of Portugal!

The History of the twelve great Livery Companies of London, principally collected from their grants and records, with notes and illustrations, an historical introduction, and copious accounts of each Company, and of their Estates and Charities, &c. By William Herbert, Librarian to the Corporation of London.

THIS work opens with an historical essay on the early associations termed *gilds*, which were either ecclesiastical or secular; the ecclesiastical gilds for devotion and alms deeds; the secular gilds for the purposes of commerce, but partaking also of the nature of the ecclesiastical in various religious observances and charitable provisions. The derivation of the term gild is from the Saxon *gilban*, to pay; because such fraternities contributed towards one common stock.

The Anglo-Saxon gilds had their origin, Mr. Herbert says, in the custom of frankpledge. It is remarkable that the title Alderman was first applied to the presiding member of a secular gild; and thus became afterwards appropriated to the principal officers of gildated, or corporate towns. The known Anglo-Saxon gilds are enumerated by the author. The knighten gild, the meaning of which Stow mistook. Cneughts signifying not *soldiers*, but *young men*; and these, in a martial age, were, although citizens and traders, accustomed to military exercises.

The merchants of the Steel-yard, *Gilda Teutonicorum*, are known to have been settled at their gild hall at Dowgate, with its appendages of wharfs and warehouses, as early as the ninth century. They were a branch of the famous Hanseatic League. The gild of Saddlers was nearly of a coeval date with the preceding; the convention recited as of old time existing (*antiquitus statutum*) between this fraternity and the Canons of St. Martin-le-Grand, has been noticed by Madox; and particulars, derived from ancient documents, have been given in a modern History of that foundation, which states, that they were to be brothers and participators in all the benefits arising from the services performed by the Canons by day and night; two masses were to be said weekly for the brethren of the gild, one for the living, the other for the defunct. The

were allowed freely and honourably the service of the bells of the church, procession of the priests and choir, and use of the cemetery, or in the language of the poet—

“The bringing home of bell and burial.”*

During the earlier period of the Anglo-Norman dynasty, mercantile gilds, though existing, did not possess that exclusive share in the government of the city which they afterwards acquired. It was

“The reign of Edward III., the great dawn of the fine arts and of commerce, that gave birth to an entire re-constitution of the trading fraternities which, from now, generally assuming a distinctive dress or *livery*, came to be called *livery companies*. The alterations under this re-constitution were numerous. Amongst the principal may be reckoned their change of name from gilds to crafts and mysteries, and the substituting for the old title of Alderman, that of *Master* or *Warden*; the name Alderman (though in use with the burilliers so late as 28 Edw. I., being now restricted to the heads of the city wards).”—p. 28.

The companies were now chartered, or in other words, their privileges recognized, granted, and confirmed by royal letters patent, and the king himself condescended to become a brother of one of these societies, the Linen Armourers, or Merchant Tailors, who were then the great importers of woollen cloth, which the king sought to make the staple manufacture of his own dominions. The Merchant Tailors boasted a similar honour in having Edward the Third's grandson, Richard II. for a member of their fraternity. We may observe incidentally, that their title of *linen armourers* appears to have been derived from the quantity of cloth, linen, wool, and embroidered work which, in those chivalrous days, was employed for the decoration or strengthening of body armour, in quilted gambesons, emblazoned surcoats, housings for barbed horses, &c. &c.

The first proceedings of the Grocers' Company, on founding their society, resembled those adopted in establishing modern benefit clubs. “Twenty-two persons, carrying on the business

* Vide Kempe's Historical Notices of St. Martin-le-Grand, p. 76, and p. 184.

of Pepperers in Soper's-lane, Cheap-side, agree to meet together to a dinner at the Abbot of Bury's, St. Mary Axe, and commit the particulars of their formation into a trading society to writing."—p. 43. They elected after dinner two wardens, and a priest to sing divine offices for their souls.

Liveries are not mentioned to have been worn by any of the companies before the reign of Edward I. The livery of the Leathersellers' Company, as appears from the illumination with which their charter is ornamented, representing its delivery to them by Henry VI., was *miparti* (or perpendicularly divided), red and blue. In the time of James I. these fantastic costumes were laid aside, and their gowns assimilated in form and appearance to those worn at the present day.

The obsequies of each individual belonging to the companies were honourably performed, as a matter incumbent on them as a body; and even at their common expense, if the defunct's estate was not sufficient to defray his funeral. The members of the livery, in default of attendance, were subject to a fine. Most of the companies kept a state pall, called a herse-cloth, for those occasions. The Saddlers have still such a pall; it is of crimson velvet, the centre yellow silk, forming an elegant sprig pattern; on one side of the pall there is embroidered, in raised work of gold thread, in the black letter character, the words, "*In te, Domine, speravi;*" and on the other, "*Ne me confunde in æternam.*" On the head and foot of the pall are embroidered the arms of the Company, and four kneeling angels surrounding the letters I. H. S., encircled by a glory; the whole is bordered with a broad gold fringe. Mr. Herbert describes a similar ancient pall, of the most magnificent description, belonging to the Fishmongers, called William of Walworth's, which he, however, thinks was made about the reign of Henry VII. or VIII. He says it was the last *Catholic* pall used by the Company; that faith, he adds, "being afterwards disused, accounts for its little wear and freshness." We here, without wishing to exercise an hypercritical license, protest against the general use of the word *Catholic* in modern days, to designate the Romish church and its tenets, which, of all others, have the least catholicity to

boast. The observation is pointed at an absurd misnomer, not at our author, whose meaning in common parlance is of course obvious enough. Great indeed was the sacrifice of works of art at the period of the reformation, and would the change could have been effected without such devastation! Yet if such was to be, in the ebullition of the moment, the price of spiritual emancipation, who, comparing its relative value, would hesitate that it should be paid?

The ancient custom of feasting at funerals is noticed. The Merchant Tailors' records state, that it was of old the practice of their Society to attend the funerals of worshipful brethren, and on the day of their interment to partake of a dinner at the hall, at which a commendable grace was said for the good brother deceased. Those lines quoted by Weever, might have been appositely referred to here—

"When the bells be merrily rung,
And the mass devoutly sung,
And the meat merrily eaten,
Then shall Robert Trapps, his wife,
and children, be forgotten!"

An important notice of the encouragement given by Henry V. to the use of our vernacular tongue in public documents, is preserved among the records of the Brewers' Company. An extract is thus given by Mr. Herbert, who has evidently modernized the English.

"Whereas our mother tongue, to wit, the English tongue, hath in modern days begun to be honourably enlarged and adorned, for that our most excellent lord king Henry V., hath in his letters missive and divers affairs touching his own person, more willingly chosen to declare the merits of his will, and for the better understanding of his people, hath, with diligent mind, procured the common idiom, setting aside others [*i. e.* the Norman French and Latin], to be commended by the exercise of writing."

The record then proceeds to state, that as many of the craft of Brewers had knowledge of writing and reading in the English idiom, but Latin and French they by no means understood; and moreover, as the greater part of the Lords and trusty Commons had begun to have their proceedings noted down in the *mother tongue*, so they, the Brewers, had determined to follow their example. The philologist will thank Mr. Herbert for this valuable

information, though he will half quarrel with him for having altered its original orthography.

Under the head of Lord Mayors' Shows, Pageants, and Triumphs of the Companies, we have some exceedingly amusing details. The Maiden Chariot, for instance, formed part of the pageant of the Mercers' Company.

"This splendid piece of machinery, Elkanah Settle tells us, was twenty-two feet high, entirely covered with silver embossed work, carried upwards of twenty superbly dressed characters, and was drawn by nine white Flanders horses, three abreast, in rich trappings of silver and white feathers, each mounted by an allegorical personage, and the whole accompanied by more than a hundred attendants."—p. 196.

It should be observed, that a virgin is the armorial distinction of the Mercers' Company.

Of the sylvan giants, or savage green men, (for notices of which masking

characters we refer to the communication descriptive of Grove House Woodford, and illustrative print, in our Magazine for November last, p. 393), we have the following corresponding notice by Mr. Herbert :

"The most curious part of the land procession at the Lord Mayor's show near this time, was the sort of character called *firemen*, or *green men*, and in the coronation pageant of Anna Boleyn, 'monstrous and horrible wild men.' These were fellows habited like savages, in having dresses partly covered with green leaves, who marched before the procession flourishing large clubs, to keep off the mob, and who were assisted by others, whimsically attired, and disguised with droll masks, having large staves or clubs headed with cases of crackers."

A vignette, representing these 'Wode-houses', or savage men, composed from Bates's Book of Fireworks, 1635, and Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, heightens the interest of the description.



When effigies, representing gigantic beings, had performed their parts in a city pageant, they took up their quarters, trophy-like, in the Companies' Halls. Numerous instances are cited by the author. Such, no doubt, was the origin of Gog and Magog, in Guild-hall.

The arbitrary proceedings of Charles the Second, by writs of *quo warranto*, directed to the City Companies, are detailed. The Companies surrendered their ancient charters, and the King was pleased to grant them new ones,

under such restrictions as he thought fit, assuming a power of approval equal to appointment of their chief officers. Chief Justice Sir George Jeffreys, the notorious judge, on the renewal of the surrendered charter of the Merchant Tailors, received a present of plate, by subscription from the Company, value 100*l*. Injustice and shame have no voluntary connexion with each other. The Revolution of 1688 reversed all these proceedings, and emancipated the City.

Mr. Herbert, having closed his pre-

liminary and introductory remarks, of the solid and valuable nature of which we have endeavoured briefly to convey some idea, proceeds to the particular history of each respective company, commencing with the Mercers; that of the Grocers follows, and completes this, his first half volume. Of the quality of the succeeding portion this is a most promising specimen. The praise of Mr. Herbert is, that while he has concentrated into one focus, and well digested, all that printed authorities contain of value on the subject on which he writes, he has also consulted the *inedited records and MSS.*

of the Companies themselves, and thus brought many hidden things of great interest to light. The book will be referred to with satisfaction by the student in general or particular history. The style is plain, and generally speaking unaffected, though here and there a quaint or new-coined expression may have crept in, such as "*ancientry*" and "*monopolous.*"

We feel, in conclusion, fully justified in declaring that Mr. Herbert has by this publication proved himself worthy of the office of Archivist and Historiographer to the City of London.

Mr. D'ISRAELI'S *Curiosities of Literature*, in their ninth edition, which is to be completed in six monthly volumes, have assumed the convenient form which is exactly suited to that amusing, but desultory compilation. The author is one who too often draws general conclusions from particular examples, who is too fond of a secret history not to make that of his own compilations as secret as possible, by ever studiously concealing his authorities; but his style is light and agreeable, and his information, though not uniformly full on the various topics he discusses, nor sufficiently solid for the serious inquirer, is uniformly served up in an entertaining form, which is attractive to the general reader.

Mental Culture. By G. L. LEVESON. 1833.—Mr. Leveson has founded his plans of best developing the human faculties on the system of Phrenology, the practical part of which he has condensed in a concise and convenient manner; but beauty of theory, neatness of arrangement, and elegant classification of subject, may exist in what is false or doubtful as well as in truth; and we still feel that the theories of Phrenologists are not supported by *experience.*

The *Classical Atlas*, engraved by Mr. WILLIAM MURPHY, of Edinburgh, consists of twenty-one plates, very neatly engraved in a square pocket size, with copious index of places, mountains, rivers, &c. and an introductory Memoir of Ancient Geography.

The Rhetorical Speaker, and Poetical Class Book, by R. T. Linnington, appears to us a useful little work. The poetical selection is good, and the rules for recitation are clear and comprehensive. We recommend it to heads of schools, and to all engaged in the education of youth.

Account of Van Dieman's Land, 12mo.—A very useful little compendium of information for all who are interested in Emigration to that healthy and fine settlement. It seems most impartially written, and contains much useful and entertaining information on all subjects connected with the Colony.

The Latter Days. By MRS. SHERWOOD.—The object of this work is to bring forward some of the leading prophecies of Scripture, which have been discussed in a grave manner in the abstruse and learned treatises of professed biblical scholars, and which the Authoress considers are hastening to a fulfilment under the form of an allegory sanctioned by Scripture. She has endeavoured to shew, that it behoves the members of the visible Church to consider, whether they are prepared for that house in which the master of the family will return as "a thief in the night."

Tales of the Manse. By a Gentleman gone to the Indies. *First Series.*—*St. Kentegion, a Romance of Stratelyde.*—The manuscript of this romance was said to have been discovered in a mysterious manner by a piper in subterraneous chambers which he entered in the choir of Glasgow Cathedral. The piper has long ceased to play, but the romance which he rescued from oblivion, still exists; and to those readers who may like stories of Merlin, and Cora, and Dalriad, and Drumseek, and father Kentegion, we recommend the perusal.

Europe, a Political Sketch; and other Poems. By CHARLES OWEN APPERLEY. 1833.—Our author is a patriot as well as poet, and is a defender of the liberties of Europe as well as those of his own country. One of his Poems con-

sists of, "Lines on the Withdrawal of the Hundred and Forty-ninth Clause of the Irish Church Bill." The author and his friends being much disappointed that the Bishops were not banished, the churches desecrated, the clergy exiled, and the religion of the country overthrown; or, as he expresses it more particularly,

"Stern power will uphold
In a nation's defiance the priest's golden dome;
And thus Discord will reign, as it hath
Until in some hour the avenger may come."

Memorials of Two Sisters.—This little work is formed of the diaries and letters of two amiable and religious young women who were sisters, and who both died in the opening promise of their lives; but the flower of piety and Christian love leaves behind it a fragrance that is immortal, while the *earthly* flower, however beautiful its birth, and however radiant its glories, soon shews, like the bloom of the *cistus*, that it was formed but for an hour, and then fadeth away. We only wish that the pure bosoms of these two angelic sisters had not been so filled with sorrow and self-reproach, and that they had not found *sin*, where no one else would have discerned any thing but a fearfully-anxious desire of fulfilling their duty and spiritualizing their hearts.

The Trinity in Unity Deduced. By a Member of the Church of England.—A very pious, learned, and satisfactory work, and such as the Unitarian would find it difficult to meet. The author has traced his course of argument from the book of Genesis to the last of the Epistles; and we think he has concluded his argument triumphantly. We recommend the perusal of this work to every Christian who is anxious to know on what solid and satisfactory proofs the doctrine of the *Trinity* is founded and professed, and how deeply wrought it is into the whole texture of Scripture.

Golden Hall, a Tale. By ZSCHOKKE.—A clever, yet unpretending little volume, translated from the German. It is written in the manner of Miss Martineau's productions; and we think in some respects it excels them. The story is more entertaining, and more completely envelopes and adorns the moral, which in tales of that lady is too obtrusively displaying the naked truth below the ornamental robes of fiction which it wears: in other words, her stories are too much like scaffoldings, ready to be taken away the moment the work is done. We feel

throughout, that the narrative is the inferior part, a slight superficial coating, and that the lesson of political economy is the sole object. Thus, the illusion of a work of fiction is destroyed. We ascertain all through the purpose of the writer, we anticipate her designs, and are always a page or two before hand with her. Her style is too didactic and unyielding, and inferior in ease to that of Myrheer Zschokke.

Abridgment of German Grammar. By J. ROWBOTHAM. 12mo.—A clever and useful abridgment of Mr. Rowbotham's larger grammar, intended in a compendious compass to bring before the student's mind the main and prominent parts of the grammatical structure of the language.

Introduction to Hebrew. By G. F. WALKER. 8vo.—A tract small in size, but containing much information; especially that part which treats of the Spanish and Portuguese pronunciation of the Sacred Languages, meaning that portion of the Spanish and Portuguese community resident in England.

The Baboo, and other tales, descriptive of Society in India. 2 vols.—The contexture of these Tales is very slight; the characters not finished; nor the incidents well disposed; and unfortunately the story is so *cast* as not to admit of a satisfactory development. A little novelty is introduced in the person of Baboo Brighmohun Bonaigee, a native Calcutta merchant and usurer; and by a few touches of Eastern manners and character; and we have no doubt but that the novel will carry interest to those who peruse it in the marble saloons and latticed verandahs of Garden-Reach; to whom it will be more entertaining than in the boudoirs of Arlington-street or Grosvenor-square.

The Conchologist's Companion. By MARY ROBERTS.—As we were travelling home the other day by the heavy Colchester coach, and thinking of our critical labours again commencing, an intelligent young lady, who had left Bedford that morning, and who was going to be a governess at St. Osyth, said to us, "I think, Sir, it is universally acknowledged, that *female* talent in England is totally eclipsing that belonging to the other sex." We acknowledged the justness of the observation, and see fresh illustrations of the truth every day. The distaff is dropping from every female hand, and the pen or compasses taking its place. Our fair writers are now as numerous as our brown and bearded authors; not a science es-

capas them, nor an art which they do not heighten and adorn. Here is an excellent introduction to *conchology*, written by a young lady, whose grandmother could not have pronounced the word, and whose knowledge of *shells* probably did not extend beyond those that inclose the oyster. When Miss Mary Roberts takes a voyage, she ought to recline in the soft bosom of the *Chamæ-gigas* *, and be wafted over the blue waters by the fairy pinions of a hundred rosy-winged nautili. As she recedes, we bid her reluctantly adieu, and hasten back to our dim and murky labours.

Lays and Legends of various Nations. By W. J. Thoms. Part 1st.—*Lays and Legends of Germany.*—The appearance of this work we hail with considerable satisfaction. It consists of a collection of those legends which are now merely objects of speculative curiosity to the antiquary, or amusement to the general reader, but which formerly formed a part of the faith of our simpler and less sceptical forefathers. The present number is confined to Germany, but the complete work will include, as it purports, “lays and legends of various nations.” This plan will enable the reader to compare at a glance those tales which, whether we consider them as evidences of the state of mind which produced them, or trace them in their effects as reacting on that state, are well worth consideration, from the philosophical inquirer into human nature in its various phases. That many of these said Tales may be found in all, or nearly all, the known literature of East and West, is a most remarkable fact: the task of investigating the *cause*, we leave to those more deeply versed in such matters than we pretend to be.

“Non nostrum est tantas componere lites.”

It would, however, not be fair to quit the subject without observing that the first number of this series, augurs well for the following. The author evidently has thrown his heart into the work, and possesses that enthusiasm for whatever savours of the olden time, which can hardly fail to kindle a flame in the breast of every reader who possesses a latent spark of the same feeling. The work deserves

to be popular, and has our hearty good wishes for its success.

At the present time, moreover, we are peculiarly disposed to give the right hand of fellowship to whatever has a tendency to withdraw attention from the present to the past. We are too exclusively possessed in this age of ours by present hopes and fears, and consequently disposed to overlook antiquity in our fevered interest for the reigning subject of the day. We do not complain of this. The age is one of transition, and men are naturally and reasonably anxious when every step is powerful for good or evil. It is well that all of us should be to a certain degree politicians. Still a balance is wanted, and what can better afford this, than a study which calls us away from the overwhelming force of an immediate interest to the half-forgotten stores of legendary lore?

The Cabinet Annual Register, 1833.—This is the third year of this compilation, and we think we perceive in it a manifest improvement upon the former volumes. The editor himself claims the credit of “feeling now somewhat practised in the compilation;” and we may add that he has profited by his experience. The book appears to embrace all the topics of its larger prototypes, as well as much statistical information, which has only been elicited by the pertinacious scrutiny of modern politicians. For 117 pages of “Annual Biography,” the editor acknowledges himself to be as deeply indebted, as the publication issued under that distinct title, to the *Obituary of the Gentleman’s Magazine*.

The edition of *Hume’s History of England*, commenced by Mr. Valpy in monthly volumes, is unexceptionable in the form and execution of its typography. It includes very fair portraits of the kings, and of the author; with historical frontispieces and vignettes, from the artists of the Boydell school. The work is therefore altogether a mere republication, in a neat, convenient, and attractive form. We must own we should have hailed with far greater satisfaction an edition of Hume’s philosophical text, illustrated by the facts which historians, either more penetrating or more fortunate in their inquiries, have since elicited, or which the publication of documents, latent to Hume, has subsequently revealed. The *History of England* would then advance a step. The present publication will, however, increase the number of readers of history. The works of Hume and Smollett are to be followed by a continuation from the Rev. J. S. Hughes, but this will not appear as yet.

* What authority has Miss Roberts for saying, that the word “CAMEO” comes from the antient engravings on the shell of the *Chama*? We believe the origin of the word to be totally different.

Job, a Dramatic Poem. By RICHARD WHIFFIN.—Job's fate has been unlucky, in modern times at least; but as the poet has a turning at last, so the persecutions must come to an end. I thought that Sir Richard Blackmore had cruelly mauled him, but his blows were confined to those of Mr. Richard Whiffen; Job's patience is now indeed most severely tried. We hope that the afflicted monarch will understand and attend to Mr. Whiffen makes his friends say so; but we confess this advice is far beyond our comprehension; and, for the future, us, after a third and fourth reading, we do not the remotest idea what they intend to propose.

Sketch of the Life of C. Eulenstein, celebrated Performer on the Jews' Violin, 1833.—We have seldom met with so interesting little piece of biography, interesting both from the character of the peculiar talents of the subject of it. C. Eulenstein has the merit of having displayed a most humble, and hitherto uncelebrated instrument, to celebrity, and having for the first time evoked the musical genius that had so long dwelt within it. In the depressed situation of his early life, and the difficulties with which he had to struggle, his ardent and unconquerable spirit met them, the privations he underwent, the neglect he bore with, the counsels he visited, the means he took to obtain an independent livelihood, his resignation, when all but Providence seemed to forsake him, are all told in a simple and affecting manner. To the kindness of the Duke of Gordon he was enabled to show his talents; he now calls on the musical world to neglect one who has discovered an original genius in that attractive art, and which appears to give fresh vigour to his talents, and the virtues that attend his life.

The Young Teacher, by JACOB ABBOT, is a new publication by the American author of his former elementary works, particularly "The Young Christian," have long attained a very high degree of popularity in this country. It principally consists of advice to preceptors for the instruction and management of their charges, pointing out how they may best wield the sceptre to the advantage of their pupils, and acquire that moral influence which is so essential to the due instruction of youth. The English edition has been published by the Rev. Charles Mayo, LL.D.

Copy's Shakespeare.—This handsome, and well-edited work has been commended. CENT. MAG. VOL. I.

pleted in fifteen volumes: it is embellished with etchings from Westall and Stothard, and other artists of taste and eminence; it is illustrated with short and suitable annotations, and every play has a clear and satisfactory introduction, giving in a concise form the sources from which it was taken, and the date of its publication.

The edition of ADAM'S *Roman Antiquities*, by Dr. Boyd, of the High School, Edinburgh, is convenient for its portable form, and admirable alike for the multiplicity of its pictorial illustrations, and for the copiousness of its index.

BAGSHAW on Man, his Motives, &c.—This work is employed in endeavouring to ascertain the motives of our conduct, and to regulate our choice, according to the means appointed by Divine Wisdom, to virtue, and to happiness. It is written with very adequate knowledge, and with the truest feelings of piety; and it contains many valuable observations, and much solid instruction. It is not to be supposed that such a work would strike us by novelty of views, on subjects that have so long and intensely engaged the attention of the moralist and the philosopher: nor does the author appear to be a person very proficiently conversant with the writings of his predecessors, or familiarly acquainted with the numerous and curious investigations which have been formed by men of genius on subjects connected with his own; but he certainly is one who has deeply reflected on the questions that relate to the purposes and duties of life, and on those means which best lead to their proper fulfilment. We have read his book with pleasure and improvement.

History of Herodotus, with Notes by ALEXANDER NEGRIS.—Mr. Negris is a Greek; a nephew, by the mother's side, of Prince Ypsilanti, and by the father's of Alexander de Negris, a Russian Counsellor of State, who conducted the celebrated embassy to Bokhara in 1820. Mr. Negris, after receiving his education in Greece, completed his studies in the Universities of Germany, and subsequently visited the different states of Europe and America. Since 1829 he has been resident in Edinburgh, which he is now leaving to return to the land of his birth. Mr. Negris is well known to scholars. He published an interesting collection of modern Greek Proverbs, and this edition of the Father of History does credit to his taste and erudition. Mr. Negris has not collated any new manuscripts, but he has paid great attention to the readings

of the old. He has examined, in dubious passages, the relative value and authority of the different readings; he has brought the spirit of the philosopher, as well as the learning of the grammarian to his task; and has, in a very modest and unassuming manner, done much service to the author whom he has published. If we do not always agree with him, we always respect him, and even after the la-

hours of Valesius, Wesseling, and Schweighæuser, Mr. Negrus has found much to observe, and somewhat to correct. The volumes are neatly and accurately printed, and will be gratefully received, in spite of the abomination of a modern Greek preface. We forgot to state that Mr. Negrus has published an edition of *Æschines* and *Demosthenes de Coronâ*, at Boston, in 1829.

FINE ARTS.

BENVENUTO CELLINI.—Amongst the assets of Mr. Hamlet, lately sold by George Robins, were twelve silver salvers, supported upon bases or ornamental shafts, some fifteen or sixteen inches in height; in the centre of each salver stands a figure of one of the twelve Cæsars, and the surface beneath it, being divided into four compartments, is covered with elaborate miniature *alto relievo* designs, representing some special achievement or singular incident that illustrated the emperor's reign. The whole is attributed to the illustrious and eccentric Cellini, and said to have been executed for the celebrated Cardinal Aldobrandino; by him to have been presented to Francis the First; and to have remained amongst the treasures of the French Royal Family until the Revolution. The figures of the Cæsars are small statues, about half a foot in height; their heads copied with fidelity but spirit from antique models. But it is in the *relievos* that the master appears pre-eminent. They represent various large subjects, such as battles, triumphal marches, judicial assemblies, the circus—in one Nero appears on a stage *Romanæ fidicen lyræ*, in another the difficult subject is attempted of the Fire of Rome. These masterpieces were purchased by a person named Emanuel for 1,000 guineas. Another remarkable work which appeared on this occasion, was a Crucifixion, having a bronze figure as large as life on a cross of massive rose-wood, erected on piles as it were of the same material. The figure was beautifully modelled, but of too unattenuated proportions. It is attributed to L'Argardi of Bologna, and it is said to have belonged to Napoleon's chapel at Paris. It was sold at 150*l*.

The collection of Prints made by George the Fourth amounts to between four and five hundred thousand; they are deposited in Windsor Castle, where a room is to be built for their preservation. An eminent judge of prints is at present engaged in arranging them chronologically.

PICTURES AT EXETER HALL.

A pleasing exhibition has lately been opened at Exeter Hall. It is of a two-fold description, consisting of three marine paintings by Mr. Huggins; and a collection of works by old masters, exposed for sale, as in the two last seasons.

Soon after Mr. Huggins was appointed Marine Painter to the King, his Majesty was pleased to command him to paint three pictures commemorative of the Battle of Trafalgar. Two of them are now exhibited, and the third is in the course of execution. One of them represents the most interesting period of the battle, comprising the Royal Sovereign engaged with the Santa Ana and Fonjeaux, and including in the view the Victory, the Santissima Trinidad, and four other ships. It is a picture of the deepest interest, skilfully painted, but most valuable for its historical truth. Nor is there less to attract attention and contemplation, in "the Gale after the Action," exhibiting the same giant monsters of the deep, mutilated and maimed like game cocks after a fight, "bearing their tattered honours thick upon them," and now exposed to the storms of heaven after enduring the mimic thunders of man.

Mr. Huggins's third picture is a very different scene. It is the Royal Yacht Squadron, headed by Lord Yarborough's Falcon, about to sail on their holiday voyage to Cherbourg in the summer of 1833. They are exposing their gallant charms on the roads off Spithead.

The old pictures are more than a hundred in number. The three most highly valued, are two of colossal heads of cherubim, by Corregio, and a seraph by Albano, designed for the Mosaics which now ornament the Cathedral of St. Peter's. The paintings were formerly in the Vatican, whence they were taken by the French army, and not restored in consequence of their having remained in the possession of a French general. In 1815 they were brought to England, and have since been the subject of litigation, which only terminated in May last.

The Lions, by Rubens, is a capital picture; and so is the God of Love, by Domenichino. Having been discussing marine subjects, we may also mention a curious old sea-fight, in which the Turks on shore are engaged with an invading fleet; it is called the Battle of Lepanto, and ascribed to John Linglebach, born 1625, died 1687. The picture, by John Cleveley, representing Queen Charlotte's voyage to England in 1761, should be in some royal or public gallery.

Among the portraits, there are two very early whole-lengths of George III. and Queen Charlotte, by Zoffany; one of Admiral Keppel, very stiff for Sir Joshua Reynolds; and one of General Lord Pulteney, by the same. Giles Lord Allington, a good head, by Cornelius Jansen. The alleged portrait of Queen Mary, by Sir Antonio More, does not represent her Majesty's gloomy features, though quite of her period. But the mostable performance of this kind is that representing the three painters, Karl du Moor, Adrian Vandevelde, and Karl du Jardin, painted by the first-named with the greatest spirit and verisimilitude. The Dutch family, by Coques, is also a charming picture.

The French Papers bestow warm eulogiums upon the new sculpture in front of the Church of La Madeleine, at Paris, executed by M. Lemaire. The principal figures consist of the Magdalen kneeling at the feet of Christ, who is seated upon a throne. On his left is an angel who repulses a personification of the Vices; on his right another, to whom the Christian Virtues are approaching. Truth, Faith, and Hope are standing, and Charity is seated suckling her children. At the angle of the pediment is an angel awakening a righteous soul; and at the opposite angle, a demon precipitating a wicked soul into the flames of hell. Notwithstanding the colossal size of the figures, some of which are eighteen feet high, the whole is said to be in perfect keeping, and the proportions admirably preserved.

An obscure artist, named Chanuel, of Marseilles, has executed a colossal group of the Virgin and Child, in sheet silver. It is said to be full of grace and simplicity, and is destined for the chapel of Notre Dame de la Garde.

Ten windows of stained glass are now in preparation, by Mr. Collins, to decorate the Church of St. Peter, at Brighton. Although composed of fanciful ornaments, they are pleasing. Like the three which are already placed near the altar of the same Church, they are the gift of the Rev. H. M. Wagner and his family.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—A tablet six feet square, is about to be placed in the Rotunda of the New City Hall in Albany, in America, inscribed to the memory of the great Scottish poet and novelist. It is an *alto relievo*, and on the left side represents Genius, holding in the right hand the vital torch, and pointing with the left to the medallion of Scott, and directing History and Biography to record his fame. It has other appropriate devices; and under the whole is a small marble table, with the inscription, "The Citizens of Albany to the Memory of Sir Walter Scott, 1833."

The celebrated sculptor Rinaldi, at Rome, is now employed on a statue of Joan of Arc, in Carrara marble, of the natural size, ordered by the Duchess d'Escars.

Specimens of the details of Elizabethan Architecture, drawn and engraved by HENRY SHAW, F.S.A. 4to. Part I.—This was the grand era of domestic architecture, in respect to extensive structures, nor was there any sparing, but rather a redundancy, of those accessories and sculptured ornaments which constitute the "details" of an edifice. On the exterior, the doorways, windows, cornices, &c. were highly enriched; and in the interior the chimney pieces and ceilings were sculptured or moulded in the deepest relief. The mansions of Hatfield, Knole, and many others, will furnish specimens, admirable in their way, and possessing their peculiar graces, though not deserving imitation in every particular. A remarkable feature for ornament was the spacious leaden water-drains; we remember having observed them at Hampton Court and at Knole; and Mr. Shaw has assembled some very curious specimens from Claverton, Sherborne, and Winchester.

MR. SHAW'S *Specimens of Ancient Furniture*, Part V. contains Bishop Fox's Crosier, at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Walter Hill's Salt-seller, at New College, in the same University; a couch from Penshurst; and a chair from Hardwicke. Of the crosier we should have another plate, to show the other side; a *fac-simile* of the whole inscription on the salt, and of all such inscriptions, should be given. The chair is attributed, probably correctly, to the reign of James the Second; how then can the couch be assigned to that of Elizabeth? It will be perceived that the carvings, particularly of the legs, have very great similarity. We certainly think Mr. Shaw's specimens of earlier date far exceed these two in curiosity and interest.

FINDEN'S *Landscape Illustrations of Byron* conclude in a very interesting manner, the 24th part containing views of Harrow and Missolonghi, one of the earliest and the latest scenes of the Poet's career; with portraits of Samuel Rogers, esq. from Sir Thomas Lawrence; M. G. Lewis, esq. the author of the *Monk*, from Harlowe; and Madame de Stael, from Gerard. A series of descriptions, by Mr. Brockedon, enables the purchaser to bind the work in three very handsome volumes, which may be read as well as admired.

FINDEN'S *Gallery of the Graces* is concluded with the twelfth number. It is a work which we will allow to contain some compositions of much beauty; but we cannot think that the conceptions of our modern artists are uniformly very successful. However, they seem to have been generally approved; and a separate book of "Byron Beauties" is now announced by Messrs. Finden.

NO. III. of MR. B. R. GREEN'S *Heads after the Antique*, presents us with the Bacchus of the Louvre, the Ariadne of the Capitol, the Hercules Farnese, and a Fawn in the British Museum, excellently drawn in lithography, and very desirable copies for the pencil.

MAJOR'S *Cabinet Gallery of Pictures*, No. VII. of Vol. II. contains 1. Sir T. Lawrence's whole-length of Kemble as Hamlet, the likeness lost; 2. a silly composition by Garofalo, of the Vision of St. Augustine, one of the class so deservedly satyrised by Hogarth. Mr.

Ottley, however, has praised the original; but it is not the excellent execution of parts of a picture, but the general effect of the whole, that makes it desirable for engraving; 3. a Virgin and Child, by Parmegiano, a piece of exquisite grace, worth any ten of Mr. Major's other subjects, and the whole Gallery of the Graces included.

We have been much pleased with four etchings, on one plate, of the following subjects:—1. Latimers, the seat of Lord G. Cavendish;—2. The Sepulchral Chapel of the Russells at Chenies;—3. Almshouses at Chenies;—4. The Countess of Bedford's arms, carved on the same. These etchings are from the hand of Mr. R. B. Schnebbelie, whose long experience as a draughtsman is well known; they reflect credit on his perseverance in mastering a new branch of art, and have the freedom and spirit sometimes found in the productions of a tasteful amateur.

New Music.

The first number of *Sacred Minstrelsy*, gives for eighteenpence, seven compositions from Handel, Michael Wise, Dr. Greene, Reghini, Beethoven, Mozart, and Dr. Dupuis. We think this publication will be a great acquisition to the domestic circle. The Quartett by Reghini, 'How blessed the Man,' and the sacred song by Beethoven, are more than worth the price of the whole number.

'The Waves of Orwell,' 'Come rove with me,' 'May we meet there,' and the 'Dying Summer's day,' are four pleasing little songs, by J. F. Dannely.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

SAMUEL ASTLEY DUNHAM, esq. LL.D. of Shincliffe Grange, near Durham (author of the History of Spain and Portugal in Dr. Lardner's *Encyclopedia*), proposes to publish by subscription, a new work to be entitled, 'The British Biography.' He intends to adopt a chronological order, and a systematic classification; to consult every printed authority, and the MSS. of Public Libraries; to allot five volumes to his ancient division: five to the middle; and to the modern as many as shall be found requisite; to devote 10 or 12 years to the work, and to publish in half-yearly volumes.

State Trials; or a Collection of the most interesting Trials from the era of the Revolution in 1688, to the Special Commission in 1831. Reviewed and illus-

trated by WILLIAM CHARLES TOWNSEND, esq. A.M. Recorder of Macclesfield.

Divine Providence, or the Three Cycles of Revelation, establishing the parallelism of the Patriarchal, Jewish, and Christian periods. By Dr. CROLY.

The Fulness of Time. By the Rev. W. M. HETHERINGTON, M.A.

Sixteen Discourses on the Liturgical Services of the Church of England. By the Rev. T. BOWDLER.

The Life of the Rev. Rowland Hill, by the Rev. EDWIN SIDNEY.

The Correspondence of JOHN JEBB, D.D. F.R.S. Bishop of Limerick, with ALEXANDER KNOX, esq. from 1799 to 1831.

An Address to the Nobility and Landed Proprietors of Great Britain and Ireland, on the Distressed State of the Agricultural Population, and the baneful Effects

of Absenteeism. By a LONDON MERCHANT.

Analysis of the defective state of Turnpike Roads and Turnpike Securities; with Suggestions for their Improvement. By F. PHILIPS, esq.

Necessity of a Commutation of Tithes, and the Means of rendering the Soil of the British Islands capable of abundantly supporting twice the amount of their present Population. By T. A. KNIGHT, esq. F. R. S.

The Physiology, Pathology, and Treatment of Asphyxia; including suspended Animation in New-born Children. By J. P. KAY, M.D.

Lays and Legends of France, being the Second number of Mr. W. I. THOM'S National Lays and Legends. The Third number will contain Lays and Legends of Ireland.

The BISHOPRIC GARLAND, being a Collection of Legends, Ballads, Songs, &c. belonging to the county of Durham.

A Popular Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects. By J. O. WESTWOOD, F. L. S. &c.

A new System of Commercial Arithmetic, by W. TATE, jun.

A new work upon Education, by SILVIO PELLICO, entitled, 'The Duties of Mankind,' now in the course of Translation by Mr. T. ROSCOE, who has added a life of Pellico, by his friend and fellow-prisoner Maroncelli.

CRUIKSHANK'S Trip to Greenwich Fair, with Engravings on Wood, intended as a companion to 'Hood's Epping Hunt.'

The Researches on Fossil Bones, a complete Translation, illustrated, of CUVIER'S celebrated work.

A Dictionary of the Terms employed by the French in Anatomy, Physiology, &c. by S. PALMER, M.D.

The Revolutionary Epick, by D'ISRAELI, the younger.

Brother Tragedians, by Miss HILL.

Wesleyan Takings; or, Sketches of Ministerial Characters—designed to furnish useful Hints to Young Ministers.

Napoleon's Dying Soliloquy, by Mr. J. STEWART.

A Popular Introduction to the Study of the Natural System of Botany, on a Plan similar to that of Rousseau's Letters on Botany. By Dr. LINDLEY, Professor of Botany at the London University.

On the British North American Colonies, by Mr. G. R. YOUNG.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 27. F. Baily, esq. V.P.

Capt. de Roos's paper on the operations on the Thetis at Cape Frio, was concluded; and a paper read, giving an

account of the application of an achromatic concave lens to the micrometer, proposed to be called the macro-micro lens, by George Dollond, esq. F. R. S. The author states that by introducing one of the fluid concave lenses recently invented by Professor Barlow, between the object glass and the eye-glass of a five feet telescope, it became as powerful as one of ten feet. The Rev. Mr. Dawes, an eminent practical astronomer, states that, in his opinion, this invention is one of the greatest improvements made in optical instruments for many years.

March 6. M. I. Brunel, esq. V.P.

The reading was commenced of a paper, On the structure, functions, and vitality of polypi zoophytes, and other compound animals resembling them; by Mr. Lister.

March 13. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P.

Read, the remainder of Mr. Lister's memoir on tubular and cellular polypi; a mathematical paper by Mr. Lubbock on the theory of the Moon; and "Suggestions respecting the most advantageous mode of using the new Zenith Telescope, erected at the Observatory of Greenwich;" by Mr. Pond, Astronomer Royal.

March 20. M. I. Brunel, esq. V.P.

A communication was read from Capt. Dickenson, of his Majesty's ship Lightning, in correction of Capt. de Roos's account of the operations at Cape Frio; the works having been in great measure devised, and three-fourths of the recovered treasure obtained, before the Lightning was succeeded by Capt. de Roos in the Algerine.

Adjourned to the 10th of April.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, is fixed to meet at Edinburgh, on the week commencing with Monday the 8th of September.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Feb. 19. In reply to a paper by Mr. Beke, read on the 15th Jan., denying the authenticity of the writings attributed to Manetho, a dissertation, by Mr. Cullimore, was read, which embodied his objections against the opinions of Mr. Beke. The writer, in adverting to a passage supposed to be from Manetho's History, relating to the expedition of Susakim king of Egypt against Jerusalem, in the reign of Rehoboam, stated that the Syncelline succession of the Pharaohs, in which the passage under discussion appears, is greatly corrupted, abounding in omissions, interpolations, and transpositions of names, as is proved by collating it with the outline of Manetho's History,

preserved by Africanus and Eusebius. He observed, that in the pages of the Greek Eusebian Chronicle, this record possesses no greater antiquity than in those of Syncellus, having been transcribed from that chronographer by Scalliger, into his compilation, which goes under the name of the Greek Eusebius; and he adduced parallel passages of chronographers, in which the expedition of Susakim or Shishak is connected with Manetho's dynasty, without referring the notice to that writer. Having further adverted to Mr. Beke's objections to Manetho, on the apparent inconsistency of his writings with those of Eratosthenes; and having remarked, that the history of Pharaoh Necho, as set forth in the Bible and the writings of Herodotus, appears conclusive against any views opposed to the identity of the Mizraim of the former, and the Egypt of the latter, Mr. Cullimore proceeded to show, that the place in Egyptian history of Shishak, the most ancient Pharaoh who is mentioned by name in the Bible, is established on evidence which furnishes a powerful example both of the integrity of the writings of Manetho, and of the validity and paramount utility of the phonetic system of hieroglyphics.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 21. The anniversary meeting was held at the Society's apartments in Somerset House; when Mr. Greenough was continued President, and R. I. Murchison, esq., and H. Warburton, esq., were elected to succeed Dr. Fitton and Professor Sedgwick, the retiring Vice-Presidents. It was announced that the proceeds of the Wollaston Donation Fund had been awarded by the Council to Mons. Agassiz, in testimony of the high opinion entertained of his work on Fossil Fishes, and to encourage him in the prosecution of his important undertaking. The Society dined at the Crown and Anchor tavern, and afterwards adjourned to their own apartments to hear the remainder of the President's anniversary address.

Feb. 26. Three communications were read: 1. On the quantity of earthy matter obtained from the water of the Rhine, at Bonn, in the months of August and November, by Leonard Horner, esq. F.G.S.; 2. On the plastic clay found near Reading by Mr. J. Rofe, jun.; 3. On two parallel sections through the eastern portion of the Pyrenees, from Parmier near Toulouse to Puycerda, and from Ceret to La Estala, by Charles Lyell, esq. Foreign Secretary.

March 12. Read, a letter addressed to

Dr. Fitton by Mr. Babbage, on the Temple of Jupiter Serapis, near Puzzuoli.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

A new Society, under this title, has arisen from last year's meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The eminent individuals who formed the Committee of the Statistical Section at Cambridge, invited a public meeting at the rooms of the Horticultural Society, on the 15th of March. There were about 250 persons present, and the Marquis of Lansdowne took the chair. His Lordship informed the meeting that the Government would be glad to avail itself of the labours of such an institution; which, in return, should have the assistance of Government when it was necessary. The Right Hon. H. Goulburn remarked that one of the greatest difficulties he had experienced when in office, was the want of completeness or arrangement, in the statistical returns to which he required to refer. The Lord Advocate, Mr. Babbage, Mr. Jones of the London University, Mr. Spring Rice, Mr. Hallam, and Mr. Brunel, also spoke warmly in favour of the projected institution. The following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—That accurate knowledge of the actual condition and prospects of society is an object of great national importance, not to be attained without a careful collection and classification of statistical facts;—that a society be established by the name of the Statistical Society of London, the object of which shall be the collection and classification of all facts illustrative of the condition and prospects of society, especially as it exists in the British dominions; and that the Society consist, in the first instance, of such of the present company as shall subscribe an obligation to that effect;—that the Committee be empowered, until the day of the next meeting, to receive the signatures of additional members, and to admit their fellows of the Society. Messrs. Babbage, Jones, Hallam, and Drinkwater, were nominated a Committee. The yearly subscription was fixed at two guineas. M. Quetelet, of Brussels, to whom the formation of the statistical section of the British Association at Cambridge was mainly due, was elected the first honorary member.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

Feb. 24. At this meeting three splendid polyzonal lenses were exhibited by permission of the Commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses. One of these was made at Paris, another at London,

and the third just received from Newcastle. The diameter of the outer zone of two of these lenses, is two feet six inches, and that of the London instrument is three feet. Their focal distance is about three feet. By exposure to the rays of the sun, the lens suddenly melts pieces of copper and other metals placed in its focus. The Newcastle lens is made of one piece of highly polished glass. These lenses are about to be removed to Gullane-hill, where their effect will be fully tried along with the light invented by Lieut. Drummond, from the experiment rooms of the Northern Lighthouse Board.

ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY, OXFORD.

Feb. 21. Two papers were read, communicated by J. Duncan, esq. D. C. L.; the first on a supposed letter of Alexander the Great to Aristotle, descriptive of India; the second, a description of a singular instance of a moth case formed in a carpet bag.—P. Duncan, esq. of New College, then exhibited part of the contents of a mummy of a crocodile, recently presented to the Museum by Mr. Munro; and gave some account of crocodiles, from Cuvier and other writers.—Dr. Daubeny exhibited Daniell's pyrometer, and made some observations on the influence of light on animal life; and concluded by proposing the following query:—Is it reasonable to suppose (with Dr. Edwards) that the singular animal, called the *Proteus Anguinus*, which occurs in the dark caverns of Carniola, is a reptile whose form has never been developed, bearing the same relation to some unknown species which the tadpole does to the frog?

CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

March 3. The Rev. Temple Chevalier described experiments which he had made on the polarization of light by the sky. The general results were, that light is polarized by the clear sky: that the effect begins to be sensible at points thirty degrees distant from the sun, and that the greatest quantity of polarized light proceeds from points at ninety degrees distance from the sun; a fact which seems to indicate that the reflection, which occasions the polarization, takes place at the surface of two media as nearly as possible of the same density.

March 10. Professor Airy gave an account of experiments on the polarization of light by the sky. It appeared that the light was polarized in a plane passing through the sun, and that the plane of polarization was not reversed in approaching the sun, as had been formerly suggested by M. Arago. Professor Airy found that he could observe the polariza-

tion within 9 degrees of the sun, in a horizontal direction, but that above and below the sun the traces disappeared at a distance considerably greater. It was found, in the course of these experiments, that very rough surfaces, as a stone wall, a gravel walk, a carpet, produced some polarization by reflection; and that the plane of polarization in all cases passed through the point of reflection and the source from which the light came. This communication gave rise to other observations from other members.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

John Fuller, esq. of Rose Hill, the founder of the professorship of Electricity attached to this establishment, has conferred upon it another princely benefaction of 3,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* three per cent. consols, to found a Professorship of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, which is intended to be conferred on Dr. Roget; and a third sum of 3000*l.* to accumulate in the funds, we presume with a view to rebuilding the house. In the whole, Mr. Fuller has bestowed 10,000*l.* upon the Royal Institution; the members were specially assembled to thank him on the 24th of March.

KING'S COLLEGE.

Major-General Sir H. Worsley has just made the munificent donation of 2000*l.* to King's College, London, for the endowment of an exhibition, to be applied to the purpose of educating young men in that institution, for the office of Missionaries of the Established Church in the East. This gift is in addition to former donations, amounting to 700*l.* from the same liberal supporter.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Expense of Works and Buildings from Jan. 5, 1821, to March 31, 1833.

Paid for ordinary works and repairs, and necessary fittings in the old buildings (including the several official houses), 14,566*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*—Paid on account of the new buildings of the east and west wings, 213,098*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*—Estimates of the probable expense of the north wing now proposed to be carried into execution, according to the plan of Sir Robert Smirke, 70,000*l.*

Account of old Coins purchased for the British Museum, between Christmas 1832 and Christmas 1833—1. Gold coin of Rhodes; price 16*l.*—2. A collection of 3,012 coins, chiefly Greek and Roman, comprising 52 in gold, 1,034 in silver, and 1,926 in brass; price 1000*l.*, bought of H. P. Borell, esq. of Smyrna.—3. Two hundred and ninety-six coins, chiefly of Redulf, Eanred, and Athelred, Kings

of Northumberland, and of Vigmund and Eanbald, Archbishops of York, and the ancient vessel in which the coins were found, 20*l.*, as a remuneration to the sexton and others who discovered the coins. —4. Six hundred and fifty-nine pennies of William the Conqueror, found at Bosworth, near Alresford; cost 50*l.*

The total expenditure of the British Museum in 1833, was 19,484*l.* The number of visitors was 210,495.

THE LITERARY FUND.

Seventy-six cases have been relieved by this institution during the past year, by grants amounting to 1,265*l.* At the annual general meeting held March 12, Sir R. Peel and Sir R. H. Inglis were elected Vice-Presidents in the room of Sir W. Clayton and Sir John Malcolm, deceased. George Woodfall, esq. was chosen Auditor, in the room of Mr. Saville Onley, resigned; and Mr. Amyot succeeded Mr. Sotheby on the Council. To the Committee, in the room of mem-

bers who had not attended, were chosen Messrs. Lemon, W. C. Taylor, Whittaker, Dilke, and Williams.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

A grand Musical Festival is to be given in Westminster Abbey next summer, under the special patronage of their Majesties. The King has been pleased to give a donation of 500 guineas towards the funds, and to appoint the following Noblemen and Gentlemen as directors: Lord Howe, Lord Saltoun, Lord Belfast, Lord Denbigh, Lord Burghersh, Lord Cawdor, Sir Andrew Barnard, and Sir B. Stephenson, who have appointed Mr. Parry their Assistant Secretary. Sir George Smart, with whom the idea originated, has been appointed conductor. There will be four grand performances, and four public rehearsals, and the orchestra will be composed of more than 600 performers. The proceeds will be divided amongst the principal Musical Charities.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIANS.

Feb. 27. Thomas Amyot, Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr. William Oldham, of Cressingham, near Diss, exhibited a small antique groupe, in bronze, found near that place, in which Cupid was represented as mounted on the shoulders of Hercules, in token of having subdued him to his sway. This, we may remark, is one of the modes of representing the triumph of Omphale over Hercules, adopted on gems and sculptures of the classic age. The groupe described, appeared to us to be of Roman workmanship.

George Corner, esq. F. S. A. communicated some potters' marks on Samian ware lately found in Tooley-street, and some observations on that portion of the Borough of Southwark, called the *Gildable manor*, within which we understood Mr. Corner to say that he imagined the ancient limits of the Burg- or Borough, were confined.

The reading of the paper by W. Y. Ottley, esq. F. S. A. was continued, in which some curious remarks were made on fragments of glass vessels found in the catacombs of Rome, marked with the well-known monogram of $\chi\rho\iota\varsigma\theta\varsigma$

which Mr. Ottley thinks was employed by the Christians to express the name of our Saviour as early as the reign of Diocletian, and that the adoption of it by the Emperor Constantine on his la-

barum and his coins, was rather an assumption than an invention of the sacred symbol.

March 6. H. Hallam, esq. V. P.

A. J. Kempe, esq. F. S. A. exhibited drawings by Mr. John Swaine, jun. after some ancient stained glass of the time of Henry the Third, remaining in the north window of the old Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster. It is more remarkable for its high antiquity than its designs, consisting of the following subjects, treated in the ordinary way, each in a distinct oval piece:—the Slaughter of the Innocents; Decapitation of St. John; Christ walking on the Sea; the Resurrection; the Ascension; the Descent of the Holy Ghost; and the Stoning of Stephen. To these is added a piece of the age of James the First, now much disarranged, but which originally exhibited the arms of Archbishop Williams, when Bishop of Lincoln, and Dean of Westminster; the coat of the Deanery being placed in the centre, impaling the see of Lincoln on the dexter, and his family arms on the sinister side. Mr. Kempe took the opportunity to make some remarks on the history of the Jerusalem Chamber, which was erected by Abbot Lillington, in the 14th century. He noticed the accounts given by the continuator of the annals of Croyland, Fabian, and others, of the death of Henry the Fourth in this apartment; and on the expressions of the authority first mentioned, "*ad Cantuariam sepultus est*," he noticed the doubt which had been

raised on authority of a MS. extant at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, whether the King was *really buried* at Canterbury: the MS. stating with the air of the greatest solemnity, from the deposition of an eye-witness, that the King's body, when being conveyed in a small vessel from Westminster to Canterbury, for interment, was thrown into the Thames, between Barking and Gravesend, by the crew, by reason of a dreadful tempest which surprised them, and that the empty coffin was then closed up, covered with its rich pall, carried to Canterbury, and solemnly interred. Mr. Kempe thought a slight degree of probability might attach to the relation, from the known superstitious aversion that sailors entertain to having a corpse on shipboard, which they think causes disasters to the vessel.

These observations elicited a highly curious statement from Sir Henry Ellis, as an accompaniment to Mr. Kempe's paper, viz. that in August, 1832, the tomb of Henry the Fourth had been privately opened, in order to solve the historic doubt to which Mr. Kempe had alluded. Two coffins were found; the smaller one, which is that of Queen Joan, was undisturbed. The larger was further investigated; on sawing through the *rude outer* chest of elm, nothing at first appeared but a quantity of hay-bands, and a small cross, formed by two twigs tied together. On removing these, the leaden shroud or coffin of the King was found, and it was determined to cut the lead. When this had been done, the King's countenance appeared, unchanged except in colour; the nose and eye-balls still were prominent, and resisting the touch, and all the teeth perfect, except one. After a few minutes' exposure to the air, the features collapsed, and the party, having satisfied their curiosity, shortly after reclosed the coffins and vault, and left the royal corpse to that decay which is the common lot of mortality, but from which the care of those who had performed the last offices of humanity had so long preserved it. We must confess that, in our estimation, the idle story of Clement Maidstone was hardly sufficient to justify this unhallowed investigation; and it would seem that the parties concerned were of the same opinion, from the circumstance of its having been kept a close secret for more than eighteen months. Nor do we think such invasions upon the narrow mansions of the dead, ought to be countenanced, whether the object of untempered curiosity be a King or a Hampden. The case of Charles the First was perhaps an exception; the

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historical question it involved, being one of most deep interest and importance, as well as difficulty; but there can hardly be any other.

Mr. Kempe's paper concluded by some account of the spoliation by Cromwell's Parliament, of the Regalia, of which the Abbots of Westminster had formerly been the keepers, and which, in cognizance of their prescriptive right, descending to the Deans of Westminster, are still on the eve of a coronation placed in the Jerusalem Chamber. In the same room is suspended the curious original oil-painting of Richard the Second, formerly in the Abbey Church, from which Vertue derived his portrait, and of which a more close copy is given by Carter in his "Ancient Sculpture and Painting."

March 13. Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P. J. Y. Akerman, esq. F. S. A. exhibited a small square and flat Greek weight, found in Spain. Round the two margins and the edge, are the three words ΝΕΡΩΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡΟC CΕΒΑCΤΟC: on one side a small head of Minerva, and the letters A . . . ; on the other, the word ΟΓΔΟ.

Mr. Diamond exhibited a brass ring found on the spike of a harrow at Pembury, near Tunbridge Wells, about two years since. It has an engraving for a seal, representing the constellation Aries, surmounted by a comet, and surrounded by a Hebrew inscription, divided by stars, in which the word Aaron occurs.

A further portion of Mr. Ottley's paper was read, principally relating to the use of minuscular writing by the Romans.

March 20. Mr. Gurney in the chair.

The reading of Mr. Ottley's paper was continued, and the Society adjourned over Easter, to the 10th of April.

RECORDS OF THE BISHOPRIC OF DURHAM.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle upon Tyne, on the 5th of February last, (see our last Number, p. 316.) upon the health of those of the Historians of the county and diocese of Durham, who were present, having been given from the chair, and the Rev. John Hodgson, the author of the elaborate History of Northumberland, now in course of publication, having briefly returned thanks, the Rev. James Raine, author of the History of North Durham, rose and spoke as follows:—

"Sir Charles Monck and Gentlemen,—My friend, Mr. Hodgson, than whom there lives not a better man, or a more zealous and able antiquary, has very modestly informed you that he is no orator. I, too, must make the same confession. So little am I accustomed to public speak-

ing, that it would be an easier task for me to write a long article for our Transactions, than to satisfy my feelings in thanking you in suitable terms for the hearty manner in which you have been pleased to drink my health, in connection with that of my brother historian, and for your cordial wishes of success to us in our topographical pursuits. To the title of an antiquary I certainly venture to lay some claim; but I very honestly confess to you that, when I consider the advantages and facilities of access to unpublished, and in many instances unexplored records, which I have possessed, I can only look upon myself as an idle antiquary at the best. A brief enumeration of a few of these facilities and advantages may not be uninteresting to many whom I have the honour to address; but, at all events, it will be peculiarly suitable to the occasion which has called us together, and will prove the charge which I have made against myself, of remissness in my vocation.

“ In the first place—in the LIBRARY of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, (of which I have the honour to bear the key, and in which it will at all times afford me great pleasure to receive you or any of your friends, on purposes of literature or curiosity,) to pass by the numerous manuscripts, many of them far above a thousand years old, which have no peculiar tendency to illustrate our public or local history, but which afford, nevertheless, so many excellent specimens of the arts of writing and illuminating at their early period; there are here presented the united topographical treasures of Hunter, Randall, and Allan, men who devoted their long lives to the illustration of the the county and diocese of Durham; and each, in his time, gave permanency to many a valuable record now lost or destroyed. This rich collection of topographical lore, liberally purchased by the Chapter at different times, has lately been catalogued for the purposes of reference, and is accessible under certain proper rules and conditions, with which he who is influenced by right motives and a public purpose will find it easy to comply. I say nothing of the inspiration which an antiquary must feel upon contemplating the numerous collection of Roman altars and inscriptions which the Library contains, or of the assistance which he may receive in his studies from the valuable printed books of which it can boast, but proceed to

“ The TREASURY; a treasury indeed, of stores so varied, that I find it no easy matter to give even a brief outline of its contents. I think of an unbroken series of royal charters, with perfect seals, extending from the time of William the Con-

queror to Henry VIII, consisting of not merely one such document under each reign, but of many; of a similar series of deeds and seals (splendid in execution), of archbishops of York and bishops of Durham for the same period; of deeds and seals of almost every see and monastery, not only in England, but in Scotland and Ireland, and of an immense mass of documents proceeding from laymen of every rank, from the prince to the peasant, during the five first centuries after the Conquest. Of this latter class, many appear to have been deposited here as in a place of safe custody, during the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster. Their owners, doubtless, died on the field of battle, during that long and memorable period of internal strife, and for some reason or other they were never reclaimed. There is also a box of very valuable original letters, chiefly during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, many of them from kings or members of the royal family; some of them upon matters of general interest; and to most of them copies of the answers are preserved. I need not enlarge upon the light which such documents as those I have been enumerating must of necessity cast, not only upon the private history of individuals of name and fame, but upon the public history of the kingdom. To the northern topographer they present an inexhaustible mine of precious stores; and to the public historian—to the inquirer into our ancient manners, and customs, and laws—they can supply abundant matter, not less new than valuable. It is from this repository, most liberally thrown open to him, that Mr. Surtees has enriched his History of Durham, with matter to which he was the first topographer who ever enjoyed an unlimited access. From this repository are engraved all the splendid seals with which that book is embellished; and the guardians of these treasures have the satisfaction of knowing that their names will go down to posterity, in close connection with the most magnificent specimens of county topography of which England can boast, and of which they have been the chief promoters. But with the Treasury I have not yet done. Here is also preserved an immense collection of yearly rolls of receipts and expences, not only of the more important functionaries of the convent, from a period anterior to the year 1300, but of all its inferior officers, including annual returns of a similar nature, from all the cells scattered over the north of England, which were accountable to Durham as the mother church. Nothing can exceed the accuracy with which these documents are drawn up; and certainly, nothing can exceed the minute and valuable

information which they afford, whether in a statistical or philological point of view. Setting aside the interest which they are capable of exciting in the mind, by letting us at once into all the private history and amusements of the most opulent and dignified body of ecclesiastics in the kingdom, for the long period of two centuries and a half before the Reformation, they furnish us not only with the price of corn and cattle, and the leading conveniences and necessaries of life, but they descend to the cost of even the most trifling articles. So minute are they in their statements, that I could undertake to ascertain from them not only the price of an ox or a bushel of corn, but the cost of any one article of domestic consumption, however apparently trifling, in any given year of the period over which they extend. I have spoken of the philological information which these rolls afford, and upon this point I must for a moment dwell. They profess to be kept in Latin, and so they are; but in almost every line, especially under the head of disbursements, there is such an admixture of the genuine English words and phrases of their day, used apparently in consequence of the difficulty of expressing in Latin those words and phrases (in many instances peculiar to the north), that their value becomes enhanced in a twofold degree, by the light which they throw upon our mother tongue, at a time when there is a great lack of such sterling information. I have already brought to light from this repository, by the kind permission of the Chapter, the Account Rolls of the priory of Holy Island. Those of the Proctor of Norham, and the officers of the monastery of Coldingham, are now engaging my attention; and to all of these I confidently refer for the truth of my statements.

“In the CONSISTORY COURT, to which we next come, and with which I have the honour to be officially connected, are preserved the wills, inventories, administrations, and marriage-bonds of this diocese, from an early period, together with a very valuable series of depositions taken in matters ecclesiastical, from the reign of Mary downwards. Here, again, are documents of immense value to the local historian, abounding with information relative not only to the genealogy, but to the habits, and feelings, and manners—to the very virtues and vices of our ancestors; and while, on this latter head, there is much in the books of deposition, especially, which may be charitably left to slumber in the volumes in which it is contained, there is much which, under a careful hand, might be brought forth with advantage, in illustration of the public and private history of the north of England.

There is, for instance, a long series of depositions on the subject of the rebellion of the earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland in 1569, which have never yet seen the light; and there are depositions which, in their date and minuteness, at once take us back three centuries, and place us at once in the very centre of the domestic privacy and virtues of the families to which they refer. To the infinite credit of the officers of the Consistory Court, there has been no period within the last twenty years, (I speak from personal and grateful experience, long before I became officially connected with it,) when he who had a public and not a private object in view, was called upon to pay one farthing for the information of which he stood in need; and it gives me great pleasure to state, for your information, that the same liberality is persevered in to its fullest extent.

In the LIBRARY OF BISHOP COSIN, at which we next arrive, are preserved the manuscript collections of Mickleton and Spearman, in upwards of a hundred volumes (I speak from memory), abounding with the most valuable topographical information relative to the counties of Durham and Northumberland; for the purchase of which, at a considerable price, and for a comprehensive Catalogue of their contents, compiled by Sir Henry Ellis, at his expense, the memory of the late Bishop of Durham will always be justly dear to the northern historian, for whose especial use they were brought back to Durham, by that munificent patron of local and general literature. The manuscripts which this library previously possessed are not numerous, but among them may be found two of the highest local interest; the first, the original, for such I verily believe it to be, of SYMON DUNELMENSIS, a book which deserves to be printed in its *literatim* state, as it now stands, not only as a very valuable specimen of the contractions in use at that early period, but as a test to which the various editions of this most important author may be applied. It might probably appear, that serious mistakes have been made by his different editors, in their elongation of his words; but at all events, be this as it may, at the present day, when we have type *ad annessim*, I, for one, should be delighted to see Symeon under his own hand. An edition of this character, and from this self-same MS., was in contemplation a few years ago, under all the encouragement which the name and sanction of the late Bishop of Durham could give: but his death put a stop to the proceeding. The second, a very early transcript of the Philobiblon of Richard Bury, Bishop of Durham, and

Lord High Chancellor of England during the reign of Edward the Third, on the subject of books, their value and their importance to the world. Bury may be fairly classed as the first bibliomaniac upon record, in the best and wisest sense of the word, not only in the north of England, but in England at large; and it may be of importance to state, that there is in Bishop Cosin's Library an early copy of his singular treatise, which has never been collated. Over Chaucer and Lidgate, and the early MS. copies of those portions of their works which this Library contains, equally unknown to the editors of these authors, I pass hastily, and proceed to

"THE EXCHEQUER,—the place in which are preserved the records of the see of Durham in its temporal capacity, from the reign of Edward the Second to the present time, in Books, Close Rolls, Inquisitions *post mortem*, Proceedings in Chancery, and Halmot Courts, and every other department of the Palatinate franchise; but, most especially, a long series of yearly Account Rolls of the great and inferior officers of the see, extending downwards, with a few interruptions, from the time of Bishop Beck, who died in 1311. Here, again, is a rich mine of unexplored treasure, illustrative of the public and private history of the Bishops of Durham in long succession, and of their ecclesiastical and military transactions. Here, too, are Fabric Rolls, referring to the castles of Durham, Bishop-Middleham, Stockton, Auckland, and Norham, especially the latter, which, as it was situated upon the very march of Scotland, stood frequently in need of repairs. The particulars which these rolls afford, relative to armour and ammunition, sent to Norham from time to time, are beyond measure interesting, and will form a prominent feature, under Norham, of the work in which I am engaged.

"I come now to documents of another nature. I need not dwell upon the gratification it affords me to mention here publicly, in the presence of so many scientific gentlemen capable of appreciating the value of the discovery, that, in the course of inquiries after other objects, it has been my good fortune to meet in this repository with not one, but many rolls of the fifteenth century, expressly confined to mining or smelting operations within the manors of the see. Some treat of lead, others of iron, others of coals, and each develops the plan then in use for getting at those minerals, and turning them to profit. Never was there a time when the public attention in the North of England was more intensely directed to mining speculations than the present. Art and machinery are now apparently at their high-

est pitch. How interesting must it be, by way of contrast, to consider the simple plans of our ancestors, as they are brought to light by these records, and meditate upon the improvements and discoveries which have since been made from time to time, till we have arrived at perfection. I see opposite to me one gentleman, in particular, who has devoted a long life to scientific pursuits (the Rev. W. Turner). He, for one, knows the value of such data as these in tracing the progress of science.

"I beg pardon, Mr. Chairman, for having so long occupied the attention of the Society, but I was anxious to convict myself of remissness in my occupation, and to supply evidence against myself for the purpose. I can only promise, however, if my health is spared to me, to make a better use of my time. I thank you, with great sincerity, for the honour you have done me in drinking my health, and for the great patience with which you have listened to me."

The health of Robert Surtees, Esq. the Historian of the County Palatine of Durham, was next drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Raine briefly returned thanks for Mr. Surtees, who was absent. *

PYRAMID OF CHEOPS.

At the Duke of Sussex's first conversazione was exhibited a magnificent model of the great Pyramid of Cheops, composed of 43,000 pieces of cork, together with a vertical section, in which it was shown that the pyramid was built not only upon, but round a rock, which it is stated rose to the height of 130 feet in the centre of the Pyramid, and has on its apex what is called the Queen's Chamber. The Pyramid was originally covered with plaster or mortar, which made the surface even, and thus rendered the ascent so difficult, as to be accounted by the ancients as a great feat. This having now fallen off, the ascent is comparatively easy.

GREEK TOMB.

A tomb, contiguous to the high road, near the village of Boudgia, was recently opened. It is a sarcophagus, formed of a single stone of curious form and workmanship, and supposed to belong to the second or third century. It measured 6½ feet long, by 1½, and its depth equal to its width. The skeleton it contained was in excellent preservation.

* It was on this very day, (Wednesday, Feb. 5th,) that Mr. Surtees, having been for nearly a week unwell, took a last solemn farewell of his Library, and retired to his bed-room to die. This melancholy event took place on the Tuesday following, (see p. 410).

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 20. The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the King's Speech, Mr. *Littleton* brought forward an important motion, relating to TITHES in IRELAND. After some preliminary remarks, the Hon. Member proposed that the composition and commutation of tithes should entirely cease after the 1st of November; that his Majesty should, after that period, be empowered to impose a land-tax, which land-tax should be redeemable; and that so much of it as remained unredeemed at the end of five years should become a rent-charge on the land, abating one-fifth from the amount of the present valuation of tithes—the charge to be collected from the occupying tenant, and the tenant to be entitled to deduct the same from his rent.—Mr. *H. Grattan* moved, as an amendment, that compensation should be made to persons having vested interests in tithes, by means of a land-tax to be regulated by Parliament. After some discussion, the House divided, when there were for the amendment, 42; for the original motion, 219.

Feb. 21. The Marquis of *Chandos* called the attention of the House to the present distressed state of the agricultural interest. His Lordship proceeded to observe, that last year the Government had thought proper to appoint a Committee, and the report which had been drawn up went along with him in establishing the fact of the existence of distress among the agricultural classes. He knew land, which fifteen years ago let at 35*s.* an acre, and was now reduced so low as 7*s.* and 14*s.* His Lordship proceeded to show that the agriculturist was more heavily taxed than the trader, especially through the operation of the poor laws; and contended that it was not fair, after relieving the householder from the house tax, that we should require the farmer to continue paying the window and the malt tax. The abolition of the malt tax was the relief for which he applied. He implored the House not to separate without assuring the farmers that their case should not be neglected, and concluded by moving a resolution, declaring that due regard should be paid to the distressed state of agriculture, in any reduction of taxation that might be proposed.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* admitted the existence of distress in the agricultural districts, and expressed him-

self most anxious for their relief. The most effectual way of relieving agriculture, however, was not by removing the malt tax, but by lightening the burdens of the manufacturer, so as to increase the demand for agricultural produce. For these reasons, his Lordship concluded by expressing his determination to resist the motion. After considerable discussion, the House divided, when the resolution of the Marquis of *Chandos* was negatived by a majority of 206 to 202.

Sir *E. Knatchbull* moved that the order of the day for appointing a Committee to consider of the charges preferred by Mr. *O'Connell* against Baron *Smith*, should be discharged.—Mr. *Robinson* seconded the motion.—Mr. *Stanley* opposed it, as he did not consider that the appointment of a Committee would fix any charge upon Baron *Smith*.—Mr. *Shaw* (of *Dublin*) strongly opposed the motion, as an unwarrantable interference with the independence of judges.—Mr. *O'Connell* declared his determination of resisting the present motion, and trusted the House would do the same, unless it were prepared to stultify its proceedings. The debate ran to considerable length, and finally terminated in a division, which left Ministers in a minority of 6, the numbers being, for the motion, 161; against it, 155.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 25. Lord *Dacre* and other Lords presented petitions from different bodies of Dissenters, praying to be relieved from existing disabilities, and some of them for the separation of Church and State.

The Duke of *Richmond*, after noticing the great increase of county rates throughout the country, and the necessity of adopting inquiry into that subject with a view to reform, proposed the appointment of a Select Committee for the purpose. The motion was agreed to.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Lord *J. Russell* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of persons dissenting from the Church of England in regard to the celebration of Marriages. The noble Lord stated that the mode of procuring a licence was to be the same as at present, and the licence having been granted, notice of that fact was to be sent to the clergyman of the parish, and the Dissenting Minister, on

marrying the parties, would record the marriage in his registry. The proposed Bill would be equally applicable to Roman Catholics as to Protestant Dissenters, and, in future, parties married in England by Roman Catholic priests, would not have it in their power to separate, either from caprice or interest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 26. On the motion of Mr. *Ferguson*, the Bill for extending the FRANCHISE OF WARWICK to Leamington Priors was read a second time; after which, Mr. *Bennett* moved the second reading of the LIVERPOOL FREEMEN DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL, which called forth an extended discussion, Lord *Sandon* having moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months. The amendment was negatived on a division, the numbers being, for it, 38; against it, 190. The Bill was then read a second time.

Feb. 27. Sir *W. Ingilby* rose to move that the House resolve itself into a Committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of partially or totally repealing the DUTY on MALT. The annual amount of the malt tax (2s. 7d. per bushel) was 4,845,000*l.* To raise a sum to cover this amount, he proposed to put a tax of 6s. on every barrel of strong beer brewed by the public brewers, which would amount to 1,500,000*l.*; and an additional tax on all foreign wine, excepting Cape. He should also propose an additional tax of 2s. 6d. on gin, which would realise the sum of 2,500,000*l.* His next proposition was that each proprietor of the London hells should pay 1000*l.* for a licence. He also proposed an *ad valorem* tax on titles—from the Duke down to the Knight—which he calculated would produce 120,000*l.* The Hon. Member's speech, which was highly humorous, was received with bursts of laughter.—Lord *Althorp* opposed the motion, as one calculated to lead to no good results. On a division there appeared for the motion, 170; against it, 271.

On the motion of Mr. *Sinclair*, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the right of Church patronage in Scotland.

Mr. *S. Rice* brought in a Bill to abolish Tithes in Ireland, and to substitute a land-tax in lieu thereof.—Read a first time.

Feb. 28. The House went into a Committee of SUPPLY, when it was stated that the Army estimates were the lowest that had been presented since the Irish Union, there being a reduction of 8000 men, and a total saving of 305,000*l.* After some discussion, the estimates were agreed to.

March. 3. After a great number of petitions had been presented from bodies of Dissenters, praying a redress of grievances, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, when the first resolution, that 3,056,000*l.* be granted for the Land Forces, called forth a good deal of discussion; but the vote was eventually agreed to.

March 4. Mr. *Hardy* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the various laws relative to the election of Members of Parliament.

Mr. *Buckingham* brought forward a motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the practicability of devising some plan as a substitute for forcible impressment.—Sir *J. Graham* moved, as an amendment, for leave to bring in a Bill, the chief features of which are to be a general registration of merchant seamen, and the selection of a certain number of them for the service of his Majesty's navy by ballot, instead of by forcible impressment—still, however, reserving the power of forcible impressment in cases of extreme emergency. On a division, there appeared for the original motion, 130; for the amendment, 218.

March 5. On the second reading of the BOROUGH OF STAFFORD DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL, there appeared for the motion, 167; against it, 5.

Mr. *Brougham* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the general Registry of Deeds; and Mr. *Murray* brought in a Bill for the repeal of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

March 6. Mr. *Hume* brought forward a motion for the repeal of the CORN LAWS. The mode in which the Hon. Member proposed to accomplish his object, was to commence with a duty of 10s. to be lowered one shilling each year till the trade became free. He concluded by moving, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the corn-laws, and of substituting, instead of the present graduated scale of duties, a fixed and moderate duty on the import at all times of foreign corn into the United Kingdom. Sir *James Graham* opposed the motion, on the ground that it would prove the ruin of the whole mass of agricultural labourers.—Mr. *E. Buller* was favourable to the motion, and thought that the intention of the corn-laws had totally failed. The debate was then adjourned.

Lord *Althorp* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the repeal of the HOUSE TAX. He stated that the extent of the relief this Bill would afford to the public, amounted to no less a sum than 1,170,000*l.*, and that he should give relief to 62,000 houses that contributed to the house and not to the

tax. The Bill was read a first

March 7. Mr. Ewart resumed the debate on Mr. Hume's motion for repealing CORN LAWS.—The Earl of *Darlington* seconded the motion, as one that would be operative of the worst consequences.—P. *Thompson* supported the motion, asserted that the effect of the corn-laws had been to close the ports of foreign countries against the introduction of British manufactures.—Mr. *Baring* did not think that the abolition of the corn-laws would prove advantageous to the commercial interest, while he felt certain that free trade in corn would ruin the farmer.—Lord *Althorp* did not see that there was any particular exigency requiring the repeal of the corn-laws; and added, that the Government had not at present the least intention to propose any new measure respecting the corn-laws.—Lord *Palmerston* opposed to any alteration in the corn-laws.—Lord *Howick* considered the corn-laws to be a millstone round the necks of the landed and agricultural interests, and calculated to put money into the hands of the farmer. On a division, there appeared a majority for the motion, 155; against it, 312.

March 10. After the presentation of several petitions for and against the GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY BILL, Lord *Kerry* seconded the second reading, and entered into the details of the matter, and contemplated advantages of the proposed Bill.

After some discussion, the House adjourned, when there appeared, for the second reading, 182; against it, 92. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, a division took place on the grant of 82,179*l.* for Yeomanry and Volunteer corps, when the numbers were 136; yeas 54. The remaining business was then disposed of.

March 11. The WARWICK DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL was read a third time, and passed.

After a conversation of some length, Mr. *Andrew Agnew* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better OBSERVANCE of LORD'S DAY in England and Scotland. Bills were subsequently brought in, and read the first time.

March 13. After numerous petitions had been presented from the Dissenters, a Bill for the removal of civil disabilities, Mr. *Rippon* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to relieve the Archbishops and Bishops of the Established Church from the exercise of their legislative and judicial functions in the House of Peers.—Lord *Althorp* opposed the motion, which was rejected by a majority of 125 to 75.

March 17. Mr. *Cobbett* brought forward

a resolution as an amendment to the question of SUPPLY, urging the total repeal of the Malt Duty after October next. On a division, the numbers were, for the motion, 69; against it, 140.

Mr. *Shiel* brought forward a motion, as an amendment to the question of SUPPLY, respecting the Russian and Turkish Treaties. After detailing the transactions between the Porte and Russia, he concluded with moving, that an address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to direct that copies of any Treaties between Turkey and Russia, since the year 1833, and of any correspondence between the English, Russian, and Turkish Governments respecting those Treaties, be laid before the House.—Lord *Palmerston* opposed the motion; and the House, he trusted, would place confidence in the Government, and believe they would not object to their production but on the grounds that the public service would suffer in consequence. After some discussion, the motion was negatived without a division.

March 18. Mr. *Divett* brought forward his motion for the ABOLITION of CHURCH RATES in England and Wales. The Hon. Member entered into a statement, from which it appeared that the several classes of professing Christians supported their respective establishments, from which he inferred that there was no ground for apprehending that the cause of religion would suffer from a regulation such as his motion would effect. The Dissenters raised 1,000,000*l.* to support religious establishments. As the church rates amounted to about half a million, why could not that amount be raised amongst those who frequented the churches? The rate had caused much disaffection towards the Church. After alluding to the University of Cambridge, several members of which had agreed to a petition in favour of the Dissenters' claims, he concluded with strongly urging the necessity for the adoption of his motion.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in reply, stated that he had a measure in contemplation for the removal of the grievance alluded to, which he hoped would prove satisfactory. Upon the other practical grievances the attention of Government was also bestowed, and though there were many difficulties connected with them, he hoped they were not insurmountable. Under these circumstances he should move the previous question. After some desultory observations, the motion was withdrawn.

March 20. Mr. *Guest* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the salaries of the officers of the House of Commons, and to abolish the sinecure offices of

principal committee clerks and clerks of engrossment.

Lord *Ebrington* brought in a Bill to amend and render more effectual two Acts of his late Majesty George the Fourth, for establishing uniformity of WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 17th of April.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 21. Numerous petitions were presented, praying for a removal of the Dissenters' disabilities—against the repeal of the Corn Laws—for the better Observance of the Sabbath—in support of the Established Church—for the re-enactment of a Labour Rate, &c.—Earl *Grey* then presented a petition, signed by 63 members of the University of Cambridge, praying that the Dissenters might be admitted to all privileges. The Noble Earl expressed his entire concurrence in the prayer of the petition, which was not only respectably signed as to numbers, but was much more so in regard to the talent and characters of those who had subscribed their names to it. The petitioners wished the benefits of the University to be widely extended; and, in his opinion, this might be done not only without danger, but with great advantage, to the Established Church of these kingdoms, which had nothing to fear, but every thing to hope, from such a measure.—The Duke of *Wellington* contended, that the great majority of the Senate was opposed to the object contemplated by the petitioners. His Grace stated, that some of the Dissenters denied the Trinity, and others repudiated the Creator, and he thought that it would be difficult to maintain the Church Establish-

ment, if so many opinions were suffered to interfere with its interests.—Lord *Ellenborough* was favourable to the removal of the just grievances of the Dissenters, but would never give them the power to injure the Established Church.—The Lord *Chancellor* thought that nothing could injure the Establishment more than the exclusion of Dissenters from academical honours. So long as the two great bodies had the right of exclusion, so long would they have a monopoly of incapacity. After a few words from the Earl of *Durham* and the Duke of *Cumberland*, the petition was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 24. Mr. *S. Rice* brought forward a petition from 63 resident members of the University of Cambridge, in favour of admitting all Dissenters to be eligible to gain the honours of that University. He went into details similar to those made by Earl *Grey* in the Lords, adding that, however the restrictions had been imposed, the time had come when they ought to cease to exist.

The STAFFORD BRIBERY BILL was read a third time, and passed.

March 26. After some desultory discussion on various topics, particularly on Trades' and Agricultural Unions, the House was adjourned to Monday the 14th of April.

[The HOUSE OF LORDS, during the past month, has been chiefly occupied with discussions arising from the presentation of petitions from various parts of the country, especially from Dissenters praying for relief from civil disabilities, for a better observance of the sabbath, for a commutation of tithes, &c., &c.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French Ministers are determined on carrying matters with a high hand. They have been successful in passing through the Chamber of Deputies a law against associations of every description, which even prevents meetings of the commonest character taking place, without the previous permission of the Government authorities. An amendment proposed by M. *Berenger*, merely went to alter its spirit, giving the power of dispersion to the government, but not the power of licensing public meetings. This amendment was vehemently opposed, and ultimately lost by a large majority. This law has excited a very indignant feeling throughout France, and the indignation

is not lessened by the reflection that it is the work of men who have spent all their lives in bawling about liberty. It will be now more severe against popular meetings, more coercive of political opinion, than it ever was in the most tyrannous periods of the monarchy.

The impulse in favour of commercial freedom, excited by an Address of the Chamber of Commerce of *Bordeaux* against the new law for regulating the Customs, is gradually spreading to all the French ports. Already the Chambers of Commerce of *Havre*, *Nantes*, *Rouen*, and *Boulogne*, have signified their concurrence in the sentiments of that Address.—The Chamber of *St. Malo* also, on the 4th of March sent its assent. This Chamber

adopts the bases laid down by the merchants of Bordeaux, with some exceptions, and declares that it is convinced that political economy requires that the emancipation of commerce should be established, if not suddenly, at least gradually and progressively.

The following is a summary of the literary works published in France during the year 1833:—Poems, songs, and other writings in verse, 275; the sciences, medicine, law, natural history, and political and private economy, 532; romances, tales, translations from foreign romances and novels, fabulous chronicles, and other similar works of imagination, 355; general and local history, and historical fragments, 215; philosophy, metaphysics, morals, and theories, 102; fine arts and travels, 170; theology and mystical history, 235; plays and dramas represented and not represented, 179; foreign works, in the Greek, Latin, German, Polish, Hebrew, Spanish, English, Italian, Portuguese, and Oriental languages, and in patois or provincial dialects, 604; pamphlets, pleadings, speeches, and other minor publications, which from their nature cannot be specifically classed, 4,346—making a total of 7,011.

A novel mode of subscription has been set on foot in Paris, in aid of the fund for erecting a monument to the memory of Cuvier: authors who have laboured for the advancement of science, are solicited to contribute copies of their published works, with a view to a sale of them at the end of the year, the produce to be handed to the committee appointed by the Institute for the prosecution of the plan: many valuable works have already been sent in.

A company has just been formed in Paris, to accelerate stage-coach travelling; a much lighter vehicle has been adopted, called a *vélocé*, having four coupés, with three places in each, the first to be 1 fr. 10 c. the post, and the rest 1 fr., throughout the whole line of route, including all charges. They intend to commence operations in April. A still lighter vehicle is contemplated for the Calais and Dieppe roads, consisting only of two coupés, and places for six outside; the former are calculated to go at the rate of the *malle poste*, and to allow an hour for meals. A card of fixed prices for refreshments, adopted by the company, will prevent John Bull from suspecting imposition, which has been too frequently the case.

SPAIN.

Madrid letters state that the Cortes were to be convoked (by a decree issued on the 15th March) for the 1st of April.—A letter from Perpignan states that several Deputies of the ancient Cortes

have passed the frontier and entered Spain in virtue of the general amnesty, and among them Don Alvaro Becerra Gomez, President of the Cortes.

In the new Constitution about to be granted to Spain, it is proposed, first, that the Chamber shall meet at least once in two years, and oftener if expedient. The King shall have the power of convoking, proroguing, and dissolving the Cortes. Secondly, the Upper Chamber shall, in the first instance, be composed of twenty grandees of Spain, ten bishops or archbishops, ten titulatos of Castile, and about fifty other persons distinguished for their talents and fortune. Thirdly, the Second Chamber shall be elected by the people, each parish nominating one or several electors according to its population, which electors shall form a committee resembling the electoral colleges of France, and shall choose the deputies. The number of deputies shall be in the proportion of three for every 200,000 inhabitants, and shall be regulated according to the last census. Fourthly, the budget of receipts and expenses shall be submitted to the Chambers. The debates shall be free and unfettered. The Crown shall have a veto without restriction on the sanction of the laws. The Crown alone shall have the privilege of presenting laws to the Chambers. Fifthly, one of the first laws presented to the Chambers shall be that which excludes Don Carlos and his descendants from the throne of Spain.

The civil contest between the supporters of the Queen, and the adherents of Carlos appears, unfortunately, to remain quite undecided. It is stated that the insurrection in Navarre and Biscay is as formidable as ever. The Carlists, under Zumalacaregui, lately entered Vittoria, and after committing frightful excesses, butchered in cold blood 110 prisoners, whom they shot by entire platoons. They then evacuated the town, carrying with them numerous hostages of respectability. Although General Quesada has a larger force under his command than that which was at the disposal of General Valdez, it seems he stands in need of more troops, in order to be able to act in a decisive manner against the rebels.

PORTUGAL.

News from Portugal announce the details of a battle fought between the rival forces near Azambugeira. It appears that the Miguelites at Santarem, having been reinforced, made a sortie, on the 18th Feb. in the direction of Azambugeira, with a view to the dislodgment of Marshal Saldanha from his positions. By the

latter's well-judged manœuvres on observing the approach of the enemy, however, he was enabled with his division to charge on the Miguelites' front and flank; the battle then became general, and for some time the conflict was most sanguinary. Saldanha at last forced them to give way. In their rapid flight, closely pursued by the victors, many were drowned whilst attempting to wade through a river; others fled in all directions. It was conjectured, that Miguel's army had suffered to the extent of 1200 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, whilst that of the Pedroites was estimated at 300. Amongst the officers of the latter in killed, are Lieutenant-Colonel Miranda and Major Guillet.

NORTH AMERICA.

New York papers of the 16th Feb. state, that most of the towns in the Union were precisely in the state which London and the provinces were in the latter end of 1825, that is, in a state of panic and dismay. Merchants of hitherto unimpeachable credit had been compelled to suspend their payments. The sources of credit appear to be dried up, and no man has confidence in another. The house of Allen and Co., which stopped payment on the 13th February, thereby causing general consternation, resumed again on

the 15th; but, notwithstanding this, it will be a long time before credit can resume its former footing.

A destructive fire took place at Quebec, Jan. 25, by which the Castle of St. Louis, the residence of the Governor-General of the Canadas for the last fifty years, was entirely destroyed. It was erected by the French, and would require 30,000*l.* to rebuild it.

TURKEY.

Intelligence from Constantinople of the 14th Feb. states that the Porte had issued a firman expressing his benevolent disposition towards his people, which gave ground for the hope that the system of terror adopted towards the distant portions of his dominions would speedily be abandoned. Lancasterian schools were in progress for the education of the Turks, and the establishment of a post for the conveyance of letters through Turkey was decided upon. The amount of revenue anticipated from this source was estimated at six millions of piasters annually. During the late Ramazan, the Sultan allowed, for the first time in Turkish history, the ladies of his harem to frequent the public promenades, dressed in the costume worn by other Turkish women of distinction.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Commissioners appointed to investigate the present state and operations of the Poor Laws, have made their report, the evidence of which alone occupies five large volumes; and a sixth is occupied with suggestions of certain alterations, consisting of twenty-two propositions. In the last one, the Commissioners, with a view to equalize the supply of labour to the demand occasioned by increased population, recommend that parish vestries be empowered to order payment out of the poor-rates for the expenses of persons who choose to emigrate, provided that the expense of each emigration be paid within a period to be mentioned in the Act. The Commissioners think, that for effecting an improvement in the composition and conduct of vestries, and for securing the more full and punctual payment of the rates, it is desirable that the owner of every dwelling or apartment let to the occupier at any annual rent not exceeding 15*l.*, for any less term than seven years, should be rated, instead of the occupier.

The works of the *Exeter Water Company*, for supplying the city with water, are now completed, and a trial of their effectiveness has proved highly satisfac-

tory. The water is conveyed from beyond Cowley-bridge, a distance of two miles, to a reservoir in Danes' Castle field, a point of land 150 feet above the level of river whence the supply is derived. The reservoir is capable of containing two million gallons. Water being thus plentifully supplied to the city, it is about to be rendered conducive to the ornamental as well as useful, by the erection of *jets d'eau* in the grounds or promenades of Northernhay-place, Dixfield, Southernhay, the Barnfield, Colleton Crescent, &c.

A dreadful fire lately broke out in the *Bridge Hall* paper-mills, near Bury, which destroyed about 5,000*l.* worth of property.

Six men, belonging to the Agricultural Unions, have been convicted at Dorchester of having administered unlawful oaths, and sentenced to be transported for seven years. Petitions have been presented to Parliament against the severity of the sentence.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The official criminal returns for 1833 have been printed, from which it appears that the whole number of charges brought before the metropolitan magistrates by the

new police during the last year amounts to 69,959, showing a decrease, compared with the previous year, of 7,584 offences. The analysis of the returns shows, however, that a very large proportion of the charges are of a very minor character. Out of the whole number, it appears that no less than 27,000 have been dismissed by the magistrates, as unsupported by proper evidence.

In conformity with the system of reduction applicable to all the cavalry, excepting those of the King's Household and the corps on the India establishment, the following dragoon regiments have only now one Major each.—3d, 4th, and 5th dragoon guards; 2d, 6th, and 14th dragoons; 3d light dragoons; 7th, 8th, and 10th hussars; 9th, 12th, and 17th lancers.

His Majesty has issued his royal let-

ters, authorizing a collection to be made throughout England and Wales in aid of the funds of the Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of Churches and Chapels. It appears, that from the formation of the Society in 1818 to the 31st March, 1833, the date of its last Report, it has assisted 959 parishes in increasing their church accommodation, which otherwise could not have supplied the wants of their population. Thus, sittings have been obtained for 239,313 persons, including 178,565 for the free occupation of the poor. During the above period, the Society has contributed for that purpose out of its own funds 157,115*l.* and it has thereby given encouragement to the additional expenditure of more than 500,000*l.* on the part of those parishes.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

SHERIFFS FOR 1834.

Bedfordshire—J. Morris, of Amptill, esq.
 Berkshire—Charles Eyre, Welford Park, esq.
 Buckinghamshire—G. S. Harcourt, Ankerwyke-house, esq.
 Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—R. Hudson, of Sawton, esq.
 Cheshire—Wm. Astley, Duckenfield, esq.
 Cornwall—C. P. Brune, Padstowe, esq.
 Cumberland—H. Howard, Greystoke Castle, esq.
 Derbyshire—W. P. Morewood, Alfreton-hall, esq.
 Devonshire—E. P. Bastard, Kitley, esq.
 Dorsetshire—E. Doughty, Upton, esq.
 Essex—J. Round, Danbury Park, esq.
 Gloucestersh.—J. Gist, Wormington Grange, esq.
 Herefordsh.—Sir S. R. Meyrick, Goodrich-court.
 Hertfordshire—W. R. Phillimore, Newberries, esq.
 Kent—G. Stone, Chiselhurst, esq.
 Lancash.—T. J. Trafford, Trafford-park, esq.
 Leicestershire—H. Greene, Rolleston, esq.
 Lincolnshire—C. Turner, Stoke Rochford, esq.
 Monmouthshire—J. Buckle, Mathern, esq.
 Norfolk—R. Marsham, Stratton Strawless, esq.
 Northamptonshire—W. Wood, Brixworth, esq.
 Northumberland—W. Roddam, Roddam, esq.
 Nottinghamshire—S. Duncombe, Langford, esq.
 Oxfordshire—W. F. L. Stone, esq.
 Rutlandshire—E. W. Smyth, Gunthorpe, esq.
 Shropshire—Hon. H. W. Powis, Berwick-house.
 Somersetshire—F. Popham, West Bagborough, esq.
 Staffordsh.—H. H. Williamson, Greenway-bank, esq.
 Southampton—Sir R. Jarvis, Fair Oak-park, esq.
 Suffolk—J. Garden, Redisham, esq.
 Surrey—G. T. Nicholson, Waverley Abbey, esq.
 Sussex—Hon. R. Curzon, Parham.
 Warwicksh.—F. L. H. Goodricke, Studley Castle, esq.
 Wiltshire—T. Bolton, Brinkworth, esq.
 Worcestershire—J. H. Galton, Hadsor-house, esq.
 Yorkshire—H. Preston, Moreby, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea—J. King, Presadfedd, esq.
 Breconshire—W. R. Stretton, Dany-park, esq.
 Cardiganshire—C. R. Longcroft, Llanina, esq.
 Carmarthensh.—T. Morris, Llanstephan Castle, esq.
 Carnarvonshire—R. L. Edwards, Nanhoron, esq.
 Denbighshire—F. R. Price, Bryn-pys, esq.
 Flintshire—F. C. Phillips, Rhual, esq.
 Glamorganshire—H. J. Grant, Gnoil Castle, esq.
 Merionethshire—C. G. Hartford, Bryntirion, esq.
 Montgomeryshire—W. Morris, Pentre Nant, esq.
 Pembrokeshire—J. Barham, Trecoon, esq.
 Radnorshire—G. Parson, Betws Dissert, esq.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 26. Knighted, Charles Christopher Pepys, esq. Solicitor-gen.

Feb. —. Sir John Bayley, Knt. (late a Baron of the Exchequer) created a Baronet.

Mar. 3. The Right Hon. Lord Ponsoby, Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, to be G.C.B.

Mar. 5. Knighted, Eaton Travers, esq. Capt. R. N. and C. H.

Mar. 7. 16th Light Dragoons—Capt. W. H. Sperling, to be Major.

Mar. 12. Knighted, Chas. Edm. Nugent, esq. Adm. of the Fleet, and G.C.H.

Mar. 21. Lieut.-Col. Lovell Benj. Badcock, to be Lieut.-Col.—Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Brooke to be K.C.B. — Knighted, Major-General Lorenzo Moore, C.B. K.C.H.

Mar. 17. Sir John Mark Fred. Smith, to be Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber.—Geo. Butcher, of Kidderminster, worsted-manufacturer, in compliance with the wish of his maternal uncle, Thomas Lea, Gent. to take the additional surname of Lea.

Mar. 20. The brothers and sisters of the present Lord Somerville, to have the rank of the children of a Baron.

Mar. 21. David Francis Jones, of Marton, Selop, and Cymman, co. Flint, Serjeant-at-law, in compliance with the wish of his maternal uncle Richard Atcherley, esq. to take the name and arms of Atcherley only.

Mar. 22. Sir Thomas Denman, Knt. Chief Justice of the King's Bench, created Baron Denman, of Dovedale, co. Derby.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Bute (co.)—Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Rae.

Dudley.—Tho. Hawkes, esq.

Dunguraoan.—Ebenezer Jacob, esq.

Kendal.—John Barham, esq.

Malton.—Sir C. C. Pepys, re-elected.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Frederick Pollock, esq. K.C. to be Attorney gen. of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Sir Philip Sydney, K.C.B. to be Surveyor-gen. of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Captain Mason, R.N. (nephew to Earl Grey) to be Marshal of the Four Courts, Dublin.

Robert Gordon, esq. M.P. to be Secretary to the Board of Control.

The Duke of Hamilton to be a Trustee of the British Museum, and the Bishop of London, a Governor of the Charter-house; both *et cetera* Lord Grenville.
 Dr. Kidd, to be Radcliffe Librarian, Oxford.
 Rev. G. Richmond to be Head Master of Haydon Bridge Grammar-school.
 Rev. T. Sheephanks, to be Head Master of Coventry Grammar-school.
 Rev. W. J. Travis, to be Head Master of Old Malton Grammar-school.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Knox, to be Bp. of Limerick.
 Rev. J. Gregory, to be Dean of Dublin Cath.
 Rev. J. Gordon, to a Preb. in Wells Cathedral.
 Rev. G. T. Noel, to a Preb. in Winchester Cath.
 Rev. W. Fisher, to be Canon Res. in Salisbury Cath.
 Rev. J. D. Baker, Avenbury R. co. Hereford.
 Rev. G. L. Benson, Homington P.C. Wilts.
 Rev. C. J. C. Bultrel, Woodbury V. co. Devon.
 Rev. G. Cartmel, Pulchrohn R. co. Pembroke.
 Rev. J. Corfe, Stratford P.C. Wilts.
 Rev. E. Dix, St. Mary's R. Truro, Cornwall.
 Rev. J. G. Dowling, St. Mary de Crypt R. Glou.
 Rev. S. J. Etty, Lawrence Wooton V. Hants.
 Rev. B. S. Finch, St. Paul R. Deptford, Kent.
 Rev. E. Foreman, Felton R. with Winterton P. C. co. Hereford.
 Rev. W. Goddard, Charlton King's P.C. co. Glou.
 Rev. J. R. Harvey, Sudeley R. co. Gloucester.
 Rev. W. Hassell, Dewchurch and Birch V. co. Hereford.
 Rev. E. Jackson, Dufton R. co. Westmoreland.
 Rev. R. Barnard, Witney V. co. Oxon.
 Rev. J. Jones, Llanadwin V. Wales.
 Rev. T. Langley, Landago P.C. co. Monmouth.
 Rev. L. Latham, Quennington R. co. Gloucester.
 Rev. W. H. Leech, Moresby R. Cumberland.
 Rev. H. S. Livius, Yaxham with Welborne R. Norfolk.
 Rev. S. Long Woodmansterne R. Surrey.
 Rev. J. Lubbock, Belauigh with Scottow R. Norf.
 Rev. J. Lyon, All Saints R. Liverpool.
 Rev. G. Mason, Scruton R. co. York.
 Rev. J. May, Holmpton R. co. York.
 Rev. J. Molesworth, Redruth R. Cornwall.
 Rev. Mr. Monteith, Thorpe Arch V. co. York.
 Rev. E. N. Nares, Newchurch R. Kent.
 Rev. F. W. Pye, Blisland R. Cornwall.
 Rev. J. N. Supton, Nailsea R. with Othery V. Somerset.
 Rev. T. O. Short, St. George's R. Bloomsbury.
 Rev. H. B. Snooke, Titchfield P.C. Hants.
 Rev. J. Swinburn, Dearham V. co. Cumberland.
 Rev. T. Trocke, Chapel Royal P.C. Brighton.
 Rev. J. Vaughan, Upton Lovell R. Wilts.
 Rev. T. S. L. Vogan, Potter Heigham V. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. Wordsworth, Workington R. co. Cumberland.
 Rev. W. T. Wyld, Blunsden St. Andrew's R. Wilts.

CHAPELLAINS.

Rev. T. W. Barlow, to the Northampton Infirmary.
 Rev. J. Brackenbury, to the Magdalen, London.
 Rev. C. Buck, to the Bristol New Hospital.
 Rev. F. Crossman, to the Duke of Beaufort.
 Rev. E. Daniel, to Lord Godolphin.
 Rev. G. Gleig, to Chelsea Hospital.
 Rev. N. Green, to Trinity House, Newcastle.
 Rev. M. W. Mayow, to the Earl of Orford.
 Rev. H. J. Rose, to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Rev. J. H. A. Rudd, to the Presidency of Bengal.
 Rev. J. B. Schomberg, and Rev. M. J. Wynyard, Chaplains in Ordinary to His Majesty.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 10. At Rome, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, a dau.—17. At Weymouth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Melville Browne, a dau.—2. At Folk-

stone, the wife of the Rev. C. E. Plater, a son.—24. At Awliscombe Vicarage, Lady Pridaux, a dau.—27. At Keyhaven, near Lyminster, the lady of the Rev. R. Lawrence, a son.—28. At Clifton, the wife of the Hon. W. H. Yelverton, a dau.

Mar. 3. At Harrow Weald, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. H. S. Foyster, a son.—6. The lady of Sir Sandford Graham, Bart. a son.—7. At Hook, near Odiham, Hants, the wife of the Rev. E. R. Larken, a son.—12. Mrs. Willemt, of Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. a son.—13. In Upper Harley-street, the wife of J. Morrison, esq., M.P., a son.—14. In Montague-st. Portman-sq. the wife of Lieut. Col. Todd, a dau.—At Bougham, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. H. A. Oakes, a dau.—15. In Curzon-street, the wife of Dr. Wilson, a son.—16. At Latenbury-hill, near Huntingdon, the wife of the Rev. Harvey J. Spering, a son.—17. At Lyann, the wife of the Rev. Ambrose Goode, a dau.—18. At Clifton, the wife of Capt. Bruce, R.N. a dau.—19. At St. Briavel's, the wife of C. R. Court, esq. a dau.—Lady Susan Lygon, a son.—20. At Dawlish, Devon, the wife of the Rev. T. Walsh, a dau.—19. At the Priory, Iffley, Oxon, the wife of Edward Gilbert, esq. a dau.

Latley.—The Hon. Mrs. Grey, a son.—At Fawley Rectory, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Cha. Fanshawe, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 19. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Lee Lee, esq., M.P. for Dillington, Somerset, to Jessy, only dau. of the late J. E. Vaughan, esq. of Rheold, Glamorganshire, M.P. for Wells.—20. At Swanington, Norfolk, G. Falmer Lockwood, to Sarah Harriet, only dau. of the Rev. I. Vickers, Rector of Swanington.—21. At Yaxham, Norfolk, the Rev. R. G. Rogers, Rector of Yarlinton, Somerset, to Mary Theodora, dau. of late John Johnson, L.L.D., Rector of Yaxham.—22. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Dr. J. C. Ferrier, to Caroline dau. of Capt. R. Macdonell, late of Glenturret, N.B.—24. At Chesham, Herts, Alfred Pett, M.D. of Tottenham, to Louisa, dau. of J. D. Aubert, esq.—25. At Dorchester, the Rev. Wm. England, L.L.B., Rector of Winterbourne Came, to Eliz. dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Morton Colson, of the former place.—At Chard, Cornish Henley, esq. to Sarah Frances, 2d dau. of James Benj. Coles, esq. of Parrock's Lodge, Somerset.—At Coventry, A. F. Gregory, esq. of Stivichall, Warwick, to Caroline, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Hood, eldest son of Visc. Hood, of Whitley Abbey.—At Scole, Norfolk, Thos. Utton, esq. of Bronie, Suffolk, to Jane, fifth dau. of the late Geo. Lee, esq. of Dickleburgh, Norfolk.—At Dublin, the Rev. T. Lawrence, to Sidney Jane, eldest dau. of Sir A. Clarke, M.D.—At Spenithorne, the Rev. R. W. Bosanquet, to Frances, dau. of the late H. P. Palleine, esq. of Crakehall Yorkshire.—At Burnham, the Rev. R. J. Gould M.A. to Emma, third dau. of the Rev. T. Carter, Vicar of Burnham.—26. At Newton St. Cyres, Devon, Geo. Wood Webber, esq. to Eliz. dau. of the Rev. G. T. Carwithen.—27. At Fulham, S. Whitluck, esq. of Hanham Hall, co. Glouc. to Mary, only dau. of J. Benifold, esq.—At Camberwell, Thos. Jarvis, esq. solicitor, Governor, to Jane Isabella, only dau. of Capt. W. Hamilton, E.I.C.—28. At Cardross, Dumbartonshire, Capt. W. E. Alured Elliott, 29th Madras infantry, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late T. Ritchie, esq. of Greenock.

Mar. 3. At Wallingford, Berks, the Rev. Thos. Cottle, to Louisa Georgiana, only child of W. Bowell Sheen, esq. of Wallingford.—4. At Edmonton, the Rev. G. Butland, of Ringmore, Devon, to Sarah Jane, only dau. of J. Brant, esq.—5. Ben. Collett, esq. to Charlotte Harriet, second dau. of the Rev. Geo. Sampson, Rector of Leven, co. York.

O B I T U A R Y .

LORD VISCOUNT GALWAY.

Feb. 2. At his seat, Serlby Hall, Nottinghamshire, in his 52d year, the Right Hon. William-George Monckton-Arundell, fifth Viscount Galway and Baron of Killard, co. Clare (1727).

This amiable nobleman was born March 28, 1782, the eldest son of Robert the fourth Viscount, by his first Lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Matthew, esq. of Felix hall, Essex. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, July 23, 1810.

His Lordship was fond of literature; he had collected a valuable library; and was one of the best patrons of topographical and antiquarian works. He was a Vice President of the Church Missionary Society, and a supporter of many charitable and religious institutions. His love and reverence for religion, evinced during his life, afford the most solid ground to hope that he found acceptance at the throne of Mercy, through Christ, at the hour of his death, though the summons was awfully sudden, from a rapid effusion of water on the chest. His remains were interred in the family vault at Felkirk, near Wakefield, on the 8th of February.

Lord Galway married, June 4, 1804, Catherine-Elizabeth, only surviving child of the late Captain George Handfield, of the 40th regt. by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Sir William Smijth, Bart. of Hill hall, in Essex. By her ladyship, who survives him, Lord Galway had six sons and two daughters: 1. the Right Hon. George-Edward-Arundell now Viscount Galway, born in 1805, and at present unmarried; 2. the Hon. Charles Augustus Monckton, Capt. in the 88th foot, who was killed by a riotous soldier at Corfu, Aug. 9, 1831 (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. C1. ii. 381); 3. the Hon. Augustus-William, Commander R.N. who was lost in the *Calypso*, on his passage from Nova Scotia, in Feb. 1833, (see a brief memoir in *Gent. Mag.* vol. CIII. i. 563); 4. the Hon. Edmund Gambier Monckton, now an Ensign in the 50th foot; 5. the Hon. Frederick-Smijth; 6. the Hon. Elizabeth-Celia; 7. the Hon. Horace-Manners; and 8. the Hon. Caroline-Isabella.

LORD VISCOUNT EXMOUTH.

Dec. 3. At Feuillade's hotel, London, aged 46, the Right Hon. Pownoll-Bastard Pellew, second Viscount Exmouth (1816) and Baron Exmouth of Canonteign, co. Devon (1814), and a Baronet (1796); a

Captain in the Royal Navy, and Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King.

He was the eldest son of the late distinguished Admiral, of whom a memoir was given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1833. Of his own naval services we are not informed, but he obtained post rank, Jan. 22, 1806. During several Parliaments he was Member for the borough of Launceston. He succeeded his father in the peerage Jan. 23, 1833.

His Lordship was twice married, first, Oct. 1, 1808, to Eliza-Harriet, eldest daughter of Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart. and G.C.B. which marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1820; secondly, April 15, 1822, to Georgiana-Janet, eldest daughter of Mungo Dick, esq. who is left his widow. He had issue by his first wife two sons and one daughter; 1. the Right Hon. Edward now Lord Viscount Exmouth, born in 1811, and now on the Civil service of the Bengal establishment; 2. the Hon. Percy-Taylor Pellew; 3. the Hon. Juliana-Sarah; by his second marriage he had: 4. the Hon. Pownoll-Fleetwood; 5. Caroline-Emma, who died in 1832, aged seven; 6. a daughter, born in 1827; 7. a son born in 1830; and 8. a son born in 1833.

His Lordship's remains were conveyed to the family vault at Christowe for interment.

HON. GEORGE LAMB.

Jan. 2. In Whitehall Yard, in his 49th year, the Hon. George Lamb, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department and M.P. for Dungarvon; brother to Lord Viscount Melbourne, the Rt. Hon. Sir F. J. Lamb, and Countess Cowper.

Mr. Lamb was born July 11, 1784, the fourth and youngest son of Peniston first Viscount Melbourne, by Elizabeth daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart. He was educated at Eton, where, together with his brothers, he was under the immediate care of the late Rev. Dr. Langford; and at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was created M. A. in 1805, and passed through the usual course of university studies with greater success than, from his retired habits and unpretending character, was generally known. He was early entered of Lincoln's Inn, and called to the Bar, after which he for a short time went the Northern Circuit; but he soon ceased to practise, partly on account of ill health, and devoted his attention prin-

cipally to literature. His brother the Hon. Peniston Lamb, who died in 1805, had also been bred to the law, and left him an extensive library.

Mr. Lamb was one of the most active members of the Committee of Management of Drury-lane theatre, when the Earl of Essex, Lord Byron, and the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, were his associates. He was himself the author of "Whistle for it," an operatic piece, 1807; and "Mr. H." a Farce. He also published some minor poems; but his most elaborate and remarkable work, was a translation of *Catullus*.

In the year 1819 he was put forward by the Whigs to contest the representation of Westminster against the Radicals, on the death of Sir Samuel Romilly. The contest lasted fifteen days, and terminated as follows:

Hon. George Lamb . . . 4465

Mr. Hobhouse . . . 3861

Major Cartwright . . . 38

During this contest he had to encounter many brutal attacks from the mob; which must have added materially to the annoyances of a conflict which at the best was quite dissonant to his nature, and in which no victory could compensate for the interruption of the "noiseless tenour of his way." Accordingly, at the general election in the following year he gave place to his more popular opponent.

In 1826 he entered Parliament, through the interest of the Duke of Devonshire, as Member for Dungarvon, and he had represented that borough in four Parliaments at the time of his death. On the accession of the present Ministry, he became Under Secretary of State to his brother Lord Melbourne, in the Home Department. His official duties were executed in an efficient manner, and his speeches in Parliament were delivered in a sensible and intrepid style. His early habits and warm affections had led him to form that strong party attachment which is now somewhat old-fashioned, but which, when regulated, as in the case of Mr. Lamb, by a sense of justice to his opponents, and directed to great and honourable purposes, is perhaps the surest, and has undeniably hitherto proved the most effectual expedient for enlisting either talent or zeal in the service of a mixed and popular government, and for enabling statesmen of genius and ability to defend and promote the cause of civil and religious liberty. In private society Mr. Lamb was unreserved, communicative, and agreeable; his accomplishments were admitted by all who knew him; his kindness of heart and mildness of temper were proverbial.

He married May 17, 1809, *Mademoiselle* Caroline-Rosalie Adelaide St. Jules, a relation of the Duke of Devonshire, and with that estimable lady, of a character entirely assorting with his own, he enjoyed the truest domestic felicity. Both heightened it in "doing good by stealth," and would have "blushed to find it fame." She survives, but never had any children.

A complaint to which Mr. Lamb was subjected from his childhood, had become so troublesome in his latter years, as frequently to confine him to bed; but the tranquillity of his domestic life was such as to preclude any alarm on its account. In the last year an accident, having no relation (as far as unprofessional persons could judge) to that complaint, induced great suffering; which, about Christmas, suddenly increased to a degree that threatened dissolution. It was only then that a surgical operation was adopted, but alas! as would appear from the skill that surrounded him, including Mr. Brodie and Sir H. Halford, it was adopted too late.

A *post mortem* examination took place for the satisfaction of relations absent on the continent, as well as for the benefit of science.

His remains were removed from Whitehall Place on Thursday, Jan. 9, for interment in the family vault at Hatfield in Hertfordshire. They were accompanied out of London by the carriages of Viscount Melbourne, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Hon. Col. Cavendish, and Sir R. Peel; and met on approaching Hatfield by Viscount Melbourne and the Earl of Burlington.

SIR W. J. TWYSDEN, BART.

Feb. 3. At Roydon hall, Kent, aged 74, Sir William Jervis Twysden, the seventh Baronet of that place (1611).

Sir William was born May 13, 1760, the eldest son of Sir William the sixth Baronet, by Mary, daughter of George Jervis, esq.; and succeeded to the title on his father's death, when only seven years of age.

Sir William married May 7, 1786, Frances, daughter of Alexander Wynch, esq. formerly Governor of Madras, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters: 1. Sir William Twysden, born in 1788, who has succeeded to the title; 2. Frances; 3. Flora; 4. Mary, married in 1819 to her cousin-german Henry Duncan Twysden, R.N.; 5. Eliza, married in 1827 to Charles Henry Seale, esq. Capt. R.N.; 6. Isabella-Camilla, married in 1824 to the Rev. Robert Orgill Lemon; 7. Francis-James; and 8. John,

born in 1808, married in 1829 to Cecilia, daughter of Louis Bazelguette, of Eastwick park, Surrey, esq.

SIR WILLIAM STRICKLAND, BART.

Jan. 8. At Boynton, Yorkshire, aged 80, Sir William Strickland, the sixth Baronet of that place (1641).

Sir William was born March 12, 1753, the eldest son of Sir George Strickland, the fifth Baronet, by Elizabeth-Letitia, third daughter of Sir Rowland Winn, the fourth Baronet of Nostell in Yorkshire, and sister to Anne Lady Headley.

He married, April 15, 1778, Henrietta, third daughter and coheir of Nathaniel Cholmley, of Whitby, esq. and by that lady, who died March 26, 1827, had issue six sons and seven daughters: 1. Henrietta; 2. Walter, who died in 1798, aged eighteen; 3. Caroline, married in 1811 to William Francis Lowndes, of Brightwell in Oxfordshire, esq.; 4. Sir George Strickland, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1782, and married in 1818 Mary, only child of the Rev. Charles Constable, of Wassand in Yorkshire, by whom he has a numerous family; 5. Arthur; 6. Edmund, who died an infant; 7. Eustacius Strickland, esq.; 8. Emma; 9. Anne, married in 1814 to the Rev. Francis Simpson, of Foston in Yorkshire; 10. John; 11. Priscilla, married in 1819 to Francis Winn, esq. of Nostell Priory; 12. Isabella, who died in 1814, aged fifteen; and 13. Nathaniel-Constantine, a Commoner of Lincoln college, Oxford.

SIR WILLIAM CLAYTON, BART.

Jan. 26. At Boulogne, aged 71, Sir William Clayton, the fourth Baronet, of Morden, in Surrey (1732).

Sir William was born April 16, 1762, the elder son of William Clayton, Esq. (youngest son of Sir William the first Baronet) by his second wife Maria, daughter of Rice Lloyd, of Atty Cadno, co. Carmarthen, esq. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his cousin-german, Sir Robert Clayton M.P. for Surrey, May 10, 1799.

Sir William was Vice President of the Literary Fund Society.

He married July 16, 1785, Mary, daughter of Sir William East, the first Baronet, of Hall Place in Berkshire; and by that lady, who died on the 9th of August last, he had issue five sons and two daughters: 1. Sir William Robert Clayton, a Colonel in the army and M.P. for Marlow, who married in 1817 Alice-Hugh-Massey, daughter and sole heiress of Col. Hugh O'Donel, eldest son of Sir Neil

O'Donel, Bart. and by that lady, from whom he was divorced in 1830, has issue two sons and two daughters; 2. Catharine-Emilia, married in 1821 to John Shawe Manley, esq. son of Vice-Adm. Manley, and has issue; 3. East George Clayton, Esq. LL.D. who married in 1815 Marianne-Frances, eldest daughter of Charles Bishop, esq. his Majesty's Procurator-general, and has several children; 4. John-Lloyd Clayton, esq. a Lieut. R.N.; 5. Rice-Richard, a student of Lincoln's Inn, who married in 182... a daughter of Mr Justice Little-dale; 6. the Rev. Augustus-Philip Clayton, Rector of Garveston, Norfolk, who married in 1828, Georgiana-Elizabeth, daughter of the late Charles Talbot, D.D. Dean of Salisbury, and grand-daughter of Henry 5th Duke of Beaufort; 7. Mary-Caroline, who died Oct. 29, 1812, aged twelve.

Sir William Clayton was possessed of considerable property in Carmarthenshire, which he inherited from his mother, who was nearly allied to the ancient family of the Temlocks, who formerly held a considerable property in the ancient borough of Carmarthen. In the church of St. Peter, in that town, are deposited the remains of the celebrated Sir Richard Steele, whose lady, alike famed for her wit and beauty, (and mentioned in the Tatler as Miss Molly,) was nearly connected with the same parties. It is said that the Welsh estates are inherited by Sir William's younger son, John Lloyd Clayton, esq.

His mansion of Morden in Surrey has been for some time let to (Joseph Buonoparte) the Count de Survilliers.

SIR WILLIAM RUMBOLD, BART.

Aug. 24. At Hyderabad, in the East Indies, aged 46, Sir William Rumbold, the third Baronet, of Ferrand, co. York (1779).

Sir William was grandson of Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. formerly Governor of Madras, and the elder son of Sir George Berriman Rumbold, the second Baronet, by Miss Hearne, who married secondly, in 1809, the present Adm. Sir W. Sidney Smith, K. C. B.

He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy, Dec. 15, 1807; and married July 13, 1809, the Hon. Harriet-Elizabeth Parkyns, sister to the present Lord Raneliffe and to the Princess de Polignac. By that lady, who died Sept. 8, 1830, he had issue, Flora, who died Aug. 30, 1828, aged 18; William-Frederick-Francis, who died Nov. 16, 1825, aged 13; and other children.

WILLIAM DANBY, ESQ.

Dec. 4. At Swinton Park, Yorkshire, in his 82d year, William Danby, Esq.

Mr. Danby was the representative of that branch of the ancient family of Danby, which acquired the lordship of Masham, and Mashamshire, in the reign of Henry VIII. by marriage with one of the heiresses of the Lords Scrope of Masham. He was the only son of the Rev. William Danby, D.D. of Swinton Park, by Mary, daughter of Gilbert Affleck, of Dalham in Suffolk, esq.

He served the office of High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1764. He almost entirely rebuilt his mansion of Swinton, from designs of James Wyatt, esq. and John Foss, esq. of Richmond. It includes a handsome library, and a richly furnished museum of minerals. A view of it will be found in Neale's Seats.

Mr. Danby was an accomplished scholar, and the author of some works of interest in moral philosophy, &c. He was strictly pious, without ostentation, and his benevolence was unbounded. His virtues, in all the relations of social and domestic life, will be long cherished and remembered with esteem by his surviving relatives and a large circle of friends.

His remains were deposited in the family vault in Masham church on the 13th Dec. attended by his numerous tenantry, dependants, and labourers. In the line of carriages were those of the Duke of Leeds, Mrs. Lawrence (Studley), Miss Peirse, Hon. T. Monson, Mrs. Pulleine, Sir John Beresford, Sir Edward Dodsworth, Col. Dalton, Mr. Milbanke, Col. Coore, Mr. T. Hutton, Mr. D'Arcy Hutton, Capt. Hinckes, Rev. G. F. Clarke, &c. &c.

Mr. Danby was twice married; first in Sept. 1775, to Caroline, daughter of Henry Seymour, which lady died March 20, 1821; secondly, Jan. 5, 1822, to Anne-Holwell second daughter of William Gater, esq.; but he has left no issue; nor any immediate relatives, except one sister, the dowager Countess Harcourt.

It is said that the ancient Barony of Scrope of Masham, which has, for three centuries, been in abeyance between the families of Wyvill and Danby, will, on the death of the Countess, devolve upon the Wyvill family; the representative of which, Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., of Constable Burton, Yorkshire, is at present residing on the Continent.

ROBERT SURTEES, ESQ. F.S.A.

Feb. 11. At his family seat of Mainsforth, in the county of Durham, in his 55th year, Robert Surtees, Esq. M.A., F.S.A. the Historian of that County.

This distinguished antiquary was born in the Bailey, Durham, April 1, 1779. He received the first part of his education at the grammar-school of Houghton-le-Spring, and while a school-boy there, in his 15th year, he began his collections for the history of his native county; so early was his predilection manifested for historical and archaeological pursuits. On his removal from Houghton he was placed under the Rev. John Bristow at Hampstead, where Reginald Heber was his schoolfellow. The course of his education was completed at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was created M.A. in 1803.

Mr. Surtees was not one of those men for whom a profession is necessary to keep them from idleness. He had his calling from nature, and he followed it. Providence had placed him in the happiest station of life for one who knew how to appreciate the blessings of fortune, and he enjoyed them thoroughly because he made the best use of them.

In 1806 he married Anne daughter of Ralph Robinson of Herrington, esq. and he found in his wife an affectionate and amiable companion.

The first volume of his *History of Durham* was published in 1816, the second in 1820, the third in 1823. Much of the fourth and concluding volume is printed, and the materials for the remainder are mostly collected.

Mr. Surtees was no ordinary Topographer. The merest pioneer in literature could not have been more patient in painstaking; but he possessed higher qualifications than the indispensable ones of industry and exactness: few writers of this class have equalled him in richness and variety of knowledge; fewer still have brought to the task a mind at once so playful and so feeling.

Happy in his station, happy in his marriage, happy in his pursuits, habits, and opinions, and in the constant exercise of secret beneficence, he has left a good name, which by those who now regret his loss will be held dear as long as they survive him; and a great work, which must always be consulted by those who study the ancient history of England, and the institutions and manners of their forefathers.

A severe cold, caught on the outside of a coach, led to the melancholy event which it has become our painful duty to record, after an illness of not more than a week's duration. Mr. Surtees's funeral, which took place on the 15th of February, was, by his own desire, of the most private and unostentatious na-

His body was carried on men's ells from Mainsforth to Bishop ham, and was buried in a deep in the limestone rock, in the pre- of a great concourse of people over- ed with grief. The deep sighs of few of his intimate friends who resent, were rendered inaudible by nsuppressed lamentations of his s, and the numerous poor persons ad been mainly supported by him.

A. B. DRUMMOND, Esq.

.. After a lingering illness, aged ndrew Berkeley Drummond, of g Cross, banker, and of Cadland, shire.

Drummond was the eldest of the ous junior branches of the family rd Strathallan, being the eldest son

Hon. Robert Drummond, (who n 1804) sixth son of William the Viscount, by Winifred, daughter illiam Thompson, of Ipston in dshire, esq.

Drummond married April 2, 1781, Mary Perceval, third daughter of second Earl of Egmont, and by her hip, who survives him, he had issue ons and two daughters: 1. Mary, d in 1830 to the Rev. Francis Ful-

2. Andrew Robert Drummond, ho married in 1822 Lady Elizabeth-rica Manners, second daughter of uke of Rutland, and has a nume- mily; 3. Lieut.-Colonel William- s Drummond; 4. Catherine-Isa- married in 1826 to the Rev. Henry val, son of the late Right Hon. er Perceval, and nephew to Lord , and has issue.

WILLIAM GOSLING, Esq.

. 27. In Portland-place, universally ted, aged 69, William Gosling, esq. of the well-known banking house oslings and Sharpe, Fleet-street; f Roehampton Grove, Surrey.

was the eldest son of Robert Gos- sq. banker, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, as the younger brother of Sir Fran- sling, originally a bookseller, but who at business and became a Banker in

Sir Francis was elected Alderman : Ward of Farringdon Without in was Sheriff of London and Mid- in 1758; and died Dec. 29, 1768. nother of the late Mr. Gosling was Houghton, of Clapham, who was d Nov. 1, 1763, and the lady had k. to her fortune (see vol. xxxiii. i), she died in Lincoln's-inn-fields 6, 1811. His father died Jan. 4, and left the late Mr. Gosling a very fortune; which, from Mr. Gos- constant attention to business, must ENT. MAG. VOL. I.

in the course of the last 40 years have accumulated to a great amount; notwith- standing he ever lived in the most gene- rous style, and kept a very large establish- ment of servants, both at Portland-place and at Roehampton Grove, where he resided in a noble mansion built by the late Sir Joshua Van Neck, most delight- fully situated near Richmond Park.

Mr. Gosling first married, Sept. 1, 1793, Miss Cunliffe, daughter of Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Bart. of Liverpool (who died in 1767). This amiable lady, who was equally distinguished for elegance of man- ners and superior qualifications, he had the misfortune to lose in ten years after their union, she dying Dec. 18, 1803. By this lady he had, 1. William-Ellis, who died last January, only three weeks before his father; 2. Robert Gosling, esq. now his eldest son and heir, a banker in Fleet- street; 3. Bennett Gosling, also in the banking house; 4. Elizabeth Margaret, now wife of Langham Christie, esq.; 5. Mary, widow of the late Sir Charles Joshua Smith, Bart.

Mr. Gosling's second lady (now his widow) was the Hon. Charlotte de Grey, second daughter of Thomas second Lord Walsingham; to whom he was married September 14, 1806, in the private chapel in Winchester Palace, Chelsea. By this lady he had, 7. Charlotte; and 8. Thomas-George, both unmarried.

The remains of Mr. Gosling were in- terred in the family vault, at Farnham, Essex, on the 4th of February.

LT.-GEN. SIR KENNETH DOUGLAS.

Nov. 22. In Holles-street, Caven- dish-square, Lieut.-General Sir Kenneth Douglas, Bart. Colonel of the 58th regim- ent.

He was the son and heir of Kenneth Mackenzie, of Kilcoy, co. Ross, esq. by Janet, daughter of Sir Robert Douglas, Bart., author of the well-known Peer- age of Scotland, and sister and heiress of Sir Alexander Douglas, an eminent phy- sician, who was the seventh and last Bar- onet (created in 1625) of Glenberrie, de- scended from Archibald the fifth and great Earl of Angus.

Mr. Mackenzie entered the army at the age of thirteen, as an Ensign in the 33d foot, which corps he joined in Guern- sey, and continued with it until its reduc- tion in 1783. Having, previously to that event, obtained the rank of Lieutenant, he exchanged by purchase from half-puy into the 14th foot, which he joined in the West Indies, and remained there until the regiment returned to England.

On the commencement of the war with France, Lieutenant Mackenzie accompa- nied the 14th to Holland. He was with

an advanced party as a volunteer at the siege of Valenciennes, and served in carrying the outposts before Dunkirk, at first in the light company, but which was so far reduced in numbers, that it was found necessary to break it up all together; and afterwards, whilst still engaged in the same arduous service, he received a grape-shot wound in the shoulder. After some weeks' confinement, however, he was enabled to rejoin his corps, and he was present in every affair in which the gallant 14th was subsequently engaged.

In 1794, having then served fourteen years as a subaltern in the West Indies and in Europe, Lieutenant Mackenzie was promoted to a Company, and immediately after to the Majority of the 90th; and under the superintendance of Colonel Graham (now Lord Lynedoch) and Lt.-Colonel (now Lord) Hill, he had the task of drilling that corps. He then proceeded with it to the coast of France; where, after we gained possession of Ile Dieu, he remained several months. He next accompanied the regiment to Gibraltar, but quitted it in 1796, and went to Portugal with Gen. Sir Charles Stuart; where, with the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel, he was appointed to the command of the flank companies (grenadiers and light infantry) of the British army in that country, and which were disciplined by him as a battalion of light infantry. So highly did Sir Charles Stuart approve of the discipline of that corps, that he made it the school of instruction for the whole army under his command.

Sir Charles Stuart having, in 1798, been appointed to command an expedition in the Mediterranean, the subject of this memoir was, by him, nominated his Deputy Adjutant-general, and upon this occasion he received the permanent rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was immediately ordered by Sir Charles from Lisbon to Gibraltar, to superintend the embarkation of stores, and to report on the troops intended for the expedition against Minorca. The masterly movements of Sir Charles Stuart, and the co-operation of Commodore Duckworth, soon reduced the island.

Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie remained Deputy-Adjutant-general in the Mediterranean for nearly two years; and during the latter year commanded the 90th regiment, and also did the duties of Adjutant-general. On the arrival of Sir Ralph Abercromby at Minorca, with troops to form an expedition, Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie was requested to continue in his situation on the staff; but, as the 90th was to form part of the expedition, he preferred resigning his staff appointment, and joined

his regiment. On the day following his resignation, he was appointed by Sir Ralph to command a secret expedition, with the flank companies of his army, to be embarked on board of Lord Keith's squadron; but the arrival of orders from England, in the course of the night, put a stop to it; and Sir Ralph sailed with the whole of the expedition to Leghorn, and finally to Egypt.

In the action of the 13th of March, 1801, Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie commanded the advanced guard of the army. The troops under him consisted of the flank companies and two battalion companies of the 90th regiment, with a squadron of cavalry; and they were supported by the six remaining companies of the 90th. He was ordered to feel for the enemy, and had advanced only a short distance before a very heavy fire was opened upon them, and a strong cavalry corps was observed preparing to charge. The advance was joined by the rest of the regiment under Lieut.-Col. (now Lord) Hill, who rushed forward with that coolness and bravery so conspicuous in his other actions; but after he had received a severe wound, the command of the whole devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie. The French cavalry charged,—but their ranks were broken, and they were forced to retire,—by the admirable discipline of the 90th, and its well-directed fire, in light infantry style. This regiment was then alone, in front of the enemy, and exposed to a tremendous fire of grape and musketry, under which they could not halt without being completely destroyed. Their only alternative being to force the French line, Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie, without waiting for the support of the rest of the brigade, gallantly led them on, and the enemy retired before them. The 90th then halted till joined by the other regiments, and by their combined attack, the whole of the centre of the French line was forced to give way. Yet so partial was the action in this brigade, that while one regiment in it had only a few men hurt, the 13th Foot suffered considerably, and the loss of the 90th, in killed and wounded, amounted to more than 200.

In consequence of the wound of his superior officer (Colonel Hill), Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie again commanded the 90th, in the memorable battle of the 21st of the same month, at which the brave and amiable Sir Ralph Abercromby, the Commander-in-Chief, was killed. He likewise commanded it in the battle of Rhamanie, and was present with it at the investment of Cairo.

While at the latter place, his promotion to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 44th appeared in the Gazette, recom-

mended by the Commander of the Forces, in place of Lieut.-Col. Ogilvie, killed in the action of the 21st.

Having joined the 44th before Alexandria, he embarked at night in command of it, to attack at day-break the outposts to the eastward of the place. The 44th was the first regiment which landed; when Lieut.-Col. Tilson having joined, (till then detailed by a wound,) on the following morning the outposts were driven in with little loss.

On the conclusion of the Egyptian campaign, Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie returned to England; and his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief having determined to form a regiment of light infantry, the 52d, Sir John Moore's regiment, was fixed upon; and the two senior Lieutenant-Colonels being removed, Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie was appointed to it from the 44th, only a few months after he had joined that regiment. He commenced with the 52d a system of movements and exercise, in which Sir John Moore at first acquiesced with reluctance, the style of drill, march, and platoon exercise being entirely new; but when he saw the effect of the whole, in a more advanced stage, he was not only highly gratified, but became its warmest supporter. The other light corps were ordered to be formed on the same plan; and the 43d and 95th regiments were moved to Shorncliffe camp to be with the 52d.

Towards the conclusion of the encampment, Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie got a very severe concussion of the brain, by a fall from his horse; and in consequence of repeated relapses occurring, when he returned to his duty, he was obliged to retire on half-pay. He continued in extremely bad health for four years; during which period he obtained, in 1808, the brevet of Colonel. Having joined Lord Lynedoch at Cadiz, as Colonel on the Staff, he obtained a brigade of three regiments, with the light troops and cavalry of his army; but the extreme heat of the climate producing a renewal of his complaints, he was compelled to return home. In the course of a year and a half, he was appointed Major-General (1811), and recovered so far as to be placed on the Staff in the Kent District, having under his orders all the light troops then in England.

When the expedition in 1813, under Lord Lynedoch, was sent to Holland, Major-General Mackenzie was appointed on his Lordship's staff; and during the campaign in that country, he commanded the outposts of the army, and for the greater part of the time, a division of it. After

his Lordship's return to England, the Major-General was removed, by the Prince of Orange, of the command of Antwerp, that place being then in a disturbed state. This was previous to the return of Napoleon to France. The Duke of Wellington, finding the Major-General in the command of a fortress of importance, where great delicacy of management was required, continued him in it, much against his inclination, until its final evacuation by the British troops, when he came to England.

In 1821, he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General; and in 1828 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 58th Foot.

Sir Kenneth was created a Baronet, Sept. 30, 1831, and assumed the name of Douglas by sign manual dated Oct. 19 following. He married, Dec. 18, 1804, Rachel, only child of Robert Andrews, of Hythe, in Kent, esq. by whom he had six sons: 1. Sir Robert Andrew Douglas, a Captain in the 12th foot, who has succeeded to the title; 2. Kenneth, a Lieutenant in the 58th regiment, and died at Ceylon in 1830; 3. Alexander-Douglas, also an officer in the army; 4. Edward; 5. Lynedoch; 7. Donald; and one daughter, Rachel. The remains of Sir Kenneth were interred at Hythe, where he was one of the Jurats of the town and port.

MAJOR-GEN. J. C. BENTINCK.

Nov. 22. At Wilton Crescent after a short illness, aged 70, John Charles Bentinck, esq. a Count of the Empire, and a Major-General on the Continent of Europe.

He was born July 2, 1763, the second son of Christian-Frederick-Henry Count Bentinck-Rhoon, (grandson of the first Earl of Portland, K.G.) by Charlotte-Sophia-Hedwige-Eleanora, daughter and heir of Anthony Count Aldenburgh, in Germany.

He married March 20, 1785, Lady Jemima-Helena de Reede de Ginkell, eldest daughter of Frederick 6th Earl of Athlone, and aunt to the present Earl. By that lady, who survives him, he had issue a daughter and three sons: 1. Antoinetta-Wilhelmina-Jane; 2. Count William Augustus Frederick Bentinck, Chamberlain to the King of Holland; 3. Lieut.-Colonel Charles Anthony Bentinck, of the Coldstream Guards; and 4. Lieut.-Col. Henry John William Bentinck, who married in 1829 his second cousin RENEIRA-Antoinetta, daughter of Adm. Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, G. C. B. by Sophia-Henrietta, daughter of John Albert Bentinck, esq. Capt. R. N.

LIEUT.-COL. CAMERON.

Lately. Aged 56, Lieut.-Colonel Hector Cameron, late of the 9th regiment.

This gallant officer entered the army in 1794 as Ensign in the 41st regiment, and in the following year he went out to the West Indies. The regiment returned, a mere skeleton, in 1797; and, after it had been recruited, Lieut. Cameron accompanied it to North America, and remained there until 1804, when he was promoted to a Company in the 9th foot. He accompanied that fine regiment to Lisbon in 1808, and having shared in all its dangers and honours until, and during, the harassing and perilous retreat to Corunna, he returned home with severely injured health and constitution. When in some measure restored, he accompanied the unfortunate expedition to Walcheren; and early in 1811 returned to the Peninsula. In August 1813, during the siege of St. Sebastian, he had the command of a detachment formed to take possession of the island of Santa Clara, which he honourably effected, and his conduct was "particularly applauded" by Sir Thomas Graham, Sir George Collier, and Lord Wellington. It was on this occasion, however, that he received a wound on the head, the fatal consequences of which overclouded the latter years of his life. He obtained by this service the brevet rank of Major, only a few months sooner than he would have been entitled to it by his standing in the army.

Major Cameron afterwards went with his regiment, for the second time, to America; whence, to his lasting mortification, he only returned just in time to hear of the recent victory of Waterloo, and to join the allied troops in the occupation of Paris.

In 1817 Major Cameron went on half-pay, and in 1830 obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. At that period the consequences of the injury he had sustained on his head, became more apparent and afflicting; and it was an aggravating circumstance that they prevented the disposal, for the benefit of himself and family, of his hardy-earned commission.

LIEUT.-COL. HART.

Lately. Aged 68, Lieut.-Colonel John Hart, Inspecting Field Officer of the Dublin district.

This officer was rated as a Midshipman in 1774, and served as such for two years. He purchased a Cornetcy in the Inniskilling dragoons, Nov. 9, 1785; and a Lieutenantcy in 1787. In 1793 he accompanied four troops to the Continent, where he served until Dec. 1795. In May 1796 he succeeded to the Captain-Lieutenancy

of his own corps, though previously appointed to a troop in the 29th dragoons. In April 1799 he was appointed, through the recommendation of the Queen, to be Brigade Major of the Fencible Cavalry in Scotland; in 1800 he succeeded to a troop, upon the augmentation of his corps, and became senior Captain. Upon the reduction of the staff at the peace of Amiens, Major-Gen. Vyse appointed him his Aide-de-Camp, which situation he held until appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Limerick district, and he remained there until 1812, when he was appointed to the recruiting depot in Dublin.

LIEUT.-COL. W. IRVING.

Jan. 14. In Guernsey, Lieut.-Colonel William Irving, late of the 28th foot.

He was appointed Ensign in that regiment, July 22, 1795, Lieutenant Sept. 6 following, and having shortly after proceeded to the West Indies, was severely wounded through the right arm at St. Lucie. He returned to England in 1796, and then sailed to Gibraltar; he was at the capture of Minorca in 1796; and in all the action of the Egyptian campaign. He returned to England in Dec. 1800; and on the formation of the 2d battalion, July 9, 1803, he succeeded to a company.

In June 1809 he embarked with it for Portugal; he was present at the battle of Busaco; commanded 1000 pioneers on the first opening of the trenches before Badajoz; and served at the battles of Albuera, Aroya de Molinos, Almaraz, and Vittoria, at the last of which he received a musket ball in his left arm. He was taken prisoner at the Mayo Pass, July 23, 1813, and remained in France until the abdication of Buonaparte in the following year.

He rejoined his regiment in Ireland, and was appointed brevet Major June 4, 1814. Having embarked for Flanders, April 28, 1815, he was present at the action of Quatre Bras, where he received a musket ball through his right arm; and he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel by brevet dated on the glorious day of the victory of Waterloo.

CAPT. R. CATHCART, R.N.

Nov. 20. At Pitcairly, co. Fife, aged 60, Robert Cathcart, esq. Captain R.N.

He was the son of the late James Cathcart of Carbiston, co. Ayr, and Pitcairly, co. Fife, esq. and brother to Major Cathcart of the 19th dragoons, who died in 1810.

He commenced his career in 1785 under Capt. the Hon. John Maitland, and served as a midshipman on board the Queen 98, Assistance 50, Southampton

frigate, and Goliath, Alcide, and Vanguard third rates, until promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, Nov. 21, 1790. At the commencement of the war with France, he was appointed to the Reasonable 64, commanded by Lord Cranstoun, whom he was afterwards permitted to rejoin, at his Lordship's particular request, in the Bellerophon 74. At the battle of the Nile, the command of that celebrated ship devolved on Lieut. Cathcart, in consequence of Sir Henry Darby (then Captain) being wounded early in the action, and the first and second Lieutenants being both killed. The ship being very close to l'Orient, was set on fire in several places; but Lieut. Cathcart fortunately disengaged her by cutting the cable, and after drifting some miles from the scene of action, he was successful in bringing her up with the kedge, her only remaining anchor. Her loss amounted to 49 killed, and 148 wounded. By great exertions, although totally dismasted, she was in three days again at Nelson's side, and ready for service, the wreck which was floating about the bay of Aboukir having greatly assisted in her reequipment. On the recommendation of Earl St. Vincent, Lieut. Cathcart was immediately promoted to the rank of Commander.

Capt. Cathcart's post rank was also achieved in a remarkable manner. In June 1808, when commanding the Seagull brig of 16 guns, he was attacked near the mouth of Christiansand harbour, by a Danish 20-gun brig and six gunboats, against whom he continued an undaunted defence, under every disadvantage, until the Seagull was actually sinking. He was detained as a prisoner until the following October; and on his trial in November, was not only "most honourably acquitted" for the loss of the sloop, but congratulated by the President of the Court Martial, the late Sir Joseph Yorke, on the proceedings of that day having "placed on record as gallant a defence of a British vessel as the numerous pages of our naval history afford." His post commission was dated back to the day of the action.

About Sept. 1809 Capt. Cathcart obtained the command of the Ganymede 26; and towards the close of 1810 was removed to the Alexandria frigate; in which, in company with the Spitfire 16, he rendered, in July 1813, an essential service to the merchants of the North sea, in driving from her cruising ground, the American ship President of 52 guns (subsequently taken by the Endymion, Capt. H. Hope, Jan. 15, 1815), thereby preserving a valuable fleet from capture.

Capt. Cathcart married in 1814, Catha-

rine, second daughter of Henry Wedderburn, of Wedderburn and Birkhill, esq.

CAPT. BENJ. CARTER, R.N.

Nov. 1. At Naas, co. Kildare, aged 60, Benjamin Carter, esq. a Post Captain R.N.

Capt. Carter was a son of the late Rev. H. Carter, Rector of Whittenham, Berks, and a nephew to the celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Carter. He entered the Navy in 1785 as a midshipman in the Weazle sloop of war, commanded by Sir Samuel Hood, with whom he continued in that vessel, and the *Thïsbe* and *Juno* frigates, on the Halifax, Jamaica, and Channel stations, until 1793. He then joined the *Royal George*, a first-rate, bearing the flag of Lord Bridport; with whom he served until his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, which took place a short time previous to the battle of June 1, 1794.

After serving between two and three years in the *Assistance 44*, Mr. Carter returned to the *Royal George*, of which he became First Lieutenant prior to the resignation of Lord Bridport in April 1800, when he received a Commander's commission; and post rank April 29, 1802. His subsequent appointments were to command the *Sea Fencibles* in the Isle of Thanet, and to regulate the Impress service, first at Liverpool, and afterwards at Cork.

He has left a brother in the navy, Capt. Charles Carter, also post of 1802; and another brother is a Major in the Royal Marines.

CAPT. H. P. HOPPNER, R.N.

Dec. 22. After three months' illness, aged 38, Henry Parkyns Hoppner, esq. Post Captain in the Royal Navy.

Capt. Hoppner was a son of the late celebrated painter, John Hoppner, esq. R.A. and brother to Richard Belgrave Hoppner, esq. formerly British Consul-general at Venice. He commenced his career on board his Majesty's ship *Endymion*, which he had scarcely joined when she was ordered to Corunna, to assist in embarking the troops after Sir John Moore's retreat.

During the rest of the war he was constantly on active service, either on the enemy's coast in the Channel or in North America, where his excellent conduct on all occasions required for him the love of his shipmates and the approbation of his superiors. He received his first commission in Sept. 1815, and served as junior Lieutenant of the *Alceste*, commanded by the late Sir Murray Maxwell, on Lord Amherst's embassy to China, in 1816.

Capt. Hoppner's intimacy with *Madera*,

one of the principal personages, at Loo Choo, forms an agreeable and interesting episode in the account of those islands; and the skill with which he conveyed Lord Amherst and his suite to Batavia, in the boats of the *Alceste*, after the loss of that vessel, and his opportune return on board of the *Lion* Indianan to the assistance of his comrades, must be remembered by every one who has perused the particulars of their perilous situation.

Lieut. Hoppner's next appointment was, Jan. 14, 1818, to the *Alexander* brig, commanded by Lieut. (now Capt. Sir W. E.) Parry, and then fitting out to accompany Capt. John Ross in an expedition to the Polar seas. He also went out in the second expedition, in the spring of the following year, as Lieutenant in the *Griper*, commanded by Lieut. Matthew Liddon; and returned in Nov. 1820, when he received 200*l.* as his portion of one half of the parliamentary reward of 5,000*l.* which had been offered for penetrating to the meridian of 110 west longitude within the arctic circle.

In the third expedition, which sailed in May 1821, Mr. Hoppner was First Lieutenant of the *Hecla*, commanded by the late Capt. Lyon; and after his return in Nov. 1823, he was appointed to the rank of Commander, by a commission antedated to Jan. 1822.

In the fourth expedition, which sailed in May 1824, Capt. Hoppner commanded the *Fury*, which he was obliged to abandon in the ice in August 1825; but the stores of which proved the happy means of preserving the lives of Capt. Ross and his party in the last expedition, from which he so unexpectedly returned a few months since. Capt. Hoppner returned in Oct. 1825, and was promoted to post rank on the 30th of December following. He did not accompany Capt. Parry in the expedition of the year 1827.

His health, which had suffered considerably on these occasions, was still further impaired by an excursion to the South of Europe immediately on his return from the last Polar expedition. After considerable and repeated sufferings, during the last five years, he terminated his mortal career, carrying with him to the grave the esteem and regret of all who were personally acquainted with him, and had an opportunity of appreciating his many amiable qualities.

CAPT. SKYRING.

Dec. 23. Murdered by the natives near Cape Roxo, on the West coast of Africa, Capt. Skyring, Commander of his Majesty's ship *Ætna*.

He served under Capt. Hewitt, in the

Fury, in the Survey of the North seas. He then sailed in Capt. P. King's expedition round Cape Horn, and succeeded Capt. Stokes in the command of the *Beagle*. About four months since, on the return of Capt. Belcher in the *Ætna*, from the Coast of Africa, Capt. Skyring was appointed to return in that vessel, to continue the survey, in company with the *Raven*.

On the morning of the 23d of Dec. Capt. Skyring left his vessel, to commence the survey of Cape Roxo, accompanied by Mr. Medley a midshipman, and four sailors. The party were attacked by the natives, who began to steal their instruments, and soon after the coxswain was shot. Capt. Skyring immediately despatched the murderer with his pistol; but this was the signal for a general attack, and the Captain was soon wounded by a spear. The rest of the party then escaped to some bushes, and after some hours were fetched off by a boat belonging to the *Raven*, Mr. Medley having received a wound from a spear through his foot.

Lieut. Kellett, on whom the command of the *Ætna* devolved, was obliged to bring the ship close to the shore, with her broadside to bear on the spot, before he could again effect a landing. He was then enabled, with a few discharges of round and grape shot, to drive all the savages into the bush and secured one body, which proved to be Captain Skyring's; it was perfectly naked, and exhibited 73 wounds, none of which were in the face. The coxswain's body had been taken away; the boat was also launched, but every movable article had been taken out, and the iron work had been knocked off and driven out of every part of her, so that she could scarcely swim. On the morning of the 24th, Captain Skyring's body was buried with every solemnity, both vessels firing minute guns. Captain Skyring has left a widow and two young children to the care and protection of his country; which has to lament the untimely fate of a practical seaman, a mild, gentlemanly, unassuming officer, and a Christian, not only by profession and belief, but by practice and example.

M. DULONG.

Jan. 30. At Paris, of a wound received in a duel with General Bugeaud, M. Dulong, Member of the Chamber of Deputies for the arrondissement of Verneuil.

M. Dulong was the reputed son of M. Dupont de l'Euire, an eminent leader of the Republican party. He was exercising his profession, as an Advocate, at Evreux, when he was called upon,

after the revolution of July, to fill an important office under the Minister of Justice. He was elected Deputy by the *arrondissement* of Verneuil. "Being restrained," says the *Messenger des Chambres*, "in the independence of his votes, by the claims of the subsequent Minister of Justice, M. Barthe, he threw up his place, in order to remain, like M. Dupont, above all things faithful to his duties of Deputy. Recently inscribed on the list of Advocates of the *Cour Royale* of Paris, he made himself voluntarily the defender of the unfortunate. Only a few days ago he was heard in the tribune, using the language of reason and humanity in favour of the refugee Vecchiarelli. He united talents and probity, rectitude and courage, energy and goodness, and all those qualities which entitle a man to the esteem and consideration of his fellow-citizens. France loses in him one of the noblest of her children, and the people one of the most honest of their representatives."

The fatal duel arose in consequence of the epithet of "gaoler" being applied by the deceased to General Bugeaud, during a discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the duty of military officers to disobey orders which may be contrary to law. General Bugeaud had the care of the Duchess de Berri at Blaye, and since his return he has zealously advocated the interests of the *juste-milieu* party, of which he has long been a member. M. Dulong received his adversary's ball in the head, and died twenty hours afterwards. His funeral was deeply interesting to the whole population of Paris. Early in the morning a battalion of the 52d regiment of the line was stationed before the door of M. Dulong's house, which was laid out in plain black hangings, fringed with silver. M. Dulong's name was written in large letters over the door, entwined in branches of the palm tree. At eleven his body was removed and placed on a splendid hearse, drawn by four horses. Four Deputies, among whom was M. Laffitte, acted as pall-bearers. The funeral procession then began to move. Two hundred horse Municipal Guards, placed about 400 yards in advance, opened the way. Next came a detachment of Cuirassiers, and then came a platoon of foot Municipal Guards and two serjeants, preceded by Commissaries of Police and peace officers, wearing their tri-coloured badges. The hearse then followed between a double hedge of soldiers, and afterwards proceeded with General Lafayette at their head, the Deputation of the Chamber of Deputies, and above 300 other Members, who were completely hemmed in a hollow square, formed by a

battalion of the line, flanked with horse Municipal Guards. Another detachment of Cuirassiers came next, who totally separated the Deputies from the rest of the people who followed. The latter were preceded by a platoon of foot Municipal Guards and town serjeants, and at every distance of about twenty yards a similar platoon was interspersed, for the purpose of dividing the multitude who intended to accompany the funeral. These, however, perceiving the plan of the police, abandoned the rear, and proceeded through the lateral streets to the head of the procession, and placed themselves between the vanguard of horse Municipal Guards and the first detachment of Cuirassiers, being joined all along the Boulevards by *ouvriers* and other citizens, who were waiting in the side alleys for the cortege to pass in order to fall in. These formed a dense mass, and now and then a cry of *Halt!* would resound, and the entire procession would stop, particularly when the hearse passed before a battalion of troops, stationed on the Boulevards, to receive military honours, and also before the triumphal arches of St. Denis and St. Martin. After a short pause, the procession would resume its course. The Government had taken formidable precautions to prevent disturbance; a popular movement, as in the case of General Lamarque's funeral, being deemed possible. The entire garrison of Paris was in fact under arms.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 5th Feb. after considerable opposition, a letter from M. Dupont de l' Eure was read, in which he announced the resignation of his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, in consequence of the death of his friend Dulong, and because he conceived that the government and the Chamber have deserted the principles to the profession of which they owed their existence, and have betrayed the people in whom all their power originated.

GASPAR HAUSER.

Dec. 17. Assassinated at Anspach, Gaspar Hauser, a personage whose history is enveloped in mystery.

Gaspar Hauser was found one day at Nuremberg, without any one being able to discover who had brought him there, whence he came, or who he was. He appeared to be about 30 years of age, had never learned to speak, and to all appearance had remained that number of years in a narrow and dark dungeon, where he was obliged to keep himself constantly seated, with only bread and water for his food. His height was four feet nine inches; a short and very delicate beard covered his

chin and upper lip. His complexion was very pale, his limbs were slender, and his feet bore no mark that indicated they had been confined in a shoe. The sole expression of his countenance was a gross stupidity. He scarcely knew how to use his fingers or his hands, and when he walked it was as a child for the first time. For his food he would take nothing but bread and water, to which he was accustomed, and his repugnance to every other was such, that even the smell of meats affected him disagreeably, and if he swallowed a few drops of wine or coffee, he was instantly seized with violent vomiting.

More lately he stated that he knew nothing of himself nor of his family; that it was at Nuremberg he learned, for the first time, that besides himself and the man with whom he had always been, there were any other living creatures. As far back as he could remember, he had always inhabited a small low chamber, which he sometimes called a cage, continually seated on the ground, his feet naked, and having only a shirt and trousers for his whole clothing. He had never seen the sky, and remained the greater part of his time deprived of the light of day. When he awoke he found near him some bread and a pitcher of water. Sometimes this water had a bad taste, and when that happened he felt his eyes grow heavy in spite of him, and he was forced to yield to sleep; afterwards, when he awoke from his sleep, he perceived that another shirt had been put upon him, and that his nails had been cut. He had never seen the face of the person who brought him his food. How long he had lived thus he could not tell. It was understood, from an imperfect recital which he made, that his keeper came one day into his chamber, and creeping behind him, so as not to be seen, had guided his hand as if to make it write something; that shortly after he placed him on his feet and attempted to teach him to walk; that finally, this man took him on his shoulders and walked away with him. Hauser was not able to tell much respecting the journey that followed, except that he fainted several times during its continuance.

He lived at Anspach, where the President of the Court of Appeal had given him a little employment in the Registrar-office. Lord Stanhope, during his stay at Anspach, had also provided for his support. It is presumed the assassin is the same person who had already made an attempt upon his life. He disappeared without leaving the least trace of him. On Hauser's return, at mid-day, to his office, was accosted in the street by a person who promised him important revelations, and appointed a meeting in the

park. Instead of imparting this incident to his friends, Hauser maintained silence, and went after dinner to the place of assignment. The stranger was waiting for him. He took him aside, and gave him a blow with a dagger. At half-past three, Hauser, breathless and confounded, rushed into the room of his tutor, and dragged him, with unconnected expressions, towards the park, but fell down exhausted on the way. The tutor then first perceived that Gaspar was wounded, conveyed him home, and sent a police officer to the garden, who found a small purse of violet silk containing a scrap of paper on which was written in a disguised hand, "Hauser can tell you well enough why I appear here, and who I am: to save Hauser the trouble I will tell you myself whence I come; I come from the Bavarian frontier—on the river—. I will even give you the name of M. L. O." [or M. I. O.]

Hauser was not able to speak much during the last hours of his life, and only in broken sentences, yet he gave utterance to the gratitude he felt towards his benefactor, Lord Stanhope, and his worthy tutor, Mr. Meyer. A deputation from the Court of Justice was present until the moment of his decease, and took notes of all he said.

The history of Hauser is, perhaps, more mysterious than that of the Iron Mask. It might be conceived that the policy of a despot might have an interest in the concealment of an important personage; but what interest could it have in bringing up in complete isolation an infant—in making it a prisoner, during the whole of its infancy, in the hands of a gaoler, and afterwards abandoning it to public charity—and, finally, to cause its assassination? How can there exist, in our age, a monster capable of such a refinement of cruelty?

What is scarcely less strange is that the Bavarian police, which is always on the watch for political objects, and which suffers nothing to escape that would offend the Holy Alliance, has not been yet able to discover the least trace of the wretches who have several times attempted the life of this poor young man, and who have at last accomplished their abominable purpose.

The Chief Burgomaster of Nuremberg inserted in the Journals of Bavaria the following notice, on the subject of this catastrophe:—

Gaspar Hauser, my dear pupil, is no more. He died yesterday, at ten o'clock at night, at Anspach, from a wound, which he received from an assassin. The problems which Providence had attached to his melancholy existence are now solved

for this victim of the horrible barbarity of his relatives. God, in his justice, will compensate him with an eternal spring of the joys of infancy, which were denied to him, for the vigour of youth of which he was deprived, for the life which has been destroyed only five years after it had begun to be acquainted with human society. Peace to his ashes.

“BINDER, Chief Burgomaster.”
Nuremberg, December 18.

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CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *Benjamin Adams*, Perpetual Curate of Barlaston, Staffordshire. He was of Emanuel coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1782, and was presented to Barlaston in 1792 by the first Marquis of Stafford.

At Stamford, aged 66, the Rev. *Martin Amphlett*, Vicar of Ryall, Rutlandshire, to which he was presented in 1807 by the Marquis of Exeter.

The Rev. *William Baty*, Rector of Whitfield, Northamptonshire. He was formerly Fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1794, and by which Society he was presented to the rectory of Whitfield in 1814.

Aged 60, the Rev. *John Bright Betton*, Vicar of North Lydbury, Shropshire. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1799, and was presented to Lydbury in 1800 by John Bright, esq.

At Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland, aged 79, the Rev. *Joseph Brisco*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1818 by R. Howard, esq.

Aged 75, the Rev. *Howel Davies*, Rector of Stoke Edith with Westhyde, Herts, to which he was presented in 1819 by E. J. Foley, esq.

The Rev. *Samuel Gerrard*, Rector of Clonmore, co. Louth.

At the seat of W. Hanbury, esq. Shobdon-court, Herefordshire, aged 59, the Hon. and Rev. *Anchitel Grey*, brother to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. He was the youngest son of George-Harry the fifth Earl, by Lady Henrietta Cavendish Bentinck, dau. of William second Duke of Portland. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1797; and was formerly a Prebendary of Durham. Mr. Grey, by his will, has directed that 200*l.* should be given to each of the following fourteen charitable institutions, embracing in themselves the most universal benefits to our fellow-creatures, viz.:—Society for the Enlargement of Churches, &c.; Stafford Infirmary; Chester Infirmary; Middlesex Hospital; St. George's Hospital; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; Society at Warrington for the Benefit of

GENT. MAG. VOL. I.

Clergymen's Widows; Guardian Society for Preserving Public Morals; Asylum for Lying-in Women, Newmont-street; Dispensary for Children, established by Dr. John B. Davis; Infirmary for Asthma and Consumption, Union-street, Bishops-gate-street; Society for the Indigent Blind; Refuge for the Destitute; General Pension Society.

At Upton on Severn, aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Honiatt*, Vicar of Brainton, near Hereford, to which he was presented in 1798, by the Dean of Hereford. He had several times, in the early part of his life, refused further preferment, that he might remain with his flock at Brainton, by whom he was generally acknowledged as “the poor man's friend.”

The Rev. Mr. *Jeffies*, Curate of Stainton in Cleveland. His body was found lying dead on the road from Stockton, near the Bridge-house, on the Yorkshire side of the Tees. He has left a widow and family.

The Rev. *Samuel Madden*, sen. of Kilkenny. While administering medicine to a favourite pony, he in some way caught the disease (glanders), which in a short time deprived his family of a kind and affectionate husband, father, and brother. Mr. Madden was eldest son of the late Major Madden, of Kilkenny, and nephew of Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Bart.

The Rev. *Thomas Pigott*, of Camira glebe, Queen's County.

At Lugwardine, Herefordshire, aged 71, the Rev. *Thomas Powell*, B.A., Vicar of Old Radnor, to which he was presented in 1809 by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

The Rev. Mr. *Radcliffe*, Rector of St. Paul's, Dublin, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church.

At Old Malton, the Rev. *John Richardson*, Incumbent of Norton, Yorkshire, and for many years Master of Old Malton Grammar-school. He was presented to Norton in 1806 by Thomas Ewbank, esq.

At High Lorton, Cumberland, aged 85, the Rev. *William Sewall*, for upwards of sixty years Perpetual Curate of Wythorpe and Setmurthy.

Jan 13. At Durham, aged 55, the Rev. *Patrick George*, Perpetual Curate of St. Margaret's, a Minor Canon of the Cathedral, and Librarian to the Lord Bishop and to the University of Durham. He was appointed a Minor Canon of Durham in 1813, and presented to the vicarage of Great Aycliffe in the same county by the Dean and Chapter in 1821. Before his appointment to the living of St. Margaret's, he was for a long series of years sub-curate in the same chapelry, to the present Bishop of Exeter, the present

Rector of Stanhope, and the Rev. Dr. Gilly successively; and in proof of the estimation in which he was held by those best able to appreciate his worth, a handsome piece of plate was presented to him by his flock about three years ago.

Jan. 14. The Rev. *Hugh Davies Griffith*, M.A. of Christ Ch., Oxf., Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew's, Newcastle, Lecturer at St. Nicholas, Chaplain to the Corporation of the Trinity-house in that town, and Chaplain to the barracks.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 27. At Chelsea, aged 84, Philip Reinagle, esq. R.A. one of the earliest members of the Royal Academy.

Jan. 23. In Grosvenor-place, aged .., Fanny, widow of Thomas Orby Hunter, esq. She was the fourth and youngest dau. and coheir of the late John Modyford Heywood, esq. of Maristow House, Devonshire, by a daughter of General Chiverton Hartopp, Governor of Plymouth, and sister to Mary Countess Howe. Her sisters were: Sophia, the wife of John Masters, esq. of Colwick-hall, Notts; Emma, the wife of Adm. Sir Albemarle Bertie, K.B.; and Maria, wife of the late Lewis Montolieu, esq. Her remains were interred at St. James's, Piccadilly.

Feb. 1. At Clapham, Edward Man, esq. of Mincing-lane, and son of the late James Man, esq.

Feb. 7. David Sims, esq. of Culter-mains, Lanarkshire.

Feb. 9. At Islington, aged 65, Mr. John Lineolne, one of the cashiers of the Bank of England, in which establishment he had been engaged 36 years.

Feb. 10. On the Harrow-road, in his 40th year, Richard Rawes, B.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Feb. 11. At Knightsbridge, Ann, wife of Robert George Bankes, esq. of Hoddesdon, sister to the late Thomas Truman, esq. of Stamford.

Feb. 14. In Upper Seymour-st. the widow of W. Goughly, esq. of Ham-common.

Feb. 15. Aged 37, H. Barry, esq. of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law.

In Upper Marylebone-st. aged 75, Thomas Clio Rickman, esq.

Feb. 16. Janet, wife of W. Ross, esq. of Howard-st. Strand.

In Camberwell-grove, aged 91, Mrs. Catherine Esther Galabin, youngest sister of the late Mr. John Wm. Galabin, Bridgmaster of the City of London.

Feb. 17. At Upper Harley-st. aged 49, Benjamin Goad, esq.

Aged 59, John Bennett, esq. Secretary at Lloyd's, and for 40 years employed in that establishment.

Feb. 21. At Balham-hill, aged 53, Richard Wells, esq.

Feb. 22. At the Prebendal-house of the Rev. Evelyn Sutton, Westminster, Letitia, youngest dau. of the Rev. Sir E. Kynaston, Bart. of Hardwick-park, Salop.

Feb. 23. Aged 76, Jane, widow of the late R. Burton, esq. of Newington-pl. Kennington, Surrey.

Feb. 24. In Wimpole-st. aged 52, Henry Gahagan, esq.

In Bulstrode-st. aged 53, the lady of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Anson, G.C.B. sister to Sir Frederic Hamilton, Bart.

At Cunningham-place, Regent's-park, Major John Campbell, late of 11th Inf.

Feb. 25. At Highbury-terrace, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Edw. Wigan, esq.

At Pennsbury, Wandsworth-road, aged 75, Thomas Letts, esq.

Aged 6, the Hon. Caroline Isabella Barrington, second dau. of Lord Viscount Barrington. She was in a carriage with a governess, and four other children, to see the illuminations for the Queen's birth-day, when she fell out and was run over.

Feb. 27. In Warren-st. at an advanced age, Ann, widow of Wm. Lake, esq.

Feb. 28. In Norfolk-st. Park-lane, aged 87, Mrs. Mason.

March 1. In Great Ormond-st. Miss Maria Spottiswoode.

At Camberwell, aged 65, Mary, widow of Thomas Bond, esq. late of Nun Green, Peckham.

March 2. At Islington, Rachel, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. F. Fell, A.M. Minister of Trinity District Church.

March 5. At Alfred-place, in his 8th year, Henry A. F. Sinclair, only son of John Sinclair, esq. late of Drury-lane Theatre.

Aged 29, Mary-Selina, wife of E. G. Walmisley, esq. of Abingdon-st.

March 7. In Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, Charles-Loftus, youngest son of William Loftus Lowndes, esq.

Aged 87, Robert Best, esq. for very many years Secretary of the Bank of England; from which station he had some time since retired.

At Old Brompton, aged 45, Mrs. C. Maude, widow of C. Maude, esq.

March 8. At the house of her uncle, the Rev. R. B. Caton, York-st. Portman-sq. aged 21, Maria, eldest dau. of Redmond Power, esq. of Four-mile-water, co. Waterford.

March 9. At the house of her brother-in-law, Smith-square, Westminster, aged 33, Amelia-Ann, wife of the Rev. Tho-

mas Stafford, of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely.

At Upper Bedford-place, aged 45, F. Barry, esq.

In Pall Mall, Mr. E. Jeffery, bookseller.

March 10. The infant dau. of Sir C. C. Pepys, the Solicitor-general.

March 11. At his house, Grove-terrace, Kentish-town, aged 43, Ann, wife of Mr. Loftus, of New Inn.

March 12. At Canonbury-sq. aged 69, Ann, widow of J. Scott, esq. of Cornhill. Miss Bicknell, of Welbeck-st.

March 17. At Kensington, Wm. Sherwood, esq. of Mark-lane.

In Southampton-place, Euston-sq. aged 58, Mary, widow of J. Geo. Graeff, esq.

In Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 62, Robert Barron, esq.

At Peckham-rye, aged 70, Sarah, widow of Mr. John Millard, to whom she had been united for more than 50 years, and whom she survived only a few weeks.

BEDS.—March 11. At Lidlington, Susanah, wife of E. G. Platt, esq.

BERKS.—Feb. 17. At Mortimore-hill, aged 28, Samuel, youngest son of Sir Claudius Hunter, Bart.

Feb. 22. John Wilder, esq. of Purley-hall.

BUCKS.—Feb. 11. At Chesham, aged 77, the Rev. Edward Sexton, during more than half a century minister of the General Baptist Church at that place, having succeeded his grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Sexton, who had been the pastor during 57 years.

CAMBRIDGE.—March 14. At Burring-ton vicarage, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. Buckingham.

CORNWALL.—At Harlyn, aged 21, William Rous Peter, Ensign in the 67th Foot, second son of William Peter, esq. M. P. for Bodmin.

CUMBERLAND.—March 7. At the residence of her grandfather, Joseph Seymour, esq. Maryport, Marianne, infant dau. of the Rev. Wm. Irving, of Jesus College, Oxford.

DERBY.—Feb. 18. Aged 85, J. Bradley, esq. of Ashborne.

DEVON.—Jan. 2. At Devonport, Lt. Steele, h. p. 81st foot.

Feb. 15. At Plymouth, Capt. A. Blackall, royal invalids.

Feb. 17. At Stonehouse, Commander W. Bevians, R.N. He was son of Lt. Wm. Bevians, who was drowned in 1801, and brother to Maj. Jas. Montague Bevians, R.M. He was first Lieut. of the Irresistible 74, at the battle off Cape St. Vincent, and was in consequence promoted to the rank of Commander in

1797. In 1801 he commanded the *Earl of Oxford* hired armed ship; and in 1808 served as Agent of Transports afloat. In 1809, in command of the *Lyra* of 10 guns, he assisted in Lord Gambier's attack on the French squadron in the Aix road.

Feb. 16. At Bishopsteignton, aged 54, Mrs. Infield Curteis, widow of William Curteis, esq. of Blackbeath.

Feb. 17. At Dawlish, Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. V. Robinson, Rector of Underwood, Northamptonshire.

Lately. At Uffculme, G. Leigh, esq. At Topsham, aged 72, Thomas Wright, esq. late of Ebford, near Topsham.

March 6. At Langston, near Modbury, at an advanced age, Mary, widow of A. Wise, esq.

March 11. At Plymouth, aged 90, Mrs. White, mother of James White, esq.

At Teignmouth, Maria, wife of Lieut.-Col. Godwin, C.B.

March 12. At Tetcott, aged 57, Priscilla, wife of the Rev. Thomas Rouse, Rector.

March 14. At Plymouth, Capt. Weaver, R. M.

March 17. In her 75th year, the widow of Isaac Morier, esq. many years his Majesty's Consul-general at Constantinople.

DORSET.—March 4. At Cerne, aged 14, Eliza, dau. of Lieut.-Col. W. W. Davis.

DURHAM.—Jan. 11. At Bishopwearmouth, John Wright, esq. father of John Joseph Wright, esq. solicitor, Sunderland.

Jan. 13. At Darlington, at a very advanced age, Richard Hodgson, esq. surgeon.

Lately. At Walkerfield, aged 87, the widow of John Hawdon, esq.

ESSEX.—Feb. 10. At her house at Epping, aged 76, Mrs. Ann Chapman, widow of the late John Chapman, esq. of Holyfield-hall, Essex.

Feb. 11. At Walthamstow, Fanny, wife of Mr. George Wigram.

Feb. 22. At Avey Hall, Joseph Joyner, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—Jan. 19. Aged 55, Wm. Hinton, esq. of Daglingworth.

Jan. 22. At Cheltenham, Mary, 2d daughter of Josiah Gist, esq. of Wormington Grange.

Feb. 20. At Cheltenham, the widow of Henry Heyman, esq. of Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, and the Priory, Roehampton, and many years Consul for the Hans Towns.

Feb. 22. At Cheltenham, Thomas Shirley, esq. only son of the late Thos. Shirley, esq. of Mile End.

March 3. At Cheltenham, Ann, only

surviving sister of the late Rev. William Boughton, Vicar of Blockley, Worcestershire.

March 8. At Puckrup, near Tewkesbury, aged 58, William Law Phelps, esq. late of Evesham, Deputy Lieutenant for Worcestershire.

March 14. Aged 85, Anne, widow of Philip Godsel, esq. of Cheltenham.

March 15. At Cheltenham, aged 78, Charlotte-Jane-Emma, widow of Col. B. Jackson, Bombay Establishment.

March 16. D. Capel, esq. third son of the late W. Capel, esq. of Prestbury-house, near Cheltenham.

HANTS.—*Feb. 14.* At Portsmouth, aged 74, the Rev. Russell Scott, Unitarian Minister. He married one of the daughters of the well-known philanthropist Dr. W. Hawes.

Feb. 20. At Southampton, aged 83, Stephen Peter Mouat, Commander R.N. (1787). His daughter was married in 1814 to Capt. J. A. Briggs, E. I. Co's. service.

Feb. 26. At Southampton, Maria-Deborah, eldest daughter of the late Thos. Grosvenor, esq., sister of Gen. Grosvenor, and first cousin of the Marquess of Westminster.

Feb. 27. At Lymington, Chas. Stan-
ser, esq. late Lieut.-Col. R.M.

March 7. At Cosham-house, aged 66, W. Padwick, esq.

March 13. At Longparish-house, in his 80th year, Richard Leech, esq. He had lived in Longparish, for nearly a half century, and was esteemed one of the first agriculturists in the kingdom.

HERTS.—*Feb. 28.* At Cheshunt, aged 90, Mrs. Susan Cromwell, great-great-grand-daughter of the Protector Oliver Cromwell, and the last of that name. She was the younger daughter of Thomas Cromwell, esq. by his 2d wife Mary, dau. of Nicholas Skinner, esq. merchant of London; and aunt to the present Mrs. Cromwell Russell, the heiress of the Cromwells.

Feb. 23. At her house near St. Albans, aged 78, the Right Hon. Elizabeth dowager Lady Monson. She was the eldest daughter of William-Anne-Holles 4th Earl of Essex, by his 1st wife Frances dau. and coheir of Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, K.B.; was married July 13, 1777, to John 3d Lord Monson, and left his widow May 20, 1806, having had issue John George the late Lord, and two daughters who are unmarried.

KENT.—*Feb. 12.* At Woolwich, aged 18, Cornelius, the second son of Col. Mann, Royal Engineers.

Feb. 16. At Seven Oaks, aged 84, the widow of T. Streatfield, esq.

At Hythe, in his 92d year, Lionel Luckin, esq. formerly of Long Acre.

Feb. 18. At Woolwich, of paralysis, Robert Bartholomew Lynch, esq. late Major R.M.

Feb. 19. At Rochester, Susanna, widow of the Rev. W. Eveleigh, Vicar of Aylesford and Lamberhurst.

March 9. At Ramsgate, aged 72, J. H. Campbell, esq.

March 10. At Chatham, aged 30, Lieut. Serjeantson, R.N. fourth son of the Rev. J. Serjeantson, Kirby Knowle, Yorkshire.

LANCASHIRE.—*Jan. 31.* At Liverpool, aged 65, John Fox, esq. Collector of Excise in that town; he held the same office for ten years at Worcester, and for fifteen at Plymouth. He was the youngest Collector of Excise ever made, and the oldest upon the present list.

LEICESTER.—*Feb. 17.* At the funeral of Daniel Law, a pauper belonging to the parish of Hinckley, but a member of the Trades Union, about 2,000 of the members followed in procession through the principal streets, with drawn swords, halberds, mottoes, and emblems. The men were clothed in surplices, red, black, and white, and a number of women were also in attendance in white scarfs and hoods.

Feb. 20. From being thrown out of a gig on the 26th Jan. deeply and generally regretted, aged 38, Mr. Thos. Freer, surgeon, of the Humberstone Gate, Leicester. His funeral at St. Margaret's on the 25th was attended by thousands of spectators.

March 6. At Peckleton, the wife of T. W. Jee, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb. 26.* At Clapton, in his 60th year, John Bradock, esq.

March 16. At Stanwell, near Staines, aged 72, G. C. Ascough, esq.

March 18. At Hanger-hill, Mary, wife of William Moore, of Moore-hill, co. Waterford, esq.

Lately. At Rowles Green, near Barnet, Lieut. John Trinder, R.N. (1806).

At Chiswick, aged 78, Elinor, widow of H. Dyott, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Dec. 4.* At Norwich, aged 80, Robert Alderson, esq. Recorder of Norwich, Ipswich, and Yarmouth. He was the elder brother of the late Dr. Alderson, of Hull, and father of Mr. Justice Alderson.

Dec. 29. Aged 75, Anthony Aufreere, esq. of Foulsham Old Hall.

Feb. 25. At Yarmouth, aged 51, Lieut. George Dallas Barclay, R.N. He received his promotion in consequence of his gallant conduct at Trafalgar, while serving as midshipman on board the Mars.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Feb. 7.* At the house of her son-in-law Mr. Septimus Read, surgeon, Newcastle, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Reginald Bligh, Rector of Romaldkirk.

NOTTS.—*March 10.* At Ruddington Grange, in her 32d year, Eliza, wife of Charles Paget, esq.

OXON.—*Feb. 11.* At Henley-on-Thames, Henry Thomas Parker, esq. youngest son of the late Anthony Parker, esq. of Castle Louth, Ireland, and late of the 9th Lancers.

March 3. Aged 21, Edward Leigh Trafford, Commoner of Brasenose College, fifth surviving son of Trafford Trafford, esq. of Oughtrington Hall, Cheshire.

March 20. At Oxford, aged 34, Eleanor-Anne, wife of the Rev. Samuel Hinds, D.D. of Queen's College.

SALOP.—*Feb. 27.* Aged 70, Richard Atcherley, esq. of Marton-hall.

SOM.—*Feb. 16.* At Bath, John Kidston, M.D. Deputy Inspector-gen. of Hospitals, son of the late Rev. Wm. Kidston, Stow.

Feb. 28. At Bath, Katherine, wife of the Rev. T. P. Holditch, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. J. Corrance, Vicar of Great Glenn, Leic.

Lately. At the Temple Gate almshouses, Bath, in her 104th year, Sarah Silcox. When in her 100th year she sold cakes about the streets.

March 20. At Backwell, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Z. H. Biddulph.

SURREY.—*March 9.* At Merton, aged 60, W. P. Windus, esq.

March 10. Aged 11, William-Stewart, eldest son of the Rev. W. L. Buckle, Vicar of Bansted.

March 19. At Broome, near Dorking, John Manship Ewart, esq. of that place, and of The Beeches, Sussex.

SUSSEX.—*Feb. 15.* Aged 40, Henry Thomas Lane, esq. of Middleton, near Lewes.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Feb. 25.* At Leamington, aged 20, Elizabeth, only daughter of David Hall, esq. of Botley Park, Surrey.

March 5. At Warwick, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. George Childe.

WILTS.—*Jan. 22.* At Nunton, near Salisbury, aged 37, Lieut George Markham, R.N. (1820) eldest son of the late Dean of York.

YORKSHIRE.—*Feb. 21.* At Scarborough, aged 82, Samuel Wharton, esq. one of the senior members of the Corporation.

Feb. 23. At Langton-lodge, aged 75, Francis Redfearn, esq. formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.

WALES.—*Feb. 14.* At Swansea, in his 63d year, John Hodder Moggridge,

esq. of Woodfield, Monmouthshire, and of Ivy Lodge, Glamorganshire.

Lately. Aged 97, a few months after his wife, to whom he had been married 75 years, Mr. David Phillips, of Carmarthenshire, leaving behind him 6 children, 53 grand-children, 152 great-grand-children, and 11 great-great-grand-children.

SCOTLAND.—*Dec. 3.* At Edinburgh, aged 68, Lieut.-General Walter Ker, of East Bolton, Northumberland. He was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the Loyal British Fencible Infantry 1795, Colonel in the army 1803, Major-Gen. 1810; Lt.-Gen. 1814.

Jan. 6. At Edradour, Atholl, aged 48, John Forbes, M.D., surgeon R.N.

Feb. 19. At Edinburgh, the infant daughter of Sir John Orde.

Feb. 21. At Portobello, Clementina, relict of the Hon. Sir James Dewar, Chief Justice of Bombay.

Feb. 24. At Rothsay, Major John Campbell, late of Royal Marines.

Feb. 27. At Roseneath, Mrs. Lewis Fraser, dau. of the late John Williams, esq. of Wilcroft, Heref. and dau.-in-law to late Simon Fraser, esq. of Ford.

March 12. At Dean-house, Isabella, dau. of the late John Swinton, esq. of Swinton, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

IRELAND.—*Feb. 10.* At Belfast, aged 79, Mr. Hugh O'Dogherty, of Duncrum abbey, in Magilligan, from which he had ridden a few days before on an antiquarian tour. He was much respected, and familiarly called "Gentle Hughie." He claimed a direct descent from Sir Caher O'Dogherty, and was allied by marriage to the M'Donnell family.

Feb. 11. At Belfast, Capt. Loftus Nunn, late of the 31st regt.

Feb. 16. At Dublin, aged 40, Thomas Melrose, the vocalist, leaving a wife and four children.

Feb. 28. At Rathfarnham, in the house of her nephew Sir Wm. Smith, Bart. Baron of the Exchequer, where she had long resided, Mrs. Margaret Cusack.

March 7. From the rupture of a blood vessel, whilst hunting near Maryborough, Sir Walter Dixon Borrowes, the seventh Baronet of Giltown, co. Kildare (1646). He was the eldest son of Sir Erasmus the sixth Bart. by Harriet youngest daughter of the Very Rev. Arthur Champagne, Dean of Clonmacnois; and succeeded to the title in 1807. Having died unmarried, he is succeeded by his only surviving brother the Rev. Sir Erasmus Borrowes.

March 15. At Dublin, aged 73, the wife of Capt. Bunn, and mother of the lessee of the two theatres. A lady of

exemplary character and high literary attainments.

Lately. At Durgarvan, Mons. Roussele, Professor of Languages, formerly a Captain in Buonaparte's legion of honour. He has left a widow and six children.

EAST INDIES.—*April 24.* At Calcutta, in his 25th year, Henry Curling, esq. of the Hon. Company's service, third son of the late Thos. Oakley Curling, esq. of Shuart, in the Isle of Thanet.

May 28. At Boleah, Bengal, Lieut. Bullen, 39th foot.

June 26. At Meerut, Bengal, Capt. M'Clatchie, 36th foot.

Aug. 29. Col. W. H. Wood, commanding at Aracan.

Sept. 9. At Malacca, Alexander Lennox Mundell, esq. 4th officer of the Hon. Company's ship Vansittart, fourth son of Alexander Mundell, esq. of Great George-street.

Sept. 19. At Bareilly, Lieut.-Col. Charles Frye, 13th N. Inf.

Sept. 26. In Bengal, Col. Samuel Pidding Bishop, commanding 27th N. Inf. leaving a widow and ten children.

Oct. 11. Captain Knox, 6th Madras Cavalry, and in her 21st year, Eliza his wife, youngest dau. of the late William Moorsom, esq. of Scarborough. They sailed from Madras for Van Dieman's Land, on board the *Lady Monroe*, which anticipated making the island of Amsterdam, but the night being uncommonly dark and foggy, with a drizzling rain, and strong breeze, the vessel struck and went to pieces, and 70 of the crew and passengers perished, only 21 being saved.

Oct. 11. At Calcutta, in his 45th year, Walter Nisbet, esq. Bengal civil service.

Lately. At Vizagapatam, aged 32, Lieut. Edmund Peel, son of Thomas Peel, esq. of Penzance.

WEST INDIES.—*Dec. 12.* At Grenada, aged 26, J. S. Bruce, esq. of his Majesty's customs, son of S. B. Bruce, esq. of Ripon, surgeon.

Jan. 12. At Barbadoes, Lieut. Bruce Lamb, 93d Highlanders, with which corps he had discharged the duties of subaltern for upwards of 20 years.

ABROAD.—*Nov. 9.* On board *H. M. S. Isis*, in the Bight of Benin, Lieut. Wm. M'Donald Res, R. M.

Nov. 17. At Quebec, Ensign Moorhead, h. p. 104th foot.

Dec. 18. At New Orleans, Edw. Knight, esq. formerly of London, and recently of New York, son of Edw. Knight, the celebrated English comedian. He went to America about seven years ago, with his lady, formerly Miss Povey, whose ex-

cellence as a vocalist is well known. Mr. Knight was an accomplished musician, a good artist, and a man of extensive information.

Dec. 30. At Boulogne, Lieut.-Col. H. C. Dickens, late 34th reg.

Lately. At Avanches, Capt. J. W. Marshall, R. N.

At Van Dieman's Land, Capt. Wm. Hughes, 63d reg.

In France, Sir John Barrington, eldest brother to Sir Jonah Barrington.

Count Blucher, son of the late celebrated Marshal.

At New York, suddenly, in the House of Representatives, Judge Bouldin, the successor of the late John Randolph, of Roanoke. He had begun a speech eulogistic of the latter, by apologizing for having declined hitherto to ask the usual tribute to the great orator, who died a member of the House, and who, while living, had made it illustrious by his eloquence—when he fell dead in the arms of one of the members near him.

Jan. 15. At Boulogne, aged 38, the Right Hon. Sarah-Garcy Lady Lyndhurst. She was a daughter of Charles Brunsdell, esq. and was married first to Lieut.-Col. Charles Thomas, who was killed at Waterloo. She was married secondly, March 13, 1819, to Sir John Copley, now Lord Lyndhurst, and has left three surviving daughters. Her Ladyship's remains were brought to England, and deposited in the new Church of St. John's, Paddington, attended by Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Henley, Mr. Shephard, and Mr. Lockhart, followed by the private carriages of the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Holland, Chief Justice Tindal, the Master of the Rolls, Baron Bayley, Baron Bolland, Baron Vaughan, Baron Gurney, Judge Alderson, and an unusually long line.

Jan. 26. At Honfleur, aged 32, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-George Bowes, Lord Glamis, son and heir apparent of the Earl of Strathmore, by his first wife Mary, dau. and heiress of George Carpenter, esq. He married Dec. 21, 1820, Charlotte, dau. of Charles Grinstead, esq. and has left two sons and a daughter.

Feb. 6. At Paris, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of the late Jacob Worthy, esq. of Brighton.

Feb. 8. At Paris, Mary, widow of Major Wm. Thos. Sandiford, of Bombay service, who died also at Paris in June 1820 (see *Gent. Mag.* xc. ii. 187).

Feb. 17. In crossing Mill Creek, near Cincinnati, United States, aged 23, Mr. Arthur Fletcher, son of Joseph Fletcher, esq. Liverpool; and confidential agent of the house of Brown, Danson, and Co.

New Broad-st. a young man whose integrity, virtues, and amiable disposition endeared him to his employers, and all who knew him.

At Paris, aged 54, Jacob Ricardo, esq.

Feb. 22. At Boulogne, aged 49, Elizabeth, wife of Michael Eaton, esq. of Sittingbourne.

March 2. At Paris, Charles Henry Templeton, esq. late of Trinity college, Camb. and third son of Thomas Templeton, esq. formerly of Calcutta.

March 11. At the Hague, a Jew, named Samuel Heymans Leben, aged 101 years. As he was a very obstinate old man, say the French papers, the King of

Holland honoured him with his entire confidence.

March 12. At Wisbaden, in Germany, the wife of Captain Gardiner, late of 5th Dragoons. Her remains are to be interred in the family vault at Broadmayne, Dorset.

Lately. At Frankfort, the celebrated German Jurist, Feberbach. He is generally believed to have been poisoned, having been a kind patron of the unfortunate Caspar Hauser, and the most zealous in his endeavours to discover the murderers of that mysterious youth (see p. 448).

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 19 to March 25, 1834.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males	Females	Males	Females			
1305	1309	1058	1063	2 and 5	191	50 and 60
} 2614		} 2121		5 and 10	93	60 and 70
				10 and 20	75	70 and 80
				20 and 30	137	80 and 90
				30 and 40	187	90 and 100
				40 and 50	178	100 and 110
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....				562		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, March 26,

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
48 5	27 6	18 1	32 1	31 6	35 1

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. March 24,

Kent Bags.....	5l. 0s. to 7l. 7s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....	5l. 5s. to 10l. 0s.
Essex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex.....	4l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.
Farnham (fine).....	10l. 0s. to 12s. 10s.	Essex.....	4l. 15s. to 9l. 6s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 26,

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 5s. to 4l. 4s.—Straw, 1l. 14s. to 1l. 16s.—Clover, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, March 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb.....	6s. 2d. to 7s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market, March 24:	
Veal.....	3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts.....	2,960 Calves 104
Pork.....	3s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.	Sheep & Lambs	18,100 Pigs 130

COAL MARKET, March 26,

Walls Ends, from 15s. 6d. to 19s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts from 13s. 6d. to 16s. 9d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 47s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,

23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 234.—Ellesmere and Chester, 82½.—Grand Junction, 240.—Kennet and Avon, 25½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 408.—Regent's, 16.—Rochdale, 112.—London Dock Stock, 54.—St. Katharine's, 64.—West India, 93.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 199.—Grand Junction Water Works, 14.—West Middlesex, 79.—Globe Insurance, 145½.—Guardian, 29.—Hope, 6.—Chartered Gas Light, 50.—Imperial Gas, 51½.—Phoenix Gas, 40½.—Independent Gas, 45.—General United, 45½.—Canada Land Company, 49.—Reversionary Interest, 127½.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 25, to March 25, 1834, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Feb. 25	41	51	38	30, 38	fair	Mar. 12	46	54	49	30, 48	cloudy
26	44	54	43	, 36	do.	13	48	49	43	, 40	do. rain
27	49	56	53	, 14	cloudy	14	44	51	46	, 35	fair
28	54	48	43	, 26	do. rain.	15	44	48	40	, 48	do.
M. 1	49	55	50	, 40	do.	16	43	51	42	, 50	do.
2	53	57	46	, 30	fair	17	43	45	44	, 46	cloudy
3	47	54	47	, 34	cloudy	18	40	45	38	, 55	fair
4	49	58	49	, 07	fair	19	39	46	41	, 55	do.
5	54	57	51	29, 77	cloud. misty	20	42	47	41	, 46	cloudy
6	45	54	47	, 97	do.	21	42	46	43	, 40	do.
7	51	58	50	30, 19	fair, [rain	22	45	53	45	, 12	do.
8	52	58	52	, 26	do. cloudy,	23	46	54	43	29, 85	do. windy
9	52	58	48	, 40	do.	24	44	51	41	, 76	do.
10	49	58	53	, 30	do.	25	40	44	36	, 87	fair
11	48	54	47	, 40	do. cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From February 25, to March 25, 1834, both inclusive.

Feb. & March.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
25	217	907	90		98	97	104	17	252½	33 31 pm.		49 50 pm.
26		90	90		98	97	104	17	252½	33 31 pm.		49 50 pm.
27	215	90	90	90	98	97	104	17	252½	32 33 pm.		50 49 pm.
28	216	91	90	90	98	97	104	17	252½	31 33 pm.	101½	49 50 pm.
1	216½	91	90	90	99	98	104	17	252½	31 pm.		49 50 pm.
3	216	91	90	90	98	98	104	17	253	33 pm.		49 50 pm.
4	215	91	91	91	99	98	104	17	253	31 33 pm.		49 50 pm.
5		92	91	91	99	98				31 33 pm.		49 50 pm.
6			91	91	99	98				30 pm.		48 49 pm.
7			91	91	98	98				29 31 pm.		49 48 pm.
8			91	91	98	98				31 pm.		48 49 pm.
10			91	91	98	98				29 pm.		48 49 pm.
11			91	91	98	98				30 pm.		48 49 pm.
12			91	90	98	98				30 pm.		49 48 pm.
13			90	90	98	98				29 31 pm.		48 50 pm.
14			91	91	98	98				31 30 pm.		49 50 pm.
15			91	91	98	98						49 50 pm.
17			91	90	98	98					102½	49 50 pm.
18			90	90	98	98				29 31 pm.		49 50 pm.
19			90	90	98	98				31 29 pm.		49 50 pm.
20			90	90	98	98				31 30 pm.		49 51 pm.
21			91	91	98	98				31 32 pm.		51 53 pm.
22			91	91	98	98				32 31 pm.		52 54 pm.
24			91	91	98	98				30 32 pm.		53 54 pm.
25			91	91	98	98				30 pm.		54 52 pm.

New South Sea Stock, March 1, 90.—18, 89.

Old South Sea Annuities, Feb. 25, 89½.—26, 89.—27, 89.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1834.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Gresham Commemoration. — We are happy to see that the Annual Musical Festival in commemoration of Sir Thomas Gresham will be held next June in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House. — The following are the conditions of the premium for the best Essay on the Life and Character of Sir Thomas Gresham. It is to be comprised within such limits that the public delivery will not exceed half an hour, but it may be accompanied by notes and illustrations to any extent. The author of the successful composition will be expected to place a printed copy of his work in the British Museum, and the judges reserve to themselves the option of depositing the other manuscripts in the City Library, or in such other public collections as they may approve. The compositions to be sent before the 30th Sept. 1835.

Mr. JOHN MARTIN, having been engaged for some time past in collecting materials for a History of the Royal Academy from its foundation to the present time, begs any information with respect to it, more especially as respects the earlier members and associates.

Mr. JAMES LOGAN inquires, whether the family of Logan or Loggon, the curious Fan-painter, so well known at Tunbridge Wells, was of the Oxford or Berkshire house, or if it originally came from Scotland? In the Harleian MS. 7190, is the following entry: "Thomas Loggon, born in Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire, aged 22 years, Dec. the 25th, 1728. In stature four feet and an inch. My father was Dixon Loggon; my mother's name Mary. My father was a taylor. I have one brother and three sisters, all full grown. I am by trade a Fann-painter, Feby 21, 1728-9. I live at the sime of the Fann in Queen Street, near Montague House. My father was a middle-sized man, and my mother a middle-sized woman."

C. A. M. will be extremely obliged in being corrected through the Gentleman's Magazine, should he err in stating, that the *wife* of James Smith, esq. of Cannonsleigh, Devon, and of St. Andries, Somerset, and the mother of his three daughters and co-heiresses, [one of whom, Margaret, was married in the year "1760" to the Earl of Lucan; another to Sir John Molesworth, Bart. of Pencarrow, Cornwall; and the third to Mr. William Molesworth, also of Pencarrow, and of Wembury, Devon, whose only child, Frances, was married Dec. 31, "1785," to the present Marquis of Cam-

den,] was the *grand*-daughter of Henry Rowland, esq. of Devon, and Elizabeth his wife; or was the above-mentioned James Smith's *mother* a Miss Rowland?"

A Correspondent inquires for information relative to Sir Francis Bryan, who, with Lord Grey, led on the horse at the battle of Musselberg in Scotland in 1547; and if it was the same Sir Francis who commanded the Horse in Ireland in 1549, and whether he left any family?

ANTIQUARIUS remarks, "Younger brothers of gentle families," says Fuller, "live in low-ways, clouded often amongst the Yeomanry, and yet those under-boughs grow from the same root with the top branches." And this should seem to have been the case with *Captain Robert Radcliffe*, who, in the time of Queen Elizabeth settled at Shaw Hall in Saddleworth, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was the third son of William Radcliffe, of Foxdenton and Chadderton, esq. both in the co. of Lancaster, which Robert was living May 28, in the 33d of *Elizabeth*, as per deed of exemplification. I wish to ascertain, 1. Whom he married? 2. When he died? 3. What issue he left? A silver seal, which belonged to Capt. Robert Radcliffe, is now in the possession of Mr. G. Shaw, of Saddleworth; it presents these four coats quarterly: 1. Argent, two bends engrailed Sable, with a label of three points Gules, *Radcliffe*, of Ordshall, co. Lanc.; Azure, two bars Argent, a bend Sable sur tout, *Legh* of the Booths, co. Cestr.; 3. Gules, three crosscrosslets fitchée, and a chief Or, *Arderne*; 4. A fess Sable between three garbs Or, *Sandbach*; the whole differenced by a crescent. Richard Radcliffe, of Ordshall, (second son, and eventually heir of Sir John Radcliffe, of Ordshall, Knight, and Johanna his wife), was Steward of Blackburnshire from the 28th to the 49th of Edward III. Had livery of his manor of Ordshall anno 1 John Duke of Lancaster, and was drowned in Rosendale on Thursday next before the feast of St. Margaret, anno 4 Richard II. 1381. He married Matilda, daughter and sole heir of *John Legh*, of the Booths in co. Chester, by Maud his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John *Arderne*, of Moberley in the said co. Knt. I do not know how or when the arms of *Sandbach* became quartered with the above."

We beg to acknowledge the Communications of T. D. F., C. C., and M. D.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

LIFE AND WRITINGS OF SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

(HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND. 4to. 1834.)

WE conceive that there are few works to which the learned and the intelligent, the man of letters and the historian, have looked with more earnest expectation, or where they have anticipated a richer feast of entertainment and instruction, than that which unfortunately occupies so small a portion of the volume before us. The great and unquestionable talents of the author—his comprehensive views of mankind—his legal and constitutional knowledge—his statesmanlike wisdom—his vast and varied information—his eloquence—and above all, his calm, serene, and unimpassioned judgment—all these great qualifications seemed to ensure the value and the success of his undertaking, and to command the approbation of the enlightened and the reflecting reader. Years after years passed away, and the hopes of the lover of history remained unfulfilled: the demand of politics, the engagements of a profession, the allurements of society, the charms of conversation, the pursuit of an attractive and miscellaneous literature, all in their different ways consumed the time, which the historic Muse jealously and imperiously demanded for herself.

What is the reason, we may ask, that while the talent, the genius, the enlightened mind, the creative and poetic faculty remain among us; the industry, the unwearied application, the vigorous and concentrated attention, the inflexible pursuit, are no longer ours to claim? Look at the luxurious and lettered ease which reposes on the banks of the Isis and the Thames; and compare it with the matin vigils, the nocturnal studies, the ceaseless and *brazen-bowelled* application, that is found in the libraries of the scholars who live and toil on the Oder, the Neckar, the Rhine, or the Elbe. Where among us, with all our advantages, our splendid and regal libraries, our philosophical societies, our refined assemblies, our calm, contemplative academies and lyceums; where is the Niebuhr, the Heeren, the Herman, the Grimm—the man distinguished alike for his profound investigations, and his luminous reasoning, to be found? Is it that politics with us absorb the strength, the activity, the interest of the mind; while abroad, a *happy despotism* provides everything for the scholar's wants, *relieves him from the necessity of forming any opinions on constitutional questions*, and thus releases his time from the thraldom of their engrossing interest? Or is it, that a high and fastidious civilization has softened and relaxed the powers of application, that the voluptuous charms and syren fascinations of a society uniting all that rank and wealth and beauty and intellect can combine, offer such attractions, as win Genius from its solitary cell, and extinguish the lamp which Wisdom is burning in her midnight chamber. However it may be, certain it is, with a few honourable exceptions, that while many great works are designed among us, and eagerly commenced, few are systematically pursued, and still fewer brought to a successful issue. Well we remember, in our youthful days, when the first statesman of his age (*vel si*

non primus, sed inter primos;) when Mr. Fox himself announced his intention of adding the laurels of history to those that had already thickened around his brow; when he pronounced his design of elucidating the facts, and clearing up the difficulties, which surrounded one of the most important and eventful periods of our history; we well remember the delight with which the declaration was received; the eagerness of the expectation, the conjectures as to the arguments that would be adopted, the views that would be opened, the trains of reasoning that would be brought to bear on the complicated questions of polity and government, and at length, the grievous and bitter disappointment when, by the untimely death of that illustrious man, those hopes were left all but unfulfilled.

Scarcely less than this must be the feeling of regret, when looking at the comparatively few pages which have preserved all that Sir James Mackintosh had completed of his noble and magnificent plan. While we are deluged with the historic labour of ordinary men; he whose comprehensive and philosophic mind could have detected every secret motion, unfolded every close and lurking design, weighed every opposing evidence, and arranged in luminous order, and with logical precision, every connected event; who could have delivered the acute and profound speculations of Tacitus, in the *rich and milky* eloquence of Livy; and who could have risen, as occasion demanded, from the basis of Hume's simple and elegant narrative, to the splendid superstructure of Gibbon's declamation; died, *opus imperfectum relinquens*. That this might have been, and is not, we have now only to recollect and to regret. We look with sorrow on such lofty designs unfinished; and contemplate the marble blocks still unhewn in the quarry, which waited only a touch from the sculptor's hand, to have unfolded their forms of grace and beauty, and awakened the divinity that now for ever must lie enshrined within its tomb. Turn we then from the History to the Historian, from the Work to the Writer; and let us at least have the delight of watching the progress of that instructed, enlightened, and powerful mind; of tracing its earliest attempts at excellence, of detailing its selected studies, of recording its successful productions, and of viewing the effect, with which philosophic wisdom was applied to the practical affairs of life, and the political welfare of nations. With feelings like these, we turned to the Life of Sir James Mackintosh, which is prefixed to the present volume; and we must confess, that bitter was our disappointment, in finding it to be little more than an account of his well-known publications, with specimens of their different styles and merits. The Author observes, that he had *no intercourse on the subject with Sir James's family*; and he appears either not to have had, or not to have sought, access to other channels of information. A *biography*, properly speaking, it undoubtedly is not; it is little else than a critical review of the author's writings. Now we must confess, and that with no unkind or illiberal feeling, that it was the bounden duty of a writer, who voluntarily engaged himself as the historian of this eminent man, to have spared no diligence in giving all that knowledge which should enable his admirers and the public to estimate correctly the extent of his acquirements, the native vigour of his talents; and to trace the steps by which his intellectual powers were unfolded, and the causes which led to the direction of their pursuits. Even if the family documents were withheld, and if confidential communications were not unrolled for the investigation of the writer, yet surely there were not wanting materials that could have rewarded his research. Many anecdotes of

his conversation are still remembered ; many contemporaries of his early life are still existing ; many rivals of his political greatness are still recollecting the difficulty of the conflict, and the vigour of the opponent—the adamantine panoply with which he came arrayed into the field, and the ponderous force with which he impelled his javelin.

Quantus

In clypeum adsurgat, quo turbine torquet hastam.

But if it should be urged that there was less necessity of drawing information from the biographer, because the knowledge of the Historian was fresh in the personal recollection of his contemporaries ; it must be answered that the formality of a narrative can ill supply the countless and nameless traits of character, which are rapidly developed in the ordinary communications of life ; and it must be recollected, that this argument can alone apply to those who perhaps are fortunate enough not to be known beyond a private circle of their friends ; who are contented with the golden mediocrity, the mild seclusion of domestic life, the interchange of affectionate wishes, and the calm and quiet reciprocity of grateful offices and attentions. But Sir James Mackintosh was a citizen of the world ; he was alike seen in the republic of letters, and in the walks of life, in the secluded schools of wisdom, and among the agitating interests of the Forum. The name of Mackintosh is known as far

As winds can carry, or as waves can roll.

It is known in the senates and schools of England, in the universities of Germany, among the scholars of France and Italy, in the free cities of the Transatlantic world, and in the courts and palaces of India ; it is revered in Poland, whose liberty he advocated ; and loved in Portugal, whose tyranny he deplored. It is known wherever humanity and literature have extended ; it is the voice of one who for nearly half a century has never ceased to plead for the interests, to advocate the rights, to promote the virtues, and to increase the happiness and freedom of mankind. Mackintosh has always been among the first to hail the discoveries of science, and to anticipate the future and more complete dominion which the moral energies of man will acquire over the elements of nature. Where the groan of servitude or the voice of oppression was heard, there was he seen by the side of the sufferer ; he was the unpaid advocate of the weak and the defenceless : and in his detestation of crime, he still had pity for the criminal. To a high and inflexible sense of rectitude, to the loftiest and most unbending principles of honour, he united a tenderness and humanity of disposition, that is seldom found after much usage with the world ; a freedom from all violent passions, petty enmities, and corroding jealousies ; a mild, contemplative tranquillity, not arising from a culpable and selfish indifference, but from a firm persuasion that it is a state most conducive to individual happiness and the general welfare. As a man of letters and of philosophy, there was no question too remote for his investigation, too deep for his research, too exalted for his imagination, or too delicate, subtle, and refined for his taste ; as a statesman, he carried into the senate perhaps greater acquirements and senatorial excellencies, than any of his contemporaries ; he was excelled indeed by *Canning* in brilliancy of language, in felicitous application of classical quotations, and in sharp and pointed raillery ; *Brougham* surpassed him in his power of sarcasm ; *Tierney* in humour ; and *Peel* in close and practical application of his knowledge, and in the *business* of the House ; but in a combina-

tion of great oratorical and senatorial excellence, he was superior to all. Had the inflexion of his voice, and the style of his delivery, and the gestures of his action, only supported the splendour of his eloquence; had he added the freshness and vigour of unimpaired health and strength, to his matured wisdom and experience, we know not the man in his days whose power and influence in debate would have been superior to his. But we are detaining our readers from the purpose. It was not our object, unfit as we are, and far too weak to raise the smallest pillar, or even add a stone to the monument of this great man's fame; it was not our object to weary our readers by panegyrics on departed excellence, which must draw their value alone from the information of the writer, and the accurate application of it to the subject; we can only say, "*Virgilium tantum vidi*;" and we shall therefore better reward the patience of our readers, by extracting from the pages of the biography attached to this volume, what we think may interest the rational curiosity of his admirers, and add a fresh touch to the well-known lineaments of his graceful and accomplished mind.

Sir James Mackintosh was born on the 24th of October 1765, in the County of Inverness; and it appears from a passage in one of his speeches, referring to a grant from the Civil List by the late King, for the erection of a monument at Rome to Cardinal York, that his family were Jacobites, and espoused the cause of the Pretender. His father was a military officer, of social habits and careless temper, who wasted the family property, and was for the most part absent from Scotland with his regiment on foreign service.

Sir James received his first instructions from a female relation, who was more than usually conversant with literature; and a fortunate bequest to him from an uncle, afforded the means of continuing and completing his education. He was placed at the school of Fortrose, in Ross-shire, and next at King's College, Aberdeen; at both which places, it is said, he gave such decisive proofs of superior talents as seemed to anticipate his future eminence. We have no account from the biographer of the nature of his academical studies, or into what favourite channels of inquiry his curiosity extended; but we recollect that something of this kind might have been supplied from a book we lately chanced to meet with, the "*Personal Memoirs of Mr. Gordon*;" who mentions that the mind of his fellow-student (for Mr. Gordon was with him at College) was early dedicated to moral and metaphysical studies, and that he had attained a respectable proficiency in classical knowledge. His friends selected for him the profession of medicine, and at the age of twenty he became a medical student in the University of Edinburgh. He distinguished himself as a speaker in two debating societies, and so great was the early ascendancy of his talents, that the just admiration of them led to an extravagant imitation of the defects that accompanied them; and his personal habits, even to the negligence of his dress, were copied by his youthful rivals and admirers. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1787, and printed a thesis in Latin on Muscular Action. When the biographer asserts, "*that this composition is no exception to the Latinity of Physicians*," we shall venture to pause before we join in the rash and hasty severity of the censure implied. That Sir James's youthful thesis has no pretensions to elegance, or even to accuracy, is true; but it is equally true that the school of medicine has been adorned, and its doctrines and discoveries expounded, by men of profound and elegant acquirements. We have read with pleasure

the Latin dissertations of Akenside; we acknowledge with delight, that, the annals of modern scholarship can produce no style more pure, more learned, more flowing, and more full of beauties, than that of Sir George Baker; and we with pleasure add our humble testimony to the classical elegance of the two treatises lately published by Sir Henry Hallford.

Sir James Mackintosh has been described as indolent and dilatory, at all seasons of his life; and a curious instance of this disposition is related of him on the occasion of his taking his degree. He not only put off the writing his thesis to the last moment, but was an hour behind his time on the day of examination, and kept the academic senate waiting for him in full conclave. This instance of negligence and procrastination is only excelled by the still more remarkable one of Sheridan, who was writing the successive scenes of Pizarro in the Green Room, while the audience was actually in the house, and the play in the course of action. Mackintosh now came to England with the intention to practise physic, and with recommendations to Dr. Fraser, a physician of Bath. "Young, careless, and dissipated, (says his biographer) he had squandered his money on becoming his own master, and before he left the University of Edinburgh, his uncle's legacy was exhausted. In 1788 he came to London, and resided in the house of a wine merchant in Clipstone Street. This led to his fortunate acquaintance with Miss Stuart, whom he married in January 1789, so privately that the pew-openers of Marylebone Church were the witnesses. The friends of both parties were incensed at this hasty and apparently imprudent match, and the brothers of the lady beheld with no feelings of kindness their sister's fortunes for ever united to those of a man without wealth, without connections, without employment, and even without industry. He had published previously to this time a pamphlet on the "Regency Question, in support of the claims of the Prince of Wales, and the views of the Whigs," but it obtained no notice. To make matters more unfavourable, his own family, with alienated and perhaps angry feelings, withheld their supplies; and had not his wife possessed a small competence of her own, the funds for supplying even the necessities of life would have been wanting. With this money they went to the Netherlands, in the Spring of 1789, remained there till the end of the year, and then returned to England, with their slender finances entirely exhausted. It happened that his wife's brother, Mr. C. Stuart, was a contributor to the fugitive literature of the day, and to the public press; by him Mackintosh was introduced to Mr. John Bell, the proprietor of the "Oracle" newspaper. He was engaged to write for the journal, and the amount of the remuneration was to be proportioned to the extent of the communications. Sir James, with a mind undoubtedly then replete with information, with feelings animated by a subject congenial to them, and with an industry sharpened by the necessities of his situation, poured in his columns of eloquence and argument so copiously as to put the astonished proprietor out of breath. His labours amounted to 10*l.* a-week, "a sum," said Mr. Bell, "that no paper could afford to pay." The spirit and intelligence of his writings created an inquiry for the author; he became acquainted, among others, with Mr. Felix Macarthy, "an Irish compound of rake, gladiator, writer, and politician, the companion of Sheridan in his orgies and election scenes, and the humble follower of Lord Moira." Felix made Mackintosh acquainted with the unfortunate Gerald, and he introduced him to Dr. Parr, who soon recognized and ever after most highly estimated the talents of Mackintosh; who, with the exception of

a temporary alienation, lived with him in terms of friendship and affection,* and who eagerly sought every opportunity of declaring his respect and admiration of his highly cultivated and comprehensive mind. He attended a public meeting of the county of Middlesex, and made a speech which was received with applause. With his wife he lived in the bonds of the most attached and affectionate love; he had gained the esteem of her brothers and of her family; by his father's death he had become possessed of a few hundred pounds; and he now may be said to have made the first step of his future progress to fortune and reputation—when he sat himself down at Ealing and began his answer to Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution.

Paine, whilst writing the "Rights of Man," heard that Mackintosh also was employed in answering Burke. "Tell your friend (said he, to an acquaintance of Sir James,) that he will come too late unless he hastens, for after the appearance of my reply nothing more will remain to be said." "Thus Paine," his biographer observes, "instinctively knew the only rival whose work should divide opinion with his own." This work occupied him for several months, and swelled from a pamphlet into the size of an octavo volume. He sold the copyright for 30*l.*, but as it reached a third edition in a few months, the publisher trebled the amount of the stipulated sum. The author of *Vindiciæ Gallicæ* started at once into celebrity. Fox, and Grey, and Lauderdale, and Erskine, and all the great Whig leaders sought his acquaintance; Sheridan held out to him the hopes of a *hundred or two from Brookes's*; and the Duchess of Gordon received him at her rout. Assuredly this work, considered as a political pamphlet, had great claims to admiration, and could admit no superior but in the productions of that mighty mind, one of which it was intended to answer. That it is inferior in many essential qualities to Mackintosh's future works, may be granted without any wish to derogate from its merits. There is too often an ambition in its language, not reconcilable to a finished taste; there is a violence in the opinions, betraying much of the passion and inexperience of youth; there is the uncompromising declaration of the partizan; and something too much of the fierce and insulting tone of the professed political writer. The language held with regard to the conduct of the King in his melancholy and most afflicting struggle with the people, is such as the writer must have early lamented, and in after years emphatically condemned; and the arguments in defence of the confiscation of Church property, are what in his riper judgment and knowledge, yielding to the mild authority of experience, and after a wider intercourse with mankind had softened and improved the crudeness of his early speculations, he would have been the foremost to hold up to condemnation and contempt. It is occasionally heavy and declamatory—it is too much occupied in laying down remote and general reasonings—in advancing specious and splendid generalities—in expanding moral and philosophical truths; and it is defective in that moderated judgment and matured wisdom which in after-life may almost be said to have distinguished the opinions of Sir James from those of his more zealous contemporaries; and to have pointed out, as it were, the man, who came to the deliberations of the Senate, and the stormy coun-

* We once met Dr. Parr and Sir James Mackintosh at a very small party at Dilly's the bookseller; the late Dr. Vicesimus Knox was there. Mackintosh talked incessantly, and Parr tossed his arms and hands, and smoked, and praised, and covered "Jemmy," as he called him, with the double incense of his pipe and tongue.

cils of national representation, with a mind attempered with those mild and benevolent feelings which the calmness of philosophical studies is well suited to promote, invigorated by unremitted exercise, accustomed to thoughtful and laborious investigations, rich with the materials of collective wisdom, instructed by the experience of history, heightened and adorned with all the noblest creations of poetry, elevated above local prejudices and temporary passions, and anxious to ameliorate the condition and to increase the happiness of mankind; not by pointing out views of unattainable perfection, nor hazarding the fortunes of the human race on wild and unpractised theories, but by bringing the experience of the past to the improvement of the future, by guarding and surrounding the application of abstract principles in government and legislation by practical policy and expedient prudence; by duly estimating the weight of high authorities and venerable opinions; by securing the advancement and well-being of society on the solid basis of justice and liberty; and seeing the future prospects of mankind widening and enlarging, as these principles of civil and religious freedom, by the progressive wisdom of individuals and governments, were acknowledged and enforced.

The Society of the Friends of the People was instituted in 1792, for the purpose of obtaining a Parliamentary Reform, under the auspices of that illustrious person, to whose lot it has fallen, years after, to carry into execution the ardent aspirations of his youth. Sir J. Mackintosh wrote several of the manifestoes, and conducted with great ability the correspondence of the Friends of the People. The declaration of the Friends of the People was written by him, and a pamphlet on the defection of Mr. Pitt from the cause of Reform, procured him a vote of thanks from the Society. So dangerous was the supposed influence of his writings, that Lord Eldon called on the House of Commons to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, as they feared the writings of Paine, Mackintosh, Wolstencroft, and the Friends of the People. To compensate the denunciations of the Attorney-General, he received the spontaneous tribute of a panegyric by Mr. Fox, on the acknowledged merits of his work. Mackintosh had renounced Medicine, and taken a profession more connected with politics than that which belongs to the College of Physicians: he entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar in 1795. By the death of an annuitant he became possessed of some property, which he mortgaged, and, but for his wife's dissuasion, would have sold. He contributed to the periodical press; but was too improvident not to be continually in a state of pecuniary embarrassment. *Now, however, came a change*; it is said that, after a few days' visit to Burke, the political opinions of his guest were found much modified and mellowed, if not materially altered. It seems doubtful whether Burke solicited the acquaintance of the author of the *Vindiciæ*, or whether Sir James was the first to begin the correspondence: however, it is certain that the conversation of that venerable and retired statesman produced a strongly marked effect on him. It is well known that he was subject to the severity of those animadversions which are plentifully lavished by an angry party on all who appear the least to recede from the extreme violence and impetuosity of their designs. It surely is more honourable and wise to confess an error than to persevere in it. A consistency in wrong becomes only a wicked obstinacy; and they are not hastily to be censured who, in maturer years, and with more experience of life and deeper knowledge of mankind, have relinquished the opinions which were entertained in the impetuosity of pas-

sion and inexperience of youth. Who is the man who would be rash enough to avow that his opinions should be fixed and unchangeable? Perhaps, from the frenzied atrocities of the revolutionary governments, he turned with abhorrence and disgust; perhaps his naturally mild and humane disposition, and his calm dispassionate judgment, had time gradually to prevail over the hasty though generous impulses of his earlier years; perhaps he considered that the moderation of his conduct, and his acting not on party motives, or professional interests, but on large and comprehensive views, and on statesmanlike principles, with a free and prospective wisdom, and with a reverence for the instruction of experience, would ensure his motives from being viewed with contempt, or attributed to sordid and interested purposes. Strong signs (says the author of the present narrative) of the new faith of Mackintosh, may be observed in his anonymous contributions at this period to the reviews of the day. He wrote a great number of papers, and upon a great variety of subjects, in the *Monthly Review*. Among these are notices of *Burke's Letter to a Noble Lord*, and *Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*. They are indeed splendid specimens of the union of philosophy and eloquence; and are infinitely superior to his former works in the solidity of their reasoning, the variety of their illustration, the elegance of their language, and the richness and beauty of the composition.

Mr. Erskine's "Views of the Causes and Consequences of the War" were subject to a friendly and partial criticism;—and Mackintosh again rejoined the forsaken walks of literature in passing his judgment on the *Posthumous Works of Gibbon*, and the *Life of Lorenzo de Medici*. In the review of the former, the observations which he makes on historical composition, and on style in general, are worthy of attention; but perhaps a little national pride may be pardoned, in the somewhat exalted station allotted to *Robertson*, and in the estimate of comparative excellence between the *Historian of Mary*, and the *Author of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

In 1797 Sir James Mackintosh put forth the prospectus of a *Course of Lectures to be delivered on the Law of Nature and of Nations*. Here, free from the agitations of party and the allurements of politics, or even the engagements of a profession, the calm and disinterested views of the scholar and the legislator might be advanced; here his stores of constitutional wisdom, of historic research, and legislative polity might be unveiled and examined; here he might delight in expounding the eloquent disquisitions of Grotius, or enforcing the learned decisions of Vattel. The practise of law, and the struggles of the bar, and solicitations for business, were all alien to the tranquillity and thoughtfulness of his calm abstracted mind. "My nature," he says in a letter to Hall, "would have been better consulted, if I had been placed in a quieter station, where speculation might have been my business, and visions of the fair and good my chief recreation." He requested the use of the Hall from the Benchers, who feared that Jacobinism lurked under the mask of temperate discussion and philosophic enquiry—"the voice (they said) is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau." Lord Rosslyn, however, and Sir John Scott, who were better informed, stepped in, and the favour was conceded. His lectures received high applause, and were frequented by the most eminent persons at the Bar and in the Senate. Pitt wrote him letters of compliment; near thirty peers were counted on the benches; and with the just and great increase of his reputation, the way of fortune seemed for the first time to be opening before him; Mr. Canning called on him with the offer of official patro-

nage and place from the minister :—while, on the other hand, those who had so long been watching his altered opinions, and mistrusting his more guarded and moderate language, now openly used the language of reproach, charged him with the dereliction of his principles, and stigmatized him as the deserter of the cause of Freedom, and the renegade from the cause of the new Whigs ; to use his own words, “ the warm language of his youth was cited against his more mature opinions.”

Mackintosh obtained but little practice in the Courts of Westminster ; his business lay chiefly in Parliamentary Committees : but the memorable and well-known trial of *Peltier* was the occasion of bringing forth one of the most splendid productions of forensic oratory. Passages of it were got by heart and quoted, and M. de Stael translated it into French, and spread it over Europe. The only objections that have been made to it were, that the knowledge is too abstracted, the political philosophy too refined, and the eloquence too elaborate and redundant ; but it may be said, on the other hand, that while many orations that have produced great immediate effects, and “ wielded at will the democracies of intellect” and feeling, appear to have expired like flames that have exhausted the fuel they fed on, and are cold, dull, and uninteresting to the unimpassioned reader, this speech still delights, from the copiousness of its thoughts, the vast variety of its knowledge, the beauty of its illustrations, and the chastened force of its eloquence. Its political principles are those which he adopted after his acquaintance and connection with Burke.

In April 1797 he was visited by a severe domestic affliction in the death of his esteemed and beloved wife ; and the letter, in which he poured out his sorrows into the warm and affectionate bosom of Dr. Parr, is a composition of great beauty, feeling, and eloquence. After remaining two years a widower, he married Miss Allen, the daughter of a gentleman residing in Pembrokeshire ; and, to procure a better provision for his family, than arose from the precarious income of his profession, he became a shareholder in the *Morning Post*, and wrote for it at a yearly salary. Mr. Addington was at the head of the Administration. The war with France recommenced ; the policy of its renewal was vindicated by Mackintosh in the columns of his paper ; and the Minister, sensible of his merit and talents, offered him the vacant Recordership of Bombay. In his situation, to decline such an offer would have been the height of imprudence. He had a young family to provide for, heavy embarrassments to struggle against, little professional business, and he stood in a kind of neutral or equivocal situation as regarded the political parties in the State. There must also have been inducements in the comparatively calm and tranquil character of the judicial office ; in new and more extended spheres of action and views of society opening before him ; in the hope of being able to secure the future civilization and prosperity of India on the broad and solid basis of laws better understood, justice more equally distributed, and the rights of property and person, even to the poor Hindoo idolater, acknowledged and established ; and, lastly, in the natural expectation, after his duties to society had been performed, and his projects of benevolence had been realized, of retiring to his native country, with such an honourable independence as would afford him the future means of assisting her by his great political knowledge and legislative wisdom.

We must rapidly pass over this period of his life, and abridge as much as we are able the remainder of our narrative. Sir James was unacquainted with Oriental literature, and never gained any knowledge of the languages

of the East. Short as his residence was destined to be, comprehensive as were his views, and great his attainments in science, in history, and European politics, it would have been an accomplishment procured at too costly a sacrifice of time and thought, and he did wisely to abstain from the seductions that to his imaginative mind such a new field of literature spread before him. In his first official charge he openly avowed his strong repugnance to Capital Punishments; he affirmed that he had no opinion of the efficacy of transportation for reformation or example; and he wished all places of punishment to be so constructed as to prevent the loss of liberty being aggravated by unnecessary severities. He conceived it to be the first duty of a criminal judge to exert and strain every faculty of his mind to discover, in every case, the *smallest* possible quantity of punishment that may be effectual for the ends of amendment and example. He considered every pang of the criminal, not necessary for those objects, as a crime in the judge. To these sentiments, which did honour to him as a citizen and as a man, and which were in full accordance with his belief as a Christian, he was through life consistent; and to him was given the high and enviable privilege of extending those principles by his influence as a legislator, which he had firmly enforced by his authority as a judge.*

It is said that while in India he commenced the *History of England*, beginning with the Revolution. He sketched some of the principal characters, and leading passages in the work; and though these sketches were stolen from him, and offered for sale in France, he subsequently recovered them. He wrote a very beautiful and masterly sketch of the character of Fox in the *Bombay Courier*; a sketch so just in its ideas, so elegant in its language, so honourable in its feeling, as at once to rise into an undisputed superiority over numerous competitors. He returned to Europe in 1812, and received a pension of 1,200*l.* a-year from the Company, and a Law Professorship in the College.† In the same year he was returned to Parliament through the interest of Lord Camden, as the representative of the small county of Nairn. We cannot follow him through the details of his political life; the effect of his first speech was undermined by a manœuvre of Lord Castlereagh, and it is said that the failure was long felt by him. As a politician he appeared to stand on neutral ground. The Whigs did not desert nor disclaim him, and yet the Court offered him a seat through the medium of Lord Moira. He wrote many able articles for the *Edinburgh Review*, and unfolded his philosophical principles of criticism on works of taste and science; and in society he was distinguished for the brilliancy and amenity of his conversational powers.

The annexation of Genoa to Sardinia called forth in one splendid display the varied argumentative powers of his mind; his established maxims of civil jurisprudence; his knowledge of the great fundamental principles of the constitution—his acquaintance, deep and wide, with municipal and international law—and his warm interest in the independence of nations, and

* To this praise of simplicity, one passage pointed out by the Biographer is certainly an extraordinary exception. "The moral and political system of Hobbes was a palace of ice, transparent, exactly proportioned, majestic, admired by the many as a delightful dwelling, but gradually undermined by the central warmth of human feeling, before it was thawed into muddy water by the sunshine of true philosophy."

† There is a strangely worded sentence in this part of the narrative: "After his return to England he was requested to sit for a bust of him, to be placed in the Society's library, and was regarded with the reverence due to one who was its chief ornament."

the sacred liberty of mankind. The remaining literary works of Sir James Mackintosh were a general view of Ethical Philosophy, published in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; a life of Sir Thomas More in Lardner's *Cyclopædia*, and a History of England from the Roman Conquest to the Reign of Elizabeth. The dissertation on Ethics is more occupied with the review of the different systems that have appeared, than in advancing original opinions. His views are comprehensive, acute, and impartial: his style generally clear, and such as is suited to works of philosophy, but not equal to Dugald Stuart's in the grace and finish of the composition. His comprehensive examination extends from the remotest dawn of knowledge and civilization to the present day; from the schools of Plato and Epicurus, to those of Bentham and of Brown; and, as we move along the direction of his work, the brilliancy of every ingenious theory, and the grandeur of every elaborate system, the favourite paradox of every school, and the subtle speculation of every private moralist, rise and expand themselves before us. The character of Hume seems to be drawn with great precision of knowledge and taste, as well as impartiality of feeling. With what a mild and forbearing dignity are the sceptical opinions of the Philosopher approached in the following paragraph:—

“To those who are strangers to the seductions of paradox, to the intoxication of fame, and to the bewitchment of prohibited opinions, it must be unaccountable, *that he who revered benevolence should cease to see it on the throne of the universe.* It is a matter of wonder, that his habitual esteem for every fragment and shadow of moral excellence, should not lead him to envy those who contemplated its perfection in that living and paternal character which gives it a power over the human heart.”

Alas! what coarseness of invective, what brutality of insult, have been lavished against the very passages and declarations which are here viewed only with the serene eye of the philosopher, and treated with that compassionate tenderness which is best adapted to remark the infirmities of genius, and to lament the inconsistencies and absurdities of the human heart.

The Life of Sir T. More is a beautiful specimen of biography, and although the History of England may not always be precise in its dates, or accurate in its facts; though it may have added nothing from the hidden record, or the forgotten roll, to the mass of our historical materials; yet the judicious and skilful manner in which the narrative is conducted, and the refined graces with which it abounds, are deserving of high praise; and the inferences and reflections are such as we should have expected from a wise and benevolent mind.

Among the tributes of honour bestowed upon Mackintosh's high literary character, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford; and he was twice elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. In 1830, on Lord Grey's taking office, he was appointed Commissioner for the Affairs in India. He took but little part in the proceedings of Parliament; but his speech on the 4th of July, 1831, on the Reform Bill, was among the ablest spoken. It was not a speech calculated to propitiate the people; it was not directed to attack the aristocracy; it was not constructed on party motives; it was not guided by personal antipathies; but it conveyed the deliberate conviction of the man of years and of wisdom, of the philosophic statesman and the experienced politician, on one of the most important and awful propositions that could be considered in the councils of a nation.

During the winter of 1831 and 1832, his health was delicate and uncer-

tain : about the middle of March he experienced, while at dinner, a difficulty of respiration and deglutition ; and after some fluctuations of his complaint, which arose from muscular debility, pains in the head and limbs came on, and were followed by brain fever and delirium ; his case became hopeless, and he expired in a state of insensibility on the 30th of May, and was buried in the parish church of Hampstead, on the 4th of June, 1832.

We have already exhausted all the space we had to spare, and perhaps even too long wearied the attention of our readers ; we must therefore decline any formal summary of the varied excellencies and characteristics of Sir James Mackintosh's mind, which may be sufficiently gathered from the preceding narration ; though we must lament the absence of all that personal recollection, and social and domestic intercourse, could have added to enrich the pages of his biography. This is a defect that we trust the attachment and veneration of his friends will supply ; in the mean time, we think that we cannot better conclude, than in applying the same language in which he recorded the merits of the great Leader of the Opposition, to himself : " He will most certainly command the unanimous reverence of future generations by his pure sentiments towards the Commonwealth ; by his zeal for the civil and religious rights of all men ; by his liberal principles, favourable to mild government, to the unfettered exercise of the human faculties, and the progressive civilization of mankind ; by his love for a country of which the well-being and greatness were indeed inseparable from his own glory, and by his profound reverence for that free constitution which he was universally admitted to understand better than any other man of his age, both in an exactly legal, and in a comprehensively philosophical sense."

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

BY THOMAS GREEN, ESQ.

(Continued from p. 253.)

1804.

Nov. 15. Kotzebue, in his Travels to Paris, mentions that Madame Talma, who was a fellow-prisoner with *Madame Roland*, relates that the latter spent two nights before her execution in playing on the harpsichord : but that the airs she struck, and her manner of playing, was so strange, so striking, and so frightful, that the sounds will never escape her memory.

Dec. 1. In the review in the Literary Journal of *Brougham's Colonial Policy*, No. 9, they speak of him as a writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, and as a *youth of great promise*.

Dec. 16. Finished *Wakefield's Life*. His fancy was fine, his sensibility exquisite, his taste delicious, and his language combining an exuberant flow, with apposite felicity, beyond any I ever met with : but I have no opinion of his judgment ; his distinguishing virtues were mischievous for want of discretion, and though artless, candid, and at the bottom highly amiable, I am not surprised that he appeared a malicious and dangerous incendiary in the Court of King's Bench. I cannot read his political works myself without a violent indignation. His epistolary effusions are very happy ; though he sets out with broadly stating his incessant thirst of knowledge, he afterwards mentions periodical fits of indolence. He ac-

knowledges too a peevishness of temper and frowardness of mind. The endeavour which he makes to found the authenticity of the Old Testament on the New, has always appeared to me a very injudicious and suspicious inversion. He more than once explicitly and emphatically states, that the *only* foundation of morality is Revelation; this is strange, and evinces how far a favourite notion may monopolize the mind. Parr, in his view of Wakefield's literary character, thinks less highly of his *critical* abilities (in the pedantic sense of the term) than I should have supposed. Of classical criticism, in that sense, I know nothing, but certainly nothing can be more weak or absurd than his favourite emendation in "As you like it."

Dec. 22. Dined at Doctor Williams's. Many interesting anecdotes from Mr. C. Williams. *Dunning*, whose debauched habits often made him late, came shuffling into Court at half past nine. Lord Mansfield was very vexed. "Do you know what hour it is, Mr. Dunning?" Mr. D. pulling out his watch, "Half past nine, my Lord." "I have been here an hour, Mr. Dunning." "Then, my Lord, we have been *equally irregular*, you half an hour too soon, and I half an hour too late."—Dunning had been strongly contesting a point of law, and urging Lord Mansfield to revise his opinion. "Mr. Dunning, I apprehend, I sit here, by his Majesty's gracious permission, to decide what is the law—at this rate I had better go home and *burn* my books."—"You had better by half go home and *read* them," said Dunning aside, but pretty loud.—Lord Mansfield, after having examined the two old Mr. Elms, respecting their modes of life, and having applied the answer of the first sarcastically to Dunning, but receiving a very different answer from the second, "Well, my Lord," said Dunning, "what do you collect?"—"That *Elm*, Mr. Dunning, wet or dry, is a very tough wood."—Sir Pepper Arden had been ill, to the great vexation of Lord Thurlow. The messenger came again, with his Honour's respects, and was sorry he could not sit at the Rolls. "What the devil ails him?" thundered Thurlow. "Please your Lordship, he is so relaxed, every thing goes through him." "D—n his eyes," said Thurlow, "let him take* an Act of Parliament, there is nothing so binding."—An anecdote of him, when young, was characteristic. He used to annoy the Master of Caius, by walking across the grass. Seeing him coming, the Master opens the window, and cries, "Mr. Thurlow! Mr. Thurlow! I never look out at this window, but I see you walking across that grass." "And I," said Thurlow, "never walk across this grass, but I see you looking out of that window."—Russell said, Charles Townshend gave at a party, as a sentiment, "The Minister of State." Lady Cowper asked him for an explanation. "Why, Madam, we get in with difficulty, we stay in as long as we can—and we go out whenever we can be of no further use."—Was very drunk when he made his speech, in which he depicted the quiet succession of administrations—said he went with *Erskine*, in his uniform, to be admitted at Lincoln's Inn; Erskine had lately affirmed, that he meant to take orders, and hoped to die a Bishop. The Prince promised him the first that fell.

Dec. 23. The third volume of Burney's History of Music closes with an interesting account of the great *Henry Purcell*, whom he justly considers as the father of English musical expression; having fortified,

* The Editor has softened the expression of the Lord Chancellor, though much at the expense of the wit.

lengthened, and tuned, the true accents of our mother tongue, those notes of passion which an Englishman would naturally breathe, and enforced those indigenous tones, by a modulation bold, affecting, sublime in the accent, passion, and expression of English words, he considers his vocal music as far superior to Handel's as an original poem to a translation. "From *rosie bowers*," he thinks his masterpiece this way. T. Salmon proposes a scheme, which has often occurred to me, of abolishing the plague of cliffs, by marking all unisons alike, and distinguishing octaves! On Stradella's unintentionally causing two assassins, hired to murder him, to relent by the charms of his composition, Burney observes, that it is a miraculous power of modern music, superior perhaps to any that can be well authenticated of the ancients. He considers Handel's "He was despised and rejected of men," in the Messiah, as the first English air for pathetic expression. He observes of Handel's music, that it requires a more powerful agency in the orchestra to develope and display it, than that of any other composer. Nothing can express his conceptions, but an Omnipotent hand. His pauses, he remarks, often "*catch loquacity in the fact.*"

Dec. 30. Read the first part of *Bentley's* remarks on Collins. In the assumed and well-sustained part of a Leipsic scholar, he wields the weapons of controversy with matchless dexterity and vigour; and he particularly luxuriates, when he evinces how little the various lections in the New Testament affect the integrity of the text. He positively affirms what I cannot believe, "That no man in his senses ever fell from Christianity to Atheism, who did not, from ill conduct, look on Christianity with fear and terror."

1805.

June 12. Read several of *Gay's* Fables. The thoughts are often neatly and sweetly expressed, but the moral sometimes is by no means clear in itself, nor clearly deduced from the fiction, an essential failing: it ought to stand forth in the brightest evidence. The happiest of all seems to be the 42d of the first set, exhibiting the contention between Vice and a Juggler, in which there is infinite wit and playfulness.

Jan. 15. Read *Hurd's* Lectures, in which he contends, with much subtlety of discrimination and refinement of reasoning, but with too curious and too captious a show of both, that the evidence of prophecy cannot properly be examined either by believers or unbelievers, without considering it as being what it professes to be, of divine suggestion, and having its ultimate accomplishment in the history and dispensation of Christ. In other lights, we attack or defend a phantom. Hurd's subtle preparative discriminations are very ensnaring, and would require infinite exertion in his antagonist. The paltry, provoking vulgarisms with which his style is polluted, are relieved by sentences and by passages of excelling majesty and captivating grace.

Read *H. Tooke's* defence on the Lexington libel. Exquisite discernment and penetration, perversely and mischievously misapplied. His future biographer may glean much information from passages in these speeches.

Jan. 17. Finished *Johnson's* Letters to Mr. Thrale. They raise him, if possible, still higher than ever in my esteem and veneration. His wonderful insight into the real springs of human actions, is often apparent where he trifles most; and when he summons his powers, he pours new and unexpected lights even on the clearest and most obvious topics. See

his letter on Old Friendships. His fertility of logical invention is probably unrivalled.

Jan. 30. Read the Life of *Sir William Jones*. Burke mentions in a letter, that he had been long disused to Greek literature; that the orators had fared worse from the translators than the poets; that he could never bear to read a translation of Cicero; that Demosthenes suffers less, but that the English reader must still marvel whence he acquired his transcendent fame. Sir William Jones was a man who, without anything strikingly original or profound in his genius, appears to have possessed greater attainments, a more extensive and mixed erudition, and more personal accomplishments, than any man perhaps in the records of biography. His belief (not very deep rooted, perhaps) in Christianity, appears to have been founded on the prophecies in the Old Testament.

March 19. Read *Twining's* Preface to his Aristotle, and his first Dissertation. I am charmed with his masculine sense and good taste, transferred in an original and nervous style, defective in nothing but facility. Of Aristotle, he observes in his preface, that, austere and cold as his philosophy appears, it has not encroached on his taste; that he has not indeed *expressed* that taste, but has *discovered* it in his principles, which are truly poetical, never losing sight of the *end* of poetry—"Pleasure"—and allowing every means for the attainment of that end. Good and original criticism, he maintains, depends on a combination of taste and philosophy, strength of feeling, and strength of thought. In the Dissertation, he examines how far poetry is or is not an *imitative* art, as Aristotle considers it: a perplexing discussion, as the two terms seem neither co-extensive nor commensurable, but his treatment of it renders it agreeable. I have heard Kilburne speak with rapture of his (*Twining's*) thrilling expression on the violin—he exalts the expressive powers of *Pergolesi*, above those of Handel and Purcell.

March 24. Finished *Lord Melcombe's* Diary. He exhibits in his own person, a finished portrait of the thorough-paced, unprincipled, political courtier, to which nothing but his own representation of his overtures, soundings, professions, insinuations, smooth menaces, reflections, in his own ineffable language, can do justice. He carries the courtier with him to his closet, and even his very scoldings are in that character. What a despicable and detestable scene does he open, enough to sicken one of Courts and Kings for ever. The education of the Prince (George III.) appears to have been a wretched one. Shut up from all liberal acquaintance and liberal knowledge, his mother represents him as shy, backward, good-natured, cheerful, but with a serious cast of mind; not quick, but to those whom he knew, intelligent.

May 8. The *Memoires de Bailly* exhibit a most masterly view of the errors in the early part of the French Revolution. To be secure and respectable, the authority of a Representative Assembly (the Edinburgh Review of the book, p. 17, justly observes) should be made up of the separate authority of the individuals who compose it, not artificially derived from delegation. The men should confer dignity and weight on the office, not the office on the men. They should not operate as on a foreign substance, but be *consubstantiated* with the people for whom they legislate. Is not this article by Mackintosh, aided by Burke's conversation?

May 8. Walked with *Mr. Prentice* round the Park. Had much interesting conversation with him on religious subjects. Opened his mind very freely, and a little surprised me by some of his statements. Said

that, though impressed with a deep and firm conviction of the truth of revelation, he was sometimes staggered by the nature of the dispensation itself. He was much impressed with the failures of the promises of Christ in *his own person*; he could say, he *never had a prayer answered*: and often was in a state of alienation from religion. He heard with much temper my free declaration. The description of his feelings on the repeated rejection of his prayers, reminded me of the conduct of the people who flog their idols when disappointed of their petitions to them.

June 26. Dined at *Ellis's*. Tooke said, that Erskine affirmed to him, that the man whom for his abilities he least liked to have opposed to him, was *Law*.

June 26. After dinner, went with Ellis to tea at Shee's. Opie called in. He possesses, I think, but a very ordinary mind. Had much political discussion. It is remarkable that all artists and literati have a tendency, more or less, to revolutionary principles. Talleyrand flew into a passion when asked by an Englishman whether he might remain in safety after the desertion of our ambassador. "*Prenez-vous nous pour des barbares?*" he cried:—the day but one after they were all seized.

July 21. Read *Marmontel's* romantic account of his life. The French appear to have a wonderful deal of feeling in the domestic relations,* to which we are utter strangers in this country. He says that he soon found that the study of languages is also that of distinguishing the shades of ideas, of decomposing and seizing with precision their characteristic relations; that it forms in truth a rich sense of elementary philosophy. There is truth and depth in this remark. He affirms that the practice of monthly confession—that modest, chaste, and humble avowal of our most secret faults, perhaps prevented a greater number of them than all the most holy motives put together: I can readily believe him. He described Rousseau precisely as Burke has done, as actuated by consuming vanity, destroying all the better parts of his character, and inflaming his mind to insane suspicions and distrust of all around him—loving mankind at a distance, but hating all who approached him. How accurate all Burke's information appears to have been! He neatly observes, that *Voltaire* had rather insects to brush, than serpents to strangle.

Aug. 13. Read *Hume's* Essay on Miracles. 'The longer I live, and the more I read and reflect, the higher I estimate Hume's merits. I never however could admit the principle he assumes in this essay: that we believe in testimony solely because we observe the connection that exists between testimony and truth. There can be no doubt, I think, that we are disposed to believe in testimony, antecedently to the observation of any such connection. He admits that we are naturally inclined to speak truth. Why should he not have admitted that we are naturally inclined to believe what is asserted? And it appears to me that he might have ac-

* A true, though to us a most melancholy remark, which Mr. Green might have extended beyond France. There is no Christian country which I ever visited, or with which I am acquainted, where the domestic charities are so cold, and the ties of kindred so weak, as in the most *moral* country of the world; they are more alive and more plainly to be seen, I think, in the *higher* and the *lower* classes of the communities, which will lead perhaps to the cause why they are so weakened and impaired in the intermediate stations of society, and will suggest some salutary reflections. The Apostle tells us that "the love of money is the root of *all* evil!" Would it be very difficult then, when we know that the "root is evil," to agree also with the deduction of the Gospel, "that a corrupt tree bringeth not forth good fruit," and that the possessions of men are indeed snares to them.—EDIT.

counted for this inclination on his own principles of belief, from the vivid exhibition of ideas to the mind. Nor can I see or allow the application of what he has said on miracles to prophecies. There appears a falling in Hume's argument, for are we not all, with respect to asserted Miracles, in the same situation that he states the Indian King was in respecting the asserted existence of Eve? They are facts not contrary to our experience, but not conformable to it. There is no opposite proof, but merely presumption, which adequate proof may countervail. His incidental arguments are stronger than his main.

Aug. 1. Read the *Connoisseur*. It displays no great vigour of thought, or depth of judgment, or acuteness of discrimination, but there are frequently amusing coruscations of playful wit. It is happily observed in the 125th Number, that the Poets of the former age *thought* poetically, while those of the present only *express* themselves so.

Aug. 3. Walked with *Fisin* round the gaol. The gallows erecting for the execution, F. mentioned that a friend of his had often inquired of a person who had been turned off, and cut down on a reprieve, what were his sensations? He said the preparations were dreadful beyond all expression. On being dropped, found himself midst fields and rivers of blood,—gradually acquired a greenish tinge—imagined if he could reach a certain spot in the same, he should be easy—struggled forcibly to attain—and felt no more!!

Aug. 27. Read the third volume of the *Adventurer*. It may be observed, that there is no instance of a *frantic benevolence*, forming its purpose on false principles, and pursuing it by ridiculous means; or of an extravagant cheerfulness, founded on the fancied felicity of others. If the lunatic is merry, he is never kind; his sport is always mischief, and his malevolence is in proportion to his derangement.

Sept. 6. Read with great disgust Otway's *Orphan*. Its merit is the forcible, vivid, and impassioned description in particular passages; for the fable itself is inartificially unfolded, unnaturally conducted, and revoltingly concluded. The characters themselves have little interest; and the moral sentiments are of the most profligate and abandoned cast. How would Acasto like to have his *supposed* dying precepts to his son—a forced supposition, merely to give them weight—tried against his daughters? There is to me a something in Otway, a shocking mixture of profligate voluptuousness and savage ferocity, most abhorrent to my feelings, and which converts my delight at his excellencies, into a sensation of vicious enjoyment.

Sept. 12. Sat for my likeness to Bennett, while engaged in a very pleasant conversation with Mr. Bradstreet. Mentioned a capital pun of Tom Warton's. The ladies at Oxford were giggling while Signor Tenducci was singing. Somebody observed that it was extremely *ill-bred*. "Oh!" said Warton, "ladies have no idea of *breeding* in company with Signor Tenducci." Lee mentioned that he was chatting with Tom Warton on a plan then in agitation, of executing criminals in a sort of gown, to add to the solemnity, to which, it was said, there was an objection from gentlemen of the long robe. Lee proposed a watchman's great coat. "Yes," said T. Warton, "but it must have *hanging* sleeves."

Dec. 21. Began the *Walpoliana*, interlarded with Lord Chedworth's notes. His Lordship states, "that he had heard it conjectured by a person of great literary fame, who seemed satisfied of the truth of his conjec-

ture,* that the author of Junius was a Mr. Lloyd, brother of the late Dean of Worcester." Lord Chedworth mentions having heard that Lord Oxford, on being asked respecting Atterbury's guilt, replied, "Why, I am afraid my friend Frank has been dabbling."—These notes evince his Lordship to have been a sincere believer in Christianity, and a sound Whig. In his critical remarks, I observe that cautious timidity which formed a prominent feature in his Lordship's character. To be judicious was his highest aim; and to have been so, forms his highest literary praise.—Lord Chedworth, in a note in Walpoliana, thinks that Swift strongly marked his character by the inscription which he desired to be placed on his tomb, "Ubi sæva indignatio ulterius cor lacerare nequit."

1806.

Jan. 9. Finished the Life of *Fox*. There is a good account of his style of eloquence. Its characteristic I take to be a happy adaptation to the auditory he addresses. His arguments never soar above, or fall short of, or spread wide of his object. They hit it precisely, and are then urged with such a restless succession, as overpowers all resistance, and establish him beyond all rivalry the great master of popular debate.

Jan. 15. Dined at Mr. Layton's. Dr. Thompson mentioned a pun of *Jekyll's*. He said that he had an infallible argument to prove that Ireland must soon become enormously rich. "What is it?" "Its *capital* is always *doubling*."

March 23. Read Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*. The sentiments and imagery are highly natural and beautiful, and in some parts exquisitely touching; but he has stated, in his Dedication to Sir Joshua Reynolds, the fatal objection to the whole poem,—that it is founded on a false hypothesis!

May 24. Read Millar on the *Origin of Ranks*, in which he considers with great ability the influence of the progress of society on the condition of women. He has a very just critical stricture on Spenser's *Faery Queen*. The author, he observes, has covered his fable with a veil of allegory, which is too dark to have much beauty of its own, and which, notwithstanding the strength of imagery displayed, destroys the appearance of reality, necessary in works of imagination, to interest the affections. Certain it is, the discovery of this allegory has greatly impaired my enjoyment of the poem.

May 28. I read *Timon of Athens*, with Lord Chedworth and Seymour's notes. I am pleased to find that Burke remarked to Johnson, what forcibly struck me, the shades of discrimination by which Shakspeare has distinguished the character of Timon from that of Apemantus. Seymour states that he heard Burke say to Hickey the sculptor, "You, Sir, live by the dead, and the dead live by you."

June 2. Went to the Tower Church, and heard a sermon from Mr. Kilderbee, and the primary charge of Dr. Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich. The former *showed his teeth*. Nothing could be more temperate, enlightened, and judicious, than the address of the Bishop. The difference in

* This person was Dr. Parr. See Mr. Barker's interesting Letters on the Author of Junius. In a passage in another part of this Diary, Mr. Green says, "Though H. Tooke affects to know the author, in his dispute with him, he told me himself that he never could discover who he was."—Ed.

the tone of the two discourses, though on the same subject, was very striking.

July 2. Walked to *Opie's*, and viewed his pictures. *Opie* said he wrote *Sir J. Reynolds' Life* in *Pilkington's Account of Painters*. *Alderson* said he had met *Sheridan* at *Wilson's*,—rather too fond of making speeches, but possessing the happy *art** of conciliating the good will of others, by making them pleased with themselves.

July 5. Attended the trial on *Lord Chadworth's Will*. *Garrow* opened with great spirit. Lords *Dartmouth*, *Suffolk*, *Moir*, and *Eldon*, *Sir C. Banbury*, *Col. Stisted*, *Wilson*, *Muir*, *Alderson*, and *Miles*, were all establishing his Lordship's sanity and superior intellectual powers, gratifying to his friends. Lord *Eldon's* testimony too much of a prepared speech;—called his Lordship shy and inapproachable. A paltry case on the part of the heirs-at-law, introduced in a very neat, eloquent, and gentlemanly speech of *Dallas*. The counsel did not reply, nor Lord *Ellenborough* sum up. Legatees excluded from giving evidence, by being made parties in the cause; deeply interested in the whole trial, and much affected in different parts of it.—Saw *Wilson* at his house, showed me *Dr. Parr's Letter* to *Fonblanque* respecting *Lord Chadworth*, a most extraordinary mixture of high praise, and strange insinuation.

Sept. 24. Had much chat with *R. Wilson*. Said that *Fox's* last words were, "I die happy." Then looking at his wife, "I pity you." Retained his perfect judgment till within a quarter of an hour of his death. His mind then vacillated. *Wilson* mentioned that *Sheridan* said to him,— "That old fool, *Parr*, applied to me by saying, 'I hope I shall have a distinguished place allotted to me in the funeral procession.'"

Oct. 19. *Beattie*, in a letter to *Sir W. Forbes*, considers "poetry as almost incompatible with philosophy; poetry exhibits the general qualities of a species; philosophy the particular qualities of individuals." This is surely an erroneous view of the subject. Poetry would be thus more abstract than philosophy. Lord *Holland* considers the chief objects of poetry to be, to delineate strongly the character and passions of mankind, to paint the appearances of nature, and to describe their effects on the sensations; the probability of the story, the connexion of the tale, the regularity of the design, are beauties rather ornamental than necessary, which have often been attained by those who had no poetical genius, and neglected by those who had.

Oct. 28. Walked with *Wilson* to *Pearson's*. Showed me a letter from *the Prince* to him, of three sides, written in a bold free hand, but rather loose, and light and perplexed in style; perfectly easy, beginning "Dear *Wilson*," and ending "Yours most sincerely." The object to get *Wilson* to use his interest with the Duke of *Northumberland* to have his secretary *Macmahon* elected for some borough where there would be no opposition or difficulty, as his health, for which he expresses great solicitude, is very precarious.† The feelings expressed in this very gentlemanly letter do high honour to the Prince's heart. He precedes his letter—"most private and important!" and would not for the world that his young friend (*Macmahon*) should know its contents.

Oct. 29. Finished *Gentz's State of Europe*. He displays very just and enlarged views of the position and relative interests of States; and

* A very true observation; but the *art* was unfortunately a little too visible, or rather it was not quite *disinterested* in its application.—*Ed.*

† He was elected for *Aldborough*, *Suffolk*.

enforces his reasonings in a very able and argumentative manner. The completion of many of his prospective conjectures evince the justness of the principles on which they are founded—diplomatic politics : the consideration by which a statesman should be guided, consisting of two elements ; 1st, An accurate knowledge of the peculiar relations of each State ; 2dly, The talent of estimating the capacities, characters, and views of the great leaders in these States. The first constitutes the science, the second the art of Politics ; both must be combined.

Oct. 30. In the 29th Letter in *Forbes's* Life of Beattie, he says, speaking of his great work, "The Essay on Truth,"—"There is another thing in which my judgment differs considerably from that of Drs. Reid and Campbell ; they have great metaphysical abilities, and they love the metaphysical sciences. I do not. I am convinced that this metaphysical spirit is the bane of true learning, true taste, and true science." There is much to the same purpose in various other letters, and it certainly furnishes the true character of his work : but surely all this is absurd. If we are misled by reasonings, without the intervention of the feelings, by reasoning alone can the errors be detected or removed ? and unless things are inconsistent with themselves, or the mind is so constructed as to believe contradictions, this may be affected. To assume for granted the very principles contested, and to interest by declamation the feelings in their maintenance, is perfectly childish ; and can please and satisfy only the superficial. Such is his work, and such I think are his principal admirers. Mrs. Montagu is to me very nauseating.

Nov. 9. Called on Major *Paston*. Coke of Holkham has 56,000 acres in Norfolk, and about 25,000*l.* a-year. He declared to Major *Paston*, that he never had 500*l.* which he could call his own, to play with.

Nov. 13. Went to Norwich, and gave my vote for Coke and Windham at the Norfolk Election. Pleased with a trait of *Windham* at the booth yesterday. A country fellow hesitating to take the bribery oath, had been for some time attacked with great eagerness by both parties on the subject, with various arguments ; he seemed quite perplexed. *Windham* stepped forward. "My honest friend," he said, "can you or can you not with a safe conscience take the oath ? If not, I would rather lose the election, than you should kiss the book."

Nov. 15. Read some of Addison's *Translations from Ovid* ; hard and stiff, without the fire of *Dryden*, or the correct spirit and sweetness of *Pope*. Addison has unfortunately taught us to despise himself.

BATEMAN CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—The following letters were selected at hazard a few years since, from a large mass of correspondence and papers, bound in three folio volumes, which had belonged to the late Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart. and subsequently to his nephew Capt. Hugh Bateman, by whose permission they were copied.* These volumes contain the domestic correspondence of the family of Bateman of Hartington, co. Derb. from the year 1600 down to the year 1729, together with several letters from Lord Fairfax, Sir Charles Egerton, Speaker of the House of Commons, and others, as also various local and historical documents. This family settled at Hartington about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and at the period of the civil wars they joined the Parliamentary or Roundhead party, of whose proceedings many interesting facts are

* Two Letters of this collection were subsequently printed in *Ellis's Original Letters*, 2d series, vol. ii. pp. 358, 372.

adduced in the correspondence. One of the members of this family, Robert Bateman, became Chamberlain of the City of London, and one of its representatives in Parliament. He died in 1645, and is often referred to in the letters of his cousin, Hugh Bateman of Bakewell. By his second wife Robert Bateman left four sons, three of whom were Aldermen of London, and were all knighted May 29, 1660 (together with the rest of the Corporation), by Charles the Second, on the occasion of their Address to his Majesty on his Restoration; a remarkable proof that Charles did not permit any feelings of resentment against those who had been opposed to him, to interfere with his general offers of reconciliation. The pardon of Hugh Bateman, Barrister of Gray's Inn (son of Richard Bateman of Hartington, Esq. son of Hugh Bateman, brother of the Chamberlain) is preserved among the correspondence, and is here annexed, as a specimen of the form used on this and similar occasions:

IN PURSUANCE of the gracious declarac'on of his excellent Majesty and my Sovereigne Lord, Charles the Second, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. Given vnder his Ma^{ties} signe manuell and privie signet at his Court at Bredae, the ¼ of Aprill last, and vpon the first of May instant, ordered by the Com'ons to be printed and published, I, Hugh Bateman, of Gray's Inn in the County of Middlesex, Esq. doe with most humble and hartly thankfulness lay hold upon his Maiesties free and generall pardon by the said declarac'on graunted, and I doe hereby publicly declare, that I doe lay hold upon that his Ma^{ties} grace and favour, and that I am and will Continue his Ma^{ties} Loyal and obedient Subject, In Testimony whereof I have herevnto subscribed my name this Eight and Twentieth day of May, in the twelueth yeare of his Ma^{ties} raigne, one Thousand Six hundred and Sixty.

HUGH BATEMAN.*

This declarac'on was publicly made and subscribed, the day and yeare above said, by the above named Hugh Bateman, before me,

HAR. GRIMSTON, Speaker of the house of Com'ons.

The lineal descendant of this family, Hugh Bateman of Hartington, Esq. was created a Baronet in 1806, and by his death in 182 , the title became extinct. See more respecting this family in Playfair's Family Antiquity, vol. vii. p. 819, Lysons's Derbyshire, p. lxxvii. and three original letters from Sir H. Bateman to Lysons, among the collections of the latter in the British Museum.

Yours, &c.

M.

(Bateman MSS. No. 26.) From Sir Charles Egerton to Walter Lord Aston.

MY VERRE GOOD LORD,

Heare is a red dere parke to be taken in, and the place now asined is contrare to direccktion of the letteres sent downe to that purpose, as i heare; for thaye intend to take it in rownd aboute Eland Loge, and therewth inclose the springes, bothe from the Comaners and manne hunderedes of fallow dere; wherin thaye doo not consider the inconvenience of the los of that water so inclosed, w^{ch} will be more preiudis to the fallowdere, being manne in number, then benefitt to the red dere, being few: besides, your Lordship knoweth, it will vtterly deface the fayrest Lannd of Redewod, and strat the hunt land betwene Agareslye parke, and it; so that all the Chases there will rise in the dimelles: but if it plesse you to apoynt that Parke in the furthest end of Brownes Hurne, it will stand in the remotest angell of the woodes, where the gayme being turnd write towards Eland Laund, it cannot but make the fayrest and longest Chase ouer the verre midell and heartt of the forrest. Allso much timber may be saued therein, if you plesse to ioyne the new parke to the ould payle of Agarslye; so that wth one payle you maye deuid them asunder: and although there be no springes there, yett there be pooles allredde cast, w^{ch} being skowred will suffice.

* He died in 1682, and was buried in All Saints Church, Derby, where is a monument to him. Lysons, p. 117. Playfair's Fam. Antiq. vii. 819.

Mye Lord, i praye pardon my bouldness in this intelegence, for thatt i nether am, nor am worthe to be an offeser, wherof to render you this acownte; but it prosedes from the dutifull respecte i hertele beare to his Magestes intended plesures heare: wth my disire to doo you servis.

Your Lor^e to Comand,

CHARLES EGERTON.

Newboro, this 15th of Aprill, 1635.

To his verre hon' frend the Lord Water Aston, at his house
in Mulberre Garden, p'sent thes.

(No. 29.) From Hugh Bateman, of Bakewell, co. Derb. to his
brother William Bateman.

LOUNGE BROTHER,

My loue with my Father's and Mother's remembred vnto you, and to the rest of our freinds, hopinge you are all in good health, as wee are all at this p'sent time, I prayse God! Brother, wee receiued a letter from my Uncle Reddiard, wherein hee writ vnto vs that he had bought you a suite and cloake, w^{ch} cost iijl. xvij. iiijd. w^{ch} money my Father hath sent vp to my vncl Reddiard, by Mr. Nicolson, with a letter. I pray you, good Brother, to be Carefull both of your M^r busines and of your owne Credit, and beware of Euell Company, for the times are dangerous here in the Countrey, and I know, by experiance, far more dangerous in the Citie. But I trust you will remember what my mother hath alwayes said vnto you, whome I know hath euer geuin you good Councell, and pray vnto the lord to direct you in all your wayes, and to keepe you safe from that sicknes w^{ch} wee heare is increasing in the subbourbs, but trust it is not neare you in any place, nor I hope in god that it will not be, neither to you nor to any other of god's people, but that the lord will be pleased to looke downe with the Eyes of his mercy vpon you and vs all, and to say vnto his Angell, as hee said in the time of kinge Dauid; stay thy hand, it is Enough, w^{ch} I pray God to grant vnto vs all. And in the meane whyle, I pray you let vs here from you, both of the sicknes, how it is, and likewise how you doe, and how my Cosin, Hugh Bateman, doth, whom I desire to be remembered vnto, and I pray you let vs here how you like althings, and if you thinke it a place Conveinent for Brother Richard, I pray you write to my Father for him; and soe at this tyme I commit you to God's p'teccion, who is best able to keepe vs all, and rest, and euer will rest, your louing brother

HUGH BATEMAN.

Middleton, this 16th of May, 1636.

(No. 32.) From the same to the same.

Middleton, this 14th of October, 1638.

LOUNGE BROTHER WILLIA',

I haue nowe receiued my sworde from Ridge, and the hilt is very firme and well done. But the blade hath eyther bine Broake at the upper ende, and soe ground lesse, or else it hath bene exchanged, but to say wheather I can'ot. I thanke you for your paynes taken in it, and alsoe for the handle you sent mee, but I acknowledge myselfe in a fault in not sendinge you the money that you laid fourth for it; but I pray you excuse mee, for I delayed it soe longe because I could not meete with such a messenger as I would send you the money bye: my Cosen Hugh Bateman doth intend to be at London within this fortnight, and then at his coming you shall receiue both that you haue laid fourth allredy, and alsoe some more, which I'entreat you to bestow vpon 2 hattes, the i. for my selfe, and the other for my sister. I would haue them both blacke, and likewise both blacke naples silke bands, of the best and newest fassion that is; I pray you lett them be both good ones, of 16 or 18 sh. a hatt. But I must desire you to buy them eyther vpon saturday, or else on monday morninge, that they may be sent downe this returne, or else lett them alone, and write mee two words to satisfie mee to the contrary; if you haue not soe much money as is to pay for them, desire your M^r to lay down soe much as the cost, or else goe to my vncl Riddiard, and borrowe soe

much of him, and you shall be sure to receiue it, eyther by my Cosin Hugh Bateman, or else by some other trusty messenger, that I will be sure to send it by. I haue sent you a measure of a thred how broade my sister would haue hers of the brimes, and alsoe how wide in the head, and soe likewise another measure for my owne; the longer thredde is measure for hers, the length of it for the breadth of the brimes ouercrosse, and from the knott to the shorter ende for the widenesse in the head, and soe alsoe the shorter threde for mine; soe with my loue remembred vnto you, to your M^r and M^{rs}, my vncl^e Willia' and Ante Riddiard, and all the rest of our freinds, trusting in god you are all well, as wee are all at this p'sent, I cease to trouble you any further, and rest, committing you to the p'tecc'on of the Almighty, your louinge brother

HUGH BATEMAN.

To my louinge and kind brother William Bateman, at the Boares-head in Catteaton-streete, giue this.

(No. 33.) *From the same to the same.*

LOUNGE BROTHER,

I could haue wished your company with vs at Middleton Bakewell, the 20th day of Nouember last past, because that that day, it pleased god soe to dispose of mee, that I betrawthed my selfe vnto a wife, whome I trust in god I shall haue comford off, and shee of mee; shee was Mr. Richard Newton's daughter of Bakewell, whom I make no question but you haue hearde of before this time. I trust in god I haue a p'udent wyfe, and one that feares god; and as for outward estate, I trust in god, I haue and shall haue a reasonable competate meanes to maintain myselfe and that familie which doth and shall be-longe vnto me, in such sorte as I haue bine brought vp in, and accordinge vnto my calling, w^{ch}, I thanke god, hath bine sufficient, and soe I hope it will still contineu, god make mee thankfull! Brother, I haue sent you by Ridge, Ash-bourne Carrier, a paire of gloues, and halfe a crowne in siluer, rapped in the gloues; the gloues I wish you to weare in remembrance of mee and the occas'on I bestow them of you at this time. My wyfe remembers her loue vnto you, and to the rest of her freinds in London vnknown; my Father and mother are both very well, I thanke god, with my Brothers and sisters, and all the rest of our freinds here in the Country; soe with my loue remembred vnto you, with the rest of my freinds, desiringe to heare from you, of the receite of this my letter and tokens, I cease to trouble you any furder, and rest your louinge brother

HUGH BATEMAN,

Bakewell, this 22th of december, 1638.

To my louinge and kinde brother, Willia' Bateman, at the Boars-head in Catteaton-street, deliu' this.

(No. 39.) *From the same to the same.*

LOUNGE BROTHER,

Bakewell, the 31st of January, 1641.

My loue with my wyfes remembered vnto and to the rest of our freinds, trustinge you are all in . . . health, as wee are all at this p'sent time, I prayse god . . . receiued your letter, with the tokens you sent, namely the lemmons, and the peece of siluer you sent my sonne, for the which I giue you many thanks; as alsoe for the remonstrance you sent mee. Wee haue heard much bad newes of late, I pray god bee mercifull vnto vs all, and turne it to better for the time to come! I pray you remember mee to my Cosen Robert Bateman, and my Ante his mother is very ill, I pray god restore her, if it be his will, to her former health againe! It hath pleased god to call out of this mortall life our ould Grandfather Riddiard; hee dyed at Elton; vppon fryday morni'ge last, about 5 of the clocke, and was buryed at Youl-graue, vppon Saturday; lord grant us all to be fitted for the like occasion! My mother in lawe remembers her loue vnto you; shee hath sent you by this bearer, Mr. Nicolson, 1s. and my wyfe an other 1s. and I haue sent you iijs. desiringe you to accept of the same, as small tokens of our loues vnto you. Wee haue bine very doubtfull, here in the Countrey, how it will please god to

deale with vs for peace, and you cannott but haue had greatt cause of doubte in the City; I pray god turne all to his glory, and to the Comford of those that loue and feare his name! I should be very glad to receiue some better newes from you, soe soone as you can; soe at this time I cease to trouble you any further, and rest, committing you to the p'tec'con of the Almighty, your louing brother,

HUGH BATEMAN.

(No. 43.) *From the same to the same.*

LOUINGE BROTHER,

I receiued your letter, with the Sugar loafe you sent mee, for which I giue you thankes, as also for your loue to my ssonne, and other your tokens. I am very glad of your safe returne to London; I pray god keepe you and vs from all ill affected persons! our Armes are gone out of our County, both Trayned and priuate. There hath beene some stir at Manchester this weeke, as wee here, betwixt my lord Strange and the towne, but as yet little hurt done, onely, as we are informed, 2 Townesemen kild, and some 8 of my lorde Strange his Company. At Sheafeld they are very stronge; Sr John Hotham hath sent them 500 men, and armes for 500 more, soe that they put themselves into a posture for their owne defence, but as yet they haue noe opposition: wee are all at peace in our County for the p'sent, I prayse god; soe with my loue, with my mothers and wyfes remembred vnto your selfe, my Cosen Robert Bateman, with the rest of our freinds with you, I rest and shall remaine, Your louinge brother

HUGH BATEMAN.

Bakewell, this 28th of Septe'ber, 1642.

To my louinge and kinde brother William Bateman, at the Boares-head in Catteaton-street, deliiv' this.

(No. 44.) *From the same to the same.*

LOUINGE BROTHER,

My true loue, with my wyfes, remembred vnto your selfe, with the rest of our good freinds with you, with desire of all your good healthes in the lord; I receiued your letter, with what you sent mee thereinclosed by John Garratt, for w^{ch} I shall rest thankfull and engaged vnto you, for the times are soe that I dare not write soe largely vnto you as I would; this Gentleman, Mr. Greanes, whome I make bould withall for the carridge of this my letter, can certifie you of truth of what newes wee haue in darbisheire; my Father and Mother, with all the rest of our freinds here, I praise god, are well; if you can with conuenience, and that you perceiue you may send them safe, eyther in some packe by the Carrier or otherwayes, to buy mee a case of very good brasse pistols,* with snap lockes, and not wheele lockes, ayther new or ould, soe that they be firme good, and I will, god willinge, send you the money, what the shall cost, by the next returne. My mother in law reme'breth her kindly vnto you; I haue here inclosed sent you vs. as a small token of my loue vnto you. I pray god blesse and kepe you all, and vs likewise, and put a good end to these distracted times in this kingdom, to the reioyceinge both of king and kingdome; soe in hast I rest your truly louing Brother,

HUGH BATEMAN.

Ashbourne, this 29th of Nov'ber, 1642.

Brother, Mr. Greaves disapoynted me of the Carridge of this letter, soe that I can not send to you in that manner as I would haue done, for my case of pistols, w^{ch} I desire you send mee with all speede; I thinke the most safest way will be thus; deliiv' theis pistols from Mr. Robert Bateman, Chamberlain of the City of London, vnto his Cosen, Hugh Bateman, of Bakewell; w^{ch} I hope you may doe without exception.

To my louinge and kinde brother William Bateman, at the Boares-head in Catteaton streets.

* These pistols are still preserved in the family.

(No. 50.) *From the same to the same.*

LOUING BROTHER,

Bakewell, 23th, 1644.

I haue sent you by this bearer, Mr. Midem, my Rond mare, because wee could not buy any one eyther gildinge or mare that we thought fitt to carry you; my vncl Bateman hath also sent his rond mare with one Mr. Bingley, that hath formerly beene an Ironmonger in London, and now liues in Birchouer; he comes up with Mr. Nicolson; wee had sent them sooner, but could not heere of any one to bring them you, for the messenger you desired they might have been sent by onely sent the letters by a boy to my Fathers, and since we neuer heard from him, neyther did he write or send word where wee might meete with him. I haue receued nothing for your vse, but what I writte you of formerly; my sisters Jane and Elizabeth desire you to buy them 3 yeards of green searge, to make them 2 aprons; I pray you buy 6 ells of whyte buckram of 1s. iiiid. an ell for my wyfe, a little sugar loafe, of about 3 li. and I desire you to bestow me as much more as to make it vp 20s. in fruit and peper, nuttmeegs, cloues and mace, for Christmas, if it please god to grant us health; my Father and mother with all the rest of our freinds are well, I praise god; he desires, if you haue not alreedy, to dispose of his mare, as I formerly writt vnto you to doe; my mother in law, with my selfe and my wyfe, reme'mber our loue vnto you, desiring to be reme'bred vnto Cosin Hugh Bateman, and the rest of our freinds. I shall not write any more vnto you at this time, because the bearer hereof can satisfie you more fully of all things in this p'ts then I can express. Therefore I take leaue, and rest referring you to the p'tec'on of the Allmighty, and will euer remain your assured louing brother,

HUGH BATEMAN.

To my assured loving brother Mr. William B——, at the
Boares heade, in C—— streete.

(No. 65.) *From Thomas Lord Fairfax to Sir Charles Egerton.*

You will p'ceiue by the inclosed petition the Cause, why the pet' desires my Letter vnto you, on his behalf. I thought fitt to certifie thus much vnto you, That hee hath bin a faithfull souldier in the service of the Parliam', and imployed vnder my com'and in the North. I doe therefore reco'mend his Case vnto you, That hee may bee admitted to injoy that livelihood of a Keeper's place in the Forest of Needwood, which was soe fully granted vnto him, many yeares since. If you please to grant his Desire heerin, itt will bee a prevention of further trouble. I remayne y^r very assured friend
T. FAIRFAX.
St. Alban's, Nov. 20, 1647. For Sir Charles Egerton, Kt.
Member of the ho'ble House of Com'ons.

(No. 69.) *From Thomas Bateman, to his Cousin Hugh Bateman, of Hartington.*

Lo: COSEN,

London, the 12th March, 1648.

Since my last vnto y^r P. the former post, noe thinge hath appered from y^e, w^{ch} will inforce me to bee the breifer; I then aduising y^e, that my occasions were sutch, that Could not permit my absence vpon soe short warninge, therefore did entreat y^e to take charge of my busines, w^{ch} am Confident will not bee in the Least omitted. Heere inclosed I send y^e a Letter from the Generall to y^r committy, and Likewise the extent,* w^{ch} must desier y^e to get executed at y^r most Leasure, and must desier y^e to frame a petition to his Excelency Tho. Lord farfax, Generall of the Parliamt force (in the kingdome of England),

* This is illustrated by the preceding letter (No. 68), dated 6 March, 1648, London, in which the same writer says: "I haue heere lying by me the extent for the Lande, and doe expect the Generall's letter to y^r committy to bee brought to me this night, beefore this post goeth away; for it is donne, but hee that hath it is gonne out of the way." He adds, "This day the Lords, that is to say, D. Hamile [Duke of Hamilton?], L. Capell, L. Goreinge, L. Holand, and S^r John Green, did to resayue there sentence of death."

setinge forth how wee were thretend to bee interrupted by the souldiers; and when y^e haue soe done, then please to put it in to the Leter, and then drope some wax vnder the seale, and soe p'sent it to the Comitty; and yf y^e thinke it requisite that I should Come downe to y^e, about getinge the Land extended, I shall then doe it, but hope it will bee needeles, in regard that I haue soe good freinds there as Cosin Parker and y^e selfe to doe the busenes for me; to whome I forbore to write at this time, because I did not know whether to direct my Leter; for I doe conceaue he is not at home, and vncertaine to find him wth y^e; soe wth my loue to my Cosin, y^e wife, and y^e selfe, I take Leauē, and Rest y^e lo' cosin to Command,

THO. BATEMAN.

The Leter that is directed to the committy, is lapt in the paper that I gaue the generall, but in regard the Leter speakes of a petition, I was Loath to troble the generall againe; therfor make what petition y^e thinke fitte. Soe rest. Idem. T. B.

To his lo. Cosen Mr. Hugh Bateman, at his house at Hartington, these dd'. in Darbysheire.

QUÆSTIONES VENUSINÆ. No. III.

The character of M. LOLLIVS (Consul 21 B. C., and the subject of Horace's Ode, "Ne forte credas," &c. 4 C. ix.) vindicated from ancient and modern calumnies.

First of all, let the following extracts from Francis's Horace be patiently read:—

1. "Horace, in this Ode, celebrates the character of a hero, a man of integrity, of disinterested honesty, and a lover of his country; yet the subject of all these praises was a coward, a villain, a miser, and a traitor.

"Lollius had an appearance of virtue; nor should we wonder that he had imposed upon Horace, since even Augustus was long deceived by him. They who are acquainted with Courts, are convinced that such characters are not uncommon. TORR. SAN."

2. "51. *Non ille pro caris amicis.*] * * * * *

"Such was the character which Lollius deserved, or seemed to deserve, when the Poet wrote this Ode. So great an opinion had Augustus of his abilities and integrity, that he confided to him his grandson Caius Cæsar's education in the art of war. He waited on the young Prince in his expedition to the East, where he amassed immense riches by abusing the authority of his employment. He supported the quarrel between Caius and Tiberius, and betrayed the councils of his Prince to Phraates. When his treason was publicly discovered, he put an end to an infamous life by poison; and hath left this moral to posterity, that we should no more pronounce a man perfectly virtuous than perfectly happy, before he dies. CRUQ."

And such are the portraits of Horace's friends, which the readers, young and old, of Francis's Horace have contemplated as true, since the year 1742, the date of its first publication!

In the first place, TORRENTIUS does indeed, from Velleius, report his black charges against Lollius; but then, be it remembered, with this remarkable caveat entered and warning given . . . "scribit Paternulus; sed Lollio fortassis iniquior, in Tiberii Principis, cui turpissimè adulatur, gratiam."

It is SANADON'S remark, from which, with a little omission, the whole contents of that introductory note are translated. So much for TORRENTIUS'S share in the monstrous imputations palmed upon his name!

But, secondly, will my reader believe, that not one syllable of the reflections on Lollius, with which Francis concludes his notes on that splendid Ode, was written by CRUQUIUS at all? If the reader doubt it, let him turn to the edition of Horace by Cruquius, 1611, pp. 235-6, and trust to his own eyes in the matter. He must then believe me, that the principal part of that note is a translation from Sanadon, word for word: the book is before me at this moment.

Still, however, it may be asked, what are the *ancient* authorities on which the impeachment of Lollius's character is supposed to rest?

Entirely on two passages in Velleius Paterculus, and on one passage in the elder Pliny.

Velleius, mentioning the defeat known by Lollius's name in Germany, says of him . . . "homine in omnia pecuniæ, quam recte faciendi cupidior, inter summam vitiorum dissimulationem vitiosissimo." L. ii. c. 97. § 1.

And again, after speaking of the interview (A. D. 2) betwixt the Parthian King and the young Prince Caius Cæsar, he writes thus: "Quo tempore M. Lollii, quem veluti moderatorem juventæ filii sui Augustus esse voluerat, perfida et plena subdoli ac versuti animi consilia, per Parthum indicata Cæsari, fama vulgavit. Cujus mors intra paucos dies fortuita, an voluntaria fuerit, ignoro." L. ii. c. 102. § 1.

Of this character, and of these anecdotes, historically so important if true, neither in Tacitus nor in Suetonius does one vestige appear.

The former, Ann. iii. 48, alluding to Tiberius's unhappy residence at Rhodes, tells us that Sulpicius Quirinius, for having paid him attention in that gloomy exile, had a public funeral decreed to him at the Emperor's request; who made known in the Senate his grateful remembrance, "laudatis in se officiis, et in-cusato M. Lollio, quem auctorem Caio Cæsari pravitatis et discordiarum arguebat."

Not a single word or hint of censure in the Annalist's own person is here to be seen.

Nor where he has occasion to mention Lollia Paulina, xii. 1. 22, xiv. 12, does Tacitus breathe the least intimation of treason or turpitude in her grandfather.

Neither, in fact, does Suetonius advance any charge on his own belief against Lollius. In Tiberio, c. xii. § 3, we are told indeed, that in young Caius, Tiberius discovered symptoms of dislike to him "ex criminationibus M. Lollii, comitis et rectoris ejus." And what should hinder but that Lollius might have very just and strong grounds to caution the son of Agrippa against such a step-father? whose character at that time stands thus, as indirectly drawn by the great Annalist, i. 4. "ne iis quidem annis, quibus Rhodi specie secessus exullem egerit, aliquid quam iram et simulationem et secretas libidines meditatam."

But Suetonius afterwards tells us, that the young Prince, (for Tiberius very luckily, but with no cause specified,) had conceived some displeasure against Lollius, and in consequence became more favourable to Tiberius being recalled from Rhodes to Rome, c. viii. § 4. "Is forte tunc M. Lollio offensior, facilis exorabilisque in vitricum fuit."

On all other opportunities, which are several, of noticing Lollius, Suetonius never even alludes to any story by which his reputation might be disparaged.

Such then are the negative testimonies borne by Tacitus and Suetonius; which I think may be boldly set against the positive assertions of Velleius Paterculus, destitute as that writer is of all claim to historical credit, where the names of Livia, and Tiberius, and Sejanus, are any way concerned.

For Tiberius in particular, whenever his personal dislikings (no man could have more or worse) can be distinctly traced, the courtly historian is seen lending himself constantly to the jealousies and antipathies of his master, falsifying, perverting, on the one hand, stifling and concealing without scruple on the other.

His pages of direct flattery to the sovereign, coupled with adulation to the minister Sejanus (c. 126, to the end of the iid Book), are very fortunately preserved. Had that precious document been lost by any chance, as other parts of his work have perished, we might possibly have doubted Velleius's title to be the most elegant of parasites: we can now, with the less hesitation, write him down the most accomplished of sycophants also. Indeed, he who sticks at calumniating, will make but an imperfect flatterer: nor is detraction complete without skilful use of suppression and obliquity. Well, therefore, does Lipsius, in his censure of Velleius, specify this finishing trait of the character: "Ut Germanici Cæsaris virtutes ubique callide dissimulat! Ut Agrippinam, et quibus aliis infensior Tiberius credebatur, oblique premit!"

And I am strangely mistaken if Horace himself, notwithstanding the honours paid to the "Major Neronum" (4 C. xiv. 14) in his best days (egregius vitæ famâque quoad privatus vel in imperiis sub Augusto fuit. Ann. vi. 51), did not owe a very marked suppression of his name to that very Ode in praise of Lollius which we are now considering. To what cause, indeed, so probable as Tiberian malignity deeply operating, may the following fact be attributed?

In Velleius's catalogue of Roman Poets, L. ii. c. 36, §§ 2, 3, the names of Lucretius, Catullus, Virgil, Tibullus, and Naso, are all prominently paraded:—that of Horace is not visible!

Could this striking omission then be the result of mere oversight, with such immense chances in calculation against it? or is it not naturally accounted for at once, by supposing it a sacrifice to the dark disgust of Tiberius's eye?

We have seen that nothing whatever asserted, nothing apparently known, either by Suetonius or by Tacitus, affords the least possible pretext for impugning the honour and integrity of Lollius. There exists not an atom of evidence, that Augustus was ever at any time displeased with him; for even that *cladus* in Germany did not prevent him from being employed again and again in offices of important command. With such a reputation, therefore, as he clearly enjoyed, when Consul, B. C. 21; when panegyrised a few years afterwards by Horace; finally, when by Augustus entrusted with the personal care and military education of his grandson Caius, so late down as the year B. C. 1—is it within the probabilities of human nature, that in his grand climacteric Lollius, all on a sudden, should have burst out at once "a coward, a villain, a miser, and a traitor?"

To a moral revolution *à priori* so perfectly incredible, surely the testimony ought to be strong and well authenticated. Now the only witness, at all qualified from actual knowledge to speak, undoubtedly is Velleius; and his evidence, given in very general terms, rests after all, for the charge of knavery and perfidiousness, upon—"fama vulgavit"—the credit due to common rumour!

"Quo tempore M. Lollii, quam veluti moderatorem juventæ filii sui Augustus esse voluerat, perfida et plena subdoli ac versuti animi consilia, per Partium indicata Cæsari, fama vulgavit." L. ii. c. 97, § 1.

But the accusation carries improbability on the very face of it. For what designs injurious to the empire was it likely that Lollius should entertain? or if entertained by him and proposed to the Parthian, must not those plans have been calculated for his advantage? and will it be credited, that from love and loyalty to Rome, he would have sacrificed his own interests, turning informer to enlighten and rectify the mind of the Prince against his Tutor? *Credat, qui possit.*

Is it not vastly more probable, that the cunning Phraates eluded the prudence of the old man by playing on the weakness of the younger one? And in the absence of all intelligible story, may we not rather imagine that Caius became the dupe of flattery and intrigue, than that Lollius could have beguiled himself into an act of futile and unprofitable treason?

But Lollius certainly died not long after the private conference betwixt Phraates and Caius. Yes; and the very terms, in which Velleius, then on the spot, records that event, afford a very strong presumption that it was a natural death. "*Cujus mors intra paucos dies fortuita, an voluntaria fuerit, ignoro.*" C. 97, u. s.

The *ignoro* of such a contaminated witness can only be interpreted on the favourable side. Had he known or even suspected the death to be *voluntary*, he would have clinched it with his downright assertion. His affected hesitation, therefore, is in itself the best acquittal of Lollius. But he had his motive for dropping the foul hint. All is of a piece with Velleius. *Remorse* so insinuated, and such allegation of *crime*, might well go together.

In general evidence of Lollius's moral worth, an appeal to what is known of his two sons will not be deemed impertinent or unavailing.

Horace appears to have known them intimately; and if any dependence may

be placed on the adage, *Fortes creantur fortibus*, to argue back from the children to the parent, Lollius seems entitled to a very high credit on the score of both his sons.

That well known Epistle (1 E. ii.) *Trojani belli scriptorem, maxime Lolli*, indicates an affectionate interest in the welfare of the eldest son, by the inculcation of what Geener calls, a *lanx satura præceptorum vivendi*.

And the masterly Epistle to the younger brother (1 E. xviii.) *Si bene te novi, metues, liberrime Lolli*, it is impossible to peruse without admiring the high spirit which required such prudential lessons for its guidance, and without discovering a manly character trained under the father's eye to every thing generous and upright.

But, before concluding, let me not forget to bring forward the passage from Pliny, of so much later date, promised at the outset. Here then it is.

"Lolliam Paulinam, quæ fuit Caii Principis matrona," he says (Nat. Hist. l. ix. c. 57), "vidi smaragdis margaritisque opertam, alterno textu fulgentibus, toto capite, crinibus, spirâ, auribus, collo, monilibus, digitisque: quæ summa quadringenties sestertium colligebat (an immense sum, certainly): ipsa comæ festim parata mancipationem tabulis probare. Nec dona prodigi Principis fuerant, sed avitæ opes, provinciarum scilicet spoliis partæ. Hic est rapinarum exitus: hoc fuit quare M. Lollius infamatus regum muneribus in toto oriente, interdictâ amicitia à Caio Cæsare, Augusti filio, venenum biberet, ut neptis ejus quadringenties sestertio operta spectaretur ad lucernas."

Why, this is out-Heroding Herod!

Even Velleius, who was on the spot at the time, does not allege that Lollius enriched himself by corrupt acceptance of royal gold. Even Velleius does not dare directly to fix on him the criminality of suicide: he only hints, forsooth, that so it might have been. Had Velleius known (or surmised) the one accusation or the other to be true, he would have been only too glad to brand with it the object of Tiberius's hatred.

As to the *Provinciarum spolia* and the *rapinae*, to which, as if notorious, Pliny alludes, that whole concern of provincial governments evidently must have preceded the year 1 B C: and yet in that very year Augustus gave the most solemn pledge of his belief in the probity and trustworthiness of Lollius, by confiding to him the sacred charge of young Caius on his being sent into the East.

The fact, therefore, and the only fact, for which the authority of Pliny can claim to be received, must be this: that Lollia Paulina (a much injured woman, be it remembered) possessed a rich and brilliant set of jewels, purchased, in part, out of her grandfather's wealth, and that Pliny actually saw her adorned with them, extravagantly and ostentatiously enough. But there his personal knowledge ends. For all the rest, and that merely hearsay, it is easily told.

Such magnificence of dress in one lady would raise the spirit of envy in other ladies, no doubt. And the scandal of Caligula's or Claudius's court, fouler than that of Tiberius, whispered the lie—which Pliny's credulity heard: that Lollius, after being grossly defiled with "barbaric pearl and gold" showered on him by Eastern kings, was unable to bear the shame of detection, which ensued, under the frown of the Prince, and that to escape from infamy, he poisoned himself, in attestation of his wretchedness and his guilt.

Ὀντως ἀταλαίπωρος τοῖς πολλοῖς ἡ ζήτησις τῆς ἀληθείας, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ἔροισμα μᾶλλον τρέπονται. THUCYD. l. i. § 20.

SUTTON-PLACE, NEAR GUILDFORD.

Mr. URBAN,

New Kent-road, April 4.

IN your Magazine for 1789, pp. 108, 223, are notices of Sutton-place near Guildford, erected in the year 1521, by Sir Richard Weston, Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, on a demesne granted to him by Henry VIII. in the previous year.*

These notices were accompanied by a view of the great Gate of the mansion, then in a dilapidated and ruinous condition, and sustained by props. The Gateway was subsequently pulled down. The accompanying view represents the three remaining sides of the Quadrangle of this noble mansion, as they now appear. Sutton-place, presents the finest specimens perhaps extant of the stamped and baked clay of the 15th century, formed into huge bricks 14 inches long by 9 wide, and 3½ inches thick, also into coins, mullions, weatherings, &c. all of which are impressed with their proper mouldings, and the cavetto enriched with a tracery of running foliage, and other appropriate ornaments. The bricks are marked alternately with R. W. and with a tun and bunches of grapes, within borders of Gothic ornament. A rebus for Richard Weston is evidently intended. The colour of this brick or artificial stone is excellent, a light warm ochre resembling Caen-stone. The material is of a close texture, and rendered extremely hard by the fire of the kiln. Time has made little or no impression on it. The effect of the minarets on either side the hall-door, composed of this brick, of the coins and parapet of the building, is exquisitely rich, and in any edifice of the period that has yet come under my notice, unrivalled.

The great hall is a spacious apartment, about 50 feet in length. In the windows are some most interesting specimens of ancient stained glass. Some of these were probably brought from an older manor house which stood at a short distance from that erected by Sir Richard Weston. The principal devices are as follow. The crown in the hawthorn bush, on either side the letters H. E. for Henry VII. and his Queen, Elizabeth; the red rose Lancaster; the red and white rose, *mi-parti*, for Lancaster and Plantagenet conjoined; the falcon and tower, for Anne Boleyn; a white hart, perhaps the badge of Richard II. on a quarrel of glass brought from the older house; also the arms of England, with the rose *en soleil*, Edward IV.'s badge; the arms of the Merchant Adventurers;

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the letters T. A united by a love-knot; L. E. P. and a ton, perhaps a rebus for Lepton; a moor's head, the crest of Weston; a daisy springing from a tun; a quarrel containing a miniature of King Charles I.; a book charged with a heart, stars, and key, over the book a crown, motto *respice suspice*, 1630; a goose playing on the bagpipes; a woman holding an infant swathed with the cross bandages used at the period for the nurse clothes of children; a clown or jester in a yellow coat, crossing a brook, wearing a cap and hood, to which asses' ears, a cock's comb and bells are appendant; under his belt are thrust five goslings, confined by the neck; he grasps two others tightly in his hand. This design is evidently copied from the rare old book, George Withers' Emblems, published in 1635.† The jest is, that the clown being sent by his

* His son Francis Weston, a gentleman of the King's privy chamber, was one of those who suffered death for an alleged criminal intercourse with Ann of Boleyn, A.D. 1536.—Stow's Annals, 4to, p. 967.

† From this appendage of the ancient clown, undoubtedly came the word coxcomb, a shallow conceited fellow. See the lines subsequently quoted.

‡ "A Collection of Emblemes, ancient and moderne, quickened with metrical Illustrations, both morall and divine, disposed into lotteries, that instruction and good counsell may be furthered by an honest and pleasant recreation, by George Withers. London, printed for John Grismond, and are to be sold at the signe of the Gunne, in Ivie-lane, 1635." The Emblemes were foreign plates, and their history is thus given by Withers: "These emblemes graven in copper by Crispinus Passæus (with a motto in Greeke, Latin, or Italian, round about every figure, and with two lines of verses

mistress to fetch home some goslings, a river being in the way, he tucked the birds under his girdle (by which means they were strangled), lest they should be drowned! The tale is thus moralized by Withers:

“The best good turns that fooles can do us,
Proove disadvantages unto us.”

The picture in the book is encircled by the Latin motto, *Stultorum adjuncta nocumenta*. Underneath the clown are the words *ne mergantur!* and over his shoulder is inscribed *claus narr!* which perhaps may be Englished, *shallow fool!*

The following are the verses annexed:

“A fool sent forth to fetch the goslings home,
When they unto a river's brink were come,
(Through which their passage lay) conceiv'd a feare,
His dame's best brood might have been drown'd there,
Which to avoyd, he thus did shew his wit,
And his good nature in preventing it,
Hee underneath his girdle thrusts their heads,
And then the coxcomb through the water wades.
Here learne that when a foole his helpe intends,
It rather doth a mischief than befriends.”*

A most extraordinary, extravagant, and ill-drawn picture occupies the eastern end of this splendid old hall, the bathos of the design is completed by the inscription, which occupies a broad gilt tablet at the base of the frame, and will explain the subject:

“In the Deluge, the most powerful of the human race, and the strongest of the animal creation, may be supposed to be perishing last on the mountain; likely thus to be rescued from the wreck of the universe, is a beautiful little female.

“In this picture, therefore, while the solitary summit of the last mountain remains uncovered by the water, one of the gigantic antediluvian princes gains his last refuge with his little daughter and a hungry lion who had swum thither for shelter, springing on the maiden, the father, conscious of his own strength and superiority, expresses indignation rather than contempt.”

The family of Weston of Sutton has been characterized by a uniform adherence to the faith of the Romish Church. Sir William Weston, a member of this house, was Lord Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem at the time of its suppression. He had the grant of a pension of 1000*l.* per annum for life; but dying on the very day of the resignation of its temporalities, he never received a penny.†

in one of the same languages (paraphrasing these mottos), came to my hands almost twentie yeares past. The verses were so meane, that they were afterwards cut off from the plates, and the collector of the said emblems (whether he were the versifier or the graver) was neither so well advised in the choice of them, nor so exact in observing the true proprieties belonging to every figure as hee might have been. Yet the workmanship being judged very good for the most part, and the rest excusable, some of my friends were so much delighted in the graver's art, and those illustrations I had made upon some few of them. that they requested me to moralize the rest, which I condiscended unto, and they had beene brought to view many years agoe, but that the copper prints (which are now gotten) could not be procured out of Holland upon any reasonable conditions.”—Vide “Address to the Reader.” This is certainly a most extraordinary instance of authorship,—a man writing a book expressly to illustrate plates of which he was not at the time in possession. The *lottery*, of which Withers speaks, was drawn by turning a sort of index affixed to the work round without looking at it; to whatever number indicating the emblem the index pointed, that emblem was the player's lot; he turned to it, read, and applied the moral to himself as he might. The index was formed like the dials for indicating the time of day in different parts of the world, affixed to geographical treatises. The author George Withers, the republican, has obtained more notoriety for his name, by the satirical lines of Butler, than his own works could have procured for him. Vide Hudibras, canto 1, p. 1, line 645.

* Illustrations xvii. book iv.

† Stow's Survey, 4to, p. 827.

When the reformed and more enlightened faith had established herself on the ruins of Popery, and State policy dictated a more severe vigilance towards sectaries than happily now is necessary, the Westons were frequently presented to the provincial authorities, and through them to the State Council, as recusants. Of this the following extract from an authentic original record, which I have seen, affords evidence in point :

“ A certificate of the names of the Romish recusants convicted or justly suspected within the county of Surrey, from whose houses arms have been taken since, and upon the last day of October 1625, with the list of the said armes, and how the same are disposed.

“ From the house of Sir Richard Weston at Sutton, a horseman's armour for a lance, with a French pistoll and a corslett, with a pike, and a sword, and a muskett, with a headpiece, a rest, and a worme, were taken by Edward Dyall, one of the High Constables of the hundred of Okinge (Woking), whereof the armour for the horseman is placed with Sir Edward Randall, Capitaine of the Horse; but the corslett and muskett with Owen Brage, Captain of one of the foote bandes.”

The south-east gallery at Sutton-place is at this day a popish chapel. This portion of the building was burnt down, owing to an excessively large fire being made in one of the chimneys at the time of Queen Elizabeth lodging there in 1591, on her way to Chichester.* It lay for more than a century in ruins, when it was rebuilt by John Weston, Esq. in 1721.

The approach to this portion of the building exhibits a most forlorn and melancholy contrast to what must have been its former appearance. The visitor gropes his way darkling up a spacious staircase, the walls of which are hning with the portraits of the Westons, fast mouldering to decay. The wide and lofty windows which gave light to the staircase, have been stopped up, and damp and obscurity now reigns in this quarter of the mansion.

The termination of the staircase brings us to the Romish chapel.

Here I found on the Sabbath Day the altar duly decorated, while a subdued light was admitted to the apartment through the broad windows, broken into compartments by numerous mullions, and closely shaded by the interweaving tendrils and foliage of the ivy.

The priest was catechising half a dozen villagers' children; and, among other questions asked them, what authority there was for the *sacrament* of extreme unction? They answered that it was found in the 5th chapter of the General Epistle of St. James, “ Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the Church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord.” How often does error fortify itself by a term! Had the word *custom*, for such it really was of the primitive church, been substituted for *sacrament*, no scriptural truth would, I think, have been violated, as no immutable Divine decree, such a command as established Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord, would have been asserted.

I passed down the staircase into the court, thence into the park, in a mood of pensive regret at the fallen state of the seat of an old English family. As I proceeded towards the lodge, I observed the stream brought through the park by the ingenious agriculturist and engineer in water-works, Sir Richard Weston, in the time of Charles I.; the same whom we have seen denounced as a recusant, and his household armour for a man-at-arms torn from his wall. Aubrey quaintly describes him as the inventor of “ *tumbling bays* and *turnpikes* for water.” A modern turnpike or dam for water has really been formed in this stream, by the fine moulded bricks of one of the demolished gate towers; the remainder lie in a confused rubbish heap in an adjoining copse. Thus, to adopt the idea of our national Poet, “ like the baseless fabric of a vision,” the gorgeous palaces of the great dwindle to decay, and ultimately vanish from the earth!

A. J. K.

* See Aubrey, Manning and Bray.

SOME PARTICULARS OF
THE LIFE OF JOHN FIELD, THE PROTO-COPEERNICAN OF ENGLAND.

By the Rev. Joseph Hunter.

THE critical history of English Science is a work still to be performed; and though much research has been employed in the inquiry after particulars in the lives of many of the distinguished persons of our country, it cannot be denied that there are many who ought to be remembered, of whom little or nothing is now known.

Amongst these I place JOHN FIELD, whose name does not occur in any biographical work, except the *Athenæ Oxonienses* of Wood, and there the notice of him, unlike the notices in general of that invaluable work, is short, imperfect, and erroneous. In any history of English Science he is not so much as named; not even by Sir Edward Sherburn, who has appended to his Translation of Manilius, 1675, "A Catalogue of the most eminent Astronomers, ancient and modern," containing notices of many Englishmen who were early engaged in the cultivation of Science, and among them are several names, the owners of which can hardly be said to have a right to be more conspicuous, than the man whose work contains the first astronomical Tables published in England, calculated on the Copernican discoveries.

Wood says, without referring to any authority, that he was born at London. The time of his birth he seems disposed to carry back to the very beginning of the 16th century, supposing him to be a person of that name, who supplicated for a degree in Arts, in the University of Oxford, in 1519. Whether he was or was not born in London, I have no means of ascertaining. He himself made an entry of his marriage and issue at the Heralds' Visitation of Yorkshire in 1584 and 1585; but so little regard had he to handing down the place of his own birth, or of his father's residence, that he has not even made an entry of the name of his father, mother, or any relation beside his wife and children. And as to the time of his birth, unless there was better evidence, than that in 1519 some one named John Field supplicated for a degree, so early a date cannot be admitted, as his eldest son was aged only 22 in 1585; and the Preface to his first Ephemeris, which was published in 1556, is throughout written in the spirit and with the feeling of a young man new from his studies.

What could be his inducement to omit doing what almost every other person did who appeared at that Visitation, entering the name of at least his parents, if not of more remote ancestors, it is hard to form a plausible conjecture; especially as he was born of a father who had a right to coat-armour, the right being formally acknowledged by the Heralds in 1558, when they granted to him a crest, and confirmed to him the arms he had inherited; and as the circumstance that he had this grant and confirmation, shows that at one period of life he was not indifferent to the subjects of which the Heralds take cognizance. Hitherto, obscurity rests upon this part of his history. The best, and indeed the only probable chance of removing it, would be a perusal of the wills left by persons of the name about the time. Some few of them have been read for this purpose: but this source of biographical knowledge is of too difficult access. The only guide I at present possess to assist in future inquiries in this direction is, that he had relations of the name of Nowell, as he leaves something by his will "to my cousin Nowell and Christopher his son." What Nowells these were can only be conjectured. In the Heralds' College there is no account of the parties to whom the coat was granted, which was confirmed to him, viz.—Sable, a chevron between three wheat-sheaves Argent.

Wood claims him for a member of the University of Oxford; and it is manifest, as well from his mathematical attainments, as the fluency and elegance of his Latin style, that he had the benefit of a regular education. It is clear, from what Wood says, when speaking of another John Field his contemporary, a divine and celebrated preacher, that there were about that time several

persons of the name connected with that University. Of all these, it would seem the most probable that he is the John Field who was admitted Fellow of Lincoln College in 1555. He can scarcely be the John Field who took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1564; still less the John Field who took the same degree in 1570. Identity of name thus, even in those times, when *names* were in a much higher ratio to *men*, produces embarrassment and uncertainty.

Wood says, that he removed to another University. Cambridge has not yet her Athenæ; but she has had diligent labourers: and the papers of Kennett, Baker, and Cole, contain a vast fund of information respecting the men who have studied within her walls. Yet I cannot find that any of them have found a place for Field.

He himself speaks with affection and respect of one tutor. The passage will be quoted immediately. Who that person was has not been discovered. It was some person versed in mathematical studies. But it could not well be Dee, who was never, as far as appears, a professed tutor of mathematics, who refused to undertake to teach them at Oxford, and who was too much absent from England at the time when Field was pursuing his studies, to be supposed to have had the direction of them. Field felt, however, the advantages which he had enjoyed under this tutor; and he thus gives expression at once to his grateful recollections, and to the enthusiasm which had been inspired into his mind for the prosecution of these studies.—*Tanta est autem tamque admirabilis hujus artis voluptas, ut nunquam possim sane desinere, vel suavissimo hoc cibo humanitatis et scientiæ animum meum alere, vel immortales illi gratias agere, a quo primum hujus disciplinæ præceptis imbutus sum et instructus. Mei vero laboris et operæ hanc a te unam mercedem efflagito, has ut primitias studiorum meorum æquo animo feras; quibus plura propediem et majora adjiciam, si Deus mihi vitam suppeditaverit, et facultatem.*

This is from the Preface to his astronomical work written in May 1556. He was then residing in London, as may be inferred from the date, "*Londini, ex Museo nostro.*" Nothing is to be collected from that Preface respecting his manner of life; but we may collect from the volume to which it is prefixed, that he had then gained the acquaintance and friendship of Dr. John Dee, a man whose many and brilliant excellencies have been too much overlooked, and his eccentricities, and it may be his faults as well as his follies, placed too fully in the view of the world.

But it is time to attend to the work which Field himself calls the *primitiæ* of his studies.

It is a small quarto, without pagination, printed at London, by Thomas Marsh. There is a copy in the library at the British Museum. To understand the nature of it, we must take a hasty glance at the then state of astronomical science.

The Alphonsine Tables continued till the time of Copernicus, to be the basis in all astronomical calculations. That distinguished astronomer not only showed the errors of the system of the universe on which they were founded, but some particular errors. His work, which was published in the same year in which he died, appeared in 1543. Rheticus, a German astronomer, who had assisted Copernicus in his Observations, published Ephemerides according to the doctrine of Copernicus, calculated till 1551. Reinhold, another German astronomer, published his Tables of the Celestial Motions in 1551. The works of Copernicus and these his followers, excited attention among the mathematicians of the time; and especially Dee, who saw at once the necessity for the immediate adoption of the principle, and was strenuous for the diffusion of the new truth which opened to the view of the world.

In a short epistle which he prefixes to Field's work, he complains of the errors in the existing Ephemerides, and the neglect among his countrymen of the writings of Copernicus, Rheticus, and Reinhold. He says that he has on that account exhorted his friend John Field to take in hand the preparation of new Ephemerides, who had executed the task, and from whom there might be hoped similar works for future years, and something even more important than this. It is not improbable that Dee, who was much abroad in the interval

between 1543 and 1556, had there acquired his zeal for the new philosophy, and that he was the person who sent the books to his mathematical friends in England.

Field sets out with apprising the reader that the mistakes of those who followed the Alphonsine Tables, became every day more and more apparent; that he had perfected other Tables, not so much for the purpose of correcting the mistakes of his predecessors, as to testify the regard he had at once for that noble art, and for the persons who delighted themselves in it. Many, he says, are learned in this art, to whom rather than to me the labour should have devolved, on account of their superior authority and their better acquaintance with it; but since they are either unwilling, or unable through attention to other affairs, I have thought of undertaking this work, not that I might exalt myself, or set myself in this art before others, in which I know that my pretensions are small, but that I thought it better this obscurity should be removed even by my hand, rather than not at all. Wherefore, I have published this Ephemeris for the year 1557, following in it Copernicus and Erasmus Reinholdt, whose writings are established and founded on true, sure, and plain demonstrations: *stabilita sunt et fundata, veris certis et sinceris demonstrationibus.*

The full title of the work is this,—

“*EPHEMERIS ANNI 1557 CURRENTIS, JUXTA COPERNICI ET REINHOLDI CANONES FIDELITER PER JOANNEM FEILD, ANGLUM, SUPPUTATA AC EXAMINATA AD MERIDIANUM LONDINENSEM, QUI OCCIDENTALIOR ESSE JUDICATUR A REINHOLDO QUAM SIT REGII MONTIS, PER HORAM, I. SCR. 50.*”

“*Adjecta est enim brevis quædam Epistola Joannis Dee, qua vulgares istos Ephemeridum fictores merito reprehendit.*”

“*Tabella denique pro cælesti Themate erigendo juxta modum vulgariter rationalem dictum, per eundem Joannem Feild confecta, Londinensis poli altitudine inserviens exactissime. Londini, M.D.LVI. Septembris xii.*”

This then was the first publication in which the Copernican system was made the basis of calculations for practical purposes by any English mathematician; and there is reason to believe the first publication by any Englishman, in which the discoveries of Copernicus were noticed. The same author published in October 1558, similar Ephemerides for that and the two following years, calculated for the meridian of London, from the Tables of Reinholdt. The copy in the Museum of this second work, to which other astronomical Tables are added, has no preface.

Field, however now forgotten, was thought by his contemporaries to have performed a not unimportant service. We have seen the testimony borne to him by Dee, then in the best and brightest period of his remarkable and varied life. Another mode in which his contemporaries bore testimony to his services, was somewhat peculiar, though not unprecedented. By patent, bearing date the 4th of September, 5th and 6th of Philip and Mary, A.D. 1558, which was just at the time when he had completed his larger collection of Ephemerides, the Clarencieux King at Arms, William Harvey, gave him to bear as a crest over his family arms what, in the language of Heraldry, would be described a dexter arm, habited Gules, issuing from clouds Proper, supporting an armillary sphere Or. There was meaning, if not poetry in this: a red right arm issuing from the clouds, and presenting a golden sphere, intimated the splendour of the Copernican discovery, a light from the heavens above.

Unfortunately Harvey's patent, from which some further particulars of the life, situation, studies, or character of Field at this period, might doubtless have been recovered, cannot now be found among the records of the Heralds. But the fact, that such a grant was made, and at the time which I have mentioned, is indisputable; for when in 1584-5, Field, as we shall afterwards show, appeared at the Visitation of Yorkshire then holden, he produced the patent, or sufficient proof of it, and an entry was made accordingly in the Herald's book, containing the business of that Visitation, now in the office. And this fact serves to identify the Field of that Visitation with the Field of whom

we have been speaking, without even the assistance of the will of the Yorkshire Field, which puts an end to all doubts, if doubt could be.

Some time about the date of this patent, he married. His wife was Jane Amyas, a daughter of John Amyas of Kent. I have looked in vain in the Kentish Visitations, and in the genealogical and topographical collections which have been made for that county, to discover any thing respecting this lady or her family. Yet she must have been connected with some of the principal people of that county. Mr. Field became bound at the time of his marriage, to John Franklyn, of Little Chart in Kent, esq. the head of a family extensively connected among the gentry of that county, in two or three hundred pounds (thus the words of his will run), that he would leave his wife 100*l.* in money and goods.

From the time of his marriage to 1584, we hear scarcely any thing of him ; but in 1584-5, he answered the summons of the Heralds Flower and Glover, who in those years visited the county of York, when he gave account of his right to arms and crest, of his marriage, and of his issue, with the other gentlemen of the county. His issue was eight sons and one daughter ; and his residence at Ardsley or Ardslowe, a village of the wapentake of Morley, situated about four miles north of the town of Wakefield, on the public road to Bradford.

It is an important point in such an inquiry as this, to determine how it happened that he, "a Londoner born," according to Wood, educated in the English Universities, married in Kent, and not without reputation and friends in the world of science, should be found residing in this remote and obscure situation : and the difficulty is increased, when it is added that we do not find him inheriting lands in that place, and that thus he might be induced to settle there. The lands of Ardsley were at that period for the most part the possessions of the coheirs of Sir John Constable of Kinalton in Nottinghamshire, and Jane his wife, one of the coheirs of Henry Sothill, by Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Empson ; and as Field can have settled at Ardsley only in some connection with those lands, and as he describes himself in his will as "fermor," that is, renter, and indeed speaks of his "farm-hold," the most probable conjecture that can now be formed is, that he was the tenant to those coheirs, of their lands of Ardsley ; and perhaps, what we might now call a scientific practical agriculturist, like his friend John Francklyn of Chart, who is said by Barnaby Googe, in his *Whole Art and Trade of Husbandry*, 4to, 1614, p. 136, to have been in his life-time "a skilful husband and a good housekeeper."

At what time Field became settled at Ardsley, I have not ascertained ; the earliest date at which I find him there being 1577, when there was a general survey of the lands in Yorkshire belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, the returns being made by juries, and the name of Field appearing among the jurors for the wapentake of Morley. The next in 1584, on the occasion already mentioned. There, as we shall soon see, he died and was buried.

No research has been able to discover that he published any astronomical work, or indeed any other work, after his second volume of *Ephemerides*, when he was living in London. The ardour of his youth, when he professed so much zeal for these studies, and when more was expected from him, may have cooled, or may have yielded to the necessity which his numerous family created, of cultivating a soil more grateful and more productive than the barren sky. In the country in which he placed himself he would not be, however, entirely without congenial minds. Ardsley not being a regularly ordained vicarage, we have no close catalogue of incumbents, to show us who in his time was the incumbent of that living. But Saxton, who made the maps of England, was of a family at Dunningly, a short distance from Ardsley ; Allott, who was a supervisor to his will, was a nephew of Armigael Waad, an early navigator : there were the Saviles at Bradley, at no great distance ; and Briggs was born about 1560, at Warley-Wood, in the neighbouring parish of Halifax. The five friends who in those parts of Yorkshire and the southern part of Lancashire,

were zealous cultivators of science, Townley, Milbourn, Horrox, Crabtree, and Gascoigne, belong to the succeeding generation.

But if it cannot be found that he published any thing in this later period of his life, to carry out the design which in his youth he seems to have conceived, we have a remarkable proof of his attachment to those studies having continued with him in the place of his retired abode; for in his will he describes himself thus:—"John Feild of Ardslow, fermor, sometymes studente in the mathematicall sciences." This last clause was not necessary for his identification, and can have been introduced only as an expression of his attachment to the studies of his youth; an affectionate remembrance of them, coupled perhaps with something of regret, that they had been too much abandoned. The will to which this description of the testator is prefixed, was made in his last illness. He describes himself in the usual form, as then "weak in body." The date is December 28, 1586, and the probate is dated May 3, 1587. There is also something peculiar in the disposition of his body, which he directs shall be interred "in the church porch at Ardsley, where I am now a parishioner."

The appointments respecting his property show that he was a man of substance, and I would venture to infer of a generous and liberal mind. To fulfil his engagement to his wife at their marriage, he gives her all his interest in the farmhold where he dwells, and the water corn-mill belonging, held on lease, with power to leave it to which of her sons she pleases. To James Field and Martin Field, his two youngest sons, he gives all his plate and jewels, of gold and silver. To five hundred poor folks, a penny dole, and dining to all his poor neighbours. He gives something to all his godchildren. Articles of apparel to different persons, and "to my gossoppe William Sherley and Rowland of the New Park (he is so described), my hunting-horn and the rest pertaining to it, with an English book, at my wife's discretion." He was not without his trials: "To my disloyal and loose-lived son Richard one silver spoon, in full payment and satisfaction of his child's part; and if not satisfied with it, that he lose the benefit of it." The residue of his estate he gives to his eight younger children, to be bestowed equally at the discretion of his wife. He makes her executrix, and names for supervisors Robert Greenwood, gent.* Robert Allott of Bentley, tanner, and Mr. William Dyneley of Swillington.

The will of Field is in the registry of the Archbishop's court at York, where also is the will of Jane Field his widow, who survived till 1609, continuing to reside at Ardsley. It bears date July 17, 1609, and the probate the 6th of February following. She desires to be buried near her husband in the porch at Ardsley. She gives 20 shillings to the poor who shall be at her burying. To her sons Thomas, James, and Martin, each 10 shillings; to Mary Field, daughter of Richard Field, ten marks, when 21, or married with consent of her uncles Matthew and William Field. "To my son Matthew, my ring off my finger. To his wife 10 shillings in gold, to make her a ring. To my son Matthew's children, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be divided among them." The residue to her son William, whom she makes executor. Her son Matthew and her next neighbour, Henry Walker, to be the supervisors.

Ardsley has not been careful to preserve the memory of its old inhabitants. There is no memorial of this somewhat remarkable person in the porch where he lies interred, or in or about any part of the church. The early parish registers have been suffered to disappear. Those now existing begin in 1654, and 1662. The village contains no house which can be supposed to have been the residence of Field, for the manor house has the date 1653, and this is the only house which has any appearance of antiquity. There is nothing come down by tradition. I add, as a somewhat remarkable fact, that though what

* This Greenwood was an attorney; a near neighbour of Field, having bought lands at East and West Ardsley, in the 15th of Elizabeth. He was a supervisor of the will of John Freston of Altofts, an intended great public benefactor, in 37th of Elizabeth. His son, James Greenwood of Westerton, was Clerk of the Peace for the West Riding. Christopher Saxton was one of the witnesses to Freston's will, which shows his residence in these parts.

I have here recovered is beyond all suspicion authentic, there is not, as far as I know, any notice of him in the large collections of Dodsworth, Hopkinson, Thoresby, or Brooke, for Yorkshire history and Yorkshire writers.

The manor-house has the owl carved upon the porch. This is the ancient and favourite badge of the family of Savile, to whose possessions Ardsley, or the chiefest part of it, accrued. It was the branch who had the splendid seat at Howley. The Earl of Cardigan is now the representative.

Of the children of Field, Richard, the eldest, who was born in 1562, was, as we have seen, renounced. A daughter of his was living in 1609, but there is no notice of any son. Of Christopher, John, Thomas, James, Martin, and Anne, all named in the Visitation pedigree, and most of them in the wills, nothing more has been recovered. Two other sons remain, Matthew, the second, and William, the fifth. These seem to have been the most trusted by the mother in 1609.

Matthew Field was living at Ardsley in 1615, when, in conjunction with William Field, then of Carhead in the parish of Silkston, he demised one fourth part of the manor of Idle, with lands in Idle, Thorpe, Wrose, and Windhill, lately purchased by them of Sir John Savile.

William Field became seated at Carhead, in consequence of his marriage with the widow of George Burdet of that place, gent. a daughter of John Sotwell, who was vicar of Peniston. Nothing is known of any issue. But a "Judith Field of Peniston in Yorkshire," who appears in the Berkshire Visitation of 1664, as then the wife of John Mundy, Mayor of Newbury, may be conjectured to belong to this part of the family, Mr. Sotwell the vicar, having come into the North from the part of the country where Berkshire adjoins to Wiltshire.

Matthew Field took by fine from — Clifton, one of the coheirs of the Sir John Constable before mentioned, the manor of Thurnscoe, in the parts of Yorkshire between Barnsley and Doncaster. It appears by the will of his mother in 1609, that he was then married and had issue. He was living at Ardsley in 1617, in which year, being described as Matthew Field of Ardsley, gent. he entered into a bond with Richard Waterhouse of Clayton in Bradford-Dale, for performance of covenants; and to this bond his son and heir apparent, so described, James Field was made a party.

This James Field, the only child of Matthew at present known, resided at Thurnscoe, where he appears in the Register having several children baptised, whose names are James, Robert, and Anne, 1628, 1631, and 1639. The last died an infant. What became of the other two, I have not discovered, but as there is no notice of the family in Dugdale's Visitation in 1665-6, it may be presumed that they had left the county. The register of Thurnscoe is very imperfect, and does not show even the death of the elder James. He had another child, whose name was Judith, who, by the description of "Judith Field of Thurnscoe in Yorkshire," is entered in the parish register of Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, as married on Nov. 7, 1648, at Rothwell, to Joshua Sylvester of Mansfield, gent. The issue of this marriage was six sons, Joshua, James, Field, Gregory, Oliver, and a second Joshua; and four daughters, Judith, Cassandra, Jane, and Margaret, who became the wife of Lieut.-Col. George Etherage. Field Sylvester lived in great reputation at Sheffield in Yorkshire, and died in 1717.

Future inquirers, if such should arise, may be more successful in tracing the descendants of this somewhat remarkable person; and pity it is, that inquiries of this kind should be so often rendered unsuccessful by the destruction of monuments and registers, and that there should not be provided that which would be the greatest of all assistance to inquiries such as these, printed calendars of testators whose wills are to be found. We have seen of what use evidence of this kind has been; and what use it is here, that it is in all families of the rank and condition of the one before us. We have seen also, that when this source of evidence fails, how poor and imperfect an account can be rendered. Testamentary evidence no doubt does exist in some of the many depositories of that species of evidence, but it is to incur endless expense, and to

suffer perpetual disappointments, to inquire at various offices without having the assistance which a printed calendar would at once afford.

Beside the purchase of a part of the manor of Idle, the Fields had other transactions with the Saviles of Howley. Sir John Savile made one of his daughters his executrix, and she employed Daniel Foxcroft and — Field, I believe James, to manage the affairs. This it probably was, which placed Field and the first Lord Savile, son of Sir John, in that hostile position in which we find them in 1633, and thence to 1638, when they had a Star-chamber matter, Field asserting that Savile locked him in a room of his house, and there by threats, producing a dagger, compelled him to sign a certain writing, and then to take an oath on the Bible never to reveal what had passed. The subject is often alluded to in the published Correspondence of the Earl of Strafford.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF GARDENING, BY J. C. LOUDON. 4 Parts, 1833.

WE envy Mr. Loudon the serene nature of his pursuits, the tranquillity of his studies, and the elegance of his subjects, free from the tumults of passion, the corrosions of care, and the contradiction of those people with whom the land swarms,—scribes, pharisees, publicans, and sinners. While other men are toiling along the dusty and dirty roads of life, immured in business, eager for gain, distracted with hopes, or sick of vexation and disappointment, our author peeps forth from the loophole of his retreat on the restless and busy crowd, contemplates them with the same indifference as he would the ant-hill at his feet; and then turns back delighted to his charming occupations, of arranging and collecting the treasures of nature; numbering the flowers of the field, and bringing before him the whole hive of Flora's sweets and smells. What a distinct language Mr. Loudon speaks from that of ordinary mortals; in what different characters his thoughts and recollections move! Common mortals are discoursing of broad cloths and kersemeres, of block tin, and pit-coal, and culm; of proof gin, and rum and molasses; of omnium and scrip, and navy five per cents; of writs and pleas, and demurrers and *tam qui* actions; and all the jargon that has been invented to express the restless and various occupations and complicated concerns of busy life. Mr. Loudon, in his museum at Bayswater, hears not a whisper of this, does not know of its existence. He never notices silver or gold, or if he does, it is when he speaks of the *golden* rod, the *silver* fir, and the *copper* beech. He talks only with fauns and silvans; sees no one but a dryad with a blue apron, like a gardener, or Pomona herself in the shape of a market woman; while his conversation is of magnolias and proteas, and liroidendrons, and the *pinus palustris*, and the *eleagnus argentea*; of magnificent araucarias, or splendid citronieres; what cares he what Mr. Rothschild and Mr. Baring are doing; what thousands they are adding to the millions already got? What thinks he of my Lord Grey and Mr. Poulett Thompson, and the fight between the Corn Bill and the spinning jennies, and the Church Reform and the quaking Bishops, and the growling Dissenters? All this to him is "as the sound of thunder heard remote;" it rolls by his grotto, and does not even disturb his sleep. No! his heroes are Monsieur Boursault and Monsieur Bodin, and Admiral Tchitchazoff, and Josephine; and his heart is in the garden of Malmaison and the pleasure-grounds at Epenal. There can be no doubt that he is the happiest man in existence, and that all besides are in "wandering error lost." Men doomed, like the mole, to be toiling and moiling in the earth, while he is soaring and fluttering, and sipping the nectar of wisdom and delight from a thousand sweets in the Elysée Bourbon, and the garden of Bel Respiro.

The Work before us contains a history of Horticulture in various countries and its various branches; and an account of all the finest and choicest gardens, and vegetable productions now existing. The first Number chiefly includes the gardens of Italy. It is unnecessary to say that they bear but little resemblance to those of England, either in the constituents of their beauty, their form, or

their productions. All gardens must be suited to the climate and soil which they possess. The Sun of Italy forbids a verdant and luxuriant * lawn to expand its ample bosom, and refresh the eye with its smooth and pleasing surface; and if the Italians *could have* green carpets spread by nature, no one would think of *sunning* himself upon them. An open lawn would be the very thing avoided and feared. Therefore, they delight in thickets of evergreen oak, and arbutus, and bay; in fine open groves, formed of the tall pillars of the stone pine, † and its broad shadowy canopy above; in fountains tossed aloft from marble basins, refreshing both the sight and feeling; in orchards perfumed by orange trees; ‡ in cypresses waving their tall and gigantic plumes § beside the lake; in carob-trees, || and palms, and pomegranates; in arbours and boscages, and trellised walks, and open colonnades, and in topiary designs, and statuary and antique urns, and that select and classical ornament that unites the richness of architecture to the form and beauty of the landscape. Many of the gardens at Rome will illustrate this description; those of the Ludovisi Palace in particular. Naples also affords some delightful and luxurious grounds, filled with palms, magnolias, ¶ and exotic trees, and refreshed by gales loaded with the perfume of the citron and the orange; and enjoying superb views over the enchanting Bay, the Isle of Capri, and the long and varied shore towards Sorrento, and the shells of gold. More northerly, the finest gardens are the Boboli at Florence, and those bearing the regal name at Monza, near to Milan. Some of the Genoese gardens, though on a smaller scale, are very beautiful; and were the Italian nobles as rich, as free, as intelligent, and as enterprising as the English, doubtless they might realize almost the fairy garden of Armida, and bring forth into creation the highest fictions of poetry and romance. Scenery in all its parts, of the finest kind, they possess; and in the south of Italy, they might unite many of the richest vegetable productions of the tropics to those belonging to the latitudes of northern Europe; but *transit gloria mundi!*—Confiscation and robbery finished what bigotry and tyranny, and luxury and distress, and despotism and vice began.

“We turn where France expands her gay domain.” And here indeed we find horticulture to be in a high state of perfection. Not much advance was made during the reign of Napoleon: the greatest, we presume, was to be seen in the garden of Malmaison, where the amiable, enlightened, and the unfortunate

* The *solitary green lawn* in Italy is in the English garden at Caserta. It is irrigated from the neighbouring cascade. The gravel of this garden was brought from Kensington. The gardener, who came from Mile-end, was murdered by the Italians.

† We remember a magnificent grove of tall stone pines near the Cascina at Florence; and, shocked to see the axe applied to them, we held the hand of the ruthless woodcutter, while we asked him the reason of the unnatural havoc,—“*Lest the cones should fall on the heads of the Grand Duke's children,*” was the reply, and the axe went again to work.

‡ There is an orange orchard in Sardinia above three miles long; those on the south of Italy can be scented at a great distance.

§ Some of the cypresses of the Lago Maggiore, and the Lago de Como are of immense size. There is one said to be 2000 years old; there were some on the Lake of Como whose girth we could not span with less than three embraces of our extended arms. Their age undoubtedly is very great.

|| How far north will the carob-tree (the *ceratonia*) grow? Is it in the *Jardin des Plantes*, in the *pleine terre*?

¶ There is a very large magnolia *grandiflora* in a walled garden near the Chiaia; and a beautiful palm near the church where the poet Sannazar is buried. We found upon inquiry that the palm was of exceedingly slow growth indeed, which appeared to be the reason that it was little planted. What a fine one stands by the road-side, on the way to Pæstum! The manner in which the palm increases in size, is different from that of other trees.

In Sicily the sugarcane, the date palm, the pepper-tree (which also grows near Naples), the papyrus, and the banana, flourish in the open air. Mr. Eustace, in his *Travels in Italy*, said that the trees on the Chiaia at Naples were *orange trees*. Mr. Hobhouse ridiculed him extremely for his mistake, and said they were *acacias*; but, lo, and behold, *they are neither!* they consist of the *ailanthus glandulosa*, and the *melea azederach*. So much for criticism! “Critics there are that other names deface.”

Josephine had formed a superb collection at an immense expense. But foreign plants were not to be procured by the French during the war; for they found their way into the holds of English cruisers, and got to Kew and Kensington, instead of the Jardin des Plantes; and it is said that *Napoleon never saw a pine apple on his own table*. When peace came, the amateurs of Faunus and Flora flocked over here, and sent immense stores from our great nurseries at Hammersmith and Fulham, and Hackney, to enrich their collections. As regards the French and ourselves, we mutually excel and are excelled,—*petimusque damusque vicissim*. Our advantages are in a milder winter, a more various soil, and a green and finer turf. Theirs, in an earlier spring, a more vigorous and richer summer, a drier air, and a more mellow autumn. We think that the balance of advantage clearly lies in their favour; and if they could obtain a fine binding gravel for their walks, and could select such grasses as would give them a soft, short, fine, elastic, equal turf, they then would have nothing more to ask of us. We cannot compete with them in the most distant way in our orangeries; * and, indeed, our climate, and especially our long, damp, and foggy winters, are extremely unfavourable to the whole tribe of citrons. The oleander and pomegranate are no ornaments to our gardens; they form the glory and pride of the French. The *datura arborea* is seldom seen here in perfection; but in the autumn it is common even in the streets of Paris; and its long tube-like snowy flowers are splendid indeed. It is astonishing how small a change of latitude affects the flowering of plants. Even so far north, as in the markets of Rouen and Brussels and Ghent, the pomegranate bears profusely. Our standard magnolia (*grandiflora*) are mere sickly dwarfs compared to those near Paris. Their Judas trees† are magnificent. The deciduous magnolias ripen their seeds, which they seldom or ever do here. The catalpa and gleditchia‡ bear their fine long pods or seed vessels, which we never saw in England. The *minosa julibrissin* will not grow as a standard here, and imperfectly against a wall. In the garden at Rouen (so near!!!) there is a fine specimen. We wish particularly that Mr. Loudon would give us an account of the comparative height of the thermometer during the summer months, at *Paris, Rouen, Brussels, London, and Reading* (or *Oxford*, or any other town, beyond the reach of the artificial heat of the Metropolis,) we should then be able better to estimate the causes of the great superiority which France possesses, in so slight a variation of latitude, over us; and it might suggest some hints to us, as regards the flowering of our plants. We believe the annual range of the thermometer with us is highest at Cheltenham and Gosport: but can Mr. Loudon tell us what county, or what part of England, enjoys the highest summer temperature, and how nearly that approaches the summer temperature of Normandy? We should much like an answer to this question.

The gardens of Holland (and we are writing from personal observations and recollections on these points) are more favourable to American plants and the magnolia tribe, than our own. Chiefly, we suppose, from their possessing an extremely kindly soil (peat and heath), and from the moisture of the climate, and their comparative freedom from high winds. The same may be said of the Netherlands. It appears to us that the parts of England best suited to the

* Mr. Tate, the gardener in Sloane-square, purchased all the fine old orange trees belonging to the Montmorenci family near Rouen. He brought them over in a steam vessel; and last year they perfumed the air in Sloane-street and Cadogan-place. He purposes to treat them as the French do; immerse them in the winter in darkness, without water or heat, so that they lose their leaves, and bring them out in the spring; an experiment which, if it succeed, will be of great advantage to us, in our future treatment of this plant.

† The Judas tree is the underwood of the Neapolitan woods; it fills the place of our hazel; as the terebinthus on the heath and hills does of our furze or heath. The hedges near Padua are formed of Judas and pomegranate.

‡ One of the finest specimens of the gleditschia triacanthos in England, is in the garden of Sylvanus Urban, Gent. at Hammersmith, as fine as those at Lord Tankerville's. There is a very fine one in the Clock-house garden at Chelsea.

cultivation of rare exotic plants, are those in which hitherto no gardens of any extent or curiosity exist. Such particularly as the New Forest, and the warm sunny lawns and sloping shores neighbouring on Southampton, and the southern coast of Hampshire,—

“Est ubi plus tepeant hiemes? ubi gratior aura
Leniat et rabiem Canis, et momenta Leonis?”

While the great botanical collections are at Liverpool and Glasgow, in the cold and stormy regions of the North, and in the jaws of Boreas himself. We should also like to know the comparative climate of our kingdom. We believe the mulberry does not ripen in Herefordshire; but surely, if so, it must arise from local causes; perhaps from the proximity of the cold mountains of Wales. How far north will the *myrtle* flourish in the open air? and in what latitude with us does the *liriodendron tulipifera* cease to blossom? Has the plan Sir Joseph Banks recommended, of raising *hardy myrtles from seed*, been practised? How far north do the *camelia* and the *magnolia* flourish? do any of the latter tribe of plants ripen their seed in Scotland? How far north do the laurel and the *arbutus* thrive? We are writing near the eastern coast of Suffolk, a province and latitude not reckoned particularly favourable to vegetable growth, from its latitude, its comparative dryness, and its exposure to the east winds; but with us, without the application of any careful attention, all the *magnolias* (including the *grandiflora* as a standard), the *camelias*, *myrtles*, *mimosa julibrissin*,* *pomegranates*,† and *andrachnes*, thrive well: indeed, we consider the south-eastern part of the county to be peculiarly suitable to such plants; as may be seen by the size and luxuriance of the evergreens at the banks of the Stow, and further on at St. Osyth. When the *fig-tree* will grow as a standard, the winters must be mild, it is a sufficient test; and it thrives and bears vigorously and luxuriously there. We believe that the largest cypress,‡ (*cupressus semper virens*) is in the parsonage garden at Stutton near Ipswich. The *andrachne* is tender and susceptible of frost; nor do we recollect any fine ones in the neighbourhood of London. In the garden of Colonel Mitford at Exbury on the banks of the Beaulieu river, they grow in great luxuriance and to large size; and there is a fine specimen bearing fruit even so far north-east as the Earl of Stradbroke's at Henham.§ The finest specimen of the *magnolia macrophylla* now in existence in England, is in the Duke of Devonshire's garden at Chiswick; it was originally planted on the slope of a bank, and appears some years ago to have been cut down by cold. It is now, however, in beautiful health, blossoms freely, and a more splendid production of the *northern* flora cannot be conceived. There was a good plant of this kind at the late Mr. Gray's at Hornsey; one at the now deserted and destroyed garden of White Knights; and we have one in our garden about 9 feet in height. Sometimes this plant rots, or dies off in its leading shoots in the winter, as we remember at Mr. Lee's at Hammersmith; and so it does at Mr. Garnier's in Hampshire, to whose gardener we recommended the protection of a mat, which saved ours from similar injury. The *pinus palustris* is a scarce plant in English gardens. We know very few. There is one at Henham, which has grown well, and we

* This has partly been done by Dr. Prout, in his *Bridgwater Treatise*, since we wrote this article; but not sufficiently for horticultural purposes.

† We have seen the pomegranate flowering as a *shrub* or *bush*, in the garden of the Clock-house at Chelsea; never elsewhere.

‡ There are some fine cypresses at Lord Foley's in Worcestershire, and one of unusually large size in a garden in Somersetshire, of which we forget the proprietor's name; is it not Barret?

§ Whitley and Brames have raised an *andrachne* more hardy than the common one. We saw that at Mr. Wells's,—a very handsome and desirable plant. In this garden the *rhododendron caucasicum* grows and blossoms finely, under the *shelter of the rock*; beside it flourishes the *lilium japonicum*. Mr. Wells has also growing fine young specimens of the gigantic Douglas and Lambert pines of California.

saw one in Mr. Thomson's nursery. We remember a fine one in the gardens of Malmaison; but it will only bear the southern climate of England. Mr. Loudon undoubtedly knows better than we could presume to tell him, when he comes to English gardens, where to go for his specimens of plants, and varieties of production. At Dropmore he will find the pines and araucarias; at Cobham, the magnolias; at Red-leaf, the newest flowers; at Bromley Hill, the most beautiful disposition of scenery and colours, arranged with the most finished and exquisite taste; at Walham-green, large exotic trees; at Cashio-bury, we remember a fine specimen of the *quercus tinctoria*; on Englefield-green, near the turnpike to the right, is one of the finest tulip trees in England. The largest oriental plane is at Lee in Kent; a fine one stands close to the botanic garden near the brewery at Chelsea. The handsomest specimen we know of that beautiful tree, the populus Carolina, is at Lord Calthorpe's near Livermore, where is one of the largest cedars in England. The finest rhododendron ponticum probably in Europe is at Cuffnells. We remember a magnificent row of tall old magnolia glaucas in front of the old house at Mr. Southgate's at Chertsey, now Admiral Stirling's; and so we could go on, bringing these sweet products of nature to our memory, and lulling ourselves in vegetable Elysium. The hero of history to us, is John Evelyn. We know no one like him. He and his Holly hedge are an immortal pair; though the Czar Peter spoilt the one, and the scythe of death (the last scythe poor Evelyn ever saw sharpened), mowed him down with the grass of his garden. Mr. Loudon, the Columella of the modern world, we cannot spare; and as we reluctantly bid him farewell in the words of the poet of Pannopolis, we hope soon to meet him again *putting forth new leaves* in the succeeding numbers; and spreading before us new varieties of plants, raised or acclimated among us; for he is emphatically,

Ὅς πλέον ἄλλων
Φέρτερος ἀγρονόμων, ἐτερόπροπα δένδρα φύτευων.
Nonni Dionys. μζ. 36.

B—n—ll.

J. M.

 THE RECORD COMMISSION.

No. II.

IT is our intention, in the present paper, to consider more attentively those works published under the authority of the late Commissioners, which are comprehended in the first division of the list inserted in our last Number, p. 374, and which consist of eleven Calendars and Indexes to the public Records.

In most of our Record Offices there exist two descriptions of Calendars; the one public, the other private. The public or office Calendars, are the property of the public, and were either made originally by the keepers in the performance of their ordinary official duties, or made for the public by persons employed for that purpose; or purchased by the public after having been made by some private person. The private Indexes have generally been made either by persons holding situations in the Record Offices, or at their expense, and have been handed down from officer to officer, generally by purchase. The Committee of the Commons recommended that the private Indexes should be purchased for the public use, and that the public Indexes "should be completed forthwith, either by the ordinary diligence of the persons employed in each office, or, if necessary, by extra assistance provided at the public expense;" they also recommended, as we have before stated, that "some of the principal Calendars and Indexes" should be printed.

On the 22d July, 1800, at the very first meeting of the Commissioners, one of their directions to their Secretary was, that he should "write to the Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, to request him to cause the Calendars and Indexes

of the Patent, Close, and Charter Rolls to be printed." It may be asked, why did they not adopt the recommendations of the Committee in the order in which they were made, and direct the Calendars to be *completed*, before they ordered them to be put to press? The answer is, that, whilst giving this direction, they had before them the return made to the Committee by Mr. Astle, the Keeper of the Records in the Tower, in which he stated that, as to the Patent Rolls, in the year 1775, he procured complete Calendars to those Rolls for the use of the Record Office, to which Indexes "Virorum et Locorum" had since been made; and that, as to the Close Rolls since his appointment in 1775, Calendars had been made, procured, or *completed*, which consisted of eight volumes in folio, with alphabetical Indexes, "Virorum, Locorum, et Rerum." Nothing appears in the Return respecting any Calendars of the Charter Rolls, but, in the Report of the Committee, it is stated, that "in the Tower no part was then unprovided with Calendars and Indexes," except some presses in Cæsar's Chapel, which were supposed not to be important. With these statements to warrant the Commissioners, there does not appear to be any cause for throwing upon them personally the blame of any want of completeness in the Calendars afterwards published. Nor can any fault be found with their first selection of Calendars to be printed. The Patent, Close, and Charter Rolls are records, the importance of which it is scarcely possible to overrate. They are a collection of parchment membranes, upon which are preserved entries, or enrollments of different kinds. I. Enrollments of Letters Patent granting offices, lands, dignities, and other matters so various, that it is impossible to comprehend them under any general arrangement. These letters were patent or open, and passed under the Great Seal, which was appended to them. II. Enrollments of Letters Close, written in the King's name to individuals upon every occasion on which the Sovereign during the feudal times came into personal contact with the subject,—that is, upon almost every occasion whatever, the multifariousness of the matters alluded to in the Close Rolls may be therefore easily imagined. These letters were close, or closed up, and sealed on the outside with the Great Seal. III. Enrollments of Charters containing grants of privileges to corporate bodies, or individuals, both lay and ecclesiastical. These several kinds of Rolls exist from the commencement of the reign of King John to the present time. Down to the end of Edward IV. they are in the Tower, and from that period in the Rolls Chapel, or some other office of the Court of Chancery, it being the duty of the Chancellor to make these enrollments.

Progress was reported upon the Calendar of the Close Rolls, and "great labour bestowed" upon it until the year 1804, when we are told, by the Report of the Commissioners, that the Office Calendar,—that Calendar, let it be borne in mind, which Mr. Astle had reported as "completed,"—was not found sufficiently complete or correct for publication, and the printing of it was consequently and very properly postponed. The attention of the Commissioners was probably never again directed to the subject, and thus the present Commissioners had an opportunity of making all historical inquirers their debtors by the early attention they bestowed upon these highly valuable records.

I. *Calendar of the Patent Rolls.* 1 vol.

It is a pity that the caution which stayed the Calendar of the Close Rolls in its progress towards the press had not done the same good service to the Calendar of the Patent Rolls. It will be remembered that Mr. Astle reported that he had procured "complete Calendars" of these Rolls. No sooner, however, was the work published than it was found in the very preface that it was not complete, and that "though," as the prefacer modestly and with great *naïveté* remarked, "entitled to great merit," it was merely a *selection*. It has since been shown that it does not contain a refer-

ence to more than one in fourteen of the entries upon the rolls themselves. The preface, who was evidently a keeper of a Record Office, advertises at the conclusion of his meagre notice, that "various entries appear upon the Patent Rolls which are not here described; and therefore, though this work will be found to yield *abundant* information, no one is to be deterred from an examination of any record referred to elsewhere, as being on the Patent Rolls, because it is not to be discovered here." The "translation" of this passage seems to be, that record keepers had not then found out that their business was increased by intimating to the public the contents of the documents in their offices, and therefore this gentleman thought that the world obtained information "abundant" enough for his purposes, by the publication of an incomplete Calendar. At the same time he takes care to let the public know that the work cannot be relied upon, and that "certain sums of money" must still be paid for the examination of the Rolls themselves. So far as the Commissioners knowingly sanctioned the publication of an incomplete Calendar, they were unquestionably to blame. Calendars are useful only as they are complete; and a calendar of selections, notwithstanding the elegant praise bestowed upon this one by the preface writer, is oftener calculated to mislead than assist.

Nor is the Calendar entitled to the credit of completeness even as far as it goes. It is not so much a calendar as a series of extracts and memoranda taken from the rolls by some inquirer. The original Calendar in the Tower was, it seems, fortunately collated with a similar collection of extracts, of the date of James I. amongst the Cotton MS. (Titus c. ii. and iii.) and to this circumstance it may be inferred from the preface, the volume is indebted for the best portion of its contents; for the compiler of the Cotton MSS. was "some experienced clerk," who selected from the Records themselves, whatever appeared to him to be useful or interesting. The great majority of the entries in this self-styled Calendar are mere memoranda of names of persons and places, and cannot be at all understood without a reference to the Rolls themselves;—a mode of calendaring very useful for Record officers, but almost devoid of use to the public, and exceedingly improper for the Commissioners to have sanctioned. Calendars should contain such information as will sufficiently identify the record, and enable the inquirer to ascertain the general nature of its contents without an inspection; but what information is to be obtained from entries like the following, which succeed each other at page 65?

"Pro Hospitale Sancti Leonardi Ebor'.—Pro Ep'o Landaven' app'—Pro Abbate Cluniacen'.—Pro Priore Carleol'.—Pro Rectore Ecclesiæ de Maidwell. Pro Abbate de Ramsey.—Pro Priore de Magna Malverne.—Pro Priore de Malton.—Pro Priore de Novo Loco super Alcolne.—Pro Abbate de Cirencest'r'."

There are thousands of similar entries. On the other hand, the following entries will show how possible it was to have made this work one of the very highest interest, especially if we take into our account the omitted items, which there is no reason for supposing to be of less importance than those which are noticed. As specimens of the contents of these rolls, we will select the following notices of Alice Perrers:

42 *Edward III.** p. 183.—The King granted to Alice Peryers in fee the manor of Ardington in the county of Berks, which belonged to Mary late Countess Mareschal, the King's aunt, of the value of 20*l.* to hold of the King in chief.

The same year, p. 183. b.—The King granted to Alice Perers for life the open fields of Morton, with the enclosure of Mortoscogh in the forest of Inglewood.

The same year, p. 184.—The King granted to Alice Perrers in fee a piece of land called Many Lawes in the county of Northumberland, by the accustomed services.

* Queen Philippa died on 15 August, 1369, which was in the 43d year of the King's reign.

45 *Edward III. p. 187.*—Livery of Seisin in the King's name to be delivered to Alice Perers.

46 *Edward III. p. 187 b.*—The King granted to Alice Perrers in fee one messuage and one shop in the parish of All Saints in the ward of Dougate in London, by the accustomed services.

47 *Edward III. p. 189.*—The King granted to Alice Perers, late one of the damseles of Queen Philippa, deceased, all the jewels, goods, and chattels of the said Philippa for her own use.

49 *Edward III. p. 192.*—The King granted to Alice Perers in fee the manor of Braunford Specke, with the advowson of the Church of Wemmeworth, in the county of Devon, which belonged to Robert Specke, an abjured person, by the accustomed services.

50 *Edward III. p. 193 b.*—Pardon granted to Alice de Perers of many debts, &c.

3 *Richard II. p. 202 b.*—Divers manors, lands, and tenements, restored to Sir William de Windsor, knight, and Alice his wife, and to Alice in fee, which said Alice, by the name of Alice de Perers, was attainted by Parliament in the 1st year of this reign.

The following extracts are made at random merely as specimens of the nature of the entries :

11 *Edward III. p. 129.*—The King granted to John Bardolfe and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Roger Dammory, the manors of Ilkelleshall and Clopton, in the county of Suffolk, by the service of one fourth part of a knight's fee, also forty shillings of annual rent, of the abbot of Waltham Holy Cross, for the farm of Waltham, in exchange for the manors of Kenyngton and Tankeshall, in the county of Surrey.

12 *Edward III. p. 131. b.*—That John de Moleyns, tenant of the manor of Ilmere, in the county of Bucks, in fee, hold in fee the custody of the Goss-hawks and other birds of the King, and the administration of all things to the same custody belonging, with the fees, &c.

12 *Richard II. p. 217.*—The King granted to John de Rofham, and Robert de Rypon, inspectors in the port of Newcastle upon Tyne, 30*l.* because they arrested Alexander, late Archbishop of York, a traitor and attainted person, upon his passage towards foreign parts, with the said 30*l.* found upon him, at the Shales near Tynemouth; and because they refused the corrupt gifts, and dishonest promises of the said Archbishop.

10 *Richard II. p. 214.*—Concerning an inquiry as to 65 royal fish, called whales, or graspreys, come to land and taken at the port of Gillin in Cornwall.

19 *Henry VI. p. 283.*—The King granted to John Carpenter, clerk, and others in fee, the manor of Thebaudes, in the town of Chesthunte, in the county of Hertford, with the appurtenances, by fealty, and the rent of one bow, of the price of two shillings, or two shillings for the same; and one barbed arrow, of the price of three pence, or three pence for the same, in lieu of all manner of services, &c.

The comparative uselessness of the published Calendar is curiously exemplified by the fact, that after some time it was found to be "too bad" even for the office, and a new one was consequently put in course of preparation. When finished, it is to be hoped the public will derive some benefit from it. If the printing of it would be thought too excellent a satire upon the old Commissioners, a transcript might be lodged at the Museum, and it would be a great advantage to have it sent there, reign by reign, as it is completed.

II. *Calendar of the Charter Rolls and Inquisitions ad quod Damnum.*

This Calendar was printed from one in the Tower Record Office of the date of James I. It contains the number of the membrane of the roll upon which the entry is made; the person or body to whom the charter was granted; the towns, vills, or other places mentioned; the counties in which they are situate; and, in most instances, a brief statement of the nature of the grant. The following translation of entries which occur in the 16th Henry III. p. 49, will give an idea of this Calendar :

5. *Peter de Kivall.*—Keeper of the Ports except Dovor.

The same.—Keeper of the Escheats and Wards throughout England.

The same.—Keeper of the park of Guldeford and the manor of Keninton, Surrey.

The same.—That he have the whole Exchange of England.

The same.—That he have all the land which belonged to Gilbert of Aquilia.

Theford to the Hospital of Lepers of St. John the Baptist. A fair there,——
Norfolk.

Hubert de Burg—Keeper of the Tower of London, London,——Castle of Odiham, Southampton,——Castle of Windsor, with the forest there, Berks.

4. *Peter de Rivall.*—That he be acquitted of all accounts to be rendered.

The following entries occur in the Roll of the 11th, 12th, and 13th Richard II. :—

5. Edward, eldest son of the Duke of York, made Earl of Rutland.

14. 17. Westminster, the King gave to the shrine of Saint Edward there a ring bearing a stone called "ruby," appointing that the King of England for ever should use it at the time of Coronation.

23. 25. John Holland, brother to the King, made Earl of Huntingdon.

The Inquisitions ad quod Damnum were taken before the Escheators whenever a petition was presented for liberty to alien lands to an ecclesiastical body, to establish a market or a fair, or to do any other act, the right to do which could only be obtained by grant from the Crown. The point to be ascertained by the inquiry was, how far the favour petitioned for would operate to the disadvantage of the Crown. The Tower series of these documents extends from the 1st of Edward II. to the 38th Henry VI. The Calendar contains a reference to the number of the inquisition, the year in which it was taken, the persons mentioned in it as being seised of lands, &c. a short description of the premises, with the names of the parishes and counties, and occasionally a notice of the subject matter of the inquiry. The following are specimens :

9 Edward III.

16. *John Turk of London*, 'Pessoner,' has given to the Prior of the new Hospital of St. Mary Without Bishopgate, London, one messuage, with the appurtenances in the parish of All Saints 'Garschirche,' in London, in exchange, &c.—London.

24. *John of Oxford, of London*, 'Vyneter,' has given to the Prior of the Holy Trinity in London, two tofts and certain lands in Kentishtoun, in part satisfaction of other lands, &c.—Middlesex.

It is so unusual a thing to find any thing to praise in the Calendars of the Commissioners, that it is peculiarly gratifying to meet with so good a volume as this. If the calendar of the Charter Rolls had been examined with the original, some errors would have been avoided, but, with one or two exceptions, as far as we have found, they are not important. The Calendar of the Inquisitions is at once accurate and satisfactory. It was made from the originals by the late Mr. Lemon.

III. *Calendar to the Inquisitions post mortem.* 4 vols.

The Inquisitions post mortem were inquiries instituted before the escheators to ascertain of what lands, or other estates, a tenant in capite died seised, and who was his heir. Antiquaries bear unanimous testimony to the high importance of these documents, which afford conclusive evidence for the establishment of pedigrees, and the proof of the transmission of estates. The series in existence commences with the early part of the reign of Henry III. and continues to the abolition of the Court of Wards in the reign of Charles I. The printed Calendar refers only to those in the Tower, from the commencement of the series to the end of Richard III.; the subsequent inquisitions are in the Rolls Chapel. The Calendar contains the number and year of the inquisition, the name of the deceased tenant, a reference to the lands, with the names of the place and the county in which they are situate.

Few of the publications of the Commissioners have been more severely handled than this Calendar, and it has not been without reason. It is a mere truism to say,

that before a Calendar is set about, it should be ascertained that the documents to be calendared are complete, or as complete as care can make them. If this fact be not established by preliminary search, great risk must of course be run lest accident, or inquiry, should from time to time bring to light documents which ought to have been inserted in the Calendar. All this is so self-evident, that one would imagine no person could need to be informed of it, or would ever dream of commencing a Calendar without previous search and arrangement. Incredible as it may appear, no such previous search and arrangement were resorted to by the compilers of the present Calendar. Three volumes were published, and twenty years elapsed before the necessity of any thing of the sort occurred to these worthy gentlemen! At length—the fourth volume being in the press—“it was deemed necessary,” say these excellent calendar-makers, that the miscellaneous records should be looked over, in order that any deficient documents of the same nature should be collected and added to the general series. Such laudable care could not fail of its reward, and the gratifying result was communicated to the public, in the preface to the fourth volume, with an air of self-congratulation well suited to such a very peculiar evidence of forethought. “The result was,” say these admirable editors, “the recovery of a large portion of the Inquisitions which are noted in the preceding volumes as lost, and the discovery of upwards of three thousand other important documents of the same kind!”

The labours of such attentive persons of course deserved to be ushered into the world with becoming dignity; the volumes are accordingly of the most expensive form, and are set off by some wonderful indexes. Each volume has *Indexes Nominum and Locorum*, which bear no mean proportion to the size of the Calendar itself. Thus, in the first volume, the calendar, which, let it be remembered, is but an index itself, occupies 334 pages, and the indexes to this volume of Calendar, 200 pages. In the second volume the calendar runs through 362 pages, and the indexes keep up their proportion by filling 218 pages. In the third volume the quantity of calendar is reduced to 340 pages, but ample amends are made for the deficiency by an increased allowance of 271 pages of indexes. These must indeed have been the “*Saturnia regna*” of index makers. If the old Commissioners had remained but a few years longer, we should have had a general Index to all these indexes, in certainly two, probably three volumes; and as a “crowning mercy,” we might have seen some one favoured volume, in which the index outnumbered the work indexed. But, alas! “how soon bright things do fade!” The recovery of the Inquisitions “reported lost,” and the discovery of “the three thousand,” left less room for indexes in the fourth volume, and 482, and 264, are the diminished proportions of the calendar and index. The fifth volume would probably have set every thing to rights, but whilst it was in preparation, the iron age of the present Commissioners suddenly succeeded, and “the glories of index-making departed.” Volume V. was stopped at the press; the printed fragment was appended to volume IV., and—to the horror of all index-makers—without an index!

Genealogists, to whom the Inquisitions post mortem are peculiarly valuable, have loudly complained that the names and ages of the heirs to the deceased tenants in capite were not inserted in this Calendar, and for a long time past there have been rumours of a separate publication to supply the omission. One is at a loss to attribute the neglect to insert a notice of a portion of the record so clearly useful, to any other reason than the desire of the record-officers to reserve some information which might possibly lead to a “search and examination.” It is also objected that many Inquisitions are inserted which are not Inquisitions post mortem, but upon escheats, and other occasions.

IV. Calendar of the Inquisitions post mortem for the Duchy of Lancaster, and Pleadings in Causes in the Duchy Court. 2 vols.

These volumes contain a Calendar of the Inquisitions post mortem taken within the Duchy of Lancaster, similar to the general Calendar of such Inquisitions just mentioned. Some of the lands referred to in these inquisitions are situate beyond the Duchy, but the great majority lie within it. The interest of the Calendar is therefore chiefly confined to that portion of the kingdom. The number of the Inquisitions calendared amounts to 3569, but many of them are stated not to be inquisitions post mortem.

The Calendar of Inquisitions occupies but a portion of the first volume; the remainder contains a Calendar of pleadings in causes in the Duchy Court, from the 1st Henry VII. to the end of the reign of Philip and Mary. This Calendar contains a reference to the number of the record, the names of the parties, a notice of the matter in dispute, and of the situation and description of the premises.

The second volume is one which it would be to the credit of the Commissioners never even to allude to. The first volume had scarcely passed the press, when accident, or the extraordinary inquisitiveness of some person in the office, brought to light various documents which should have been calendared in the first volume. The inquiry was pursued, and, in due time, a mass of documents was discovered, between the reigns of Henry VII. and Mary, the mere calendar of which fills 207 folio pages. The second volume contains a supplementary catalogue of these discoveries, and also a calendar for the reign of Elizabeth. It would be a mere waste of time and temper to comment upon such absurd misconduct. Every one of these documents would have been found, if a proper search had been instituted before the Calendar was transcribed for the press. As the volumes stand, they display the scandalous condition of one of the Record Offices 23 years after the institution of the Record Commission;—they show the incapacity, or the inattention of the Commissioners; and evince a want of care in their advisers, and paid servants, so great, that it is difficult to distinguish it from dishonesty.

Three hundred pages of a third volume had been printed when the new Commissioners were appointed, but its progress was very properly stopped. The printed sheets, however, as far as they go, ought to be bound up like those of the part of the volume of the *Fœdera*, and a copy should be sent to the Museum, and the other public libraries. As they have been printed, they ought to be accessible to the public. They might be useful, by chance.

V. Calendar of the Proceedings in Chancery. 3 vols.

The origin of the Court of Chancery, or, perhaps more correctly, the origin of the equitable jurisdiction of the Chancellor, is a point upon which our legal antiquaries have not yet been able to arrive at certainty. One great occasion of this uncertainty has probably been that the early records of proceedings before the Chancellor have until very lately remained unsorted, tied up carelessly in bundles, and thrown in one large confused heap, "under the arch at the N.E. corner of the white tower." When the return was made to the Committee of the Commons, in 1800, this "great heap under the arch" was unnoticed, but "several lockers" were mentioned, and stated to contain "loose parchments of a very miscellaneous nature." The Chancery proceedings were described in this return, as if in most admirable condition, with 45 volumes of Repertories, and three volumes of Indexes, "so that any cause might speedily be found." The records were stated to be of the reigns of Henry VI., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., the sovereigns between Henry VI. and Elizabeth not being enumerated. In 1809, "the great heap under the arch" was thrown

out, sorted, and deposited in boxes for future examination; the "lockers" also, and several drawers and cupboards, were ransacked and put in a course of inspection. The result was the discovery of vast masses of valuable documents, and amongst them more than 15,000 letters, of which 1,120 were of the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. and proceedings in Chancery from Richard II. downwards. It seems doubtful whether all the cart-loads of neglected records have even yet been so far sorted and examined, that the contents can be stated to be fully ascertained. The late Keeper of the Records, Mr. Lysons, very properly considered that the Chancery proceedings ought to be indexed, and not merely procured an index to be made for the reigns of Elizabeth and James, but, "being fully persuaded that it would be of great use to the public," began to print it in an octavo volume. The printing was suspended after some time, probably because the Commissioners determined to take the work in hand, and either disliked Mr. Lysons's plan, or objected to the appearance of an useful unpretending octavo amongst their lordly folios. At any event, they paid Mr. Lysons the sum he had expended in printing 344 pages, and, by an order dated the 16th July, 1821, directed that the Calendars commencing with the reign of Elizabeth, and ending with that of Charles I. should be forthwith transcribed and printed. Why the reign of Elizabeth was chosen as the period of commencement, either by Mr. Lysons or the Commissioners, does not appear, nor can we divine any good reason whatever for such selection. The editor himself seems to have been equally at a loss to know why the value of his work should be lessened, and its completeness destroyed, by the omission of the more ancient documents, and did all in his power to remedy the mistake by prefixing a short preliminary account of the more ancient records, with 134 specimens of the proceedings from the reign of Richard II. to Elizabeth. These specimens were found to contain much very curious matter, equally illustrative of the legal forms, of the condition of the people, and of the manners of the times to which they referred. The volume was consequently received by the public with very great satisfaction. After a few years a second volume was published, and, as the ancient specimens had been greeted with so much applause, 56 more of them were again prefixed. The remainder both of the first and second volume consists of a calendar of the proceedings in the reign of Elizabeth, arranged alphabetically by the plaintiff's name, and containing the names of the parties, the object of the suit, a description of the premises affected by the suit, and the name of the county in which they were situate.

Matters of the sort contained in this Calendar, must be frequently important to genealogists and topographers, but surely they are not worth purchasing at the expense to the nation of such enormous and costly publications as these, which are printed in a style and manner the most ridiculously extravagant? But the most curious part of the history of these volumes remains behind. Some time after the publication of the volumes, and shortly after the institution of the present Commission, it was discovered that although the Editor had, obligingly, permitted the Record Board to make use of his name as an Editor, and had, condescendingly, submitted to be paid several large sums for various arduous duties which he himself describes by the words "collecting," "selecting," "arranging," "looking-over," "transcribing," "collating and examining," the valuable preliminary matter which had excited so much attention to the first volume, and had earned so much fair fame for its learned editor, the whole of this matter was nothing more than a *verbatim* reprint of 136 pages of Mr. Lysons's octavo volume. So also the preface, which had pleased the world as much by its modesty as its learning, was found to place the Editor in the situation in which the celebrated Mr. Puff was placed by his use of a well-known line from Shakspeare. Mr. Lysons and the Editor both thought the same things, but Mr. Lysons happened to commit his thoughts to paper first, and, odd enough! in the very

same words which were subsequently used by the Editor. The public, however, who can never be made to understand these things, began to think from that time forth, that as far as these volumes were concerned, they were indebted to Mr. Lysons for every thing, except receiving the money. This is a serious matter,—in some walks of life it would be thought an Old Bailey matter,—it is but right therefore we should give our authority for our statements, which is that of Mr. Cooper, the Secretary to the present Commissioners, in his work upon Records, vol. i. p. 384, and p. 455. Upon the authority of Mr. Cooper, we are also told that, “instead of having corrected the Calendar to the Chancery Proceedings with the originals, much less compiled it, the Editor actually printed the office Calendar as it stands, with all its errors and omissions; and it even appears that the office Calendar itself was on some occasions sent to the printer instead of the transcripts for which he was paid, with a view of preserving the original Calendar.” Nicolas’s Letter to Lord Brougham, p. 27. Statements like these let the public into some of the secrets of the art and mystery of Book-making, and will doubtless figure in the pages of some future historian of the “Curiosities” of Literature.

When the present Commissioners commenced their labours, a third volume of the Chancery Calendar had proceeded some way through the press. It was completed to the end of the reign of Elizabeth, and published in 1832. Dates of the different bills, which were omitted in the former volumes, are given in a part of the third volume, and add something to its value.

VI. *An Alphabetical Index to the Statutes.* 1 vol.

VII. *A Chronological Index to the Statutes.* 1 vol.

The “ruling passion” of the late Commissioners seems to have been not to do any thing like other people. Here are two folio volumes printed in the usual grand extravagant manner, and termed Indexes, but which are abstracts and not Indexes, and do not answer the purpose of Indexes. The Alphabetical Abstract contains the several matters mentioned in the Statutes specified briefly, and in an alphabetical order; the Chronological abstract contains an enlarged abstract of the Statutes relating to the matters mentioned in the alphabetical abstract, the statutes themselves being arranged chronologically. The diffuseness of the larger abstract may be imagined from the following items. The abstract of the Statutes relating to the Stamp Duties, which were mere novelties during the period to which this Collection of Statutes refers, occupies nine folio pages, and every different description of document charged with duty stands upon a whole line, and has a separate reference to the Statute, the volume, and the page of the Collection. Thus there are eight different successive references to the 9th William III. cap. 25, sect. 9, all following each other, line after line, and the same number of references to the volume and page in which the section is printed. The abstract of the “Customs” occupies 32 pages; that of the “Excise” 44 pages, and so in proportion of other subjects. An Abstract may be a very good thing, but it is not an Index, and those who refer to these ponderous volumes in the hope of finding a reference to places or persons, or even subjects mentioned in the Statutes, will often find themselves disappointed.

VIII. *Index to Domesday Book.* 1 vol.

If any record deserved to be better indexed than all others, Domesday Book would be the one entitled to that distinction. To the antiquary it is as interesting, and as important, as an antediluvian relic is to the geologist; it lays open, and if properly studied, would be found to lay open more fully than is supposed, the state of our country under circumstances which have long passed away, and have left little more than this one record to guide us to a minute knowledge of its peculiarities. The

Commissioners did well in directing that complete and proper Indexes to a work so important, should be immediately published, but it is doubtful whether their intentions have even yet been completely carried into effect. The volume, which is termed the Indexes to Domesday, besides a valuable Introduction by Sir Henry Ellis, which we shall take occasion to mention more particularly when we treat of the Domesday Additamenta, contains, I. a County Index of places in the order in which the Counties are enumerated in Domesday. II. A general Index of places, with a short description of the property mentioned, the names of the County, the Hundred, or Wapentake, and also of the possessor. III. An Index to each volume of the tenants in capite enumerated in the titles prefixed to the Counties in Domesday; and IV. An Index of principal matters. Here was indeed a great parade of Indexing: there were Indexes enough; but they were incomplete. The Index of the tenants in capite did not contain all of them, and there was no general Index of names. These defects have lately been endeavoured to be remedied, in a republication, by order of the present Commissioners, of Sir Henry Ellis's Introduction, with the addition of three new Indexes of the names. For our own part, we prefer one general Index to a multiplication of small Indexes, which are sure to create confusion, and, even when all taken together, are seldom complete. There now exist four alphabetical Indexes of names to Domesday; that is, the one in the publication of the old Commissioners, and three by Sir Henry Ellis; the first of which contains the Tenants in Capite, and also the Taini, Ministri, holders of manses in towns, and other persons whose names do not appear in the head-titles at the beginning of the counties; the second, persons who are noticed as holders of land previous to the survey; the third, persons in actual possession at the time of the making of the Survey. Amongst all these Indexes, we suppose every name may be found, but we shall still hope to see a general Index Nominum.

IX. *Index to the Cotton MSS.* 1 vol.

X. *Index to the Harleian MSS.* 4 vols.

XI. *Index to the Lansdowne MSS.* 1 vol.

These Indexes to the three great Collections of MSS. in the British Museum, are very useful publications, so far as they are accurate. Neither the value of the Collections themselves, nor the great advantage of the publication of Catalogues, stands in need of proof. Many blunders might be pointed out, especially in the Harleian Catalogue, which passed through too many hands to be either complete or accurate, but we are really tired of finding fault; and will merely remark that it is a pity Mr. Horne's separate volume of General Index to the Harleian MSS. had not been extended so as to embrace the three Collections instead of only one.

CROSS AT STALBRIDGE, DORSETSHIRE.

MR. URBAN,

Mere, April 4.

I SEND you a wood-cut of the ancient sculptured Cross at Stalbridge, in Dorsetshire; which, though a description and engraving of it are given in Hutchins's Dorset, may to most of your readers be an unknown object. It stands in the middle of the town; and, including the base and steps, is about 30 feet high. The figures sculptured on it were much defaced when Hutchins inspected them, and they are now, I think, more so. The steps, of which there are three flights, are octagonal; and upon them stands the base, which is square, having the upper halves of its angles worked into square columns, and its faces adorned with subjects in low relief, now indistinct; though Hutchins thought one of them was the Resurrection.

The



Cross at Stalbridge, Dorsetshire.

The shaft is about 12 feet high, and, for about three-fourths of its height, square, the angles being carved into slender columns, with finial heads, above which the corners are cut down, so as to make the top of the shaft octagonal. The front face of the shaft bears a defaced figure under a tabernacled arch; and Hutchins states it to be our Saviour with the lamb at his feet. The top of the shaft widens into an octagonal head, bearing on four of its sides as many coats of arms, one of which Hutchins thought bore a chevron or fess between three roses or escallops. Above this member is a square block, having its faces worked into tabernacled niches, with corner and division columns and arches running up into finials. The niches on the east and west faces bear the cru-

cifix with the Virgin and St. John. On the last described block is a smaller one somewhat like it, ending in a finial, upon which was once a cross. The whole structure is one of rich workmanship and fine symmetry, and superior to most objects of the kind.

W. BARNES.

MARRIAGES OF ALLEYNE, FOUNDER OF DULWICH COLLEGE.

Mr. URBAN,

April 6.

MAKING it an invariable rule to inspect the Church Registers of whatever parish I may reside or visit in, my researches not unfrequently meet with a reward, as in the following extract from the books of Camberwell old Church:

"Married December 3d, 1623, Edw. Alleyne, esq. to Mrs. Constance Donn."

This important document will at length set at rest the many conjectures concerning one of Alleyne's marriages. It is well known that the liberal tradition of Dulwich has always allowed three wives to the founder of "God's Gift;" but of the three, the name of one, and that involved in some obscurity, with the Christian name of another, taken from his will, alone could be given.

Under these circumstances we will suppose that he was only married twice, and consider his wife Joan, who died 28th June, 1623, and who lies buried with her husband in the Chapel of Dulwich College, as the first. This lady is stated to be the daughter of one Woodward, whose widow afterwards married Philip Henslowe the player. Yet throughout the various Visitations of Surrey she is made the daughter of this gentleman, whose arms are there impaled with those of Alleyne, and subscribed in some instances by Alleyne himself,—a remarkable oversight, the incorrectness of which is considered to be established by the following memorandum, extracted from Henslowe's (or Alleyne's) Diary, preserved at Dulwich, and quoted by Collier in his *History of English Dramatic Poetry*:

"Edward Alen wasse maryed unto Jane Woodward, the 22 day of Octobr, 1592, in the iij and thirtie yeare of the Quene's Ma^{ties} Rayne elizabeth, by the grace of god of England, france, and Iarland, defender of the fayth."

Oldys (*Biog. Brit.*) on the erroneous information of the Rev. Thomas Waterhouse, says, that about a year or two after her decease, Alleyne married his second wife Constance, who survived him,—the daughter of Mr. Hinchtoe, to whom he sold, a little before his death, his share and patent of the Royal Bear Garden.

Constance Donne, the wife here discovered, was the eldest daughter of the celebrated Dean of St. Paul's, by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir George More of Loseley, Surrey. She survived her husband, who died in 1626, and who bequeathed her 1,600*l.* besides jewels, and became the wife of Samuel Harvey, esq. of Abury Hatch, Essex, at whose house Dr. Donne was seized with his fatal illness, in August 1630. It is worthy of remark that a short half year only intervened between the death of Alleyne's first wife and his marriage with a second.

The Rev. T. Waterhouse also informed Oldys, that upon one of the organ-pipes in the College Chapel, the founder's arms, impaling Azure, a wolf rampant Ermine, might be seen. These arms, which he thought to be those of Hinchtoe, are the bearings of Donne, save that the wolf is merely charged with one Ermine spot, as in the funeral certificate of his son.

It is said that Alleyne received considerable dowries with his wives; an assertion that does not seem to agree with the circumstances of either of the families in which he married.

Camberwell.

G. STEINMAN STEINMAN.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History and Antiquities of the Castle and Town of Arundel; including the Biography of its Earls, from the Conquest to the present time. By the Rev. M. A. Tierney, F.S.A. Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk. Royal 8vo. pp. 784.

THE County of Sussex is apportioned into a large number of hundreds, like other counties; but it also possesses another partition into six great sections, called Rapes, a name peculiar to itself. The boundaries of each Rape run down the county from Surrey to the sea, so that, in travelling from east to west, they occur in the following succession: Hastings, Pevensey, Lewes, Bramber, Arundel, and Chichester. Each of these Rapes had a great castle; of which the two first were seated on the coast; the three next respectively on the rivers Ouse, Adur, and Arun, and the last at one side of the harbour of Portsmouth. These seignories were given after the Norman conquest to five great Barons, Arundel and Chichester being united under one tenure, which led to the early demolition of Chichester castle, as being unnecessary.

The oblong shape of Sussex, and the near equality in size of the six Rapes,* occasioned an obvious distinction between the three on one side, and the three on the other; and it required no Reform Bill Commissioner to point out which was the East and which was the West division. The late Duke of Norfolk, who was aware of the value of topography, determined to patronize a History of Western Sussex, which comprised the most valuable portion of his territorial possessions. Very ample materials for this purpose had previously been collected by Sir Charles Burrell, a Sussex baronet; and the result was three handsome quarto volumes, splendidly illustrated by engravings, edited by the Rev.

* It is remarkable that Brighton, which may be regarded as the modern metropolis of the county (as it is indeed the marine metropolis of England), is nearly in the centre of the Sussex coast.

James Dallaway and the Rev. Edmund Cartwright. We are not now required to enter into any discussion upon the merits of that magnificent work; but will only remark that the industry of Sir Charles Burrell, and the splendour of its embellishments, are certainly more conspicuous in it than either the labour or care of the editors. The hiring author is seldom equal to the volunteer; and in no branch of inquiry is the willing spirit more essential than in the abstruse and laborious researches of the antiquary.

The present author, however, is too modest to found his claims for attention upon any charges of negligence which might be alleged against his predecessors; he rather excuses them by pointing out the circumscribed limits which can be allowed to a single place in the arrangement of a county history; whilst in confining his own range to the Town, Castle, and Earls of Arundel, he has selected that portion of their subject which is most deserving of further study and amplification, and most likely to prove generally interesting, beyond the sphere of persons immediately connected with the district. When we add that more than one half of his work is biography, and that biography immediately connected with the general history of England, it will be perceived that this is a work of a more attractive character than can generally be assigned to topography.

As a town, indeed, independent of the castle, Arundel has little history to boast. It has never been large nor opulent; neither rich from monastic establishments, nor successful in manufactures or commerce. Nor were its present Corporation, as it appears from Mr. Tierney's preface, ambitious to achieve a more extended fame: they refused him the satisfaction of perusing their records; though we are happy to find that he supposes those records would have added in a very insignificant degree to his previous information.

After a clear and concise account of the descent of the honour of Arundel,

Mr. Tierney proceeds to a description of the Castle, in which his remarks are pleasingly illustrated by several etchings, contributed by his friend the Rev. C. B. Ottley. Our author does not sacrifice his love of truth, to flatter the late Duke's taste in architecture. He praises where he can; but unfortunately there is very little deserving of praise in the modern Castle of Arundel. With respect to the great hall, he corrects a very prevalent mistake, which Mr. Dallaway had contributed to circulate,

"that, 'with certain exceptions,' the plan which was ultimately adopted resembles Crosby Hall. In what, however, (adds Mr. Tierney) the resemblance consists, it were perhaps difficult to discover. Both indeed are large rooms, both are covered with a pannelled roof, and both are intended to answer the purpose of festive halls. But here all the similarity terminates. Neither the form of the apartments, nor the structure of the roofs, nor the ornaments by which they are characterized, bear the slightest affinity to each other; and if, therefore, the Duke ever designed to copy the splendid model which Crosby Place presents, it is evident at least that, in the composition of the work, the principal features of the original were omitted."

The windows of the Barons' hall at Arundel are perfectly different to those of Crosby Hall. The great window contains the splendid performance by Backler, from a design by Lonsdale, of King John signing Magna Charta; the six on either side were intended to present figures of the twelve principal Barons, executed by Egginton, of Birmingham. Only eight are completed; the heads, by a happy idea, are portraits of the modern members of the House of Howard.

It is well known that the Earldom of Arundel is the only peerage now acknowledged to be held by tenure; and it has, in consequence, been a prolific source of discussion to writers on Dignities. The present author is not tedious in his review of the subject; but he treats it with all due consideration and attention, being naturally deeply impressed with the pre-eminence to which his Castle has been advanced by the ascription to it of the peculiar privilege of conferring the title of Earl on its possessor. It would lead us to too great length to enter

upon the question in this place; and therefore we will only avow our opinion that, notwithstanding all that has been advanced in favour of the alleged privilege, we still think that, when the history of the Earldoms of England shall have been properly investigated, that of Arundel will be proved to have been originally only another name for the Earldom of Sussex, not different in its constitution from other Earldoms, whilst its peculiarities have arisen from the decisions and dogmas of comparatively recent times.

Nor will our limits permit us to take more than a brief review of Mr. Tierney's interesting and elegantly written biography of the Earls. He enumerates them as altogether thirty-three in number, occupying (with a few short intervals) the whole period from the Conquest to the present time; namely, three of the race of Montgomery; five of the house of Albini; fourteen of that of Fitz-Alan;* and eleven of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk.

Like most of the chieftains on whom the Conqueror bestowed large portions of the fair lands of England, the first Earl, Roger Montgomery, was his kinsman. Their connection was through Gunnora Duchess of Normandy, the Conqueror's great-grandmother. Roger commanded the centre of the invading army at the battle of Hastings. Besides the Earldom of Chichester and Arundel (or Sussex), he was enriched with that of Shrewsbury, or Shropshire, where his authority was that of a Count Palatine. He also accomplished, in the year 1091, the conquest of the district of Powis, to which he gave his own name, and it has ever since been known as the shire of Montgomery. He was buried in 1094 in the Abbey of Shrewsbury, where there is still a monumental effigy which bears his name; but it may be doubted whether it can be justly attributed to so early a date.

Roger Montgomery followed the example of his sovereign, in assigning his English possessions to his younger son; but the elder subsequently succeeded to them. The last was one of

* These, according to the reckoning adopted in our subsequent remarks, are reduced to twelve.

the most ferocious characters of that tyrannical era; he was at length effectually crushed by King Henry the First in 1102, deprived of his estates, and banished; and was the last of his family that flourished in England.

During the remainder of his reign, for more than thirty years, King Henry I. appears to have kept the earldom of Sussex in his own hands, and on his death he left it as the dower of his Queen, Adeliza. She shortly after bestowed her hand on William de Albin, who was the royal Butler, and whose name in ancient records, generally occurs with the adjunct Pincerna, to distinguish him from a contemporary namesake, William de Albin, Brito. By this marriage she is supposed to have been mother to a numerous family; although during the fourteen years she was Queen, she had been childless. William de Albin continued to hold the Sussex lands after her death in 1151, with the title of Earl, as appears from a charter of King Stephen in 1153, which he witnesses as "William Earl of Chichester." Yet we learn from the Testa de Nevill, that the Rape of Arundel was considered an escheat in the hands of the Crown (which must have been by the death of Adeliza), when, shortly after his accession, King Henry II. conferred it anew on William de Albin, with the third penny of the County of Sussex. William survived, in high favour with his sovereign, and was employed on several important occasions, until the year 1176.

William his son succeeded. It has been supposed that he was a minor at that period; but this could not have been the case if he was the eldest son of Queen Adeliza, who died twenty-three years before. If the children of the Pincerna were by a second wife, not hitherto discovered, then he may have been scarcely of age at his father's death. However, he was almost immediately invested with the Earldom of Sussex, though the Castle of Arundel, and part of the estates, were for some years withheld from him, on what account it is not now known.

The third Earl William de Albin died on the crusade in 1221; with his sons William and Hugh this race was closed: and their four sisters (or their issue) became the coheirs.

The ancestors of John Fitz-Alan, the coheir (in right of his mother) to whose share Arundel and its immediate dependencies devolved, had been seated in Shropshire, and were descended from a daughter of Warin the bald, to whom Robert Montgomery had given the shrievalty of that county, and the hand of his niece Aimeria. Walter, son of the same marriage, was the progenitor of the royal and wide-spreading house of Stuart, in Scotland; and Simon, another son, of the Boyds, the paternal ancestors of the Earl of Errol.

Mr. Tierney says:

"To Fitz-Alan the Castle and honour of Arundel were assigned. With the former he, of course, succeeded to the appendant dignity of Earl." (p. 195.)

To support the claim of Tenure, or "the privilege which the castle claims of conferring the title of Earl on its possessor," this assumption is necessary; but, though our author has contended manfully and skilfully in defence of this important claim, there remain several essential difficulties which he has not overcome; among which are the following, connected with the passage of the title from the name of Albin to Fitz-Alan: 1. in the partition award, the Castle is mentioned with its privileges, but clearly no Earldom is implied, for its other rights were something inferior to forests and chases! (Castrum de Arundell, cum forest' chac' et aliis lib't. eidem spectant'); this was in 1243; 2. in 1273 it is said that John Fitz-Alan then held the Castle and Honour of Arundel, not as an Earldom, but only "the fourth part of one Barony" (p. 22; it had previously been called a Barony in 1209, see p. 20); 3. though the title of Earl may have been attributed to the two first of the family who possessed the castle, in records of subsequent date, yet all *contemporary* authorities (as far as we perceive) call them plain John Fitz-Alan; 4. this remarkable circumstance,—that, of the twenty-six notices of Richard (the next in succession to the Johns), which occur in the first volume of Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs, the first four speak of him as plain Richard Fitz-Alan, the twenty last *uniformly* as Earl of Arundel; which seems to show that, when he

had acquired the title of Earl, it was not negligently omitted in the records. The change of his style took place between 1288 and 1294.*

This Richard was therefore the first Earl of the Fitz-Alans. How, and when, he became so is, after all, not perfectly ascertained. We find, however, in Dallaway's *Sussex*, a quotation from Vincent (not noticed by Mr. Tierney), that, "on coming of age in 1288, suscepit arma militiæ per manus D'ni Regis, et gladium comitatus Sussex, ut vocetur Comes." There is probably some foundation for this statement, though it is not satisfactory without a more precise date, and a credible contemporary authority. The Fitz-Alans, however, were ever after called Earls of Arundel, and the dignity they possessed seems no longer identified with the Earldom of Sussex, as it had been in the family of Albini.

This Earl Richard is memorable for a contest with the Bishop of Chichester, for which he suffered penance; and he is also the Earl commemorated in the poem on the siege of Carverock.

Edmund his successor was one of the leading nobles during the reign of Edward the Second, but finally shared in the ruin of the Spencers, and was beheaded at Hereford in 1326.

Richard, the third Earl of the family, was "one of the most distinguished warriors and statesmen that adorned the military age of Edward the Third." He was present at the battle of Creci. He died exceedingly rich, in 1376, his property being valued at more than 108,000 marks.

To Richard, the third Earl of the name, Mr. Tierney ascribes abilities equal to his father's, but influenced by less favourable circumstances during the unsteady reign of Richard the

Second. Having joined the party in opposition to the King, he became the victim of faction, and was beheaded on Tower-hill, in 1397.

Thomas, his son, disinherited from his patrimony, and driven to mortal enmity with Richard and his party, became an active instrument in the introduction of Henry of Lancaster to the throne. To him and the young Duke of Gloucester, the royal captive was committed. "Here," said Henry, with a bitter spirit of revenge, "he was the murderer of your fathers; I expect you to be answerable for his safety." The Countess of Earl Thomas was Beatrix, a natural daughter of John King of Portugal, and a sister to the first ancestor of the royal house of Braganza.

On his death in 1415, the Earldom devolved on John his cousin and heir male, pursuant to an entail which had been created nearly a century before. He distinguished himself in the wars of France; and his son and successor of the same name still more highly. The reputation of the latter was second only to that of the renowned Talbot; and he was created Duke of Touraine by the regent Bedford. In 1430 his leg was shattered by the shot of a culverin, and the surgical skill of the day was not sufficient to preserve his life.

Humfrey, his son, died a minor; and William, the brother of the former earl, succeeded. His occupancy of the title was for half a century, the longest of his family; but not the most glorious. He was so pliant and versatile in his politics, as to accord equally to the rule of the five sovereigns of antagonist pretensions which occupied the throne between 1438 and 1488. It is, however, recorded to his honour, that he was a patron of Caxton.

* He is first found with the title of Earl in 18 Edw. I. (1290), in an *Inquis. taken in the Exchequer*. (Tierney, p. 127). The only documents which attribute to him the title previously to this (Tierney, p. 126) are 1. Record. Pasch. 35 Edw. I., rot. 1, and its correspondent patent, Rot. Pat. 35 Edw. I., m. 14, which, bearing date seventeen years after he became Earl, cannot have the weight of *contemporary records*; and 2. the continuator of Matthew Paris, who also must have written some time after Richard had become Earl. And only two instances are adduced which *omit* the title of Earl after 1290 (Tierney, p. 127); which, opposed to a multitude in which he is called Earl, are not more than might arise from accidental omission when a party was mentioned who had been untitled, and who occurred without his title in previous records which the clerks were following. (By the way, however, we think, on referring to his authorities, Mr. Tierney will find these "two entries" are in reality but *one*.)

Thomas his son lived a courtier's and domestic life; as did William the next in descent. Of Henry the twelfth and last Earl of the Fitz-Alans, "the warrior, the statesman, and the patriot," Mr. Tierney, as contrasting him with his immediate predecessors, compares him to that last gleam of the expiring lamp which is often the brightest. His active and useful career has been recently described at length in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

The life of Philip the first Howard Earl is a pathetic narrative of patience under the most grievous religious persecution, and a tedious imprisonment terminated only by death. His conduct appears to have been entirely influenced by his sense of religious duty; consoling himself under the reflection which he left engraved on the walls of the Tower: "Quanto plus afflictionis pro Christo in hoc sæculo, tanto plus gloria cum Christo in futuro."

After this period, Mr. Tierney's memoirs, which throughout are written in a very pleasing style, are made the more interesting by the introduction of many original letters from the Howard papers. Among those belonging to Earl Thomas, the first English virtuoso, are several relating to his ruling taste. In a letter written at Salisbury in 1620, when accompanying the King on his summer Progress, the Earl tells his Countess:

"Upon Thursday nexte, the Kinge dineth at Wilton, by which time my Lo. of Pembroke hopes Mr. Jones will be come hither. I tell him I hope he will; but I cannot promise, because I spake not with him of it when I came out of towne. I meane (by God his grace) to be at Arundell on Tuesday or Wednesday come seaven night, which is the eighth or ninth of Auguste: if Mr. Jones come hither, I will bringe him wth me; if not, you must wth you."

We believe Inigo Jones did repair to the Court in Wiltshire; and it was upon this occasion that he was commissioned by the King to write his *Essay on Stonehenge*.

In a subsequent page we have an interesting letter of the celebrated architect himself, written in the year 1620, in which he speaks of the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral, then proceeding under his direction, and

the building of his *chef-d'œuvre*, the Banqueting house at Whitehall.

This memoir of Earl Thomas is perhaps the most interesting in the work. Those of his successors, the Dukes of Norfolk, are necessarily less historical, from their adherence to the Church of Rome having generally excluded them from public employment. However, as the heads, in respect of rank, of the members of that communion, they are closely connected with the history of Catholic politics.

From his valuable biography, Mr. Tierney proceeds to the ecclesiastical foundations of Arundel: including a description of the Church, and the once splendid monuments of the Fitz-Alans. With respect to the latter, we feel called upon to take some brief notice of the very severe censure which he has hastily passed, at the close of his preface, on an article which was recently inserted in our pages. It will be recollected that in our number for last July appeared a description of the Fitz-Alan Chapel by our valuable correspondent, an Architectural Antiquary. This Mr. Tierney, in the postscript to his preface, has termed "a most ridiculously incorrect account." Now this censure will be naturally considered to apply to our friend's general description; but, as we believe that to be minutely accurate, we must be allowed to explain (as we are sure Mr. Tierney would have done, had he written less hastily), that the incorrectness consists not in the description of the architecture or the monuments, but in the historical particulars which were appropriated to them.*

Our correspondent's account of the neglect and injuries of the Chapel, is, we regret to say, only too fully confirmed by Mr. Tierney. The circumstances attendant on the removal of the roof, furnish a close parallel to those which characterized the uncovering of the nave of St. Saviour's, Southwark,

* *Gent. Mag.* July, 1833. p. 23, col. 1, for "William son of the Earl of Arundel," read "Henry Earl of Arundel," and for 1629 read 1579. In col. 2, erase the five lines, from "Thomas," to the word "father." These appear to be the principal inaccuracies alluded to. Our correspondent was misled by some previous confusion in Mr. Dallaway's book.

and which have indeed been too often repeated in various quarters, but we trust will in future be controlled by the better spirit which has certainly arisen throughout the country with reference to ancient art and architecture.

"In the year 1782 the partial decay of the roof seemed to promise an advantageous object of speculation to the cupidity of certain parties employed by Charles Duke of Norfolk: and the representations which they made, as to the dangerous state of the timber, at length induced him to order its removal. The first step was to strip the building of its lead, and demolish the ancient parapet. When the workmen came to the carved timber frame, immediately beneath the roof, they discovered that, with the exception of the parts which had already given way, the whole was generally sound; that to take it down would actually require violence; and that to repair it would be infinitely more advisable than to attempt to replace it with another. But the spirit of destruction was awakened; and there were other interests to be consulted, besides those of either the Chapel or its proprietor. Force was ordered to be applied. What the mallet or the crow could not achieve, the saw was called in to effect; and the splendour of this magnificent piece of architecture was speedily lost amidst its ruins. Nor did the work of demolition terminate with its roof. As if to efface every record of its former glory, the little that yet survived of ornament in the lower part of the building, was consigned to the general wreck. As the immense timbers from above were torn from the walls, or cut from their supporters, they were suffered to fall, at random, on whatever might chance to lie beneath. Beam after beam was thus plunged from the extreme height of the Chapel; the stalls were crushed; the tombs were shattered; and the floor itself, which is laid over the vaults, was in many instances, broken and forced in. A modern slated covering, without parapets, was now substituted for the ancient roof; and the conversion of the Chapel into a temporary workshop, a few years later, by enabling the workmen to purloin the brass ornaments that still remained, completed the desolation of the edifice."—(p. 622.)

Such is the fate of a building which once rivalled the glorious Chapel of the Beauchamps of Warwick. Now how great the contrast! We are grieved to find, from a subsequent page,

that even recently, two of the brass inscriptions have been "torn away, and broken, by the workmen who have access to the chapel." Shame on its appointed guardians! But what shall we say of the apathy of its noble owner? Is this the gratitude he evinces to his ancestors of the house of Arundel, without whose strictly entailed possessions the Duke of Norfolk would now be a poor man? It will be strange if the Company of Fishmongers of London should come forward to repair the Duke of Norfolk's chapel. Yet such an event is not improbable; for we find that, by the Act relating to the Earldom of Arundel in 1627, that Company are entitled to demand the annual sum of 210*l.* from the Sussex estates, with "full power to distrain in the premises for *all and every the arrearages* of the said yearly sum," to be expended on the repairs of Arundel Castle, Arundel House in London, and the *Chapel* at Arundel. Now, when we regard the well-known patriotism of the Fishmongers, and the good taste which has now become so prevalent on works of ancient art, we say it would be a strange, but not an unaccountable event, that a Company of Citizens, having the authority by Act of Parliament, should come forward and force a Peer of the Realm to repair his own ancestral monuments.

The Howard family have themselves never erected monuments. Though the virtuoso Earl when in Italy had ordered a statue of himself, and another of his eldest son, his second son and successor neglected his father's will in that and most other respects. Yet their interments have generally been made in this forlorn and neglected edifice; and some of the earliest coffin plates, the series of which is now for the first time published, contain long inscriptions which may be called epitaphs.

Mr. Tierney's concluding chapter treats of the borough and municipal matters; which is followed by an Appendix, containing, among other valuable documents, a series of unpublished letters from the Howard Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots: but it is with great regret we notice that the volumes are deficient in that very desirable adjunct to all works of the kind, an adequate Index. The Author

should have remembered that the permanent utility of his book must be for the purposes of reference; a fact which by no means detracts from its claims to a direct and attentive perusal. These we should be the last to deny; and we may conclude with the observation, that the lover of historical biography may consider that year fortunate, which has produced two such excellent works as Wiffen's *Memoirs of the House of Russell*, and Tierney's *Biography of the Earls of Arundel*.

A Descriptive Catalogue of rare and unedited Roman Coins, from the earliest period of the Roman Coinage, to the extinction of the Empire under Constantinus Paleologos, with numerous Plates from the Originals. By J. Y. Akerman, F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo.

THE author disclaims, in the introduction to this work, the intention of becoming a critical essayist on coins. He confines his plan to a copious chronological enumeration of the pieces themselves, describing them by the various legends, heads, divinities, emblems, &c. which they bear; noting the reputed value of the rarest. Such a plan gives of course no scope for the elegant and classic essayist, of which so admirable an example has been left us by Addison in his "Dialogues upon the usefulness of ancient medals, especially in relation to the Latin and Greek poets," but it confines the writer to a plain matter of fact enumeration of the different specimens which he considers worthy of being placed in the cabinet of the collector; evidently a task requiring much diligent labour and research, and as useful to the tyro in numismatism, as a book of roads to a traveller in a strange country. Some ten thousand coins are here carefully catalogued, and designated by their several impressions.

"Many opinions have been advanced as to the method of coinage practised by the Romans, but it is now universally allowed that the operation was performed by the hammer or some equivalent means. . . . It has been said that Roman coins, until the reign of Septimus Severus, were struck from a die; but, although we have good proof that such means were employed in the reign of this prince, there are still vast numbers of pieces bearing his head, which are without doubt cast from moulds."—Observations, p. vii.

Very early specimens of the consular money are found to be of copper plated with silver, and that so ingeniously, that they must have deceived the most cautious at the time they passed current. Nor was the authenticated coin itself free from debasement.

"A considerable number of moulds intended for Roman coins, were discovered in the time of Savot, at Lyons, in which, as is well known, Severus sojourned for some time after his decisive victory over his rival Albinus. In the *Memoirs of the French Academy*, there is an account of the discovery of several antique moulds of this description, intended for coins of Septimius Severus, Julia Donna, and their son Caracalla. Near to these moulds was found an ingot of mixed metal, covered with verdigris, a certain indication of the quantity of copper employed in the debasement of the silver."

From this and similar facts, the author draws the conclusion,

"That there was no fixed standard for the silver coin in the reigns of Septimius Severus, Caracalla, Maximinus, and Elagabalus, and that in all probability coins were cast by order of these emperors in times of emergency, of a very base quality; the usual method by the hammer being, as we have reason to believe, a tedious and expensive process."

Mr. Akerman observes, that we cannot at present determine whether the use of *cast coins* was authorized merely in the remoter provinces of the empire, while the hammered money was minted at Rome.

The author having concluded a prefatory essay of some half dozen pages, embracing the above topics, enters on his elaborate *Catalogue raisonné* of coins, through which we cannot be expected minutely to follow him. We consider the assay of the silver denarii as a very curious document, from which it appears that about the reign of Severus, the denarius began to be considerably debased by alloy. A denarius of Augustus is noted in the gross weight $55\frac{1}{2}$ grains, of which $54\frac{3}{8}$ were pure silver, while one of Severus weighed 53 gr. and contained only $30\frac{3}{8}$ gr. of silver. A denarius of Elagabalus in gross weight was 43 gr. of which only $9\frac{1}{16}$ were silver, scarcely one fifth part. The denarius of Postumus was $48\frac{1}{2}$ weight in

the gross, and had $9\frac{3}{16}$ gr. of silver. It is not wonderful that coins of such an amalgamation should, when discovered, after lying for ages in the earth, be distinguished by a coat of green ærugo or verdegriis. The denarius æreus of Probus had only $2\frac{3}{16}$ gr. of silver in $64\frac{1}{2}$ gr. its whole weight.

Mr. Akerman's volume is illustrated by upwards of twenty plates, representing the obverses and reverses of some of the most remarkable coins. These plates are confessedly by the hand of an artist unaccustomed to drawing the figure; see preface, p. ii. They will not therefore bear the test of severe criticism, as to conveying the knowledge of the human form, and of the Grecian models which gave spirit to the heads and reverses of some of the Roman coins. We are aware of the low relief into which the Roman coinage had sunk about the time of Constantine—but still much of the spirit and feeling of the antique sculptures remained; nor even in the reign of Priscus Attalus, A.D. 409, do we believe that the head and reverse of the imperial coin could be so barbarized as it appears in Plate II. vol. ii. p. 353. All we shall add on the subject of the plates is, that they are fully sufficient for the purpose of identifying specimens of the coins represented; as we by no means would detract from the general merits of a work which will be indispensable to the library of every student in those faithful records of rulers and events, of the progress and decline of arts, which an elegant critic has designated as "so many real monuments of brass."

"Quod non imber edax, non aquilo impotens,
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum series et fuga temporum."

A History of the royal foundation of Christ's Hospital, with an account of the plan of education, the internal economy of the institution, and memoirs of eminent Blues; preceded by a narrative of the rise, progress, and suppression of the convent of Grey Friars in London. By the Rev. William Trollope, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and late one of the Classical Masters of Christ's Hospital. 4to. pp. 502.

MR. TROLLOPE commences his Preface by the remark that, "whilst other Public Schools have their respective histories, no authentic account of Christ's Hospital has hitherto appeared." It is certainly to be regretted that so interesting a field of literary history and biography, including the general progress of education and manners, as the annals of our Colleges and great Schools may assuredly prove, should have been so much neglected. In fact, little more than a general and summary review has hitherto been published respecting any of them; almost all our publications, both on the Universities and Public Schools, having been put forth as the vehicles of prints. We have, it is true, Wood's *History of Oxford*, and his invaluable *Athenæ*; but there is now a century and a half to engage the attention of his continuators; and in the handsome book on Oxford at present publishing under the superintendence of Dr. Ingram, there is no space allotted to literary history. Respecting Cambridge we have only the very scanty work of Carter; the history of one College, (*Corpus Christi*, by Masters,) 80 years old; and the collections of Baker and Cole, still in manuscript. Then, of the Schools, there are only the authentic, but necessarily imperfect collections edited by Mr. Carlisle; a picture-book by Ackermann; and, before the present, one good *History of a School*, that of Merchant-tailors, by Dr. Wilson. Knight's *Life of Dean Colet* is in a great degree a *History of St. Paul's School*, but it stops short by more than a century of the present time. Bearcroft's *Charter-house* is an account of the foundation of that establishment, but not of its progress, its masters, and its scholars, and therefore by no means satisfactory. A *History of Rugby* was commenced a few years ago, but prematurely abandoned. The *Alumni Etonenses*, and the history of Westminster Scholars, are valuable portions of the history of those institutions.

The present volume is of a form and character suited to the magnitude and importance of the great Public School to which it relates. Mr. Trollope has commenced with some account of the Franciscan friary which formerly flourished upon the same site, and

portions of whose buildings have remained down to our own days.—Among the latter have been the exterior walls of a spacious library, to the erection of which, in the year 1421, 400*l.* was contributed by the celebrated Sir Richard Whittington. It was originally “a handsome room, 129 feet long and 31 feet broad, wainscoated throughout, and fitted with shelves neatly carved, with desks and settles.”

At the Dissolution, the monastery of the Grey Friars was one of the few foundations which were not appropriated to private aggrandisement,—but converted to a purpose of public utility. There was, however, a grievous destruction of illustrious memorials in the Abbey church; for here had been buried, according to the reckoning of Weever, “four Queens, four Dutchesses, four Countesses, one Duke, two Earles, eight Barons, and some thirty-five Knights:” there were in the choir nine tombs of alabaster and marble, one tomb in the body of the church, and seven score gravestones of marble, the whole of which were sold by Sir Martin Bowes, the Lord Mayor, for the petty sum of “fiftie pounds or thereabouts.”

The City presented a petition to the King, for a grant of the three ancient “Spytalls” during the mayoralty of Sir Richard Gresham in 1537; but it was not until the close of 1545 that they obtained a grant of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, accompanied with the contiguous estate of the Grey Friars. The new foundation of the City Hospitals took place in the reign of Edward the Sixth; and it is a pleasing idea to connect his name more particularly with the origin of the Bluecoat school, as the good he thereby effected was destined for the benefit of persons whose age corresponds with his own, besides that his character is justly regarded as an admirable model at once of juvenile diligence and of juvenile virtue.

The most important benefactions to public institutions are generally those of land in improving situations. One of the earliest bestowed on Christ's Hospital was that of Richard Castell, who is described by Stow as a “shoemaker dwelling in Westminster, a man of great travaile and labour in his faculty with his owne hands, and such a one as was named the *Cocke of West-*

minster, because both winter and summer he was at his worke before foure of the clocke in the morning.” The result of these “painful” labours was an estate then worth 44*l.* per annum; which he bestowed upon Christ's Hospital, and which is now a very important portion of its metropolitan property.

Another very acceptable early benefaction was that of Lewis Randall, esq., who gave 50*l.* towards providing a dinner of roast meat for the children yearly on St. Mathias day, unless that feast should fall in Lent; and in that case “good furmenty” was to be substituted both at dinner and supper. Mr. Trollope remarks that “the glee with which the *double rice spiced* is still hailed on this anniversary, will readily be appreciated by every Blue.” Nor is the benefaction bequeathed by Peter Symonds, esq., in 1586, less agreeable to a part of the juvenile community, being a penny apiece and a bag of raisins, to sixty boys on Good Friday.

In its earlier years, Christ's Hospital was the receptacle for *all* the destitute children of the City of London, to which they were sent by the Parishes, who paid in consequence a certain contribution for their support. By this arrangement, a complete separation was effected between the different classes, in respect to age, of the parochial poor, who have too often been indiscriminately mixed in modern workhouses.

By degrees, however, it was found that this was a greater charge than the Institution could sustain; for, whilst the number of children gradually increased to an overpowering number, the parishes grew backward in paying their rates, and the funds in consequence became embarrassed. This led to the present system of presentations; and, with the increase of population, other schools of a similar nature were established, particularly the Green-coat and Grey-coat schools in Westminster, and the parochial Charity-schools; and Christ's Hospital eventually took a somewhat higher range of objects, in the children (particularly orphans) of tradesmen, and the poorer clergy.

When at their lowest ebb, the fortunes of Christ's Hospital were essentially benefited by the munificence of

Dame Mary Ramsey, the widow of an Alderman of London. By will dated 1596, she gave them estates then valued at 400*l.* per annum, and now producing nearly 4,000*l.*, together with the advowsons of five livings, which have become the means of rewarding many a deserving master.

The Mathematical School, for forty boys, was attached to the establishment in 1673, under the auspices of Charles the Second. This was called the "Royal" foundation, and originally bore that character so exclusively, that doubts were entertained whether any private augmentation would be admitted. The scruple was formally communicated to the King, and his answer was characterized by his usual good sense, that "so far was he from disliking, that he would be glad to see any gentleman graft upon his stock." This new branch of the establishment was warmly cherished by Mr. Secretary Pepys; twelve scholars were added on the foundation of Henry Stone, esq., in 1693, and two by John Stock, esq., in 1780. The gift of Samuel Travers, esq., in 1724, furnished other means for establishing a distinct school for sons of Lieutenants in the Navy; this has been recently united with the Royal Mathematical School, and about fifty boys are now kept upon the Travers foundation. The King's boys are annually presented at Court, on the celebration of the Queen's birthday:

"On these occasions the boys produce their maps and charts, and other specimens of their proficiency in nautical science; which they unfold to the King, kneeling on one knee, as he passes into the Presence Chamber. The urbanity with which George III. and his amiable Consort were wont to receive their youthful visitors, was highly characteristic of their kind-hearted condescension; but there is something peculiar in the gracious interest which King William and Queen Adelaide are pleased to take in every individual among them. Each is addressed in turn; and every breast beats high in acknowledgment of the honour conferred by the notice of the Sovereign. His early recollections of the service for which the youthful family are training does not, it may be imagined, tend to diminish the royal interest in their welfare; nor will the word of advice and encouragement, kindly vouchsafed from such a quarter, be forgotten in a future day of

difficulty or danger, amid their struggles for their own honour, or their country's good."

After the fire of London, the front of the hospital was rebuilt by Sir Robert Clayton, Alderman of the City, in the year 1682, at the expense of nearly 10,000*l.*; and the great hall was rebuilt in 1680, at the cost of more than 5,000*l.*, which was defrayed by Sir John Frederick. In 1694 the Writing School, which cost 4,000*l.*, was built by Sir John Moore, also an Alderman. In 1705 Sir Francis Child rebuilt the ward over the east cloister, and in 1730 two additional wards were built by J. Bacon, esq.

We have now extracted from Mr. Trollope's History the most remarkable benefactions, though the Institution has been benefited by many other very munificent gifts both in money and land; and indeed if we were asked to specify the place where, in modern times, the stream of liberality has flowed with the most uninterrupted and well-sustained supply, we should point to Christ's Hospital. This pleasing circumstance is to be attributed not merely to the indisputable value of the objects it is destined to fulfil, but to the excellence of its internal government and general management. The functions of the several officers, and the management of its domestic economy, are described by Mr. Trollope in a distinct chapter; and the various changes which have been adopted to promote the business of education are fully described in another. The succession of the Masters, and biographical notices of them, are of course integral parts of the history of the School; to those are added extended memoirs of seven of the most eminent scholars,—Edmund Campion, David Baker, John Vicars, Joshua Barnes, Jeremiah Markland, and Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, the late Bishop of Calcutta. A list of the Grecians (or head scholars) from the foundation, comprises brief notices of their academical honours and clerical preferments. Among these the most aged survivor is the Rev. Josiah Disturnell, who addressed King George III. and Queen Charlotte on the part of the school, on their visit to the city in 1760, and still holds the Hospital living of Wormshill, in Kent. The next in

seniority was the late venerable Chaplain of the Magdalen, the Rev. John Prince, whose death was recorded in our March number, p. 380. He was elected to Oriel College from Christ's Hospital in 1772, and for a long series of years was the Reading Examiner at the school. His son, the Rev. Thomas Prince, D.D., who was Tutor to the young Dukes of Brunswick, was also elected from Christ's Hospital to Oxford in 1806. He died Jan. 22, 1830 (not in 1831, as Mr. Trollope), and a memoir of him will be found in *Gent. Mag.* vol. c. i. 473. Soon after the senior Prince, occurs our old friend George Dyer the poet; in 1780 the Rev. William Gilly, Rector of Wanstead, and the excellent father of the talented W. S. Gilly, now Prebendary of Durham, who was himself elected from Christ's Hospital in 1808. In one year, 1785, were elected the present Dr. Richards, the respected Rector of St. Martin's in the Fields, and the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, late Ambassador to Brazil. The year 1791 is particularly distinguished by the name of the poet Coleridge; 1809 by Professor Scholefield; and among the latter names are many who have attained the first honours at the Universities. Indeed, the frequent repetition of this gratifying occurrence, and the circumstance of Francis Richard Begbie, who was elected to Cambridge in 1829, having been the Senior Optime of 1833, induced the Court to request the Head Master, the Rev. John Greenwood, to take the degree of Doctor of Divinity at the charge of the Hospital.

Mr. Trollope's last chapter is devoted to a description of the buildings, as well those which are indelibly connected with the grateful associations of the senior "Blues," however discordant or inelegant in their architecture, as those magnificent and appropriate structures which have recently occupied their place, from the able designs of the late Mr. Shaw. We can forgive, on account of their praiseworthy origin, Mr. Trollope's lamentations over the barbarous old Hall; and we unite with him to the utmost in deprecating any alteration of the characteristic costume of the boys. Long may they continue to pride themselves

upon the peculiar smallness of their cap, the neatness of their leather girdle, their buckle, and their buttons; and long may they continue to regard "the slightest change in any part of it" as "a species of sacrilege!"

We must now conclude with a brief notice of the plates with which the volume is handsomely embellished. They consist of two views of the old, and four of the new buildings; a view of Christ's Hospital, Hertford; a portrait of the late Head Master, Dr. Trollope (the father of the Author); a whole-length portrait of the late excellent Treasurer, James Palmer, esq. which was painted for the Court-room, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; and, as a frontispiece, the interesting historical picture of King Edward the Sixth granting the Charter. This is a painting by Holbein, and may be considered as a companion to that of King Henry the Eighth granting the charter of the Barber-Surgeons' Company, by the same artist, which was engraved by Vertue. The present, we believe, was never before published; though we should have thought the "Blues" of former days would have patronized a print of it. The picture now hangs at the end of the Great Hall; as at the side does a much larger painting by Verrio, of Charles the Second founding the Mathematical School. It has, however, been remarked by Mr. Malcolm, that the latter "enormous picture" was not intended to be expanded all on one surface, but while the centre was to fill the whole of an end wall, the two side portions, as the perspective shows, were meant to turn the corners.

Mr. Trollope's volume is altogether deserving of much praise. Its arrangement is not very systematic; but the texture of the whole may thus have been rendered more agreeable to the reader. It is not overlaid by trifling minutiae; and perhaps there is still room for further biographical illustrations, particularly as regards the early masters. Occasionally the author's style is inflated, and he relapses from the historian into the school orator; and his opinions, particularly his censures, are sometimes too much *ex cathedra*; but on the whole, the work is calculated to confer great credit both

upon himself, on the school, and on those benevolent citizens by whom it has been mainly supported.

A History of Croydon. By G. Steinman Steinman, Esq. F.S.A. F.L.S. 8vo, pp. 424.

THE author of this volume had his materials for the most part placed before him, in Dr. Ducarel's *History of Croydon*, published in 1783; the ground has also since been beaten by Lysons and Bray. Yet, it is easy to distinguish between the servile or ignorant copyist, and the discriminating and judicious digester. The one is sure to blunder, confuse, and misapply; and to increase instead of removing the errors of his predecessor; the other improves by more perfect arrangement what it is no longer necessary to discover, and elucidates by additional information. From the nature of topography and antiquarian history, composed as it is of minute facts, a fresh inquirer may always add something; may fill up some of the numerous gaps which must ever exist, and supply some of the numerous links which time has removed from the many-twisted chain of historical evidence. We are happy to say that Mr. Steinman's industry, and his real antiquarian spirit of investigation, are very conspicuous.

His book is distributed into the following arrangement: the early history and present state of Croydon; its chronology and annals; the descents of the several manors and principal estates; the East India college at Ad-discombe; charitable institutions; the Archiepiscopal Palace; the Church; and Benefactions; with an Appendix of documents.

An Answer to a Letter addressed to the Lord Chancellor on the Case of the Dissenters, in a Letter to the same; by a Clergyman.—The letter, to which the above is an answer, has received very high approbation from the Dissenters. The Evangelical Magazine states, "that no wiser defence has made its appearance." We consider, however, that this letter of a Churchman is no less worthy of attention, and that it is reasoned with candour, knowledge, and good temper. Of the present spirit of the Dissenters something may be learnt from the fol-

The palace, which was the favourite residence of many of the Archbishops of Canterbury, is a subject of particular interest. Since it was deserted and condemned by Archbishop Cornwallis, the premises have been converted into a manufactory. However, the great Hall, and some other remarkable features, still remain; though another change is now in progress, for, in consequence of the estate having been sold in lots during the last year, various portions have lately been converted into modern dwellings, with an attendant destruction of the ancient parts.

Respecting the races formerly held at Croydon, Mr. Steinman has met with two traditional notices that they were promoted and visited by James the First (p. 14), and that he lodged on such occasions in the manor-house of Whitehorse (p. 32). On reference to Mr. Nichols's "*Progresses*" of that monarch, we do not find any record of the King's presence; but the tradition that it was one of the earliest places at which meetings were held for that purpose, is confirmed by a letter in 1611-12, which notices "a great race or running at Croydon, where by occasion of foul play or foul words, one Ramsey, a Scotsman, struck the Earl of Montgomery with his riding-rod; whereupon the whole company was ready to go together by the ears, and like enough to have made a national quarrel, but for want of weapons it was pacified."*

The embellishments of this judicious volume consist of several very neat engravings on wood.

* *Progresses of James I.* vol. II. p. 439, where will be seen Osborne's exaggerated account of the rencontre.

lowing note:—'A card has lately been published by Westley and Davis, price 1d. or 5s. per 100, entitled *Questions which concern every man, of which the following is a specimen*—'Ought you as a citizen to *suffer wrong to be done to you?* Do not you suffer the greatest wrong, when any party seeks to prescribe to you in religion, either what you shall believe, or how you shall express your faith? Do not you suffer the greatest wrong in being obliged to pay to the support of religious worship of *any form?*' On the reverse of the card, are maxims and

watchwords, among which are, "An Establishment, if not a theocracy, must be a tyranny."—"Preference is Persecution."—"Toleration is intolerance."—"Man can owe no religious allegiance to man."—"To establish religion is first to corrupt, then to destroy it."—"Think, decide, fear not."—"Oh!" says the author of this Letter, "that some of the forefathers of these advocates of dissent could have foreseen these doings of their posterity."—Shade of John Wesley! we appeal to you.

Third Letter on Church Reform. By REV. C. GIRDLESTONE.—Sensible, moderate, and conciliating; but we fear that the Dissenters look far beyond Mr. Girdlestone's views, and would now pass him over in their first step to the reform they want. Will he grant them a separation of Church and State? will they be contented without?

Ecclesiastical Establishments not inconsistent with Christianity, with a particular view to the leading objections of the Modern Dissenters. By WILLIAM HULL, 1834.—A pamphlet which does infinite credit to the feeling, the principles, the taste, and talent of the author; "of one (to use his own language) who has no party interest to serve, no sectarian passions to indulge, no ecclesiastical preferences to obtain by avowing them; and who has been placed in circumstances more than usually favourable for forming an unbiassed estimate of the men and principles of different religious denominations. His convictions have been strongly, but irresistibly forced upon him. In the course of this work, an unqualified opinion is expressed, (which recent transactions have proved to be unwarranted) of the loyalty of Dissenters to the law. Their refusal in various places to pay the church rates, when legally demanded, must be matter of grief to every man who has at heart the peace of his country. Such conduct proceeds on a principle *subversive of all government, and is the first step towards rebellion and anarchy.* It assumes the right of individuals to resist the authority of the legislature, in any particular instance in which selfishness, caprice, or faction may choose to cover their enormities, under the sacred plea of conscience. In the present case, it is difficult to see in what sense conscience can justify the resistance of a particular body to the will of the public, expressed by the constitutional authorities of the kingdom. The object to be attained is trivial, on all sound principles of moral casuistry, compared

with the pernicious influence of this example of revolt set by persons professing superior sanctity, and who are supposed by the reckless multitude to be not ignorant of moral obligations. The particular crisis selected for this and similar displays of radical dissentism, brands them as the ebullitions of a spirit essentially ungenerous and ignoble; nor is it difficult to determine with what justice men lay claim to a purer faith, or a loftier patriotism, than their neighbours, whose leading characteristic it is, that—"they despise dominions and speak evil of dignities."

The following are the declarations of the Dissenters, as published by them:

1. "A state establishment of Christianity must be a crying abomination, a daring encroachment on the prerogatives of Heaven.

2. If a church the greatest and best that ever existed, distinguished by the purity of her doctrine, the sanctity of her discipline, the apostolic splendor and devotedness of her ministry; if a church unrivalled for the glory of her various institutions, were this day established, we should remain what we are now, *conscientious Dissenters.*

3. As to actually conforming—leaving the meeting house for the church, to any Dissenter who understands his principles, or respects himself, the proposition is absurd, almost ridiculous.

4. What instances are there of men distinguished for their ability, and piety, and zeal, and usefulness, brought up and thoroughly initiated in the principles of dissent, and of religious liberty, surrendering themselves up to the diocesan law, and joining in the pomp and ceremony of a national religion, founded or annihilated by an Act of Parliament!

Rightly does the author therefore observe, that "all hope of an amicable compromise between the Church and the Dissenters is excluded. The enemies of the Church have proclaimed, that truce and neutrality are at an end; the friends of the Church therefore know their duty! The recent procedures of some of the body have breathed the spirit of persecution, the turbulent spirit of a secular and revolutionary faction."

Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Totness. By the Rev. E. A. BRAY, Vicar of Tavistock.—A very sensible discourse, directed against those 'who whilst they themselves talk with the fullest latitude, and even speak evil of dignities, would have the Church keep silence in her defence.'

A Letter to Lord Althorp, on the Irish Church Reform Bill. By the Rev. ROB. UVEDALE, M. A.—A pithy, but useful production, from the pen of the nephew of the late Bennet Langton, admonishing his Lordship not to appropriate ecclesiastical revenues to state purposes, or desecrate the property that belongs to the Church of Christ. "Let us beware, Master Hyde, (said Sir Benjamin Rudyerd,) that we do not look with a carnal, worldly, evill eye upon church lands; let us clere our sight, search our hearts, that we may have unmixt and sincere ends, without the least thought of saving our purses. Churchlands will be fittest to maintain churchmen, by a proportionable and orderly distribution. A clergyman ought to have a *far greater proportion to live upon than any other man of an equal condition.* He is not bred to multiply three-pences. *It becomes him not to live sordidly or mechanically.* Master Hyde, I am as much for reformation, for purging and maintaining religion, as any man, but I profess I am not for innovation nor abolition."

A Sermon, preached at the Visitation of Charles Lord Bishop of Winchester, at St. Saviour's, Southwark, by GEORGE D'O'LYLY, Rector of Lambeth.—A Sermon, the object of which is to press on the clergy the necessity of showing by their conduct, the holiness of their profession; equally distant from a formal and Pharisical hypocrisy, and an indulgence too secular and free. The Appendix contains a statement of the revenues of the church, and some observations on tithes and church-rates. It is well worthy of perusal, and does no discredit to its learned author.

A proposed Book of Common Prayer, &c.—the whole forming a most comprehensive Plan of Church Reform, by MARTYN ROBERT MELVILLE, Esq.—Much that is sensible and much that is ludicrous, much practicable and much that cannot be practised, yet all worth the attention of those on whom the task of Reform in the Church will fall.—At p. 110, the dress of the clergy is to be re-modelled, and they are not to have *shirt-collars, but satin breeches, and wigs, and short gowns, and long black boots, and not very fine linen;* and they are to *play cards moderately,* but not as during the time of George the Third's illness, when *three of our prelates played snip-snap-snorum and commerce with the Princesses, and the Bishop of Norwich*

was a great whist-player. So much for the Melville Reform.

The New Evangelical Church of England Champion, 4 Nos. by the Rev. WILLIAM BAILEY, A. B.—Mr. Bailey is a most upright and zealous defender of the Church to which he belongs; and he wants neither learning, nor industry, nor sagacity well to support his claims. We do not know how *Bishop Talleyrand* will like his observations on his *domestic character* in the second number.

The Work of an Evangelist; a Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Winchester, by the Rev. CHARLES CATOR, A. M.—A manly and honourable and fearless exposition of the preacher's sentiments on the evils that beset the Church, and on the defects within it; on one of which he touches, which we have long thought deserved grave consideration; we mean, on the Charges that might be delivered by the Bishops to the Clergy on the great questions which are constantly rising into controversy, and their opinions and advice on them. We are sorry that such Charges have fallen into desuetude; and too often we lament that we have directions for repairs of churches, and repairs of parsonage-houses, and threats and severe edicts on residence, (being much fitter for churchwardens than for scholars and theologians to hear,) instead of those powerful and learned discourses which *Horsley* was the last to give to his delighted and instructed brethren: *Horsley* took for granted, that his clergy were men of moral lives, of upright consciences, and solid learning. That he did not want *fresh powers to restrain their immorality,* (see the Bishop of Landaff's Charge,) and that, of all classes of the community, they dwelt, every man at home, under the shadow of his own vine, and his own fig-tree. He addressed them as men of sense, and learning, and piety; as his equals in age, and conduct, and knowledge—in all but station; not as boys just let loose from college, who are to be told what amusements they may have, and what are forbidden. We think Mr. Cator's learned and honourable exposition of his sentiments on this point, will meet the approbation of his brethren.

Reformation of the Church Revolution in Disguise. By a Country Clergyman.—The threatening aspect of the times has evoked the reluctant spirit of the most secluded and studious from their sacred

retirement, to meet the enemy of peace, order, and religion. The author, a Buckinghamshire rector, joins the Christian legion, and in a very well-written, scholar-like pamphlet, has refuted many of the sophistical and delusive arguments that are held out, *ad captandum vulgus*, to catch a greedy and gainsaying people. We have read so much, and said so much on this subject, that we cannot well extract any passages from this work; and, indeed, such passages would give but a poor and inadequate notice of its connected and leading arguments. Unhallowed hands are seizing the Ark of the Covenant; and avarice and luxury and greediness are hunting together for their prey. There is no *trick* that the enemies of the Church do not practise to effect their purpose:—A member the other night in the House, affirmed that *lay-tithes ought not to be touched, and stood on a firmer ground than those of the Church*. Can a man, who could deliberately utter such a sentence as this, to effect better his mischievous purpose, and drive the laity from the clergy, dare to assume the appellation of an *honourable* man, or a conscientious legislator? This question has done more to unmask the hypocrite, to bring forward the base features of the mind, to show the dishonourable and selfish feelings by which men are actuated, than any we remember. The petition of the Devonshire yeomanry is a *disgrace to the county*; it is at once a shameless and open avowal, that their *will shall be law*; that they will strip their clergy of *half their property* to add to theirs; that neither right, nor claim, nor possession, nor law, nor reverence for religion shall stand in their ruthless and ruffian path:—their cry is confiscation; and their plunder sacrilege. Well do they deserve the dignified and admirable rebuke which they have received from the Bishop of their diocese. Were that petition granted, there is an end to the security of all property, and the axe of revolution and anarchy falls on the neck of the prostrate constitution.

Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter, by Henry Lord Bishop, at his primary visitation, October, 1833.—This charge must have made a deep impression on the clergy, and we hope on the laity also. Its sound argument, its admirable language, its solid and well-reasoned principles, its good temper and candour, must recommend it to the favour of all; but we question whether the Bishop has not taken too *favourable* a view of the religious feelings of the diocese, for *the Petition* has appeared since the *Charge*; and we should suppose he must now recal

his words—“I am bound to state, that as far as the feeling of the *people* can be collected, from its manifestations in these two great counties, *the Church has nothing to fear, and every thing to hope*, from the influence of that feeling, if fairly represented in Parliament.” We wish it were so; but the ‘golden law’ of order and subordination is weakened, if not broken, and the passions and interests of men are let loose with a force and impetuosity, which show how strongly fixed they are in their nature, and how little they have been softened or subdued by the *outward forms* of religion; for no further could *they* ever claim possession of the Gospel of Christ, than its external form, who are waiting the first opportunity to deprive it of its means of penetrating further into the hearts of men. The man who is governed by *intimidation* is not only a coward, but a fool; he assists his enemy in effecting his purpose. Let the Clergy not relinquish one particle of their just rights,—it would be but a sop to the three-headed Cerberus, who would swallow it and cry for more. Let not the Clergy forsake the Bishops; and let not the Bishops, to please the populace, oppress the *Clergy with a servile and overpowering labour*. Nothing of this will avail. As concerns the absentees and pluralists in his diocese, the Bishop has given ample refutation to all the propagated slanders and falsehoods. The only point we venture to differ in, regards his propositions with relation to the *Lay-impropriations and Tithes*; but it is not necessary to dwell on it, as we think that it is partly to what is said on this subject, that the Bishop of Landaff may allude in his late Charge, and what he says is worthy of attention.

Remarks on Party Distinctions in Religion. By the Rev. J. B. JAMES, of Queen's College, Curate of Hanwell.—The author, though of Queen's College, belongs to the *orthodox* clergy, so called; and this little work is intended to conciliate the somewhat divided and, we fear, often hostile opinions and feelings of them and their brethren the *Evangelical*. We wish indeed that so it were, and that there were no dissensions in the Church to assist the attack from without. We can see neither bigotry, nor party spirit, nor partiality in this book; but brotherly love, and Christian feeling, and good will, and good sense. With regard to the occupations and amusements of the Clergy, we think enough has been said, and that it had better be left to the discretion and sense of propriety which are never wanting in them. It is impossible to lay down a universal rule that shall be effective, and

the boundaries of '*quid decus aut quid non*,' are too shadowy to be clearly recognized. Paley used to fish and ride—that was innocent; the old clergy all played at *bowls*—no harm in that. We remember all the Hampshire clergy cricketers, so are they of Sussex now—well and good. One bishop plays at cards, as good old Dean Vincent was wont to do; another dines at my Lord Mayor's—"to the pure all things are pure." *We have played cards with one of the strictest and most dignified bishops on the bench*, and we won his money. The most *debateable* amusements we take to be those of the gun and the dance, yet we know some of the most learned, venerable, and pious divines to be veteran shots. Who can say there exists harm in such a pursuit? Who can say that their piety is in consequence less useful, that their example is less influential? Much on this head must be left to private discretion; to the situation, county, and people where the clergyman resides. The manner of our old friend *Crabbe* would not do in a London chapel; and a Norfolk vicar resides among a different people from the Curate of Hanwell. At the same time, woe be to the clergy if they are 'lovers of pleasure;' and in the choice of their recreations, the safe side is the wisest and best. There is an account in some late pamphlet that we have perused, of a *Devonshire clergyman playing at cricket with his parishioners on Sunday evenings*. On being asked his reason, he temperately and wisely answered, "I didn't play for my own amusement; but play they will, whether I like it or not; therefore, seeing that the game will be practised, I join in it for the sake of keeping it innocent. In my presence, they will refrain from the turbulence, the riot, the misrule, the improprieties which would attend it, were they not checked by me." This we consider to be the language of a man of sense; by such conduct, no doubt he will in time change the day, and prevent the further desecration of the Sabbath.

The Day of Visitation, preached at Usk, Oct. 17, 1833. By REV. DANIEL JONES, Vicar of Caerleon.—This sermon, published at the desire of the learned Bishop of Landaff, is recommended by its animation, its piety, and sense.

The Gardener's Dictionary. By P. MILLER. In 4 vols. Vol. I.—This promises to be a useful republication of Miller's admirable Dictionary, with improvements and the addition of the new plants. We must however observe, that it is not printed so correctly as it ought to be. The principal article in this part is on

'Abies,' the fir tribe; on which, of course, recourse is had to the most curious and scientific work of Mr. Lambert. Many new kinds are mentioned; but we do not think the account of the abies Douglasii so full as we have seen it elsewhere; and why is the abies Lambertii omitted? A more instructive and entertaining account could be given of the cedars of Lebanon in England; and the silver firs in Petworth Garden should be mentioned. Of the acacia Julybrissin, it may be observed that the most northern situation in which we ever saw this beautiful tree as a *standard*, is the Botanic Garden at Paris, where a fine specimen is to be seen; in England it wants the shelter of a wall, and even then is comparatively weak and stunted in its growth, and apt to canker. As far as plants are concerned, what an immense difference exists between the climates of London and Paris! even the fine pomegranates in flower in the markets of *Rouen* and *Brussels*, show that, as lovers of botany, we are too "far from the sun and summer-gale;" and yet, by Dr. Prout's scale, there is but *one degree* between the mean summer temperature of Paris and London! The climate of Touraine, we think, is the very paradise of horticulture, where all the finest plants of the south of Europe might luxuriate over the green carpet, spread by the dews and showers of the north. The most beautiful tree we ever saw, is the Camphor tree, growing in that delicious little English garden in the Caserta at Naples, where the turf is as green as in Devonshire. When he comes to the Pines and Araucarias, we hope the Editor of this work will not forget the collections at Dropmore and at Kew; and for a *few specimens* of magnificent exotics, Mr. Thomson's nursery at Mile End should be visited. The Cork tree at Messrs. Whitley's, at Fulham, is far finer than those at Chelsea; and the Fulham Oak is an absolute A-per-se. Mr. Ord's garden at Walham Green affords some scarce trees; the Willow-leaved oak, Stone pine, and Sophora Japonica particularly. The Bishop of London's garden should also be visited; and Lord Tankerville's, near Oatlands, where there are some very fine *Gleditsias*. At Henham, in Suffolk, is the greatest variety of American oaks we know, brought over by Mr. Lyons; at Lord Darnley's, at Cobham, some of the finest *Magnolias*. We have heard of a fine collection of exotics at Lord Valentia's, in Staffordshire; but we never saw them. We know no finer tulip trees than those at Lord Egremont's. The Beech (Mr. Wyndham's property) that stands at the bottom of Carhampton Down, near Bishops Waltham, we believe to be the finest in Eng-

is it is not a pollard like that at e; and it has (or had three years three gigantic brethren at Roseear Winchester, the seat of Lord ask. We throw out these hints to itor, and doubtless he will use all ce to make his work perfect.

Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green. By

SHERIDAN KNOWLES.—We canich commend the design, character, try of this play; but if it has been sful, our criticism is of little imce—the object of the dramatist is ed.

opulo placrent, quas fecisset fallas.”

Railway Companion, describing an ion along the Liverpool Line, &c.

Tourist.—This little sketch of the through which the Liverpool and ester rail-road travels, is illustrated lever plates; and a very good acs given of the rise and progress of ls, forming a book at once of nent and instruction.

Living of the Clergy of the Diocese of ster.

—In a diocese so wisely, so usly, and so efficiently governed, a Bishop so pious, vigilant, and rested, and among such an enlight-ergy as those who possess the ennts in the see of Gloucester, we are all surprised that it was found by onvenient to appoint a meeting, in they should deliberate as to the es which it might be thought most ke, under the very alarming danich on all sides seem congregat-attack or overthrow the Church. s *intra muros peccatur et extra.*” the indiscretions of some of its was added to the violence of its s, it was impossible to say to what d essential interests the mischief ot extend. It is, therefore, with e and great satisfaction of mind : read their report; that we hailed nimous feeling of the clergy on the (for the dissent was so small as r to be felt); and that we give our testimony to the goodness, tem-oderation, and piety which were in their proceedings. The Church ed, ‘*tanquam ovis inter lupos.*’ holic priest, the dissenting elder, rgy and savage radical, the foam-ist, the parsimonious economist, dering demagogue (the Judas who e bag), all alike are howling for struction, and ravenous for their f the booty. In the meantime, the has done itself endless honour, by NT. MAG. VOL. I.

the truly Christian feeling, the patience, the gentleness, and the *disinterestedness* with which she has conducted herself in all her difficulties; but she has also a duty to *herself* to perform; a duty which she must not shrink from, when she considers from whose hand she received her keys, who gave them to her keeping, and to whom she must render up her trust. The preservation of the Liturgy and the Articles, and the establishment of a legitimate and authorized *Convocation*, with an improved representation of the great body of the Clergy, are the chief points which the Gloucester clergy strenuously advocate. We see nothing which they claim to which they are not justly entitled; and our best thanks (speaking for our fellow-Christians), are due to the excellent clergy of this diocese, for their zealous co-operation in defence of the Lord’s house upon earth. Long may such a Bishop and such a Clergy prove a blessing and an example to those who live under their influence, and never shall they want our humble meed of praise!

A Letter to Lord Althorp, on the subject of Church Reform. By the Rev. S.

GATE, *Bilston, Cheshire.*—Though very

brief, one of the most sensible and practical letters on this much canvassed subject that we have ever read, and the propositions to increase the small livings seem wise and just. While we strongly recommend our readers to peruse Mr. Gate’s pamphlet, we shall take the liberty of throwing out a hint or two, subject to the consideration of those more conversant with the Church than ourselves. The first is, as there is so great a clamour raised against *pluralities*, and as they are reckoned one of the most objectionable points, could it not be arranged that any clergyman possessing two or three livings should be permitted (*if willing so to do*) to resign those into the hands of the bishop or patron, upon a sum out of them, equal to their amount, being paid to him for his life, with the exception of *the sum previously paid to his curate*; as, supposing the living was 300*l.* and the curate received 100*l.*, then 200*l.* should be paid the former incumbent, and at his death the whole should devolve on his successor; and there would be no want of persons who would most gladly receive a living subject to such payment, as it would always be equal to a curacy, and would, in addition, be a security for a future and larger provision. This appears to us both feasible and advantageous. We know many *clergymen who would resign, we know many who would accept*, and we can see no difficulty in carrying such a measure through. Secondly, we propose that a clergyman,

arriving at the age of sixty, should have it in his power to quit his preferment, upon having a certain proportionate sum allowed for his maintenance. Most duties are heavy and burdensome to a man after threescore years; and we only ask that a clergyman should be permitted to retire from his labours when persons of all other professions are found anxious to withdraw from theirs. We hope that we give no offence by these propositions; but, having duly considered them, we think they would be advantageous to the Church and to the Clergy; and we could wish that one of the Bishops, or some one in power, would deign to look favourably on them. Nothing can be more absurd than the outcry against pluralists, as being necessarily men possessing large incomes. We happen to know a gentleman, in the county in which we live, who holds three livings; yet on those three livings, though he is a bachelor, he cannot afford to keep a horse, to drink wine, to give dinners, to keep a manservant, to buy books, or to live as a gentleman ought to do. We pledge ourselves to the truth of this. Pluralities are not desirable. They would be willingly resigned by the clergy, if a fair remuneration were given for them. We also beg to say that, in agricultural districts, it would be most wise and judicious to consolidate two small livings, instead of appointing a resident minister to each. We know several rural parishes of about eight hundred acres of land, paying about 140*l.* a-year tithes, with a population of about one hundred and fifty, with no glebe, and a cottage for a manse. What is a clergyman to do there? Visit the sick?—there are none. Call on the poor?—they are all at work in the fields. Look in to the farmers?—they are with their labourers. Call on the gentry?—none are near him, in the whole circumference of his neighbourhood; or if they were, how can he visit as an independent gentleman on 150*l.* a-year? Nothing is so disliked in the country as an idle, gossiping, busy, visiting, meddling parson, dropping into their farm-houses and huts, and carrying news from one to another. There are such parsons; men of inferior birth, who got into the fold through the window some years ago, have obtained a small benefice, and are the nuisance of all around them; who know the news of the blacksmith's shop—make the wills of their parishioners—and, too ignorant to study, and just too independent to work, are anything but an advantage to the church. Would there not be a danger, if you place a person in such a situation, where there is not employment for him, that he would fall into similar degrading habits? Here would be the disadvantage

of forcing a very small rural parish to have a resident minister. It may look very well on paper, or before the House, but it has no practical advantage, and must be attained by a large sacrifice of money from some quarter or another; for, as the Bishop of Exeter says, "we cannot make bricks without straw."

The British Jew to his Fellow Countrymen, 1833.—A manly appeal to the country in favour of the Tribe of Israel. We like the feeling and spirit of this pamphlet, though we cannot agree to all its positions; but were we not Christians, we would be Jews. We have a melancholy and kind feeling towards the child of Abraham; we think of his ancient glories, of his proud inheritance, of his fallen grandeur, of his present state; and we fully agree in all the author says of the high purity and domestic virtues of this singularly unfortunate people.

The Translation of Bishops, 1834.—A spirited and sensible pamphlet, opposing, in an open, manly manner, the outcry against translations, founded on the argument that it leads to indolence and carelessness, which the author, we think, totally and admirably disproves. We always thought (if there were a danger, which we do not say there is), that it lay in the contrary direction; that the bishops who sought translations, in order to gain the character of vigilance with the Government, might rule the clergy with too strict and severe a hand—that they might be called at Court conscientious bishops, and make the backs of an oppressed clergy the steps of the ladder by which they mount. We say, theoretically this might be supposed, rather than attribute to them the faults which the author has so completely refuted. As regards the association of the Bishops with their Clergy, there are some candid and sensible observations in this work. We confess we wish their manner different. They call the Clergy 'their affectionate brethren!' but in behaviour to them they are formal, and cold, and distant. We have often, in our minds, compared the manner and behaviour of the Bishops to the Clergy, with that of the Judges to the young Barristers, much to the advantage of the latter. Why should there be any difference? or, if there were, should it not be in a still greater and more affable and good-humoured condescension, on the part of those who 'are meek and lowly in heart.'

Repeal, or no Repeal of the Union, considered in its Practical Bearings. 1833.—The question of Repeal of the Union is

consider to be the agitation of the demagogue; of the man who uses the name and welfare of his country, as a mark to cover his own sordid and selfish designs. The Repeal of the Union, of that Union the advantage and necessity of which were allowed by all parties and all religions, would be the destruction of one country, and the unhappiness and misery of the other.

Criminal Trials in England, their Defects and Remedies. By G. COOKE, B.A.—It would be presumptuous in any one who did not belong to the legal profession, to decide upon the important questions that are connected with the alterations proposed, or the abuses manifested by the author; but they plainly prove, to our *unprofessional* mind, the great defects inherent in our criminal system, and the necessity of a revision of the code in many important particulars.

A Letter to Lord Althorp on the Poor Laws, &c., by EQUITAS—The *incubus* of the Poor Laws on the resources of the country is terrific; the growing evil alarming; the *inequality* of the pressure unjust. This is recognized by the author of the tract before us, who proposes a *National or Consolidated Rate*, in lieu of the local taxation. The author, as almost all others who have directed their attention to the subject, has animadverted with severity on the *allowance* system—paying the labourer partly by *wages*, and partly by *allowance from rate*; but, while they justly lament and deprecate the evil, they never observe the cause from which it proceeds. There are, we will say, twenty able single labourers in a parish; twenty equally able, married, with large families. One class wants 12s. a-week, one 20s. The farmer, who has his choice, of course takes the single. Then the next comer is obliged to take the *married*; but his labour costs him nearly twice as much as his neighbour's. That is unjust; therefore equalize it by a parish allowance, or rate. Now, as far as regards the employer, this seems just enough; but it is most cruelly disadvantageous, we grant, to the labourer to be paid by *charity*, what he ought to earn by industry—to be paid by the overseer, instead of his employer. It was not so formerly; why? *Because it was of no importance to the farmer whether he employed the single or married labourer, inasmuch as the labourer's wife and family could provide for themselves.* They are now dependent on the man's labour, or nearly so; except in particular cases, as when women go out to wash, to nurse, or take in needle-work, and so on. The machinery

and manufactures have destroyed cottage labour—spinning, the only resource formerly of the female poor, who thus were earning their bread at home, while their fathers and husbands were earning theirs abroad. Therefore, the circumstances of the case have obliged the farmers and occupiers to do as they have done. *Abolish the allowance system, without carrying other measures into effect, and you throw the married men out of work directly: find an employment for the families, and the system will die instantly away.* The allowance system is a compromise of ill, but the blame does not rest with the farmer: the evil arises from the circumstances of the case, over which he has no control. In agricultural parishes the *men*, the labourers, are not too numerous, or more than are wanted; but the families hang as a dead-weight upon the rates, for want of employment. The girls are now *not* brought up to *spin*—none of them know the art. They all handle, when required, the hoe, and their business is weeding. Our partial remedy for this great and growing evil is allotments of land, which are to afford the occupation that the distaff formerly did; and so the wife and daughters can be cultivating small portions of ground, and raising potatoes and esculents, &c. while the labourer is at his work. We confess that we know no other remedy for the evil. The misfortune is, that the farmers are generally very averse to the labourer having land, and seldom will promote it. There is a pamphlet published by Mr. Allen on this subject, worthy of attention.

Influence of the Public Debt over the Prosperity of the Country. By M. B.—The question of the influence of the Public Debt on the situation and prosperity of the country, is here argued with ingenuity and with knowledge, and in a financial point of view it would be difficult to oppose or overthrow its statements; but we shall take leave to say, that its *moral* or *economical* effect ought to be considered, as well as the political. What effect it has on the wealth, on the increase and employment of capital, is well developed; but these riches may be dearly purchased. To have a *large National Debt, you must have a large National Taxation.* That taxation presses heavily on all classes. It may take from the rich some superfluities; but *what it does take from the poor* is out of his necessities. We will take one instance. It is advantageous to have a National Debt, but it is *not* advantageous to have a heavy Malt Tax to pay its interest, which shall prevent the labourer having beer, or make the farmer buy his barley again at

double or treble the price. 'Look,' says the author, 'at the advantage of a Public Debt, in the prosperity and wealth of England. Look at the disadvantage of not having one, in the poverty and inertness of Sweden.' Very well! but look at the Swedish cottage and the Swedish peasant and the English pauper; see one independent, happy, and contented; and the other dependent, discontented, and destitute. Look at the internal peace, tranquillity, and order that pervades all ranks in Sweden; look at the stability of the government, and the attachment of the people. Look at the turbulence, the tempest, the earthquake, the volcano at home. Look at rebellion in its diversified shapes: refusal to pay taxes—shameless denial of tithes: envy and abuse of the higher ranks: profligacy and depravity in the lower: rapacity and over-dealing in the middling. Verily, the political advantages of a National Debt may be dearly purchased, by the moral evils it brings in its train.

Reflections on a Graduated Property and Income Tax, to raise the sum of 17,822,000l. By EDWARD JONES, Esq.—Mr. Jones's pamphlet is founded on the principles which we advocated in our review in the preceding tract by M. B., namely, the moral mischief, and the distress and penury, occasioned by the pressure on the poor of the heavily taxed articles of life. Mr. Jones presses most forcibly on the richer and higher classes of the community, the necessity, the justice, of their contributing largely to the support of the state and the payment of the taxes; and he instances the immense sacrifice made by their ancestors, in the gift to Government of the land-tax of four shillings in the pound. The pamphlet is a little too violent in its language, and too inflexible in its principles, but is worthy of consideration. Mr. Jones proposes an abolition of all assessed taxes, and excise and customs; and an income or property tax, or a land tax, of five shillings in the pound.

Plan of a Poor Law for Ireland. By G. POULETT SCROPE, F.R.S.—One of the most persuasive, best-reasoned tracts we have lately met with. We consider its arguments to be very urgent; and that both England and Ireland are deeply interested in carrying into speedy execution a system of well-devised and judicious laws for the employment of the poor in the latter country. Our present great agricultural depression we consider to be mainly owing to the circumstances in which Ireland now is, where its own produce is not con-

sumed by its inhabitants, and where the people seek employment in the sister country, itself already overstocked.

The Hobart Town Magazine. Nos. I. II. and III.—We rejoice to find a magazine inscribed Van Dieman's Land, and the publisher H. Melville, Elizabeth Street, Hobart Town, for as Literature "*emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros,*" and as the demand for books proves that some hours of life are to spare, and some thoughts are not of necessity enslaved by the dominion of the body, we hope that this periodical is only the herald of others which will appear by its side. It is quite as well executed as could have been expected. To be sure, the taste and spirit of the narratives scent a little of the desert; the tales are terrific and savage; and the poetry is not of the highest finish; but a little time will soften down the one, and improve the other. We are afraid the following lines are too good to be of home manufacture, and that they must have been imported from the firm of Hood and Company.

Upraid me not!—I never swore eternal love to thee; [three:
For thou art only five feet high, and I am six feet
I wonder, dear, how you supposed that I could
look so low,— [a beau.
There's many a one can tie a knot, who cannot fix
Besides, you must confess, my love, the bargain
scarcely fair, [made a pair;
For never could we make a match, although we
Marriage, I know, makes one of two, but here's
the horrid bore, [am four.
My friends declare, if you are one, that I, at least,
'Tis true the moralists have said, that love has
got no eyes, [has no size;
But why should all my sighs be heard for one who
And on your wedding day, I'm sure, I'd leave you
in the lurch, [a church.
For you never saw a steeple, dear, in the inside of
'Tis usual for a wife to take her husband by her
arm,— [alarm,—
Just pray excuse me should I hint a sort of fond
That when I offered you my arm, that happiness
to beg, [the leg.
Your highest effort, dear, must be to take me by
I do admit I wear a glass, because my sight's not
good; [rude;
But were I always quizzing you, it might be counted
And tho' I use a concave lens—by all the gods!
I hope, [schel
My wife will ne'er look up to me—thro' a Her-
Then fare thee well, my gentle one! I ask no part-
ing kiss, [bliss;
I must not break my back to gain so exquisite a
Nor will I weep, lest I should hurt so delicate a
flower, [thunder-shower.
The tears that fall from such a height would be a
Farewell! and pray don't drown yourself in a
basin or a tub, [feet club;
For that would be a sore disgrace to all the six
And if you ever love again, love on a smaller plan,
For why extend to six feet three, a life that's but
a span.

The Insecurity of Sir H. Davy's Safety Lamp demonstrated, and the perfect Se-

curity of Upton and Roberts's New Safety Lamp proved.—It certainly does appear, from this pamphlet, that some important defects exist in the construction of the lamp by that great and illustrious chemist, Sir H. Davy, as may be seen by the experiments of Mr. J. Pereira. The principle on which the new safety lamp of Messrs. Upton and Roberts is rendered safe, is in restraining the air admitted through the feeders to the support of the flame of the wick alone; thus, as little or no pure air can pass to any other part of the lamp, all combustion is destroyed in it, except at or near the wick. With this tract may be perused another called "*Practical Observations on the Phenomena of Flame and Safety Lamps,*" by GEORGE MURRAY, F.S.A. F.L.S.

An Encyclopædia of Geography. By HUGH MURRAY. Part. I.—This promises to be a very interesting and scientific work, and ably conducted. Mr. Murray is assisted by Professor Wallace in astronomy, Jamieson in geology, Hooke in botany, and Swainson in zoology,—all great and venerable names in science. We have read it with attention and pleasure, and can recommend it as one of the most learned, and accurate, and entertaining works on geography. It is to be completed in twelve monthly parts, and will cost only 3*l.*

Lord Brougham's Law Reforms, and Courts of Local Jurisdictions. By W. GLOVER, Esq. M. A., Barrister at Law.—The author of this production is a practising barrister of some experience and intelligence, who stands forth as the vindicator of Lord Brougham's legal reforms. He observes, that in every unprejudiced rank and circle of society, where the state of public opinion can best be discerned, Lord Chancellor Brougham is appreciated as the greatest legal reformer. He specifies the various reforms in the Courts of Common Law, the Court of Chancery, the Privy Council, the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction, and the Laws of Real Property, which have been effected since the memorable motion in 1828, respecting the state of the laws. The author remarks, that if Lord Brougham had neither undertaken the subject, nor persuaded Parliament to concur in the necessity of ameliorating this branch of our national polity, very few, if any, of these improvements would have been sanctioned by the superior Courts, or enacted by the legislature. Mr. Glover states, that the Lord Chancellor's Bill for Courts of Local Jurisdiction in England exactly coincides in principle with the practice

prevalent for centuries in the Sheriff-depute Courts of Scotland, and with the Irish Courts of Assistant Barristers. Lord Brougham proposes to invest judges in ordinary with functions similar to the territorial judges in these kingdoms, where beneficial consequences have uniformly attended their exposition of the laws and dispensation of justice. Besides, the measure has been rendered suitable to the present circumstances of society, though modelled upon ancient principles, since the former administration of justice in this country rested upon local jurisdictions.

Lays and Legends of France, and Lays and Legends of Ireland. (No. 2 and No. 3, of *National Lays and Legends.*) By W. J. THOMS.—We hail with pleasure the 2d and 3d numbers of Mr. Thom's *National Lays and Legends*, viz. France and Ireland, each containing abundance of interesting and amusing matter. As may be well imagined, much of each nation's character is infused into its popular traditions. Nothing, for example, can be more obvious than the difference between those of France and Germany; the latter abound in the terrible, the wild, and the broadly humorous, those traits which characterise "Leonora," "Ulrick and Annie," and "Brother Merry;" the former, far less sombre, for the most part treat of chivalry and ladye-love, and are but slightly tinged with strong humour, though filled to exuberance in many instances with an arch drollery, dashed by tenderness. There is in No. 2 an interesting legend of St. Omer, entitled "The Game of Chess with the Devil," (spiritedly illustrated moreover in outline), which, were "little Mat the M.P." yet in the land of the living, would not long lack a poetical dress. And speaking of poetry, we are reminded of a translation given by Mr. Thoms from a curious old ballad, founded on the superstition of "Lycanthropy," which superstition is dwelt on somewhat fully in more than one legend.

The admirers of Quevedo may trace something of his spirit in "Saint Peter and the Minstrel," which is full of a light and joyous wit; and those who delight in detecting a common origin to the tales of different nations, will find a confirmation of their opinions in the "Sacristan of Cluni," and the kindred superstition of the French "Melusine," and the Irish "Banshee." We cannot quit this number without noting the admirable translation, by Mr. Peacock, of the fabliau of "The Priest and the Mulberry Tree," which will be found in the 64th page.

Before touching on the contents of No.

3, "Lays and Legends of Ireland," we must be allowed to express our satisfaction at a sentence which caught our eye in the introduction:—"We are happy to acknowledge, that the collections and individuals connected with Ireland to whom we have access, as will be obvious from the contents of the present number of our work, prevents any fear on our part of a speedy want of material for the continuation, and the names of some of these individuals will prove, at a glance, how completely the fierce spirit of Irish political agitation is soothed and stilled while roaming along the flowery paths of olden romance, and dwelling on the legendary tale." When we mention that the name of Mr. Thomas Steele, the friend of the "great Agitator," is attached to some of the most interesting legends in the number, we have said enough in the way of comment on these words. All that our

space allows beyond what we have already said, is to point out one or two of the most striking legends in No. 3. We would recommend their attention to the "Palatine stories," which relate to the German colony settled in the neighbourhood of Rathkeale about the beginning of the 18th century. The German character of their superstitions may be readily traced; for instance, the "Cat-wife," is clearly akin to the "Wehr Wolf." The "Story-teller's Tale," from a manuscript of the late member for Clare, Lucius O'Brien, Esq., is worthy of especial attention, illustrated as it is by an exceedingly curious introductory note by Crofton Croker. Let no admirer of true paths fail to read "The Changeling," a ballad full of the deepest feeling, expressed in the simplest, and therefore most touching language.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The Gallery of this Society in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall east, was opened to the public on Monday, the 24th of March, with a collection of the works in painting, sculpture, and engraving, of living British Artists; not a collection of the old and the new combined, as is usually the case at the British Institution, but of exclusively new, and till then, unexhibited productions, a difference we think it but fair to notice, as the effect of the exhibitions of the latter establishment has always appeared to us to be considerably injured by their partial, nay, their general want of novelty. We are aware that one of the primary objects of the directors of the British Institution is, that of affording the exhibitors at Somerset House another chance of finding purchasers for their unsold stock; but much as we are disposed to applaud the intention, we cannot but feel that the expedient is one eminently calculated to defeat its own aim. As a general principle, we may take it for granted, that of the contributions annually exhibited at the Royal Academy, those that do not go off during the season, are the least attractive, if not the least meritorious; but whether they be so or not, the public are naturally unwilling to have imposed upon them, as new, a commodity so notoriously old or second-hand; and when the evil prevails, as in the season just concluded, to a very great extent, many quit the gallery, it is to be apprehended, with feelings somewhat akin to disappointment, if not to actual displa-

sure. With this society the intrusion of a work that can be recognised as an old acquaintance is uniformly resisted, and we trust a regulation so salutary will not be speedily abandoned.

Having indulged in these few introductory observations, we now proceed to our analysis of this, the Society's eleventh annual exhibition, premising, however, that as in a budget of so miscellaneous a character, there will always be less to praise than to condemn, our silence in any case need not be attributed to an uncharitable motive.

No. 8. *Caius Marius sitting among the Ruins of Carthage*.—W. LINTON. Deprived of his popularity and power, the ex-Consul flew to the shores of Africa, and having in his "high and palmstate" been instrumental in the reduction of Carthage—the most dangerous enemy of his country—he sought consolation, as his historian informs us, in the contemplation of the wreck. Mr. Linton has accordingly represented the fallen despot in the midst of it, so engaged. Floods of light and sunshine, with a certain haziness of effect in the way of Turner's noontide subjects, pervade the composition, and the fragments of columns are scattered over certain parts of it, so as to convey an idea of the former extent and magnificence of the city, which is at once poetical and just; and if there be any one point about it more liable to objection than another, it will be found in the figure of Marius, which, considering the importance of the part he has to sustain in the piece, should have been in a more prominent situation, much larger in

stature, more positively defined, and above all, more dignified than he is, for a hero who had a voice so stern, and a countenance so austere, as to stay the uplifted hand of his executioner, is not likely at such a moment, though banished from the presence of mankind, and with the curse of poverty upon him, to have adjusted himself to the most convenient seat in the manner of a little drawing-master catering for his pupils.

No. 9. *Children*.—A. MORTON. Sir Joshua Reynolds, in his studies of children, as of every thing else, always referred to nature, and it were needless to say with what success. Mr. Morton, content with the view he took of her, refers to Sir Joshua; but we would beg to remind him that one who can read an author in the original, will seldom have recourse to a translation, and had Reynolds satisfied himself with the examples—great as they were—of Correggio and Titian, he never could have taken his station on that proud pedestal—

—“*monumentum ære perennius,*”

which has elevated him so far above every other of his name.

No. 17. *Coast Scene*.—J. TENNANT. A small picture of prominent merit, though a little injured by the opacity of the black cloud gathering in the distance. The pencilling in the foreground constitutes its chief attraction.

No. 18. *Coast of Calais*.—J. B. PYNE. Also good. The artist has another and a larger painting in the gallery, but not a better. He exhibits a couple of drawings which are among the best in the room.

No. 28. *Landscape—Evening*.—T. C. HOFLAND. A very pleasing composition. We have looked attentively at No. 216, *Nightingale-lane*—a scene which we think more agreeable still, but why we can hardly tell, unless that the *locale* be more inviting.

No. 41. *Don Pedro content*.—R. B. FAULKNER. Of the three or four specimens exhibited by Mr. Faulkner, this, a simple portrait under a fantastic title, is the best; but they are all clever.

No. 59. *The Luce-maker*, and No. 248, *The last of his name*.—J. INSKIPP. The critics are in ecstasies with the first of these pictures, conceiving it the best—the most finished the artist ever painted, but they are noodles. Let them look again at the second, and if they will lay aside their prejudices, and allow themselves to be regulated by the standard of nature, rather than the false medium of academic smoothness, they will perceive their error. In the latter there is more poetry, and in-

initely more art, yet, unable to appreciate a certain smartness of pencilling by which so close an approximation to nature has been effected, those who know no better, would limit its pretensions to the modesty of a sketch.

No. 86. *Diligence*. No. 436. *Come away to the Masquerade*.—H. WYATT. In these two small pictures, we have ample evidence of a practised hand, but none whatever of an inventive mind. There is good pencilling, but a total absence of originality.

No. 142. *Stags alarmed at the distant sight of Hunters*.—R. B. DAVIS. Mr. Davis appears to have been unusually industrious during the recess. He has no less than thirteen subjects of various interest, and although some of them are slight and sketchy, they establish upon the whole a considerable improvement upon his former achievements. He has a clever little picture which he calls *a Smith's shop* (No. 239), and several groups of cattle much to our taste; but his *chef-d'œuvre* is, we think, the one to which we now more pointedly refer. The stage in this performance are grouped with freedom, and finished with character and spirit, while the heathery site from whence the affrighted animals are escaping, is light and effective, and consistent with the text marked for illustration—a passage from the *Lady of the Lake*.

No. 162. *The Moorish Tower at Seville, called the Giralda, painted in that city*.—D. ROBERTS. As the portrait of an edifice, to which attention is frequently directed by the pen of the tourist, we deem this authentic view of the Giralda of Seville, with a portion of the Cathedral to which it is attached in the distance, one of more than ordinary interest. It has been painted upon a liberal scale of canvas, so that the ornamental details of the work, which are curious, may be nearly as well understood by the spectator, as if he were examining them upon the spot. To say nothing of its extraordinary height, the colour of the tower,—which is of red brick,—contrasted with that of the adjacent houses, which are also lofty, but perfectly white, is not favourable to the composition; yet the general tone of it being, with the exception perhaps of the sky, mellow and agreeable, we greatly prefer it to the interior of the Cathedral lately exhibited at the British Gallery, a work noticed by us in a former number. In subjects of this class, we are aware that little importance is commonly attached to the quality of the figures, yet with the examples of Canaletti, Guardi, and others strong in our recollection, we cannot but wish to see Mr. Roberts a

little more effective in this particular. We perceive that he takes abundance of pains in their execution, but we would remark of the figures of the masters we have named, that their principal charm consists in a certain elegance of form and smartness of touch.

No. 196. *Haidee aroused from her trance by the sound of music.*—F. Y. HURLSTONE. A picture of considerable merit, as far as regards colour and effect; but, as has been observed by others, it is Mr. Hurlstone's Haidee, not the beautiful creation of Lord Byron. We have a strong suspicion of the originality of the two Jews' heads, and moreover see nothing in the passage quoted in the catalogue to warrant the introduction of such figures. They look like a couple of old clothesmen.

No. 213. *Mouth of the Rother, Sussex.*—J. WILSON. In the composition of a picture, the artist, instead of allowing himself to be regulated by the sober impressions of the mind which, properly exercised, adjusts and accommodates the hand to the particular circumstances under which it may be employed, often abandons himself to the almost exclusive influence of the eye; and the consequence is, that unless he have nature perpetually before him, he falls into the most egregious inconsistencies and errors imaginable. Such, however, is not the case with Wilson, whose productions are ever the result of profound and ample thinking. He is familiar with external nature in all her forms and phases, and reduces her to canvas with a precision that all must acknowledge and admire. Of the works he sends this season, which are no less than nine in number, and all fine, his *Mouth of the Rother*, or Rye Harbour, is the most imposing. The sea, and sky, and earth, and air, as seen in these watery situations, are described in the composition with inimitable truth and power; and although pictures painted on so considerable a scale are often inconvenient to the collector, we do trust that an example of native talent so complete and unexceptionable in all its details, will not be overlooked, and returned upon the hands of the intelligent artist.

No. 232. *Sketch of the Interior of the Church at Calais.* No. 373. *Interior of St. Eustache, Paris.* No. 408. *The Altar in the Church of St. Sulpice, Paris.*—S. DAVIS. Much as we are in the habit of deriding the bigotry (or "exclusiveness of principle," as Mr. O'Connell paraphrases the term in courtesy to Sir Robert Inglis) of every religion but our own, we cannot at all events justly plume ourselves on the sumptuousness of our

worship. The superior magnificence and solemnity of the Churches of France, Italy, Spain, and other superstitious countries, are quite humiliating to the English traveller, who cannot, on touching a foreign shore, but feel the contrast they present to the mean and unworthy structures in which he has all his life been offering up his devotions at home. These remarks have been suggested by the several very able and beautiful representations of the interiors of Churches painted at Calais and Paris, and now first exhibited by Mr. Scarlett Davis. They place the reality of the scenes they embody vividly before us, and though we cannot enter minutely into the respective merits of each, we will briefly recommend them one and all to the attentive consideration of our readers.

No. 277. *The Water Mill.*—C. R. STANLEY. A piece of commonplace nature—an overshot mill—but in the artist's most effective manner, which, however, is rather heavy in colour, and coarse in execution.

No. 285. *The Mill.*—F. C. LEWIS. A similar subject, but treated with a lighter, and livelier hand. It is altogether more like nature, having less of what artists call the receipt about it than its companion.

No. 286. *Lear and Cordelia.*—H. E. DAWE. Mr. Dawe engraves. His plates, entitled, "My Child, my Child," and "He's saved, he's saved"—a pair—have long been before the public; and as that of Lear and Cordelia, another touch of the same kind—the pathetic—will doubtless follow, we are spared the task of particularising their beauties. To be serious, we should have refrained from noticing so contemptible a work, but for the circumstance of its being the production of a member of the Society, and hence so ostentatiously thrust into a central situation.

No. 315. *Interior of a Church.*—D. ROBERTS. A scrap of Gothic architecture painted in the most elaborate and effective style. There is nothing in the same walk of art in the present exhibition that will bear a comparison with it.

No. 349. *The Court Martial subsequent to the Bristol Riots.*—MISS SHARPLES. We have seldom witnessed a feat of the multitudinous congregating of figures in a picture, equal to this. It comprehends finished miniatures of, we should think, half the respectability of Bristol. We can conceive the unwillingness of each individual to be put into shadow, and the reluctance of the fair artist, in any instance, to propose it; for the work has evidently been undertaken with a view to

its publication in the form of an engraving. Every face is therefore brought prominently forward, and the consequence is, a total want of keeping and chiar-oscuro.

No. 361. *A Sea View*, and No. 398. *A Storm at Sea*.—A. PRIEST. Of the sea pieces exhibited, we can scarcely point out two more meritorious examples than these by Mr. Priest, a name hitherto but little known in the world of art. The first is a subject of comparative calm, but the second portrays the terrors of the deep with a degree of energy that makes the landsman, whom fortune has permitted to

“Live at home at ease,”

to hug himself in his security, and to thank his stars that he is “high and dry.”

No. 379. *Hyde Park Corner*.—J. HOLLAND. A view, embracing the new gateways leading to Buckingham Palace on the one hand, and Hyde Park on the other; a very masterly performance, and one upon which we could scarcely bestow adequate commendation, had it more originality and less of poor Bonington in its composition.

No. 495. *Charles Cotton, the Author of the Second Part of the Complete Angler, with his fishing-house on the Banks of the Dove, Beresford Dale, Staffordshire, in the back ground*.—J. INSKIPP. Cotton, in his treatise on fly-fishing, proclaims himself the adopted son of Izaak Walton, a fiction which his illustrator had, we suppose, no alternative but to sanction and confirm. He was coeval with Charles the Second, and under other circumstances should have been attired in the costume of the reign of the “merry monarch,” rather than that of his predecessor, having been but some ten years of age at the time of his death. This conceit of the author must have thrown considerable difficulty in the way of the artist, for in the only authentic portrait extant of him, he is represented as a much older man, and in the court dress of the later period. This departure from historical truth has suggested a necessity which we should have feared would be fatal to the identity of the head—the necessity of discarding that enormous peruke with which our recollections of Cotton are so inveterately associated, and of introducing the natural hair in its stead: still the resemblance has been preserved, and we must, in candour, give the artist credit for his good management in this respect, particularly as the prototype upon whose authority he must have exclusively depended, has been further shorn of a moiety of his years. The fishing-house standing on the marge of the Dove, contributes to the interest of the scene, for

GENT. MAG. VOL. I.

Dovedale is a spot that every lover of polite literature and the picturesque, especially if he have a taste for the angle also, must contemplate with feelings of delight, whether in nature itself, or through the medium of art; and those who have seen the original of the present work, through the former, cannot fail to recognise the fidelity of the transcript in the latter.

We would also call attention to No. 16, *Spring Flowers*, by A. RIPPINGILLE. No. 65, *Scene near Yarmouth*, by J. STARK. No. 78, *A Venetian Water Girl*, by R. EDMONSTONE. No. 84, *Thoughts on Flowers*, by F. CORBAUX. No. 105, *The Happy Gardener*, by A. FRASER. No. 107, *View in Athens*, by E. F. GREEN. No. 121, *Interview between Cromwell and his Daughter*, by W. FISK. No. 203, *Portrait of Lady Mostyn*, by Mrs. C. PEARSON. No. 221, *Boys at a Rabbit Hole*, by J. W. ALLEN. No. 243, *Moonlight*, by E. CHILDE. No. 253, *The Higgler*, by W. SHAYER. No. 282, *Portrait of Sir Edward Banks*, by Mrs. C. PEARSON. No. 306, *Monument of Sir Richard Stapilton*, by S. A. HART. No. 340, *Portrait of Sir John Hobhouse*, by J. LONSDALE. No. 350, *A Brig on the Margate Sand*, by A. G. VICKERS. No. 411, *The Old Squire bartering with Gipsies for a Dog*, by C. HANCOCK. No. 440, *The Dying Patriot*, by J. M. LEIGH. No. 443, *Portrait*, by S. LAURENCE. No. 449, *A Native*, by H. PIDDING. No. 463, *Boats*, by G. CHAMBERS. No. 471, *Timber Ship on Shore*, by W. R. EARLE. No. 485, *Horses*, by C. HANCOCK. No. 505, *Shirking the Plate*, by R. W. BUSS. No. 544, *The Waggoner*, by G. SIMS. No. 552, *The Alchymist's Study*, by R. T. LONSDALE.

In the water colour room, besides the one or two which we have incidentally noticed, there are several very pleasing performances by J. M. INCE: his views of *Clovelly, in Devon* (No. 631 and 711), of a *Street in Bristol* (No. 690), and of *Clifton* (No. 718), are all delightful: there is a frame of miniatures by Mrs. JAMES ROBERTSON, admirably executed; a figure piece by T. S. CAFE (No. 637), which, though cold in tone, has the merit of originality. Two or three little sketches by C. R. STANLEY, which are even better, we think, than any thing he does in oils. Two inimitable studies, No. 660, *Mill at Windermere*, and No. 668, *Scene on Conistone Water*—the same to which we have already alluded, by J. B. PYNE. A splendid group of flowers (No. 676), by V. BARTHOLOMEW; a figure subject, representing the *Entry of Bolingbroke into London* (No. 701), by H. MARENS, and

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a fine view of *Rue St. Honoré, Paris*, by S. DAVIS.

In the Sculpture Room we observed well-executed busts by Messrs. S. SMITH, J. HEFFERNAN, R. C. LUCAS, R. W. SIEVIER, and T. SMITH; a pair of beautiful little models in clay of *David Gally* and *Edie Ochiltree*, by E. COTTRILL, and *The Shield of Æneas*—a most elaborate and classical performance in wax—by W. PITTS.

The works exhibited in the various branches of study count eight hundred and sixty-nine, and the exhibitors three hundred and ninety-six.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF
PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

ON Monday, the 7th of April, the Public were admitted to the rooms of this, the Minor Association of Painters in Water Colours, at No. 16, *Old Bond-street*. The establishment is in its infancy, this being but the third year of its existence; and having in the elder society a powerful rival to contend with, we are disposed to speak of it with more than ordinary indulgence; not that our forbearance will be partially exercised in its behalf, for, although the display of the present season comprehends little short of four hundred contributions, consisting of original drawings and miniatures, and doubtless contains its full proportion of mediocrity, yet it is upon the whole very creditable to the talents of the exhibitors at large. Its strength appears to lie principally in its marine views and landscapes; but as the powers of an artist are more severely tested in the execution of the figure, we shall begin our commentary with the very few who appear to us, upon a somewhat cursory glance, to have signalized themselves in that department of the art, taking them in the numerical order in which they are inserted in the catalogue.

No. 6. *The Visionary*, No. 7, *Sketch of a Lady in an antique dress*—No. 107, *Coast Scene with Figures*, and No. 205, *The Gleaner returning*, by W. N. HARDWICK, are among the most pleasing specimens, particularly the first, a wild flower culled from the bye-ways of rural life. Mr. H. has several landscapes which are handled with great facility, though we are of opinion that they are all more or less deficient in warmth.

No. 28. *Jeanie Deans and her Sister*, Miss S. SETCHEL. Good in expression, but susceptible of some improvement in the drawing.

No. 96. *Landscape with figures*.—H. PLATT. Studies of Children, conceived

with the feeling of a poet, and executed with the skill of an artist.

No. 115. *Castle of Braemar, taken during a Highland Gathering*.—G. B. CAMPION. We are astonished that, with all the resources they have at home, our artists should look to Scotland for their scenery, seeing that nothing ever attempted in that quarter has succeeded, except what has been done by Landseer, and not even that but in violation of local truth, and through the co-operation of an advantage shared equally by ourselves—we allude to the animal world. In this gathering of a clan of Highlanders around the little top-heavy castle of Braemar, we find nothing either poetical or picturesque.

No. 188 to No. 191. *Studies from nature*.—R. W. BUSS. Four single figures of rustics, painted with considerable freedom and power.

No. 203. *An Interior*.—T. WOOD. A scene of rural simplicity and repose, executed with great skill. The artist has a *View of Lynnmouth* (No. 127), a spot of great beauty accurately and ably delineated, and several other pieces which, though less interesting in subject, are perhaps equally clever as pictures.

No. 263. *Scene at Bruges*.—A. G. VICKERS. A group of Dutch frows, slight, but broad and spirited. This gentleman has some sea pieces of great merit, particularly No. 70, *The passage boat on the Scheldt, near Antwerp*, No. 81, *Sandown Castle, Kent*, and No. 99, *Margate Pier from the Beach*; but the sky of the first is extravagant.

No. 270. *Village Sportsmen*.—R. T. LONGBOTTOM. A little scene of vulgar recreation in the way of Kidd and Buss.

No. 285. *Portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Stanhope, after Sir Joshua*.—GEORGE R. WARD. An excellent copy of a very beautiful original.

No. 287. *The Lesson*. No. 295. *Hall of Dutch Peasants*, and No. 296, *Dutch Cart on the Road*.—J. L. COLLIGNON. Three pictures of very great beauty; but we must now make our selections a little more general.

J. M. BURBANK has numerous studies of the heads of animals, which are good as portraits, but appear to us to want refinement as pictures. G. S. SHEPHERD has succeeded best in his specimens of still life; for instance, No. 76, *A group of jars and other domestic utensils*. H. P. RIVIERE is more at home in No. 29, *Coast Scene with figures*, than in No. 24, *At the Nativity of our Saviour*, where

"Shepherds watched their flocks by night,"

a subject which calls for a better know-

ledge of the figure. V. BARTHOLOMEW has some able specimens of Birds and Flowers, and, as a favourable example of them, we may point out No. 160, *The Camelia Japonica, Arbutus, Nest, &c.* LANCE and Mrs. HARRISON have each a delightful study in the same department. H. PARK has some very well executed Landscapes, and so have THOMAS LINDSAY, E. DUNCAN, C. F. POWELL, G. F. PHILLIPS, F. W. WATTS, D. FOWLER, C. MARSHALL, H. E. DOWNING, W. FOWLER, W. H. PRIOR, and others. J. THORPE'S study of Pigs is worthy of notice, and we may mention with equal approbation GEORGE PARRY'S contribution of *Still Life*, No. 286; W. SPRY'S *Group of Fish*, No. 291; His *Study of Flowers*, No. 302, and J. W. WILLIAMS'S *Romeo and Juliet*, No. 332.

We had almost omitted to refer to a frame of Landscapes by J. B. PYNE, though certainly equal, and we are by no means sure they are not superior, to any in the room.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

Two celebrated pictures by Correggio have been purchased for the National Gallery from the Marquis of Londonderry, for the sum of 11,550*l.* The history of these pictures is remarkable. There is good reason to believe they were in the collection of King Charles the

First, and sold by the Commonwealth Commissioners to an agent of the King of Spain. During the invasion of that country, Murat possessed himself of them, and they were removed to Naples. On his death they were claimed by his widow, at the Congress of Vienna, as private property, and the claim was allowed. The Marquis of Londonderry, then Ambassador, purchased them of the Queen, and they are now, after the lapse of nearly two centuries, again about to return to the neighbourhood of Whitehall. The necessary grant was very unanimously voted in the Committee of Supply on the 10th of April; when Mr. Spring Rice mentioned that, since the first purchase of pictures by the State, there had been given to the Gallery, by private individuals, pictures to the value of 67,000*l.* It was also mentioned, that the apartments to be allotted to the Royal Academy in the new building at Charing Cross, would be granted under the condition of their being resumable when required for the further accommodation of the National Collection.

RETZSCH, the German Artist, whose Shakspeare Illustrations have acquired for him a European reputation, has announced some designs under the title of "Retzsch's Fancies."

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Archaeographia: being a series of papers on several Antiquarian and Scientific subjects relating to, or connected with, the History and Chronology of the Jews, Egyptians, Chaldeans, Greeks, Chinese, and other ancient nations; the Physical History of the Universe; and the Progress of Religion, Civilisation, and Knowledge. Read before the Royal Society of Literature, published in several Periodical Journals, and others not before promulgated. By ISAAC CULLIMORE, M.R.S.L. To be published in occasional 8vo. volumes.

Sylloge Theologica; or, Systematic Collection of Tracts in Divinity, by the Rev. Dr. WORDSWORTH, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

An original Essay on Primitive Preaching, by JOHN PETHERICK, Minister of Totnes; and also a Second Edition of Dr. WARDLAW'S Lectures on Christian Ethics.

Remains of the late ALEX. KNOX, Esq. of Dublin; containing letters and essays on the Doctrines and Philosophy of

Christianity, and the distinctive Character of the Church of England.

Practical Advice to a young Parish Priest, by the Rev. J. D. COLERIDGE.

A uniform edition of the Works of the Rev. DANIEL ISAAC, with a Memoir of his Life.

Man, as known to us theologically and geologically, by the Rev. Dr. NARES.

Clavis Homilistica, or the Clergyman's Register of his Discourses, with reference to the order in which the Holy Scriptures are appointed to be read in the Services of the Church.

A Series of Lay Sermons on Good Principles and Good Breeding. By the ETRICK SHEPHERD.

The People's Debt to the National Church; in a series of Readings, Historical, Biographical, and Doctrinal, Vols. I. and II. continuing the Age of Cranmer, by the Rev. RICHARD CATERMOLE, B.D.

Sir JOHN DILLON de Immunitate qua Gaudent Scoti ex pacto Unionis dissidentes Angliæ Protestantæ.

Reflections adapted to the Holy Seasons of the Christian and Ecclesiastical

year. By the Rev. JAMES BREWSTER, Author of *Meditations for the Aged, &c.*

A Treatise on Field Fortification, and other subjects connected with the Duties of the Field Engineer. By J. S. MACAULAY, Captain Royal Engineers.

Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature. Vol. II., Part 2, comprise Papers by the late W. ROSCOE, S. T. COLERIDGE, Dr. NOLAN, Col. LEAKE, &c.

The Life and Adventures of John Marston Hall, by the Author of 'Darnley.'

An Account of the Medicinal Employment of Delphinia, by A. TURNBULL, M.D. and J. SUTHERLAND, M.D.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

April 10. J. W. Lubbock, esq., V.P. The following Fellows were elected:—Viscount Adare, Charles Ansell, esq. of Tottenham; Felix Booth, esq., Lieutenant Alexander Burnes, E.I.C.S., Francis Corboux, esq., Sir William Browne Folkes, Bart. M.P., James William Freshfield, esq., John Davies Gilbert, esq. M.A., Edward Griffith, esq. F.S.A.; Edmund Halswell, esq. M.A., William Charles Henry, M.D. Physician to the Manchester Infirmary; Robert Hudson, esq., Rev. Wm. Forster Lloyd, M.A. Professor of Political Economy at Oxford; John Phillips, esq. of York, Captain Nugent Smece, E.I.C.S., Wm. Spence, esq., Henry Sykes Thornton, esq. M.A., John Warburton, M.D., Horace Hayman Wilson, Esq. Read 1. On a General Method in Dynamics, by William Rowan Hamilton, esq., Royal Astronomer of Ireland; 2. "Observations on the Motions of Shingle Beaches," by Henry R. Palmer, esq. F.R.S.

April 17. Francis Baily, esq. V.P. The paper on the Elementary Laws of Electricity, by William Snow Harris, esq., F.R.S. was resumed.

April 24. Davis Gilbert, esq. V.P.—The same paper was concluded; and a portion read of a paper, on the Generation of Marsupiate Animals, by Richard Owen, esq.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

At the anniversary meeting, Francis Baily, esq. was re-elected President. The Report of the Council stated that the Planetary Ephemeris, computed under the direction of Lieut. Stratford, and presented by him to the Society, was printed. The Council congratulated the Society on the prospect of the reduction of the observations made by Bradley, Maskelyne, Pond, and others. Government has granted the sum of 500*l.* for

that purpose; and the execution has been undertaken by Professor Airy. The appearance of the Nautical Almanac for 1834-5, framed on the model proposed by the Society in 1830, under the superintendence of Lieut. Stratford, may be considered as forming a new era in practical astronomy. The funds of the Society were reported to be in a flourishing state—total number of Fellows 325. During the year the Society had lost by death one Fellow and three Associates, viz. M. Legendre, the author of the *Elliptic Functions* and of the *Theory of Numbers*; Carlo Brioschi, a native of North Italy, employed in the corps of geographical engineers formed by the Austrian government; and Pietro Caturegli, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Bologna, and director of the Observatory. The Council further announced that the new standard scale, with its stand and apparatus, for comparative measures, was at length completed under the direction of the committee. No medal was awarded at this anniversary.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX'S SOIREES.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, as President of the Royal Society, manifests a liberality and courtesy highly honourable to himself, and entitled to imitation by other noble and eminent persons, who are advanced to similar stations by the members of their respective societies. Occasionally, during the winter season, his Royal Highness invites some of the leading members of the Royal Society to dine with him at Kensington Palace, and on the same evening receives a large assemblage of visitors from 9 to 12 o'clock. On these occasions, many of the first nobility and gentry of the country thereby meet some of the most eminent men of science, professors of the fine Arts, and literary characters. Thus a familiar and useful intercourse of wealth and talent—of men of rank and men of genius—and other grades of society, are brought into social and familiar union. Nothing can be more delightful, or better calculated to promote harmony and good feeling between the three estates of the kingdom. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has evinced not only political wisdom, but intellectual taste, in thus bursting the trammels of formal, cold, courtly etiquette, and standing forth the founder of a new era and a new fashion. Sir Joseph Banks certainly commenced this system, and his Sunday evening soirées were truly pleasant and intellectual; but the example of a Royal Duke is more im-

posing—is calculated to produce more influence than that of a commoner, and the manners and talents which his Royal Highness exercises and displays on these, as on other public occasions, are at once bland, courteous, and dignified.

The Presidents of the Astronomical Society, Mr. Baily—of the Geological, Mr. Greenough, are in the habit of having frequent dinner and evening parties of the members of their respective societies, and thereby contribute very materially to promote science and a friendly intercourse among its lovers and patrons. These gentlemen are rarely ever absent from their presidential duties, and thus manifest a laudable zeal and a positive attachment to that science over which they are elected as professional guardians.

Two of the Duke of Sussex's meetings have taken place since Christmas, and two others are named on the invitation cards. For the purpose of gratifying the company, and furnishing matter for conversation, various objects of art, science, vertu, literature, &c. are placed on the tables, and the choice treasures of the library are accessible through the obliging attentions of Mr. Pettigrew, his Royal Highness's librarian. The unrivalled collection of Bibles is a source of great interest to many persons. Among other objects exhibited have been a series of marbles of different countries and qualities, on which Mr. C. H. Smith has lectured; a model of a machine for polishing lenses; a very curious model of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, made by Mr. Davidson; and a series of drawings illustrating the Architectural Antiquities of different ages and different countries, being part of Mr. Britton's extensive series for his lectures.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

March 24. John Barrow, esq., in the chair. — Eight Fellows were elected; others proposed. There was read a portion of a communication, entitled "Papers descriptive of the countries beyond the north-western frontier of the Bombay Presidency, relating chiefly to the principalities of Joodapoor and Jaysulmar," &c. compiled from the notes of Lieut. Burnes, collected in 1829-30, while surveying these countries under the orders of the Bombay government.

April 7. Mr. Hamilton in the chair.—Lieut. Burnes gave a *virâ voce* account of a portion of his interesting travels in India. The narrative was descriptive of some of the countries beyond the north-western frontier of the Bombay presidency, and was illustrated by reference to a capital map, constructed by Lieut.

Burnes himself, under the fostering auspices of Sir J. Malcolm. Our traveller started from Cutch in 1829-30, went up the Runn, a strange region which he describes as entering the territories of the Rajpoot princes, whose ancestors had possession of the country 400 years ago. Leaving the Runn, Lieut. B. proceeded to Parkur, a country which he describes as differing from every other in the world. For six months it is impassable from water; the other six months of the year it is covered with an incrustation of salt, which forms an article of considerable traffic. From Parkur he proceeded into the desert, which, though so called, spontaneously produces vegetation sufficient for sustenance, and has wells of water at the depth of sixty feet. Lieut. B. proceeded to the river Loonee: then to the capital of Joodpoor, the most flourishing principality in Rajasthan. Proceeding to Ajmeer, the only place in the Indian territory where the Creator is worshipped—for the Hindoos only worship the Preserver—Lieut. Burnes visited the sacred stream, in which, whosoever bathes has not only all his own sins washed away, but those likewise of his relations. After some other interesting observations, Lieut. B. returned to Cutch; and finished his narrative by pronouncing a well-merited eulogy upon the encouragement afforded by the Geographical Society to such travellers as are willing to devote their science and their energies towards obtaining a more perfect knowledge of the globe we inhabit.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The petition from the proprietors of the London University for a Charter, which would give to them alone, of all the schools in London, the privilege of conferring Degrees in Arts, Medicine, and Law, is immediately to come before a Committee of the Privy Council appointed for that purpose. The prayer is opposed by Oxford and Cambridge, on general grounds; by the College of Surgeons, as adverse to the interests of medical science: and by the medical lecturers of the metropolis, as calculated to constitute a new and unjust monopoly in medical teaching. The latter body, amounting to above 100 of the most eminent members of the profession in London, have petitioned for the establishment of a great Metropolitan University, without reference to Ecclesiastical distinctions—in which all the efficient schools would stand on an equal footing, and be considered as Colleges: the duty of examining candidates being placed in other

hands than those of their own teachers. The parties are severally to be heard by Counsel.

A museum, consisting of many valuable specimens and preparations of morbid anatomy, midwifery, and casts, with numerous prints and drawings, collected by Gore Clough, esq., of Upper Norton-street, Fitzroy-square, at an expenditure of nearly 3,000*l.*, has been presented to the London University for the Use of the Students of the new North London Hospital, which will be opened at Michaelmas with 110 beds. The preparations are for the most part in excellent preservation, and will be deposited in a temporary apartment till the large room, about to be fitted up, is ready for their reception.

DUKE OF YORK'S MONUMENT.

April 8. The Statue of the Duke of York was raised to the top of the column in Carlton Gardens: the following details respecting this magnificent work will be found interesting.

The subscription for a monument to commemorate the public services of the Duke of York, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, having, in the year 1829, amounted to the sum of 21,000*l.* (which was afterwards increased, by an accumulation of interest and further contributions, to about 25,000*l.*) the Committee of Nobleman and Gentlemen for managing the application of that fund, invited seven or eight of the most eminent architects in the country to offer their suggestions and to make designs, with a view to the accomplishment of that object. Great zeal and talent were displayed on the occasion by the several competitors, who, in the month of August, 1829, delivered in their respective designs and estimates. The Committee, however, did not come to a decision upon those designs until the month of December, 1830, when that which had been submitted (at the same time with the rest) by Mr. B. Wyatt, was finally adopted. Mr. Nowell, the mason, of Grosvenor-wharf, Pimlico, became the contractor, under an engagement to complete the column, for the sum of 15,760*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* within two years from the time of his being put in possession of the ground.

Fortunately the great opening from Carlton-gardens into St. James's Park had been decided on before the exact site for the column was fixed upon; and thus an opportunity was afforded for placing this magnificent structure in one of the most imposing positions imaginable, whether with reference to its effect as viewed from the top of Regent-street, or from the Park, below the steps. Possession

of the ground having been given over to the architect and the contractor on the 25th of April, 1831, the excavation of the foundation was commenced on the 27th of the same month, and finished on the 25th of the month following. The peculiar nature of that foundation is not one of the least extraordinary characteristics of this great work. The ground being in an artificial and a very loose state, to a great depth below the general level of Carlton-gardens, it became necessary to remove the loose soil, and dig to a solid stratum of natural earth, which was not found at less than 22 feet below the general surface. In the course of 28 days from the completion of the excavation, a body of concrete, consisting of stone-lime, river stones, sand, coal-ashes, and water, in certain proportions, was formed, of sufficient magnitude and solidity to fill up the excavation, and to sustain the vast superincumbent weight of the column. This artificial foundation was, to a certain degree, of a pyramidal form, its base lines forming a square of 53 feet, whilst its top lines formed a square of 30 feet, with all four sides inclining equally and regularly (as towards the apex of a pyramid) from the base to the top. At the height of 11 feet six inches above the base line of the concrete, was introduced a strong course of Yorkshire stone slabs seven inches thick, lying over the whole surface of the concrete at that level, an extent of upwards of 40 feet each way, and composed of stones of such magnitude, that nine of them were sufficient to cover the whole superficies, effectually equalising the pressure from above upon the body of the concrete below. Again at the top of the line of the concrete this same expedient was repeated, and another course of Yorkshire stone slabs introduced, to complete the artificial mass which was to form the foundation for the column and its pedestal, and which, in a short time, became as solid and compact as if it had been a natural rock of granite. Upon this huge newly-created body of composition (which was completed on the 25th of June, 1831) the first course of masonry was, in only three weeks afterwards, commenced.

The column is of the Tuscan order, and is composed of granite of different colours, all brought from quarries in Aberdeenshire. Its surface throughout is, according to technical language, "fine-axed" (not polished or rubbed); and as regards hardness, colour, and external appearance, it is not inferior to the red and grey Egyptian granite of ancient times.

The pedestal underneath the column consists of 10 courses of gray granite, from the quarries of Aberdeen, above the

the ground, and is 16 feet 18 inches to the bottom of the base of the having one course of rough granite (the island of HERN) between the these ten courses and the course of ashire stone slabs on the top of the acroter. The plinth of the pedestal is 22 feet 6 inches on either side; and is 18 feet and three-quarters in diameter. The base of the pedestal consisting of two members only, the plinth and the torus, are formed of granite from Aberdeenshire, but are of a tone of colour than that of the shaft; and are, together, five feet four inches in height. The shaft of the pedestal, which is of red granite, contains six apertures on one side and seven on the other, for the admission of light to the staircase within. The diameter of the shaft is 11 inches, and that of its top, immediately under the capital, is 10 feet 1½ inches, whilst its whole height is 84 feet, from the top of the basement

to the bottom of the capital. The capital consists of two courses of the same coloured granite as the base, and is four feet two inches in height. Upon the outer lines of the abacus of the capital is fixed a plain but very substantial iron railing; and in its centre is constructed the acroter, which at once forms a roof or covering to the internal staircase, and a pedestal for the statue to stand upon. The superstructure is of the same red granite as the shaft, and contains seven courses in height between the top of the abacus and the foot of the statue. The gross altitude of the whole structure, from the surface of the ground to the top of the acroter, is 123 feet six inches.

The statue which surmounts the column, was executed in bronze by Mr. Westmacott for 3,000*l.* It is 13½ feet high, and weighs seven tons. The Duke appears fronting the Horse Guards in the robes of the Order of the Garter, the folds of which assist in supporting the statue.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIANS.

110. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P. Mr. Wainwright, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, was elected Fellow of the Society.

William Taylor exhibited a small lamp, of earthenware, found a few months since among some rubbish up near the bridge which passes over the Surrey canal on the Kent Road. It bears the name of its maker, СТРОВИИ.

Mr. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a very rare copy of the Military Ordinances, printed by Richard Pynson in 1564, from the library of Mr. Molyneux at Loseley house.

The reading was continued of Mr. Ottley's memoir on the ancient MS. of Cicero's *Aratus* in the British Museum.

117. Mr. Gurney in the chair. Mr. Beckley Richardson, esq. architect, was elected Fellow.

Mr. Ward Hawkins, esq. F. S. A. exhibited a torques of very pure gold, and weighing 7½ oz. very similar to that mentioned in Camden's *Britannia*.

Countess of Tyrconnell exhibited a cross, also of very pure gold and highly ornate. It is a cross, each limb of which is rather more than an inch in length, and set with five uncut rubies. It is strung on a gold chain of closely interlaced filagree work, resembling in appearance a silken cord, and terminating in four heads (with jewelled eyes), and four nut rings. Two handsome gold beads and a rudely formed bead, also

run upon the chain. It was found in Yorkshire.

A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. communicated a chronological review of the Articles of War, in illustration of the Tract above mentioned.

The reading of Mr. Ottley's memoir was continued.

April 23. This being St. George's day, the annual elections took place, when the officers were severally re-elected, and the following Council: The Earl of Aberdeen, Pres.; the Duke of Sussex; Thos. Amyot, esq. Treas.; G. F. Belts, esq.; John Bruce, esq.; the Bishop of Carlisle; Nich. Carlisle, esq. Sec.; Col. Sir Alex. Dickson; Sir H. Ellis, Sec.; John Gage, esq. Director; H. Gurney, esq. V.P.; H. Hallam, esq. V.P.; W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.; Rev. Joseph Hunter; Sir Fred. Madden; Sir F. Palgrave; Thos. Phillips, esq.; Thos. Rickman, esq.; Edw. Rudge, esq.; Lt.-Gen. Sir T. H. Turner; and the Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, V.P. The names in Italics are new Members in the room of C. R. Cockerell, esq. C. P. Cooper, esq., Rev. J. B. Deane, D. Gilbert, esq., R. Lemon, esq., the Bishop of Landaff, J. H. Markland, esq., Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Sir T. Phillipps, and C. G. Young, esq.

From the Treasurer's accounts for the last year, it appears that the total income of the Society, including dividends, was 1,700*l.*; and that the sum expended upon the publications of the Society had been 1,300*l.* The number of Fellows in the last printed list is 678.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 14. The House resolved into a Committee of Supply.—Mr. *Spring Rice* moved several grants, amongst which was 8,000*l.* towards the new buildings at the British Museum. The next grants were 37,000*l.* on account of works at Windsor Castle, and 13,000*l.* on account of the National Gallery. Several other grants were admitted without much opposition.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 15. After the presentation of several Petitions in favour of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH, for the relief of the Dissenters, for an alteration in the sale of Beer, &c., the Lord Chancellor entered into a brief explanation of his views upon that important measure, the NEW BEER ACT. His Lordship explained, in giving a history of the measure, that the provision which allowed the drinking of ale upon the premises, and out of which the evils appeared to have chiefly arisen, was not contained in his original Bill, but was subsequently adopted, after an investigation of the subject by a Committee of the House of Commons, and upon their express recommendation. He thought that more time ought to be allowed, in order to try whether the evils were or were not incurable. There was a wide distinction to be drawn between Beer-shops established in towns and villages, and those established in remote parts of the country, where no public-houses had existed before. It was in the latter situations, where there was no police to look after them, that they produced such injurious effects as were complained of. But, by improving the superintendence of Beer-shops, and only permitting them in towns and villages, it appeared to him that a great portion of the existing evils might be overcome.—Lord *Kenyon* expressed his determination to bring forward a measure for its correction.—Lord *Ellenborough* thought that Government should take up the subject.—Lord *Melbourne* observed that there were great difficulties attending it. The question lay between the present system and the old one, and he thought no one would wish to return to the old one. After a few words, the conversation dropped.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* entered into a statement of his plan for effecting

the Commutation of Tithes. The following are the propositions moved by his Lordship:—"That all Tithes in England and Wales do cease and determine from That in future, all land liable to Tithes shall pay an average rate in proportion to its value, in the different counties. That all land liable to Tithes may have such Tithes redeemed, by the payment of twenty-five years' purchase." After a speech of some length from the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Mr. *Baring*, Sir *R. Peel*, Sir *R. Inglis*, and other Members, made a few remarks, expressly reserving their opinions on the plan itself, until they saw it detailed in the printed Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 16. The *Lord Chancellor* moved for certain returns upon subjects which, he said, had occupied their Lordships' attention, as well as the attention of many distinguished persons, Members of the other House of Parliament. In a large and prosperous country like England, something ought to be done towards educating SCHOOLMASTERS, and not have it left to a casual supply. He did not think any person, however desirous he might be of seeing economical principles acted upon, would object to a sum of money being spent with that view. He was favourable to the establishment of normal schools, as in France, supported by such funds as the wisdom of Parliament should think fit to adopt; and he hoped that the present Session of Parliament would not pass, without some provision of that nature being made. Some institutions were not only not innocent if they did no good—for if they were he would not condemn them—but actually were productive of much mischief. Many of them, whatever persons might think to the contrary, were not only mischievous, but were such as the law ought never to have allowed, and of this class he would name an instance—the Foundling Hospital, with its extensive buildings in the neighbourhood of Guildford-street: and when the leases expired it would have a vast increase of revenue. It was now a hospital for children, it was true; but no longer for foundling children, because such an institution led to great and obvious mischief; and the rule now was, before a child could be received into the institution, its parent must first undergo an examination. In the same manner, when another institution had ceased to be

beneficial, it was altered; he meant the Smallpox Hospital, which was built before vaccination was thought of. That which was beneficial at one time might cease to be so at another; or a person with charitable views might be mistaken in the end or effect of it, when he established an institution. It was sufficient for him to have called attention to this matter; it was sufficient for him to state, that if the trustees had the remedy in their hands, and yet neglected it, and if they did not "take heed to their ways," there was a method of providing a remedy. The noble and learned Lord then concluded with moving for the returns in question, which were eventually agreed to.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 17. Lord *Athorp* brought forward a motion for leave to bring in a Bill TO ALTER AND AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO THE POOR. After dwelling for some time on the importance of the subject, the difficulty of dealing with it, and the ill success which attended many of the endeavours of the Legislature to do so, he referred to the appointment and the labours of the Commission from which the valuable body of evidence had emanated, on the statements of which he rested the necessity of an immediate change. The working of the present system he described as most ruinous—worse than an agrarian law—for an agrarian law contemplated a division of property, but this system promised the destruction of all property. In alluding to the general measure of the Government, his Lordship stated the following to be the principal heads:—To get rid entirely of the allowance system to agricultural labourers; to have Central Commissioners, who should make general rules and orders as to the mode of relief, and for the regulation of workhouses, and the mode of relief afforded therein; to take from Justices the power of ordering parochial relief to persons in their own houses—that is, outdoor relief to the poor; to alter, in certain cases, the constitution of parochial vestries; to give large discretionary powers to the Central Commissioners; every method of acquiring a settlement to be abolished except those only acquired by birth or marriage; children to follow the settlement of their parents, until they attain the age of sixteen years—after that period, their settlement to be the place of their birth; to take away the power of imprisoning the reputed father of an illegitimate child, and to make the mother liable for the support of her child, in the manner and mode of a pauper widow. The motion was agreed to, and Bill ordered to be brought in.

GENT. MAG. VOL. I.

Colonel *Williams* rose to bring forward a motion, "That an humble address be presented to the King, requesting His Majesty to signify His pleasure to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge respectively, that those bodies no longer act under the edicts or letters of James I., 1616, 'by which he would have all that take any degree in schools to subscribe to the three articles' of the thirty-sixth canon, with the exception of those proceeding to degrees in divinity; nor to require the declaration, namely, 'that I am *bona fide* a member of the Church of England,' nor any other subscription or declaration of like effect and import."—The motion was seconded by Mr. *Buckingham*.—Mr. *G. W. Wood* rose to move an amendment, that the words of the original motion, after the word "that," be omitted, for the purpose of substituting these words, "leave be given to bring in a Bill to grant to His Majesty's subjects generally the right of admission to the English Universities, and of equal eligibility to degrees therein, notwithstanding their diversities of religious opinion—degrees in divinity alone excepted."—Mr. *Encourt* opposed the measure. He said that the object of the motion was to introduce Dissenters into the Universities. —Dr. *Lushington* supported the measure. He said it should be the endeavour of the Universities, as of the Legislature, to mix up in cordial union every class of His Majesty's subjects, and, by promoting good-will amongst all men, promote the well-being of the whole of society.—Mr. *Goulburn* said he must enter his protest against the motion then before the House—a motion not only untenable on examination, but unsupported by any thing like argument.—Lord *John Russell* said that, by admitting the Protestant Dissenters to those great establishments of literature and science (the Universities), and the greater his respect for their distinguished learning, the more anxious was he that Protestant Dissenters should share in it.—Sir *R. Inglis* maintained that the present concession would tend necessarily to completely destroy the existing character and discipline of the English Universities, while, even if the proposed Bill passed to-morrow, there would still be restrictions on Dissenters; there would still remain on their consciences the obligation to take the oath of supremacy, and, on their loyalty, the tax of taking the oath of allegiance. Feeling deeply and strongly upon this subject, as intimately connected with the best interests of the Church of England, he should give the strongest opposition to both propositions, now before the House. From the forms of the House, it would be ne-

nessary for him, in the first instance, to give an affirmative to one of them; but when it afterwards came as a substantive proposition, he should then most unequivocally vote against it.—Colonel *Williams* afterwards withdrew his motion for an Address, and the proposition of Mr. Wood therefore stood as the original motion. On this the House divided, when there appeared—Ayes, 185; Noes, 44; Majority, 141; leave was accordingly given to bring in the Bill.

April 18. After a desultory discussion on the sentence of transportation against the Dorchester Unionists, several Bills were introduced. A Bill to regulate and abolish sinecure offices in the House of Commons was read a first time—as also a Bill to give freedom to domestic religious worship—another to abolish capital punishment in cases of letter-stealing, returning from transportation, and certain cases of burglary—another to allow prisoners in all cases the aid of counsel—and another to prevent the hanging in chains of prisoners sentenced to capital punishment.

The House having resolved into Committee on a Message from the King, after some discussion it was agreed that the KNIGHTS of the BATH, being for the future to be exempted from paying fees, the Officers of the Order, who were to be reduced to five, should receive compensation for the loss of their emoluments.

Lord *Althorp* brought up his Bill for the

better PROVISION OF THE POOR of England and Wales, which was read a first time; to be read a second time April 20th.

April 21. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a Committee on CHURCH RATES, brought forward his proposal on that subject. The first portion of the plan was, that these Church Rates should, after a day to be named, be entirely abolished. He should propose, instead of the present Church Rates, that 250,000*l.* a-year should be raised as a charge on the Land Tax. The sum thus raised was to be appropriated, not in the same manner as it was now applied, but chiefly, if not entirely, to the sustaining and repairs of the fabric of the churches. This fund, so made a charge on the Land Tax, was to be invested in the hands of the Church Commissioners, not now a permanent body, but which it would be necessary should be made so if this plan were adopted, by them to be distributed to the purpose of supporting the edifices of the churches throughout the country.—Mr. *Hume* objected strongly to the plan, as calculated to afford no relief to the Dissenters, who paid the Land Tax, and therefore would still continue to pay Church Rates in a different form. A long and animated discussion followed, in which Mr. *Disraeli*, Mr. *Wuiks*, Mr. *Stanley*, Mr. *D. W. Harvey*, Lord *John Russell*, &c., took part. The House then divided, when the motion was carried by a majority of 256 to 140.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

France has been the theatre of popular commotion, attended by sanguinary results. At Lyons, on the 7th April, a serious disturbance broke out, when the military and people were engaged for five days in a sanguinary conflict, in which the rioters were eventually defeated. It originated from the trial of some of the members of the association who had been arrested during the late riots, arising from the coalition of the silk weavers. A large military force having been stationed near the court-house where the trial of the Mutuellistes (a political association, which had instigated the workmen to their unlawful proceedings), was to take place, a considerable body of workmen, part of them armed, came there also, under pretence of protecting their friends, in the same way as the military were to protect the tribunal.

The people were desired to withdraw, and on their refusing to do so, orders were given to the military to fire on them, which orders were obeyed, but, it would seem, not without some hesitation on the part of the soldiers. The consequence, however, was a general battle, which lasted all day. Artillery was used, barricades raised, and carried by the military, and a great number of lives were lost. The contest continued, with varying success, to the 12th, when it appears the insurgents, driven from their positions, took refuge in three or four churches, among others in the cathedral, which it was necessary to besiege. All who were shut up in it perished. The rebels had also possession of two posts—one at Fourvière, seated on a hill commanding the Saone, which the troops took by assault, killing or making prisoners all who were found in it; and the other was that of

St. George, which was attacked and taken. The letters received from Lyons show that the contest there was almost as bloody and destructive as if the town had been stormed by a besieging enemy. The people poured a deadly fire on the troops from the roofs and windows of the houses, and when driven from them they took refuge in the churches, the doors of which were battered down with cannon-shot. According to the latest accounts all was quiet; but Lyons was nearly ruined. 1,700 troops had been killed and wounded, and of the workmen upwards of 5,000.

The news had scarcely arrived in the French capital of the civil war in Lyons being quelled, when an insurrection of a most formidable nature broke out in Paris. On Sunday the 13th, disturbances began on the quays and Place du Chatelet. At half-past two and three, the Rues St. Martin and St. Denis were in commotion. At half-past three and four troubles began in various quarters of the Marais, and at five to six the workmen in all the faubourgs gave proofs of their determination to revolt. At nine o'clock twenty thousand troops and twenty thousand National Guards were under arms. The drums beat to arms; the barricades were formed in every direction. The "Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers" were turned into barracks, and the inhabitants of that neighbourhood were entreated to place their windows at the disposition of the troops, in order to have lights, &c. at them. At twenty minutes past nine the firing was tremendous in the Rue St. Honoré and the Rue St. Denis. Fiacles and omnibuses were overthrown, in order to form barricades. Driven from the barricades, the rioters afterwards retired into some houses in narrow streets, from the windows of which they kept firing a great part of the night against the soldiers and National Guards who came within reach. In the morning of Monday the rioters, whose whole number, it is said, did not exceed 300, were either dispersed or taken. Several lives were lost. Extensive measures had been taken by the government to maintain order in the capital. The matter was brought before the Chamber by M. Guizot, and a notice that government was preparing strong measures to "crush the anarchists" was favourably received. The Chamber afterwards, in a body, went up with an address to the King. Chalons, Macon, Dijon, Strasbourg, Befort, and St. Etienne, in one or other of which disturbances had or were reported to have taken place, are reported by the accounts from Paris to be perfectly tranquil. The *Tribune* newspaper has been forcibly suppressed in Paris, and many persons arrested.

On the 14th, in the Chamber of Deputies, a law was introduced to punish with death persons using arms, and with fine and imprisonment persons possessing ammunition or arms; and with imprisonment of from four to ten years persons assisting in erecting barricades.

There has been a change in the French ministry, in consequence of their defeat in the Chambers. The question upon which they were defeated was the indemnity of 25,000,000 of francs, guaranteed to America, under a treaty of the 4th of July, 1831. This indemnity, so guaranteed, the Chamber of Deputies has refused to grant. The most important resignation was that of the Duc de Broglie. M. Persil, Deputy, Procureur-General of the Royal Court, is appointed Keeper of the Seals, and Minister of Justice and of Worship. M. Thiers, Deputy, Minister of Commerce and Public Works, is appointed Minister of the Interior. M. Duchatel, Deputy, is nominated Minister of Commerce. Vice-Admiral Count de Rigny, Deputy, and Minister of the Marine and Colonies, is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Vice-Adm. Baron Rousin, Ambassador at Constantinople, is named Minister of the Marine. M. Martin du Nord, Deputy, and Advocate-General of the Court of Cassation, is appointed Procureur-General of the Royal Court. The ministers who retain their previous offices are, Marshal Soult, President of the Council and Minister of War; M. Humann, Minister of Finance; and M. Guizot, Minister of Public Instruction.

The *Scaphore* of Marseilles states that a coal-mine has recently been discovered near that city, below the surface of the sea. The *Echo de la Frontière* states that another mine has been discovered at Saint Mathieu, in the territory of Dourchos. More than 150 hectolitres of coal were extracted from the first orifice of the mine. The coal is of very excellent quality.

BELGIUM.

Some alarming riots took place at Brussels on Saturday and Sunday the 5th and 6th of April, in which 15 or 16 houses of the Orange party were gutted, and the furniture thrown out of the windows. The riot was produced by the circulation of lists and subscriptions for purchasing the horses belonging to the Prince of Orange's stud at Terveuren. It is well known that, from the suddenness of the Belgian revolution of 1830, and the accident of the Royal Family being then at the Hague, very considerable property belonging to that family was of necessity left in the Royal Palaces at Brussels,

which could not then be, and has not since been, permitted to be removed to Holland. Amongst other valuables was a stud of horses, chiefly English, belonging to the Prince of Orange, which the Belgian Councils declared should be publicly brought to the hammer, and the proceeds carried to the public Treasury. A sale accordingly took place; but a few friends of the dethroned family, determined amongst themselves upon buying up the most favourite, if not all the horses, and making a present of them to his Royal Highness. This exasperated the lower orders, and they assembled before a house where a society of Orangeists met, and proceeding in succession to the hotels of several leading persons supposed to be attached to the House of Orange, carried on the work of destruction. For a considerable time, no effectual effort was made to check their proceedings. The house of the Prince de Ligne, the Duke d'Ursel, Marquess de Trazenies, Count d'Oultremont, Count de Bethune, Count de Marnex, and other nobles, were sacked. At length the King interposed to suppress the tumult. On Sunday evening he left the palace on horseback, accompanied by his Staff, and with the assistance of the Military and Magistrates, restored order. While riding through the streets, he was surrounded by an immense mob, shouting, "Down with the Orangeists," "Long live Leopold," &c. Tranquillity was at length restored; but the government have since adopted measures for expelling all the leading Orangeists from the kingdom.

SPAIN.

The Royal Statute for convoking the Cortes, was published at Madrid on the 15th April. This step has, it is said, given great satisfaction in the Spanish capital. A policy indicating liberality may hereafter be expected. The Statute of Convocation comprises fifty articles, in which the power and organization of the Cortes are defined. Of course, the privileges of the Senate are circumscribed by royalty within stated bounds:—but the acknowledgment of Constitutional principle, implied in the bare formality of consulting such an assembly, cannot fail to produce good.

PORTUGAL.

If we may judge by the accounts recently received from Portugal, the cause of Donna Maria continues to be so successful, that a long time cannot elapse before its final triumph. The Pedroite forces have now made a grand movement, with the view of completely exterminating the whole of the Miguelite troops, or of bringing them to a capitulation. The plan is to commence operations at once in the north, south, and centre of the kingdom, so that the whole of the Miguelites will be driven to concentrate at Santarem, where they will be hemmed in, or surrounded. St. Thyrsó, Guinaraena, and Braga, have fallen into the hands of the Pedroites, by an admirably planned sortie from Oporto, under General Stubbs. Napier, after taking Caminho and Vienna, has captured Valença; while Barcellos, Espoende, and Villa do Conde have proclaimed Donna Maria.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

An interesting discussion has been carried on in the Scotch newspapers respecting a very important project for securing to Edinburgh all the advantages of a great sea port. The attention of the merchants of the northern capital having been strongly directed to the subject, Messrs. Grainger and Miller, and Mr. Gibb, of Aberdeen, the eminent engineers, have drawn up a report for the formation of a harbour and dock in Trinity-bay, on the southern shore of the Firth of Forth. The works will consist of a wet dock, containing 43 acres, affording inner wharfage to the extent of 12,000 feet. This dock will be entered by a lock of 200 feet in length, and 55 in width. The entrance will be protected by a break-water parallel to the channel of the Firth, 1100 feet long, founded in 11 feet

water at low ebb of spring tides, and which, at the same time, with two cheek piers built on arches, will secure an outer harbour, 900 feet long by 300 feet wide, where there will be a low water landing-place for the accommodation of the steam vessel trade of the Firth. The harbour will afford a depth of water for ships of every size, even the largest in the King's service, and it will be accessible at all times of the tide, and in all weathers. The estimated cost of this great undertaking is the comparatively trifling sum of 250,000*l.*

April 15.—A riot of a serious description occurred at Oldham. On the day previous, two members of a Trades' Union, at a meeting of their body, were arrested by some policemen, after a desperate struggle. They were on their road to Hollinwood, under custody of two officers, for the purpose of being examined, when a large crowd attacked the officers,

whom they beat severely, and rescued the prisoners. This occurred in front of Bank-side-mill, owned by a Mr. Thompson; who was disliked by the Unionists on account of his employment of *knobsticks*, or men not belonging to the Union. These knobsticks had, it appeared, been provided with arms for their defence, but as it turned out, used them for offence; for, appearing at the windows of the building, they made a foolish display of their weapons, and fired blank cartridge at the passing mob. One shot, however, actually took effect, and killed a man named James Bentley. This so incensed those around, that the windows of the manufactory were immediately demolished, the dwelling-house of the proprietor entered, and a total destruction of its contents effected. The liquors were drunk in the cellars, the cabinets rifled and broken, the victuals eaten, and about 50*l.* in money stolen. One of the lower rooms was filled with printing cloths, which the mob set fire to. In the course of the tumult the two prisoners were rescued. The arrival of a party of lancers eventually caused the dispersion of the mob. The two Union men who were rescued afterwards surrendered, and were liberated on bail; meanwhile, the town was in a state of great confusion. A meeting of upwards of 10,000 operatives was held the next day on Oldham Edge, or Moor, at which resolutions to support their fellows were entered into. At a Coroner's inquest subsequently held on the body of the individual who was shot, a verdict of Manslaughter was returned. Several of the rioters have since been arrested, and committed for trial.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 13. The sixtieth Anniversary Festival of the *Royal Humane Society* was celebrated at the City of London Tavern, the Vice Chancellor in the Chair. The procession of a few of the persons whose lives have been saved during the last year, through the instrumentality of this valuable Institution, must have awakened many of the individuals present to a sense of the importance and utility of the Institution. One youth in particular attracted the attention of every one present; he was attended in the procession by his father, a highly respectable merchant in the city. After the procession, the Chairman presented the honorary medallions; and the Treasurer reported an excellent subscription, particularly for the new Receiving House in Hyde Park.

April 21. This being the day appointed by the "Trades' Unions" of the Metropolis, for presenting a petition to the King, through the medium of Lord

Melbourne, in favour of a remission of sentence on the six Dorsetshire labourers, lately transported for administering illegal oaths,—about 30,000 workmen, arranged according to their respective trades, assembled in Copenhagen Fields. By seven o'clock the large field in front of Copenhagen House was crowded, and every minute the numbers increased by thousands. Each man had a piece of red ribbon in the button-hole of his coat. Not a noise, or the least inclination to break the peace occurred. The petition was brought on the field in a car or couch made for the occasion, borne on the shoulders of twelve men. It was of great bulk, and signed by 260,000 persons, 100,000 of whom were Unionists in the metropolis. At half past nine o'clock a rocket was fired, as the signal for the procession to move, which had been regularly marshalled. It proceeded down Maiden-lane, Guildford-street, Regent-street, and Charing-cross, to Whitehall, where the first part arrived at twelve o'clock. They marched five and in some instances six abreast, in perfect silence, and at an ordinary foot pace, and were upwards of two hours in passing any given point. On the arrival of the procession at Whitehall, Mr. Owen, of Lanark, Dr. Wade (the non-resident Vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick) in his canonicals, and three or four other leaders of the Unionists, entered the Home Office with the petition, whilst the procession passed on along Parliament-street, and over Westminster-bridge to Kennington-common. Mr. Phillips said Lord Melbourne was in the office, but that he had his directions to say that his Lordship could not receive a petition presented under such circumstances; if the petition however should be presented on another day, and in a becoming manner, his Lordship would receive it and lay it before the King. After some conversation, the deputation retired, taking the petition with them. Upon the arrival of the procession at Kennington-common, they formed in good order to await the arrival of the deputation with Lord Melbourne's answer, after receiving which, the different divisions immediately drew off, and in a short time the streets resumed their ordinary appearance. Very ample arrangements had been made by Government and the Civil authorities, for the immediate suppression of any disturbance; but such was the peaceable bearing of the Unionists, and the crowd accompanying their procession, that not a single soldier or police-constable was visible throughout their whole march. On the 24th the petition was presented to Lord Melbourne by a deputation from the Trades' Unions, and laid before the King in the usual way.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

March 31. An Easter piece, under the title of *Anter Fair, or Michael Scott the Wizard*, dramatised by Mr. Pocock, was brought forward. The plot is wholly devoid of interest, but a good deal of merriment was excited by the practical jokes with which it was interspersed. There were also some good scenery and cleverly managed transformations.

April 10. Lord Byron's tragedy of *Sardanapalus* was represented for the first time. It was listened to with strict at-

tention throughout, but as an acting play it may be considered as rather dull and uninteresting; notwithstanding it was announced for repetition amidst partial applause.

COVENT GARDEN.

March 31. The Easter piece was an adaptation, by Mr. Planche, from the French of "Le Pré aux Clercs," called *The Challenge*. The music and singing were the chief recommendations, in which Mr. Wilson and Miss Inverarity displayed their vocal powers.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Mar. 19. Mary Eccleston, of Lytham, co. Lancaster, spinster, second dau. of Thos. Eccleston, formerly of Scarborough, esq. to take the surname and arms of Deaconson.

Mar. 26. J. E. Alexander, esq. Captain of 42d Foot, to wear the insignia of the third class of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun. Knighted, James Nicoll M'Adam, esq. of Whitehall.

Mar. 27. Knighted, Capt. John Woolmore, K.C.H. Deputy Master of the Trinity-house.

Mar. 28. 3d Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Dennis, to be Lieut.-Col.—49th Foot, Capt. Thos. Stephens, to be Major.

April 8. 15th Foot, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Horton, to be Lieut.-Col.—96th Foot, brevet Lieut. Col. H. White, to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Major W. Hulme, to be Major.

April 9. Rear Adm. Sir Thos. Masterman Hardy, Bart. G.C.B. to be Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

April 11. 1st Foot Guards, Lieut.-Col. Benj. Des Vaux, to be Capt. and Lieut.

April 14. Adm. Sir Geo. Martin, G.C.B. to be Vice-Adm. of the United Kingdom.—Adm. the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B. to be Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

April 15. Col. Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, to be Lieut. Governor of St. Lucia.

April 16. Knighted, John Williams, esq. Baron of the Exchequer.

The Earls of Leitrim and Donoughmore to be Knights of St. Patrick.—The Earl of Erroll to be a Knight of the Thistle.—Lord Sussex Lennox to be Postmaster of Jamaica.—G. C. Anstous, Esq. to be High Sheriff of Cheshire (Mr. Astley excused.)

Naval Promotions.—Rear-Adm. Wm. Parker, C.B. to be a Lord of the Admiralty.—Rear-Adm. W. Hall Gage, appointed to command in the *Tages*.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Thirsk.—Samuel Crompton, esq.
Paisley.—Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. M. Allen, Wormegay P. C. Norfolk.
Rev. H. C. Boutflower, St. John's Chapel P. C. Bury, co. Lanc.
Rev. F. Charney, Wicklow R. Ireland.
Rev. E. Churton, Monks Eleigh R. Suffolk.
Rev. W. W. Clarke, North Wootton V. Norfolk.
Rev. J. J. Cory, Aylesham V. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Curwen, Plumland R. Cumberland.
Rev. J. Davies, Reynoldstone R. co. Pemb.

Rev. C. J. Furlong, Warfield V. Berks.
Rev. J. Green, South Ottering R. co. York.
Rev. T. Gretton, Pipe V. Hereford.
Rev. P. B. Haines, Deene and Corby R. co. Northampton.
Rev. F. Henson, South Killington R. co. York.
Rev. H. P. Higman, Fakenham R. Norfolk.
Rev. H. Lefroy, Outragh R. co. Leitrim.
Rev. H. Martin, Aughtim R. co. Roscommon.
Rev. W. G. Neathman, St. Paul's P. C. Stonehouse, Devon.
Rev. Sir H. Oakeley, Bocking R. Essex.
Rev. R. F. Onslow, Stoke Edith R. co. Hereford.
Rev. T. Parry, Baunton P. C. co. Gloucester.
Rev. R. Pocklington, Skeyness R. co. Lincoln.
Rev. J. Parton, Oldbury R. Salop.
Rev. W. Roy, Skirbeck R. co. Lincoln.
Rev. C. V. H. Sumner, Byfleet R. Surrey.
Rev. C. Taylor, Moreton-on-Lugg R. co. Hereford.
Rev. C. Turner, Kiddleminster V. co. Worcester.
Rev. W. Wilcox, North Wotton R. co. Norfolk.

CHAPLAINS.

Hon. and Rev. G. N. Grenville, to the King.
Rev. R. Drake, to the Earl of Cavan.
Rev. E. J. Raines, to the Earl of Dunmore.
Rev. G. Stuart, to Lord Gray.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. A. Giles, Head Master of Camberwell School.
Rev. J. Richardson, Head Master of Brampton Bierton Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

Mar. 6. At Walsal, Mrs. R. W. Fletcher, a son.—**27.** At Ingestre, Staffordshire, Lady Sarah Ingestre, a son.—At Woolley hall, Berkshire, the wife of the Rev. A. P. Clayton, a son.—At Berechurch-hall, Essex, the wife of Thos. White, esq. a son and heir.—**30.** At Clifton, the wife of Capt. Prescott, C.B. R.N. a dau.—At Whitbourne, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. E. Briscoe, a dau.—**31.** In Dorset-place, Dorset-square, the wife of Major Hitchings, Deputy Adj.-Gen. Madras, a son.

April 1. The Hon. Mrs. Vernon, a son.—**4.** At Bank Hall, Lancashire, the wife of John Wilson Patten, esq. M.P. a dau.—At Elngston Russell, Dorset, Mrs. Robert Williams, a dau.—**5.** At Mersham Hatch, the wife of Sir Edw. Knatchbull, Bart. a dau.—**7.** At Blackbrook House, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Francis Le Blanc, a daughter.—At her father's, the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Marsham, Kirby Overblow, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Mac Lean, 81st Reg. a dau.—**9.** The wife of Sir James Lake, Bart. a son.—**11.** In Old Palace Yard, the wife

of John Jervis, esq. M.P. a son.—13. At Bury, the wife of E. G. Honby, esq. M.P. a dau.—
The wife of the Hon. Tho. R. Keppel, a dau.—
At Weston Rectory, near Campden, the wife of the Rev. R. Allan Scott, a son.—14. At the Rectory, Amersham, the wife of the Rev. John Tyrwhitt Drake, a son.—15. At Rodney House, Clifton, the wife of Mark Pringle, esq. a dau.—
—17. The wife of the Rev. C. Pasley Vivian, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Mar. 3. At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Denis, Aimée Vaillant, esq. of Paris, to Caroline, dau. of Dr. Geo. Rees, of Clapham-rise.—6. The Rev. J. E. Tyler, B.D. Rector of St. Giles's-in-the-fields, London, to Jane, only dau. of Divie Robertson, esq. of Bedford-sq.—At Chelsea, Ashburnham Henry, son of Ashburnham Butley, esq. to Frances Helen, only child and heiress of the late Neptune Blood, esq. of Sloane street.—
At Dover, H. Shore Milner Bouchette, son of the Surveyor-general of Canada, to Marianne, and G. S. Smith, esq. Dragon Guards, to Georgiana, dau. of the Hon. Herbert Gardner.—7. At Clew next the sea, the Rev. W. Whitcar, to Harriet Sarah, fifth dau. of S. W. Thomlinson, esq.—9. At Brighton, the Rev. R. Farquharson, to Louisa, only dau. of the late Gen. R. Crauford.—
—11. At Blytheruyc, Gerard Noel, esq. nephew of Lord Barham, to Sophia Lilius, dau. of Stafford O'Brien, esq. of Blatheruyc, Park, Northamptonshire.—12. At Devonport, the Rev. T. Hare, to Lavinia, dau. of W. Styles, esq. of Home Park.—13. At Marylebone Church, S. Marindin, esq. of Life Guards, to Isabella, eldest dau. of A. Colville, esq. of Berkely-street, and niece of Lord Auckland.—15. At Michaelstone, y, Vedw, Monmouthshire, Sir John Lewis Duntze, Bart. of Tiverton, to Frances Eliz. dau. of the Rev. J. Coles.—At Brighton, Philip Stewart, esq. Bombay Civil Service, to Matilda Frances, dau. of the late W. Dawson, esq. of St. Leonard's-hill, Berks.—16. At St. Pancras New Church, Sidney Smith, esq. of Burton Crescent, to Sarah, second dau. of the late Thos. Palmer, esq. of Russell-place.—15. At Great Maplestead, Fred. Luard Wollaston, esq. Barrister, to Diana Harriet, second dau. of J. Spurling, esq. of Dynes Hall, Essex.—18. The Rev. W. G. Moore, Rector of West Barkwith, Lincoln, to Emily Ann, only dau. of T. Andrews, esq. of Upper Homerton.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. M. Watkins, Vicar of Southwell, Notts, to Eliza, dau. of the late Alex. Hunter, esq. at Kirkton, Perthshire.—At Kensington, the Rev. J. Phillips Gurney, Vicar of Great Canfield, Essex, to Anne, dau. of the late J. Langton, esq. of Farham, Bucks.—At the residence of Visc. Duncannon, Cavendish-square, the Earl of Kerry to the Hon. Augusta Pousonby.—At Naples, Edw. B. Hartopp, esq. of Dalby Hall Leicestershire, to Honor, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Gent.—19. At Marylebone Church, C. F. Schrader, esq. to Harriet, third dau. of Gen. Northey Hopkins, of Oven Park, Bucks.—20. At Fulham, James Wright, esq. of Montague-place, Hammersmith, to Alicia, widow of the late W. Bell, esq. of Portland-place.—20. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Earl of Glengall, to Margaret Lauretta, youngest dau. of the late W. Mellish, esq. of Woodford, Essex.—31. The Rev. W. Rees, Vicar of Horsey, in Norfolk, to Eleanor, third dau. of late Rev. M. Ward, Rector of Horsington in Lincolnshire.—At Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, Major Bishopp, to Eliz. relict of the late R. Dormer, esq.—In Green-st. Grosvenor sq. Lady East, sister to Hylton Jolliffe, esq. M.P. for Petersfield, to the Hon. J. C. Westens, third son of Lord Rossmore, Lieut.-Col. in the Scotch Fusiliers.—The Rev. H. Jenkins, Professor of

Greek in the University of Durham, to Harriet, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. H. Hoobhouse, of Hadsden, Somerset.—At Hunton, Kent, the Rev. John Duncombe Shafto, Rector of Buckworth, Hants, to Catherine Harriet, dau. of the Rev. R. Moore.

April 2. At Wellington, Somerset, the Rev. Benj. Crosthwaite, of Wellington, to Charlotte Rebecca, dau. of the Rev. R. Jarratt.—At Bath, G. Lowther, esq. of Aatley, to Julia, second dau. of late Rev. W. Trevelyan, and grand-dau. of the late Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart. of Nettlecombe Park.—At Woburn, Lord Chas. James Fox Russell, sixth son of the Duke of Bedford, to Isabella Clarissa, dau. of the late W. Davies, esq. of Pen-y-lan, co. Carmarthen, and grand-dau. to the late Lord Robert Seymour.—The Rev. J. D. Broughton, Rector of Bletchley, to Frances, third dau. of Lewis Corkran, esq. of Long Ditton, Surrey.—At Brixton, the Rev. G. F. F. Anderson, to Sarah, dau. of the Rev. C. F. Milchem, of Stoke Newington.—3. At Oxford, the Rev. J. Carter, Rector of Bainton, Yorkshire, to Eliz. Anne, third dau. of the late Rev. R. Barker Bell, of Windlesham, Surrey.—At St. Paul's, Covent garden, H. Byron, esq. to Eliz. Josephine, only dau. of J. Byron Bradley, M.D.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. R. Fienes Wykeham Martin, to Mary, second dau. of Neill Malcomb, esq. of Pottalich, Argyleshire.—At Elm, near Wisbech, Edmund Blackbourne, esq. of Wood-house, to Elizabeth, second dau. of W. Dow, esq. of Needham Hall.—W. H. Walton, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Louisa Hoskins, eldest dau. of Chas. Legh Hoskins Master, esq. of Barrow-green House, Surrey.—8. At Dartford, Kent, the Rev. H. W. R. L. Johnson, of Petworth, Sussex, to Sarah Eliz. second dau. of T. B. Fooks, esq.—At St. Pancras New Church, Lieut.-Col. Kelly, E.I.C. to Mrs. Charlotte Gray.—9. At Eton College, the Rev. J. Young Cooke, of Chellesworth, eldest son of the Rev. Chas. Cooke, of Semer, Suffolk, to F. Judith, second dau. of the Rev. J. Briggs, Fellow of Eton College.—The Rev. J. Jackson, to Eliza, daughter of Col. Houlton, of Farley Castle.—10. At Wrington, Somerset, the Rev. R. C. Codrington, LL.D. to Sarah, the third dau. of the late Talbot Savage, esq.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. W. Geo. Tyssen Daniel Tyssen, of Foulden Hall, Norfolk, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of Andrew Fountaine, of Narford Hall, Norfolk, esq.—At Elmswell, Suffolk, the Rev. G. H. Vachell, to Cecilia Catherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. T. Lawton.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. S. Orlebar, esq. to Charlotte Eliz. eldest dau. of the Rev. V. Ellis, rector of Walton, Bucks.—At Paris, Baron Louis Robert Jaen de Noé, 5th Hussars, to Louisa Helena, eldest dau. of the late J. Burke, esq. of York-place, Portman-square.—At Plaxtol, Kent, the Rev. W. Waldegrave Park, youngest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Park, to Eliz. Jane, youngest dau. of Edmund Yates, esq. of Fairlawn, Kent.—At Leamington Priors, Arch. M'Blane, esq. to Mary Magdalene, eldest dau. of Thos. Delves Broughton, esq. and niece to Gen. Sir John Delves Broughton, Bart. of Doddington Hall, Cheshire.—At Saint Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. London, Silas Saul, esq. of Carlisle, to Lucy Maria, dau. of the late Col. Rich. Clarke, C.B. of the Bengal Cavalry.—At Stogumber, Somerset, the Rev. Thomas Prowse Lethbridge, youngest son of Sir Thos. Buckler Lethbridge, Bart. of Sandhill Park, to Isabella, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas S. Escoff, of Hartrow.—15. At Mortlake, Surrey, the Rev. Samuel Hartopp Knapp, Rector of Letchworth, Herts, to Marianne Jane, widow of Dr. James, late Bishop of Calcutta.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Christ. Alex. Haserman, esq. Solicitor-Gen. of Upper Canada, to Eliz. Emily, dau. of Walter Meiry, esq. Laundwrench. Cheltenham, late Deputy Secretary at War.

O B I T U A R Y.

LORD TEIGNMOUTH.

Feb. 14. In Portman-square, aged 82, the Right Hon. John Shore, Baron Teignmouth in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet; a Privy Councillor, F.S.A. and President of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

His Lordship was descended from a Derbyshire family, but, we believe, was born in Devonshire. His father, Thomas Shore, esq. was sometime of Melton in Suffolk; he died in 1759, leaving issue by Dorothy Shepherd, the late Lord Teignmouth, and the Rev. Thomas William Shore, Vicar of Sandal in Yorkshire, and of Otterton in Devonshire, who died in 1822.

Mr. Shore went early in life to India in the civil service of the East India Company. He arrived in Bengal in May 1769, and was soon afterwards stationed at Moorshedabad as an Assistant under the Council of Revenue. From Moorshedabad he proceeded in 1772 to Rajeshahy as an Assistant under the Resident at that station. In the following year his success in acquiring a knowledge of the Persian language obtained for him the office of Persian Translator and Secretary to the Provincial Council of Moorshedabad; and in 1774 a seat at the Calcutta Revenue Board, where he continued till the dissolution of that Board in 1781, and establishment of a General Committee of Revenue at the Presidency, of which he was appointed Second Member.

In January, 1785, he came to England with Mr. Hastings, with whom he had contracted an intimacy, and in the April of the following year returned to Calcutta, having been appointed by the Court of Directors to a seat in the Supreme Council as an acknowledgment of his distinguished talents and integrity. "Pacific habits, and skill in revenue," were the distinguishing qualifications, according to Mr. Mill, which recommended Mr. Shore, at that crisis, to the Company. Retrenchment was the order of the day, when the financier succeeded to the general. Sir John Malcolm, writing in the spirit of a military statesman, strongly condemns Sir John Shore's pacific policy; while Mr. Mill, taking the civilian's view of the question, defends it. Its wisdom would not, perhaps, have been questioned, had it been found practicable to adhere to it; but, unfortunately, it served only to prepare the way for Lord Mornington's

(Wellesley's) splendid military operations.

Mr. Shore took an active and prominent part in the formation of the revenue and judicial systems of India; and to his influence in the Council, the judicial and fiscal reforms introduced by Lord Cornwallis are in a great measure attributable; more especially his Lordship's grand measure of making the zemindar the proprietor of the soil, respecting the policy of which so wide a difference of opinion has been maintained. Mr. Shore was also mainly instrumental in the fabrication of that code of laws which was published in Bengal in the year 1793, shortly after its author had succeeded the Marquis Cornwallis as Governor-general of India. The publication of the laws or regulations of the Bengal Government was at that time, and has since been, regarded as an important era in the history of British Administration in India.

On succeeding to the Government-general of India, Mr. Shore was created a Baronet; and previously to his retirement he was raised to a peerage of Ireland by patent dated Oct. 24, 1797.

He was the bosom friend of Sir William Jones, and succeeded him in the presidency of the Asiatic Society, in which capacity he delivered a handsome eulogy on his predecessor, which was printed, together with some other well written essays of his composition, in the *Transactions of that learned body*. In 1804 he published in 4to, "*Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of Sir William Jones*;" and in 1807 he edited, in thirteen volumes octavo, "*The Works of Sir William Jones, with the Life of the author*."

His Lordship was appointed a Commissioner for the affairs of India, April 4, 1807, and was sworn one of the Privy Council on the 8th of the same month. He retained his seat at the India Board until a recent period; but, we believe, he never sat in Parliament.

On the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in 1804, Lord Teignmouth was fixed upon as the most suitable person to occupy the office of President; Bishops Porteus, Shute Barrington, Fisher, and Burgess, being Vice-Presidents, together with Sir Wm. Pepperell, Adm. (afterwards Lord) Gambier, Charles Grant, and William Wilberforce. With such men, in such an enterprise, it was no small honour to be associated;

and the zealous, persevering attention which the President gave to the interests of the Institution, not less than the catholic and amiable spirit in which he presided over it, amply justified the choice of the Provisional Committee. To his Lordship's sound judgment and conciliatory manners, the Bible Society has been not a little indebted for having weathered the storms which it has had to encounter. For some time past, the increasing infirmities of age precluded his taking the active part in the affairs of the Society which he formerly sustained; and the chair has been occupied at the public anniversaries by his friend, Lord Bexley, who, it is supposed, will be invited to succeed him.

He published in 1810 "A letter to the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. on the subject of the Bible Society;" and in 1811 "Considerations on communicating to the Inhabitants of India the knowledge of Christianity."

In 1786 he married Charlotte, only daughter of James Cornish, esq. a respectable medical practitioner at Teignmouth. By this lady who survives him, his Lordship had issue three sons and six daughters: 1. the Hon. Charlotte; 2 and 3, Caroline-Isabella and Emily, who both died young; 4. the Right Hon. Charles John now Lord Teignmouth, born in 1796, and at present unmarried; 5. the Hon. Anna Maria, married in 1821 to the late Col. Sir Thomas Noel Hill, and left his widow in 1832; 6. the Hon. Frederick-John Shore, Assistant to the Secretary to the Commissioners in the ceded provinces of Bengal; he married Jan. 25, 1830, his cousin Charlotte Mary, second daughter of the late George Cornish, esq. and has a son, born in 1832; 7. the Hon. Henry-Dundas, who died in 1826, when a Cornet in the 11th dragoons, aged twenty-six; 8. the Hon. Caroline-Dorothea, married in 1829 to the Rev. Robert Anderson, the eminent preacher at Brighton; and 9. the Hon. Ellen-Mary, married in 1830 to Capt. Edward C. Fletcher, of the 1st life guards.

SIR G. BISSHOPP, BT. DEAN OF LISMORE.
March 22. At Cheltenham, aged 42, the Very Rev. Sir George Bishopp, the eighth Baronet (1620), Dean of Lismore, and Chaplain to the Castle of Dublin.

Sir George was born July 5, 1791, the only son of Edward Bishopp, Esq. the eminent army agent (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. XLII. p. 89) who was the third son of Sir Cecil the fifth Baronet, by the Hon. Anne Boscawen, second daughter of Hugh Viscount Falmouth.

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The mother of Sir George was Jane, only daughter of William Atkinson, Esq. of Pall-mall. She was married secondly to the Rev. Lucius Coghlan, D.D. and died in London, since the death of her son, on the 10th of April.

His father having died during his infancy, the charge of his education devolved on his mother's second husband, Dr. Coghlan, who watched over the interests of his beloved ward with a tenderness and fidelity beyond all praise, and who was amply repaid for his anxiety by the dutiful and devoted attachment of his adopted son.

Sir George was indebted for his original preferment to the friendship and interest of his cousin the late Duchess of Dorset; but his subsequent elevation was entirely the consequence of his eminent qualifications, and high and unblemished character. He was for some years Archdeacon of Aghadoe, and had recently succeeded Dr. Bayly in the Deanery of Lismore. On the death of his cousin Cecil, Lord De la Zouche, Nov. 11, 1828, without issue male, Sir George succeeded to the Baronet.

Sir George Bishopp was an elegant scholar and a highly accomplished man; and distinguished through life for every quality of head and heart that can adorn the character of the Christian gentleman.

He married, May 17, 1820, Catherine-Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Sproule, Esq. Capt. R.N. commanding the Royal Yacht at Dublin; and by that lady, who died in 1832, had issue three sons and three daughters: 1. Sir Cecil Augustus Bishopp, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy, born in 1821; 2. Harriet-Arabella, his twin sister; 3. Jane-Annabella; 4. George-Curzon; 5. Edward-Cecil; and 6. Catherine-Mary.

SIR H. DALRYMPLE HAMILTON, BART.
Feb. 23. At Bargeny hall, co. Ayr, aged 60, Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, fifth Baronet of North Berwick, co. Haddington (1697), LL.D. &c. &c.

Sir Hew was born Jan 3, 1774, the eldest son of Sir Hew Dalrymple the fourth Baronet, M.P. for the county of Haddington, (descended paternally from the family of the Earls of Stair; through a female ancestor from the Hamiltons of Bargeny, formerly peers of Scotland,*)

* When the male line of this family expired, the patent of peerage (granted by Charles I.) could not be found, and the House of Lords declared in 1740 that, as the original limitation of the peerage could not be ascertained, they could not determine whether the peerage was extinct or not.

by his cousin-german Janet, daughter of William Duff, of Crombie. He was elected to Parliament for the county of Haddington on a vacancy which occurred in 1795, and was rechosen at the general election 1796. He succeeded his father in the title Feb. 13, 1800; was appointed in 1802 Lieut.-Colonel of the Ayrshire militia; was elected M.P. for that county, on a vacancy 1803, and rechosen at the general election in 1806, but not in 1807.

He married, May 19, 1800, Jane, eldest daughter of Adam first Viscount Duncan (by Henrietta Dundas, niece to the first Viscount Melville), and sister to the present Earl of Camperdown (who in 1805 married Janet, Sir Hew's sister). By this lady, who survives him, he had an only daughter, Henrietta-Dundas, married in 1822 to the Duc de Coigny. He succeeded in his title and estates by his only surviving brother Major-General Sir John Dalrymple Hamilton, who, by the only daughter of the late Sir Patrick Warrender, Bart. has a numerous family.

SIR THOMAS HARE, BART.

Feb. 15. At Leamington, aged 85, Sir Thomas Hare, of Stow Hall, Norfolk, Bart.

Sir Thomas Hare was the only son of Thomas Leigh, of Iver in Buckinghamshire, esq. by Anne, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Robert Clavering, Lord Bishop of Peterborough. His paternal grandmother was Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Hare, and sister and coheir of Sir Ralph, Sir Thomas, and Sir George Hare, of Stow in Norfolk, Barts. on which family the title was conferred in 1641, and became extinct in 1764. In consequence of this descent, he assumed the name of Hare by act of parliament; and was created a Baronet by patent dated Dec. 14, 1818.

Sir Thomas Hare was twice married. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Geary, of Polesdon in Surrey, Bart.; by that lady, who died in Dec. 1801, he had no issue. He married secondly, Jan. 15, 1803, the Hon. Anne-Elizabeth Graves, second daughter of Thomas first Lord Graves, and by her, who died Sept. 11, 1823, had issue one daughter and one son: Elizabeth-Anne; and Sir Thomas Hare, born in 1807, who has succeeded to the title.

ADMIRAL MARK ROBINSON.

Feb. 21. At Freshfield, near Bath, aged 80, Mark Robinson, esq. Admiral of the White.

This gallant officer was son of Rear-Admiral Robinson, who lost a leg in the action off Cape Henry, Sept. 5, 1781, and died in 1799. He entered the Navy

at an early age, and became Commander some time previous to the conclusion of the American war; and, during the peace that followed, he commanded the Trimmer sloop. In Sept. 1790 he was made Post Captain. At the commencement of the war with France, he obtained the command of the Brilliant frigate, stationed in the North Sea, and was afterwards employed in the reduction of Calvi. He next commanded the *Arethusa*, in the expedition under Sir J. B. Warren, against Quiberon. In 1804 he was appointed to the *Swiftsure*, in which ship, after cruising on the Spanish coast, he accompanied Lord Nelson to the West Indies, in pursuit of the combined fleets of France and Spain. Subsequently, he commanded the *Royal Sovereign*, and *Gibraltar* of 80 guns. In 1808 he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, in 1812 to that of Vice-Admiral, and in 1825 Admiral of the White.

Adm. Robinson married in 1799 Miss Shirley, of Pulteney-street, Bath, who died in 1811.

W. P. BRIGSTOCK, ESQ. M.P.

Feb. . . At Comb Hay House, near Bath, William Papwell Brigstock, esq. M.P. for the Eastern Division of Somersetshire, and a Magistrate for that county.

Mr. Brigstock had not long been resident in the county of Somerset, though his family* had been connected by property with it. On coming forward as a candidate for County Member, in 1832, he stated himself to be a "staunch and real Reformer, upon deliberate conviction;" and appealed to his conduct "as a county magistrate of many years standing (though not long acting in this county), as a landlord, and as a country gentleman." He was elected after a poll which terminated as follows:

Win. Gore Langton, esq. . . 4249

W. P. Brigstock, esq. . . . 4003

J. P. Milcs, esq. 3603.

Mr. Brigstock married, June 16, 1817, Emma-Margaret, second daughter of the late Rev. George-Henry Glasse.

RICHARD MARTIN, ESQ.

Jan. 6. At Boulogne, in his 80th year, Richard Martin, esq. formerly M.P. for the county of Galway.

This eccentric personage was originally a gentleman of good fortune, and was elected to represent the county of Galway in the first parliament after the

* Several of the family are recorded in Croydon Church; see Steinman's History of that town, pp. 151, 182, 191.

Union, of which measure he had been a warm advocate. He resided at Ballynahinch in that county; and commanded a troop of yeomanry, and a corps of infantry. He was also particularly attached to the sports of the field. But his fame chiefly rests upon his devoted patronage, in his latter days, of those members of the brute creation, which are doomed to suffer in the streets of the Metropolis. In their defence he obtained an Act of Parliament which is known by his name; and, whilst he continued in London, he was indefatigable in bringing before the magistrates cases in which it might be put into execution.

At length, however, in the year 1826, Mr. Martin lost his election for the county he had then represented in six parliaments; and his embarrassed circumstances consequently drove him abroad. His son, Richard Martin, esq. of Ballynahinch, is the present Member for Galwayshire.

COLONEL WARDLE.

Nov. 30. At Florence, in his 72d year. Gwyllym Lloyd Wardle, esq. formerly M.P. for Oakhampton.

This notorious personage was originally a Colonel in the Welsh Fusiliers, with which regiment he served in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798. At the general election of 1807, he got into Parliament for Oakhampton, and in Jan. 1809, he attained no little popularity from his successful motion for inquiring into the conduct of the Duke of York, in the office of Commander-in-chief. Though the inquiry terminated with a majority of 278 to 176, in favour of the Duke, yet the objects of faction were sufficiently answered, by the popular clamour which drove his Royal Highness, for a time, from his office. Col. Wardle thereupon acquired a sudden and extraordinary popularity; his portrait was blazoned in every little print shop, medals were struck in his honour; and the sapient corporation of London voted him the freedom of the city, in a box of 100 guineas' value.

Not six months, however, had elapsed before Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke, who had been the prime mover of his proceedings, broke off her acquaintance. An upholsterer prosecuted him for the expenses of furnishing the lady's house, and he was cast in several hundred pounds damages. By this circumstance his real motives and character were sufficiently exposed. However, he continued for a time to prosecute his military inquiries in the House of Commons; but by degrees the whole business faded away from the public mind, and the principal agent relapsed

into obscurity. It was doubtless convenient for him to retain his seat in Parliament as long as possible, which he did until the dissolution in 1812; but he was not elected a second time. He subsequently employed himself, for a time, in farming near Tunbridge in Kent, but was finally obliged to escape from his creditors by taking flight to the Continent.

W. A. BROOKE, Esq.

July 31. At Benares, in the East Indies, William Augustus Brooke, esq.

This Gentleman went to India in the civil service of the East India Company in the year 1768, and was, at the time of his decease, the oldest servant on the Bengal Establishment. After filling various minor offices he became, about the year 1796, Senior Judge of the Court of Appeal, or Superior Court at Calcutta. In January 1804 he was transferred in the same capacity to Benares, where he continued till his decease. He held the office of Senior or Presiding Judge of the Court of Appeal, in conjunction with that of agent or representative of the Governor-general in Benares, till March 1829; when he relinquished his duties as a criminal judge, retaining his civil functions only till March 1833. He then wholly resigned his judicial appointments; but continued to reside in Benares, as the Governor-general's agent, till his decease.

He was a man profoundly versed in the laws and institutions of the natives of India, and is one of the few instances which have occurred of that complete alienation or expatriation of mind, and indifference to their native country, which has sometimes appeared in persons who have been long resident in India.

ANTHONY AUFRERE, Esq.

Nov. 29. At Pisa, in his 77th year, Anthony Aufriere, esq. of Old Foulsham Hall, in the county of Norfolk.

He was the eldest son of Anthony Aufriere, esq. of Hoveton Hall, Norfolk, who died in 1811, in his 85th year, having been for more than fifty years an acting magistrate for that county. His mother was Anna, only daughter of John Norris, esq. of Wotton in Norfolk, and sister to John Norris, esq. the founder of the Norrisian professorship at Cambridge, and the last male descendant of the antient family of Norris of Speke near Liverpool. Mrs. Aufriere died April 11, 1816, having just entered her 82d year, and a memoir of her will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXXVI. i. 381.

Early in life Mr. Aufriere acquired a

taste for German literature, and he translated and published the following works; A Tribute to the memory of Ulric von Hutten, from Goëthe, 1789. Travels through the Kingdom of Naples in 1789, from the German of Salis., 1795. A warning to Britons against French perfidy and cruelty; or, a short account of the treacherous and inhuman conduct of the French officers and soldiers towards the peasants of Suabia, during the invasion of Germany in 1796, selected from well authenticated German publications, with an Address to the people of Great Britain, by the Translator, 1798.

On the 19th Feb. 1791, Mr. Aufrere married Matilda, youngest daughter of Gen. James Lockhart, * of Lee and Carnwath in North Britain, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire; in consequence of which connection he became the editor of the "Lockhart Letters," in 2 vols. 4to. containing much curious correspondence between the ancestors of that family, and the confidential supporters of the Pretender, previous to and during the Rebellions of 1715 and 1745, which correspondence was locked up for more than half a century, in order that every one concerned in it might be defunct before its publication.

Mr. Aufrere was an excellent modern scholar, and a master of the Italian and French as well as German languages. He was formerly a frequent Correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine under the signature of Viator A.

By his lady, who survives him, he had one son, and one daughter, the former married to the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Whertman, an opulent merchant of Hamburgh; and the latter, in 1818, to George Barclay, esq. merchant, of New York, son of Colonel Barclay, his Majesty's Commissioner for the American Boundary.

LIEUT.-COL. LEONARD.

Oct. 31. At Lundy Lane, near the falls of Niagara, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Leonard.

He entered the army as an Ensign in the 54th foot, in Dec. 1796, and became Lieutenant in the February following. After serving in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, he embarked from Southampton, and joined Sir Ralph Abercromby in the Mediterranean. He served the campaign of 1801 in Egypt, and was Assistant Engineer during the

siege of Alexandria. In 1803 he was appointed Town Major of New Brunswick; and in 1805 he obtained a Company in the New Brunswick regiment, afterwards the 104th foot, and continued to hold both those appointments until 1813, when he resigned the former, on his regiment being ordered to Canada. In April he was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general; and in that situation obtained permission to head his company in the attack made on Locket's Harbour on the 29th of May, in which his company suffered severely, and he was himself wounded.

In the campaign of 1814 he was again actively employed. He bore a part in the action of the 25th of July at Lundy's Lane, and was honourably mentioned in Sir Gordon Drummond's despatches of that action. In the assault on Fort Erie, on the 15th of August, he was severely wounded, and disabled from further service in the campaign. He succeeded to the Majority vacated by the death of Lieut.-Col. Drummond, who was killed at Fort Erie, and served with the 104th in Lower Canada until it was disbanded in 1817. He subsequently retired to a small property he had purchased, part of the ground on which the action of Lundy Lane was fought, and there closed his honourable career.

CAPT. J. R. LAPENOTIERE, R.N.

Jan. 26. At Fainnyvale, near Liskeard, Cornwall, John Richards Lapenotiere, esq. Capt. R.N.

This officer's great-grandfather, Frederick de la Penotiere, was the son of a French nobleman, but held the rank of Colonel in the English army, and married Bridget, daughter of the Hon. John Fielding, D.D. fifth and youngest son of William third Earl of Denbigh.

Mr. J. R. Lapenotiere was born at Ilfracombe, in 1776, and went first to sea in 1780 with his father Lieut. Fred. Lapenotiere. In 1785, his great-uncle Samuel Salt, esq. M.P. then Deputy Governor of the South Sea Company, being a warm patron of the King George's Sound Company, a new design for carrying on the fur trade on the western shore of America, he went out thither with Mr. Nathaniel Portlock, one of the fellow voyagers of Capt. Cook. The expedition returned there years after, with very indifferent success.

In 1791-3 he again sailed with Lieut. Portlock in the Assistance 110, in the voyage described in Portlock's "Voyage round the World."

In March 1794 he joined the flag-ship of Sir John Jervis, under whom he served at the reduction of the French

* See an account of this family, now represented in the male line by Sir Charles Lockhart, of Lee and Carnwath, Bart. in *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 1816.

West India islands, after which conquests he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to command the *Berbice* schooner. He returned home as first of the *Resource* frigate.

In 1800 *Lieut. Lapenotiere* obtained the command of the *Joseph* hired cutter, in which he was several times engaged with the enemy, near Brest, and when employed in affording protection to the Mediterranean trade. She was paid off in the spring of 1803, and *Lieutenant Lapenotiere* was soon after appointed to the *Pickle* schooner, which was attached to Lord Nelson's fleet at Trafalgar. He had the honour of bringing home Vice-Admiral Collingwood's despatches announcing that glorious victory; he was immediately promoted to the rank of Commander, and was presented with a sword of 100 guineas value from the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's.

In 1806, *Capt. Lapenotiere* was appointed to the *Orestes* 16, employed on the North sea until the summer of 1807, when he was attached to the armament sent against Copenhagen. He was subsequently employed on the Plymouth station, where, besides other captures, he took in 1810 the *Loup Garou* privateer, of 16 guns, in a very honourable manner. He was advanced to post rank Aug. 1. 1811.

Capt. Lapenotiere was twice married. His first wife was *Lucie Rohanna Margaretta Shean*, daughter of a gentleman in Brecknockshire, by whom he had four daughters. The eldest surviving daughter is the wife of the *Rev. W. Cuthbert, M.A.* of Beech Field house, Doncaster. He married secondly, in 1805, *Mary Ann*, daughter of the late *Lieut. John Graves*, by whom he had seven children.

[A more extended memoir of *Capt. Lapenotiere* will be found in *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, Suppl. Part II. pp. 384—390*, from which the present has been abridged.]

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 LIEUT. T. A. WATT, R. N.

Lately. In London, *Lieut. Thomas Alexander Watt, R.N.* formerly Commander of the *Cæsar* Indiaman.

Lieut. Watt entered the Royal Navy as Midshipman in Nov. 1799 in the *Beaver*, *C. B. Jones*, Commander, and was removed by *Sir Charles Saxton Bart.* who had been an old shipmate of his father's, to join *Captain Totly*, in the *Saturn 74*, in which he served in the battle of Copenhagen. He served with *Adm. Totly* until the death of that officer, on the *Lee-ward Islands* station; and then returned to England in the *Castor*, *Capt. R. Peacock*, and was paid off in 1802. In 1803 he served in the *Seahorse*, *Capt. the Hon.*

C. Boyle, by whom he was often employed in boats, and was wounded at the capture of a convoy, inside of *la Vendome*; on which occasion he had the honour of being noticed by *Lord Nelson*, and received a grant from the *Patriotic Fund*.

In Jan. 1805, when at Jamaica, he was appointed to the *Franchise*, in the boats of which he was employed on several occasions, particularly at the capture of the schooner *El Carmen* in 1806. On the *Franchise* leaving that station he was removed into the *Veteran*, the flagship, as Acting Lieutenant, and afterwards also, in 1806, to the command of the *Gypsy* schooner of 6 guns; in which, early in 1807, he captured the *Julia*, a Spanish schooner of nine guns and 89 men, after an action of two hours and a half, in which more than half of the enemy's crew were killed and wounded. Upon this, *Admiral Dacres* nominated him *Lieutenant of the Pert*; but he was not confirmed in that rank until eighteen months after, in the *Favourite*, in which he remained until the middle of 1810. In August of that year he was appointed to the *Undaunted*, from which he exchanged in 1813 to the *Leviathan*, in order to return home to recruit.

On his arrival in England, he heard of the loss of his brother, *George Watt*, first Lieutenant of the *Shannon*, in the battle with the *Chesapeake*; and he had scarcely joined his family, when the news arrived of the death of another brother, *Capt. J. E. Watt*, commanding the *Surinam*, and returning from seven years' service in the West Indies. Having thus lost both his brothers, and the former in so memorable an action, by a shot from his own ship, while in the act of hauling down the colours of the enemy, *Lieut. Watt* memorialized the Admiralty for promotion, as was the custom of the service; but received only an appointment as Lieutenant of the *Spencer 74*, bound to the American station, in which ship he remained until it was paid off at Plymouth in 1815; when, having again applied to the Admiralty for preferment, without effect, he undertook the command of a fine ship trading to the West Indies and South America, in which he made nine voyages from the port of Liverpool, and four to the East Indies from the port of London. He afterwards obtained a larger ship in the East India free trade, and made five more voyages in her. During this service he experienced many alternations of good and bad fortune, but the latter prevailed, and left him at last in ill-health, without the means of supporting his numerous family, though he had the gratification of re-

ceiving the highest testimonials from his employers, whom he served for thirteen consecutive years. He has left a widow, the daughter of the celebrated mathematician, Thomas Keith, esq. (preceptor in the sciences to the Princess Charlotte of Wales) and six children, with strong claims upon the country for support.

ALEXANDER MURRAY, D.D.

Lately. The Rev. Alexander Murray, D.D. Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh.

Born in obscurity, amidst the bleak mountains of Galloway, Murray rose above all the difficulties of his birth and education; and at an early age he had made great attainments, not only in his own language, but in the dead languages, the knowledge of many of which he had acquired before he went to school. While prosecuting his studies at Edinburgh, he was selected by Mr. Constable to arrange the papers of Bruce the traveller; and before he could begin, he had to acquire a knowledge of various languages and their dialects, which he did with wonderful facility. When a communication came to this country from the court of Abyssinia, the academies of the south failed to give it an interpretation, and they were under the necessity of applying for a translation to the humble minister of Urr. This led to his appointment to the chair of Oriental Languages in Edinburgh, a situation from which he was soon removed by death.

A subscription is now raising for the erection of a monument to his memory; and at a meeting which was lately held at Glasgow for the furtherance of this object, the Rev. Thomas Brown, D.D., who presided, remarked, that "Murray walked, lived, and acted as a man of God, and a candidate for heaven. He was not only a man of profound intellect, but one whose mind was imbued by the spirit of God."

A gentleman present urged the choice of Minnigaff as a site for the contemplated monument, in preference to the sequestered birthplace of the scholar.

THE REV. DANIEL LYSONS, F.S.A.

Jan. 3. The Rev. Daniel Lysons, M.A. F.R., A.L., and H. SS.; of Hempsted Court, Gloucestershire.

He was the elder brother of that very able and distinguished antiquary, Samuel Lysons, esq. F.R.S. and S.A. Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London. They were the sons of the Rev. Samuel Lysons, M.A. Rector of Rodmarton in Gloucestershire, who was a younger son of an old family long seated at Hempsted in the same county.

Mr. Lysons was educated at Glou-

cester, and afterwards at St. Mary's hall Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1785. He first appeared as an author in the year 1790, when he published a Sermon preached on the Anniversary of Edward Colston at Bristol. In the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, four years after his distinguished brother. About the same period he served for some time the curacy of Putney; and during his residence there commenced his survey of the Environs of London. In this design he was encouraged by the countenance and approbation of the Earl of Orford (the celebrated Horace Walpole), who complimented him with the appointment of his Chaplain, and to whom he dedicated the "Environs." The first volume was printed in 4to, 1792, the fourth in 1796. It comprises the parishes within a circuit of twelve miles round the metropolis; and in 1800 Mr. Lysons published in a separate volume an historical account of those parishes in Middlesex which were not described in the Environs. A new edition of the Environs was published by Mr. Lysons in 1811; and in the same year he printed "A Supplement to the First Edition," consisting of very important Additions and Corrections. The whole forms a work of great value and interest; and the copious extracts from the parochial registers are particularly useful to the biographer and genealogist.

He afterwards engaged, in conjunction with his brother, in that great undertaking, a *Magna Britannia*. Of this the first volume was published in 1806, containing Bedfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire; and it was continued in the alphabetical order of the counties, with material additions to the plan during its progress, as far as Devonshire, which appeared in 1822; but after the death of his brother in 1819, Mr. Daniel Lysons had not sufficient strength to continue this laborious work further, five years having elapsed from the production of Derbyshire to that of Devonshire.

His other publications were a *History of the origin and progress of the meeting of the three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford*, 8vo, 1812; and a *Sketch of the Life and character of the late C.B. Trye, esq. F.R.S.* 4to, 1812. Mr. Trye, an eminent surgeon at Gloucester, was brother-in-law to Mr. Lysons.

On the death of his uncle, Daniel Lysons, M.D. of Bath, in the year 1800 (see *Gent Mag.* LXX. p. 392) the Rev. Daniel Lysons succeeded to Hempsted Court and the family estates in Gloucestershire. In 1804 he succeeded to the family living of Rodmarton, which he held until he resigned it in favour of his

man in the course of the last twelve-month.

Mr. Lysons was twice married: first, at Bath, May 12, 1801, to Miss Hardy, eldest daughter of Colonel Hardy. By this lady, who died at Hempsted Court, Jan. 24, 1808, in her 28th year (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXVIII. p. 94) he had two sons and two daughters. He married secondly July 2, 1813, Josepha, daughter of John Gilbert Cooper, esq. of Thurcarton Priory, Nottinghamshire. His eldest daughter was the second wife of the Rev. John Haygarth, Rector of Upham, Hants, and died in 1833.

WILLIAM SOTHEBY, ESQ., F.R.S. & S.A.

Dec. 30. In Lower Grosvenor Street, aged 76. William Sotheby, Esq., F.R.S. and S.A.

Mr. Sotheby was a gentleman of considerable fortune and a liberal education, and the author of several poetical works, which, although they never rendered him a popular writer, were written with taste and elegance; and obtained for him a considerable reputation, particularly as a close, judicious, and nervous translator. His publications appeared in the following order:—Poems; consisting of a tour through parts of North and South Wales, sonnets, odes, and an epistle on physiognomy, 4to. 1790. In the first and longest of these poems, the author describes, in blank verse, the most remarkable features of Welch scenery; and in a second edition, which was printed in a splendid style at Bath in 1794, (where the author then resided,) they were illustrated with plates by Aiken.

Mr. Sotheby's next production was *Oberon*, a poem, from the German of Wieland, 1798. This poem is faithfully rendered sentence for sentence, and stanza for stanza, in a style well adapted to metrical romance, not widely different from that of Spenser.

The Battle of the Nile, 1799. This was perhaps the best production drawn forth by that signal and important victory; it possesses much nerve, considerable poetry, and a wide range of detail.

The Siege of Cuzco, 1800.

The Georgics of Virgil, translated into English verse, 1800.

Julian; or the Monks of the Great St. Bernard, a tragedy, as performed at Drury Lane Theatre, 1801. The object of the author in this play was stated to be "to endeavour to strengthen the bond of virtuous affection, by holding forth to public view the miseries attendant on the indulgence of criminal passion."

Poetical Epistle to Sir George Beaumont, on the encouragement of the Bri-

tish School of Painting, 1801. In this poem, Mr. Sotheby at once celebrated the patriotic project of Sir George Beaumont, for an exhibition of celebrated pieces of the British school, and paid deserved commendation on our native artists.

Oberon, or Huon de Bourdeaux, a masque; and *Orestes*, a tragedy, 1802. "Saul," an epic poem, in two parts, 1807. *Constance de Castile*, a poem, 1810. *A Song of Triumph on the Peace*, 1814. Tragedies; viz. *The Death of Darnley*; *Ivan*; *Zamotin and Zama*; the *Confession*; *Orestes*, 1814. The Monthly Reviewers were very complimentary on these Tragedies, which they considered calculated to replace Mr. Sotheby on the eminence to which he was entitled at his first appearance; and from which he had temporarily fallen, not only from the overwhelming popularity of less classical writers, but also from his own less successful original attempts, particularly his unlucky choice of a sacred subject, in his poem of "Saul." *Ivan*, a tragedy, altered and adapted for representation, 1816. *Ellen, or the Confession*, altered and adapted for representation, 1816. These reprints of the two tragedies have many improvements, and in "Ivan" an entirely new scene is introduced.

Mr. Sotheby's translation of the *Georgics of Virgil* has been already mentioned. It is at once flowing and harmonious, and particularly close to the original. A few years since he republished the *Georgics* in a Polyglott edition, that is to say, in Latin, German, Spanish, English, Italian, and French: and at the same time entered into a calculation to demonstrate that the English is the most concise language.

His last great work was the translation of *Homer*. This occupied the latter years of his life, and the most remarkable portions have been frequently read before the Royal Society of Literature. At the time of his death, he had nearly completed an edition of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, in four volumes octavo, illustrated by the designs of Flaxman; and it is now published.

Mr. Sotheby was the oldest English poet. His *Oberon*, from Wieland, is an excellent performance, and his translations of *Virgil* and *Homer* rank in the first class of that difficult and rarely successful branch of literature. He was not only an elegant scholar, but a good man, and a kind and liberal benefactor to those who required his pecuniary aid.

Mr. Sotheby was one of the earliest and warmest supporters of the Literary Fund, and was for many years one of the council of that excellent Society. He

was also a member of the Dilettanti Society, and on the 31st of March, 1822, he delivered an address to them, on the decease of their secretary, Sir Henry Englefield, which was reprinted, by permission, in *Gent. Mag.* vol. XCII. i. p. 418.

REV. LATHAM WAINWRIGHT, F.S.A.

Dec. 21. In Berners-street, the Rev. Latham Wainwright, M.A. F.S.A. Rector of Great Brickhill, Buckinghamshire.

Mr. Wainwright was one of the sons of Robert Wainwright, esq. formerly principal clerk to Mr. Ford, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery; who married a lady of fortune, and left 10,000*l.* a-piece in Bank stock to a numerous family of sons. Abel and Benjamin, both clergymen, died single (the latter in Feb. 1829); William was a merchant in Liverpool; Reader and Robertson in the law; and Arnold Wainwright was the biographer of Gilbert Wakefield. The family were, we believe, originally dissenters; and cousins to Dr. Griffiths, who conducted the *Monthly Review*.

The Rev. Latham Wainwright was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1802, as eighth Senior Optime; M.A. 1806; he was instituted to the rectory of Great Brickhill in 1803, and resided there some years; but, his health having become much impaired by the rheumatic gout, which rendered him a cripple, and ultimately destroyed him, he obtained leave of absence, and afterwards resided in lodgings in London, for the last eight or nine years in Berners-street.

He published in 1810 a Sermon preached at Stony Stratford at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Bucks; and in 1814 a Sermon preached at Great Brickhill, Jan. 13.

In 1815 he published an Essay, entitled "The Literary and Scientific Pursuits encouraged and enforced in the University of Cambridge described and vindicated."

In 1818, "Observations on the doctrine, discipline, and manners of the Wesleyan Methodists; and also the Evangelical Party, as far as the latter adhere to the same system; including strictures on the notion entertained by both respecting a Divine Providence, and the unlawfulness of amusements among Christians."

He also published, "A Vindication of Paley's Theory of Morals;" and he was the author of the letter on Paley and Mr. Lytton Bulwer, signed F.S.A. in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Novemb. last.

From the titles of these works, it will

have been perceived that Mr. Wainwright was fond of moral and metaphysical writings. He was a fair classical scholar, a studious, inoffensive, and friendly man. When his health was not so deeply impaired as of late, he used to take summer tours, with his friend the Rev. Craven Ord, either in England or occasionally on the Continent. He visited Italy about twelve years since. His means were ample and easy; and he received his friends as frequently and as hospitably as the state of his health would allow.

RUDOLPH ACKERMANN, Esq.

March 30. At Finchley, aged 70, Rudolph Ackermann, Esq., late of the Strand, book and printseller.

Born at Stollberg, near Schneeberg, in the Kingdom of Saxony, in 1764, and bred to the trade of a coach-builder, he came early in life to England, shortly before the French Revolution, and for some time pursued in London the occupation of a carriage draftsman, which led to an acquaintance with artists, and to his settlement in business as a printseller in the Strand. Here, by indefatigable industry, intelligence, and enterprize, combined with inviolable honour and integrity in all his transactions, he created that flourishing establishment which has made his name perhaps more extensively known, both at home and abroad, than that of any other tradesman in the British metropolis.

In the early part of his career, when the French Revolution had driven many clever and ingenious persons to this country, and when even some of the old noblesse were obliged to exercise their talents for a subsistence, Mr. Ackermann, by the extensive encouragement which he gave to the manufacture of elegant fancy articles by them, raised that branch of business to an importance which it had never before attained.

His speculative and enterprising disposition showed itself in various ways unconnected with his trade. We believe that we are correct in stating, that his was the first private establishment in which, before the formation of gas companies, an apparatus was erected for making gas for the purpose of domestic illumination. To him the country is certainly indebted for the original introduction of the lithographic art, to which he directed the public attention not only by a translation of the work of Senefelder, its inventor, but also by the specimens which he produced from his own presses. As a publisher, his illustrated topographical works, especially the Histories of Westminster Abbey, the Universities of Oxford and Cam-

bridge, and the Public Schools, are monuments of his spirit and taste. It is well known that his successful attempt to furnish in the 'Forget Me Not' a worthy offering to an object of kindness and affection, has generated in this country a new class of elegant works, the Annuals, which in the last ten years have caused the circulation of a very large sum among those whose talents are required for their production. The ardour in which he embarked in the preparation of books, chiefly elementary, for the instruction and enlightenment of the people of the Spanish American States, and in the formation of establishments in some of their principal cities, is also deserving of mention.

But it is not for his spirit, activity, intelligence, and honour, as a tradesman, that his surviving friends will venerate the character of Mr. Ackermann, so much as for that genuine kindness of heart, that cordial hospitality, that warm beneficence, and that active philanthropy, in which it abounded. Never, perhaps, was the latter quality more strikingly displayed, and never were the exertions of an individual in behalf of suffering humanity crowned with such signal success, as when, after the decisive battle of Leipzig, Mr. Ackermann stood forward as the advocate of the starving population of many districts of Germany, reduced to the utmost destitution by the calamities of war. By his indefatigable efforts, committees were organized, and a public subscription set on foot, the amount of which was increased by a parliamentary grant of 100,000*l.* to more than double that sum. On Mr. Ackermann, as secretary to the Western Committee, devolved almost the whole of the arduous duties connected with this subscription—the perusal of claims transmitted from abroad, the direction of the extensive correspondence to which they led, and the apportionment of relief to the suffering districts.

It is not surprising that, when he soon afterwards visited his native country, he was hailed as a public benefactor, who, under Providence, had been the means of saving thousands of his fellow-creatures from perishing. The scenes which he every where encountered during this journey were deeply affecting, as well as gratifying to his feelings: and often have the tears started from his eyes on reverting to them in conversation with his most intimate friends. The city of Leipzig expressed its gratitude to him by a valuable present of vases and figures in Meissen porcelain; the king of Prussia sent him a costly ring; and the king of Saxony, who

invited him to a personal interview, conferred on him the Order of Civil Merit, which he had just instituted.

In the spring of 1830, when at his delightful retreat at Fulham, he experienced a sudden attack of paralysis; and though his life was preserved through the prompt assistance, skill, and decisive measures adopted by his medical attendants, yet he never recovered sufficiently to return to business. A drier air than that of Fulham being deemed beneficial for his complaint, he removed to Finchley; and soon afterwards transferred to his three younger sons and to Mr. Walton, his principal assistant, the establishment which he had founded, and which, by the unremitting labour of forty years, he had brought to its present prosperous condition, the eldest son being already established in Regent Street. A fresh attack of his complaint, in November last, produced a gradual decline of strength, and at length terminated his useful and honourable life. His remains were deposited, on the 7th of April, in the family grave in the burial ground of St. Clement's.

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N. G. DUFIEF, ESQ.

April 12. At Pentonville, N. G. Dufief, Esq.

Mr. Dufief was a native of Nantes. His mother was remarkable for her attachment to the French royalist cause, and her heroism in the Vendean War; for which she was honoured at the restoration by the ribbon of the order of St. Louis, the only female on whom it was ever conferred.

Driven to America by the events in France, he, though but a youth, entered into the society of literary men, among whom was the celebrated Dr. Priestley. For a period of about twenty-five years he was an able teacher of the French language in America and in this country; his system being distinguished for its simplicity, perfection, and application to large classes.

He was the author of "Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to Man," the "French-English Dictionary," and other useful and philosophical works applicable to the purposes of instruction.

His character was remarkable for simplicity and integrity, benevolence to all, and great zeal in the cause of education. He just survived his last great work, the Pronouncing Dictionary, and closed a useful life, passed in promoting communication between man and man, and nation and nation.

MR. JOHN CONEY.

1833. *Aug. 15.* In Leicester Place, Camberwell New Road, of an enlargement of the heart, in his 47th year, Mr. John Coney, engraver, who from the fidelity and firmness, the spirit and rapidity of his execution, may be considered as the Piranesi of England.

He was born at Ratcliffe Highway, and was apprenticed to the late Mr. Byfield the architect, but never followed architecture as a profession. At the age of 15, he made his first drawing for sale. It was a view of Westminster Abbey, and it found a purchaser in Mr. Orme the printseller.

In 1815, he published his first work, a series of eight views of the exterior and interior of Warwick Castle, drawn and etched by himself.

About the year 1816 he was engaged by Mr. Joseph Harding to draw and engrave the fine series of exterior and interior views of the Cathedrals and Abbey Churches of England, to illustrate the new edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, edited by Sir Henry Ellis. These plates occupied the attention of Mr. Coney for fourteen years, and are executed with consummate skill.

In 1829, Mr. Coney commenced a series of "Engravings of Antient Cathedrals, Hotels de Ville, and other public buildings of celebrity in France, Holland, Germany and Italy, drawn on the spot, and engraved by himself; with illustrative descriptions by Charles Heathcote Tatlam, Esq." Of this work we have frequently spoken in terms of high commendation. It was originally intended to be in Twelve Parts, but only eight were published. In 1831, Mr. Coney commenced another similar undertaking, half the size of the first work, intitled, "Architectural Beauties of Continental Europe, in a Series of Views of remarkable edifices civil and ecclesiastical, in France, the Low Countries, Germany, and Italy, engraved by J. Coney from his own drawings, taken on the spot, with descriptions and historical illustrations by H. E. Lloyd." This handsome work consists of 28 large Plates, and 56 vignettes.

A view of the interior of the Cathedral of Milan, the same size as the larger work, has been published since Mr. Coney's death for the benefit of his widow, who, we regret to hear, is left in indifferent circumstances.

Mr. Coney was employed by Mr. Cockerell the celebrated architect, to engrave a very large general view of Rome, and another plate as a companion to it, which has not yet been published.

Mr. Coney engraved numerous plates for the Account of the Law Courts at Westminster, lately erected by Sir John Soane. Several of Mr. Coney's drawings have been lately sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby.

Mr. Coney was twice married; but never had any children.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Bury, the Rev. *George John Steele*, Rector of Kirby Underwood, and Vicar of Cruxwell, Lincolnshire. He was of Christ's coll. Camb. B.A. 1813; and had been instituted to both his livings by the Bishop of Lincoln within the last two years.

In his 70th year, the Rev. *Lancelot Pepsys Stephens*, Vicar of Clavering cum Langley, Essex, and Rector of North Cray, Kent. He was of Pembroke college, Camb. B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791. He was appointed Under Grammar Master of Christ's Hospital in 1796, and retired in 1817. "His name," remarks Mr. Trollope, in his *History of Christ's Hospital* recently published, "will long be remembered with affection by those who, in passing through the schools, had been particularly under his charge. In communicating his instructions, the sternness of the preceptor was forgotten in the indulgence of the parent: and while his mildness of manners and gentleness of disposition shall not be forgotten by the objects of his care, his openness of disposition, benevolence of spirit, and warmth of friendship, have endeared him to the hearts of all who knew him." He was presented to the vicarage of Clavering by the Governor of Christ's Hospital in 1816, and to North Cray in 1823 by T. Coventry, esq.

Aged 72, the Very Rev. *Thomas Trench*, Dean of Kildare, and Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, brother to Lord Ashtown. He was the third son of Fred. Trench, of Moate and Woodlawn, esq. by Mary, eldest dau. and coheir (with her sister Catherine Lady Dunalley) of Francis Sadlier, esq. He was appointed Dean of Kildare in 18.... He married May 25th, 1786, Mary, eldest dau. of Walter Weldon, esq., and had issue seven sons and five daughters: 1. the Rev. Frederick Stuart Trench, who married in 1816, the Hon. Helena Perceval, 2d dau. of Lord Arden, and has issue four daughters; 2. Samuel, deceased; 3. Thomas Trench, esq. marr. in 1826 Catherine, 4th dau. of Richard Crosdale, esq.; 4. Mary-Anne, marr. 1827 Rev. Joseph Chapman; 5. Elizabeth, deceased; 6. Frances, marr. 1825, the Hon. G. F. Colley, brother to

Lord Harborton; 7. Walter, deceased; 8. Jane, marr. in 1823 to Charles Grimston, esq.; 9. Helen, marr. in 1827 to Richard Townshend, esq.; 10. Henry; 11. William, deceased; and 12. William Stuart Trench, esq. marr. 1832, Elizabeth-Suzanna, only dau. of John Sealy Townshend, esq., Master in Chancery.

At Windsor, aged 33, the Rev. *James Parker Foulcs*. He was of Peterhouse, Camb. B. A. 1823.

The Rev. *W. M. Walker*, Minister of the New Cemetery, Rusholme-road, Manchester.

The Rev. *John Walters*, Perpetual Curate of Tandridge, Surrey. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, M. A. 1784; and was presented to Tandridge in 1809 by the late Sir W. Clayton, Bart.

At Hartlepool, the Rev. *William Wilson*, Perpetual Curate of that parish, and one of the Aldermen of the Corporation. He was appointed in 1812, by the Rev. Edward Moises, Vicar of Hart.

Aged 68, the Rev. *James Wylde*, of Blumsden St. Andrew, Wilts. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B. A. 1788; and was instituted to his living in 1814.

Jan. 5. At Workington, Cumberland, aged 54, the Rev. *Edward Stanley*, Rector of that parish and Plumbland in the same county, and of Alderley, Cheshire; only brother of Sir J. T. Stanley, of Alderley, Bart. He was the younger son of Sir John-Thomas the sixth Baronet, by Margaret, daughter and heiress of Hugh Owen, of Penrhos, co. Anglesea, esq. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B. A. 1802, as 16th Wrangler, M. A. 1805; was presented to Plumbland in 1802 by J. C. Curwen, esq.; to Alderley in 1805 by his brother; and to Workington in 1831 by J. C. Curwen, esq. Mr. Stanley was the author of a Series of Questions on the Bible 1815, 12mo. and of several other professional tracts. He married Catherine, dau. of the Rev. Oswald Leycester, and has left a numerous family. A committee appointed for erecting a monument to his memory, have adopted a design by Mr. D. Dunbar, consisting of two emblematical statues in alto relievo.

Jan. 19. The Rev. *Joseph Baylis*, M. A. Rector of St. Mary de Crypt, in Gloucester, Vicar of Mickleton, co. Gloucester, and Chaplain to the Duke of Beaufort. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. M. A. 1794; was presented to St. Mary de Crypt in 1788 by Lord Chancellor Thurlow; to Mickleton in 1823 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Jan. 28. At Rolleston, Staff. aged 67, the Rev. *John Peplow Mosley*, M. A. Rector of that parish; uncle to Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. He was the second

son of Sir John Parker Mosley the first Bart. by Elizabeth, daughter of James Bailie, esq.; graduated at Queen's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1787, M. A. 1790; and was presented to Rolleston by his nephew in 1799. He married Sarah-Maria, dau. of William Paget, esq. and had issue three sons, the Rev. Peplow-Paget Mosley; John-Edward Mosley, esq. of Burton-upon-Trent, solicitor, who is married and has issue; and William; and two daughters; Mary, married to the Rev. Edward Law, cousin to Lord Ellenborough; and Anna-Maria, married to the Rev. Oswald Fielden.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Feb. Suddenly, at Hampstead, Julian Hibbert, esq. who rendered himself conspicuous by the open avowal of his atheistical opinions at the Old Bailey sessions a short time ago, upon the trial of his friend Henry Berthold, for stealing a box. His will has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and the personal effects sworn under 8,000*l.* by the executors, Wm. Devonshire Saul, of Aldersgate-st. wine merchant, J. Brooks, of Oxford-st. bookseller, and R. Ewen, of Blackfriars-road, coal merchant. Mr. Hibbert directs his body to be given to an anatomical school, and requests that no person may wear mourning for him, or any ostentatious notice be made of his memory. He bequeaths 492*l.* to Messrs. Cunningham and Salmon, printers, being the sum in which Carlile was indebted to them, and in place of a legacy he intended to leave the latter. There are other legacies to Hetherington, Watson, and several publishers. He had bequeathed the sum of 500*l.* to the Rev. Robert Taylor, but this he revoked by a codicil, in consequence, as he states, of Taylor having married a lady of large fortune. Hibbert never partook of animal food, but lived in a rigid and abstemious manner. He had some landed property, and the residue of his estates becomes the property of his sister.

March 19. In Cavendish-sq. aged 46, the Right Hon. Maria Viscountess Duncannon. She was born May 11, 1787, the second daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland by his first wife Miss Child; was married Nov. 16, 1805, and had a family of fourteen children, twelve of whom survive. She survived the marriage of her second daughter to the Earl of Kerry only 24 hours.

March 20. Louise, wife of W. M. Thiselton, esq. printer, of Gt. Russell-st.

March 25. At Kensington Gore,

Sarah, wife of Henry Lockyer Sharp, esq.

March 27. In Upper Wimpole-street, Godfrey Meynell, esq. of Bradley Hall, Derbyshire, and Shawfield Lodge, Bromley, Kent.

At Chelsea, Mary-Ann, wife of Peter Maxwell Hurst, esq. and granddaughter of George first Viscount Torrington.

March 31. At the house of his grandmother Mrs. Cruikshank, Gloucester-st. Portman-sq. Charles-Collins, second son of Major Dansey, Royal Art.

April 1. Aged 23, Edward Henry, second son of the Rev. Charles Baker, Rector of Tellisford, Som.

April 3. At Lavender-hill, aged 70, Eleanor, widow of the late Alderman Rothwell, of Clapham Common.

April 4. Aged 76, John Martineau, esq. of Stamford hill. He was a partner in Whitbread's brewhouse, and had been seen in the brewery in Chiswell-st. when some hours afterwards he was missed, and his body was found in a yeast trough, and appeared to have been dead some time. It is supposed that he was suddenly overtaken by a fit, as the trough, though about five or six feet deep, contained yeast to the depth of only about two feet and a half; he would, therefore, have been enabled to call for assistance if he had not been afflicted by apoplexy.

April 5. In Harley-place, aged 82, Wm. Parkinson, esq.

April 6. In Upper Bedford-pl. Anne, widow of A. Goldsmid, esq. of Morden. In Hanover-sq. aged 51, Thomas Wyatt, esq. of Willenball, Warw. and of Willenball House, East Barnet, Herts.

At Peckham, Lieut.-Col. J. Stewart.

April 7. At Highgate, Anne, wife of Robert Isherwood, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

April 8. At his residence in Great Russell-st. aged 48, Francis Scotney, esq. Accountant to the British Museum, and to the National Benevolent Institution.

April 11. Aged 37, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Dr. Greenwood, Christ's Hospital, and only child of the Rev. Charles Bowle, of Wimborne.

April 12. At Hertford House, Manchester-square, the Most Honourable Isabella-Anne-Ingram, Dowager Marchioness of Hertford. Her Ladyship was the eldest of the five daughters of Charles 9th and late Viscount Irvine, of Temple Newsham, York. Her sisters were, 2. Frances, married to Lord W. Gordon; 3. Elizabeth, married to Hugo Meynell, esq.; 4. Harriet, married to Col. Aston; and 5. Louisa Susan, married to Sir John Ramsden, Bart. She became the second wife of Francis 2d Marquis of Hertford, May 20, 1776, and was left his

widow June 17, 1822, having had issue one son, the present Marquis. Her remains were taken to Ragley for interment, and were attended out of town by the carriages of the King, Queen, the Royal Dukes, and more than thirty of the first nobility.

In St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park, aged 70, George Thompson, esq. formerly of Argyll-st.

At Upper Clapton, aged 70, Sarah, relict of J. Blake, esq.

April 13. At Portman-place, aged 52, L. H. Carr, esq.

April 14. In Upper Gloucester-street, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. S. Robins, Rector of Ensham, Dorset.

April 15. At the house of his father, Samuel Powell, esq. in Upper Harley-st. aged 22, Robert Legh Powell, Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

April 17. At Kensington, aged 68, Kitty, relict of the Rev. Thomas Stephen Attwood, M.A. Rector of Buckworth and Morborne, Hunts, and Perpetual Curate of Hammersmith, Middlesex; and mother of the Rev. F. T. Attwood, now Perpetual Curate of Hammersmith, and Vicar of Great Grimsby.

April 18. In Arlington-st. aged 65, the Rt. Hon. Harriot Lady Dundas. She was the 3d daughter of General John Hale; was married April 21, 1794, to Lawrence the present and second Lord Dundas; and has left two sons and three daughters.

Lately, At Reading, Mr. Francis Peter Cowslade, for a considerable period editor and joint proprietor of the *Reading Mercury*. He was a grandson of the poet, Christopher Smart.

BERKS.—*April 8th.* At Newbury, aged 54, John Bunce, esq. of Brighton, and late of Sheepstead House, Berks.

At Newbury, Fred. Page, esq., chairman of the Kennet and Avon Canal Committee, Deputy Lieutenant, and magistrate for the county, and one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple.

BUCKS.—At Eton College, aged 74, Henrietta, wife of Wm. Hexter, esq., and last surviving child of the late James Carrington, esq., LL.B., Chancellor of the diocese of Exeter.

CAMBRIDGE.—*March 31.* Aged 84, Alice, relict of Capt. Hepburn, of Leve-
rington.

CHESTER.—*March 20.* At Kinderton, aged 91, Mary, widow of Daniel Vawdrey, esq. of Middlewich.

DEVON.—*Feb. 16.* At Torquay, Alex. Draper, esq. solicitor, of Crewkerne.

Feb. 22. Maribella Ayshford, eldest

dau. of Ayshford Wise, esq., of Ford-house.

March 8. At Exeter, Mr. James Mills, one of the proprietors of the *Exeter Gazette*, formerly of Tewkesbury, and eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Mills, surgeon, of Gloucester.

March 27. At Modbury, aged 59, Miss Susanna Perring, sister to the late Sir John Perring, Bart.

Lately. At Heavitree, aged 70, Nicodemus Otton, esq.

April 2. At the Grove, Exeter, aged 10, Lady Jane Hope, youngest daughter of the late John Earl of Hopetoun.

April 4. At Ashprington, aged 64, Elizabeth, widow of R. Pell, esq. of Tiverton.

April 10. Agnes-Hamilton, second daughter of Dr. Dickson, Physician of the Royal Hospital, Plymouth.

DORSET.—*Feb. 16.* At Shaftesbury, John Corbin, esq. banker.

April 4. At Sherborne, aged 81, Richard Pew, esq., M.D.

April 7. At Lodders Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. S. Wallis.

April 14. At Lyme Regis, aged 69, Mary-Margaret, widow of Thomas Symons, esq. of the Mynde Park, Heref.

DURHAM.—*March 30,* aged 29, William Beckwith, esq., of Stockton-upon-Tees, timber-merchant.

ESSEX.—*April 2.* At West Ham, aged 50, Ann-Martha, wife of W. W. Plaxton, esq.

April 3. At Saffron Walden, aged 83, George Eachus, esq., for upwards of half a century a respectable medical practitioner.

April 12. At Ryes, in his 89th year, Stanes Chamberlayne, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*Feb. 12.* At Bristol, Charles Dowson, esq., Captain and Paymaster, 89th regiment.

March 15. At Cheltenham, aged 78, the widow of Col. Jackson, of E. I. C. S., and late of Bath.

March 21. At Gloucester, Noah John Neal Buckle, esq. late of Downing-Coll., Cambridge, younger son of the late W. Buckle, esq., of Chacely-lodge.

March 24. At Wotton Court, Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Cæsar Hopkinson, esq.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 59, Maj. Thos. Manners, late of the 59th regmt.

HANTS.—*March 17.* At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Anne, third dau. of the late Dr. Winterbottom, of Newbury.

April 11. At Southampton, Maria, wife of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Vicar of Holy Rood, and only sister of the Bishops of Winchester and Chester.

HANTS.—*April 9.* At St. Ive's, in his 80th year, John Lindsell, esq.

KENT.—*Feb. 14.* At Grove Hill, Alfred, youngest son of the late Thomas Denne, esq.

Lately. At an advanced age, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. John Loftie, formerly Vicar of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.

March 23. James Toplis, esq. of Sydenham.

March 30. Aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of John Hobday Lade of Boughton House, esq. daughter of David Evors of Buckland, co. Brecon, esq. and granddaughter of Sir John Pryce, of Newtown Hall, co. Montgomery, Bart. by Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Sir Thomas Powell of Broadway and Llanvorda, co. Carmarthen, Bart. only son of Mr. Justice John Powell, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench in the reign of James the Second, whose integrity, ability, and firmness were so eminently displayed at the trial of the Seven Bishops.

LEICESTER.—*March 30.* Aged 63, Thomas Westley Oldham, esq. of Leicester Frith House; a gentleman highly respected for his upright and consistent conduct. He served the office of High Sheriff in the year 1826.

MIDDLESEX.—*March 29.* At Brompton, in her 92d year, Elizabeth, widow of David Richards, esq. of Cannington, Somersetshire.

April 9. At Wood House, Shepherd's Bush, aged 80, J. Bridge, esq. of the celebrated firm of Rundell and Bridge, goldsmiths, Ludgate-hill.

April 10. At Chiswick, Harriet Butler, relict of Robert Butler, L.L.D. Rector of Inkpen, Berks.

April 11. At New Brentford, Charlotte, wife of G. Cooper, esq. fourth dau. of the late Rev. G. Nicholas, L.L.D. of Ealing.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—*March 28.* Aged 34, Mary, wife of Dr. Morris, of Chepstow.

NORFOLK.—*April 6.* At Norwich, the widow of Lieut.-Col. C. Strobe, of South-hill House, Somersetshire.

NORTHAMPTONSH.—*March 28.* Mary, widow of T. J. French, esq. of Peterborough.

April 11. Lucy, the wife of A. Robertson, M.D. of Northampton.

OXON.—*March 23.* At Oxford, aged 22, Maria, third dau. of the Rev. Giles Haworth Peel, Vicar of Ince, Cheshire.

SALOP.—*March 22.* At Bitterley-court, aged 73, Sarah, wife of the Rev. John Walcot, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. of West Wycombe, Bucks.

March 29. Anne, youngest daughter of Samuel Worthington, esq. of the Mount, Whitchurch.

SOMERSET.—*Feb.* 16. At Bath, aged 30, Ann, relict of Conolly Coane, esq. co. Leitrim.

Feb. 17. At Bath, at an advanced age, T. Inman, esq. father of T. G. Inman, esq. barrister-at-law.

March 1. At Bathford, Mrs. Chapman, sister to the late Rev. Dr. Chapman, Prebendary of Bristol.

March 3. Aged 89, Mrs. Hanning, mother of William Hanning, esq. of Dillington House.

March 7. At Ilminster, in his 62d year, Vincent Langworthy, esq. solicitor.

At Bath, the wife of Richard Pruen, esq. of Cheltenham, and late widow of Major Bennett, of the Royals.

March 11. At Bath, aged 23, Eliza Lucy Hope, only dau. of Capt. Tobin, R.N. C.B.

March 14. Aged 49, W. Champernown, esq. of Calcutt, Cricklade, Wilts.

March 22. At Bath, in her 13th year, Mary, eldest dau. of R. T. Bateman, esq. of Hill-Grove House.

March 24. At Bath, John Young, esq. son of Sir Wm. Young, Bart. of Delaford, Bucks.

March 26. At Bath, aged 76, Edmund Pitts Gapper, esq. formerly of Mere, Wilts, where he was buried.

April 1. At Bath, the widow of the Rev. Samuel Smith, Rector of Stanton St. Quinton.

April 14. At Dillington House, near Ilminster, aged 64, William Hanning, esq. an active Magistrate for the county; whose mother died so lately as *March* 3.

STAFFORD.—*March* 24. At the Deanery, Lichfield, Hugh Dyke Acland, esq. second son of the late Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, of Killerton, Devon, Bart. and son-in-law of the late Dean of Lichfield.

April 5. At Stafford, aged 56, Lt.-Col. Brookes, E.I.C. brother to F. Brookes, esq. Town Clerk of Stafford. He was found sitting in his arm chair, in his night dress, an unloaded pistol in his right hand, which rested on the arm of the chair; two loaded pistols were on the table before him. It appeared that he had put the pistol into his mouth, which was shattered, and the ball had gone out at the top part of the back of his head. Behind him, on another chair, was found his night-cap, which, on being examined, was found to contain some hard substances, that proved to be the bullet and two pieces of his skull; the cap having been blown off his head by the force of these projectiles. Verdict, Insanity.

SUSSEX.—*March* 7. At Brighton, Mrs. Hulme, mother of James Hunter Hulme, esq.

At Fishbourne, Maria-Jane, relict of

the late Rev. Richard Greene, Rector of Warbleton.

March 23. Diana, wife of the Rev. W. Gordon, Rector of Newtimber, and late of Spaxton, Somerset.

March 26. At Hastings, W. Bull, esq. of Aylesbury, Bucks.

WILTS.—*March* 26. At Cricklade Lodge, aged 63, Eliza, wife of John Dyer, esq., late Chief Clerk of the Admiralty.

April 5. At the Rectory, Yatton, aged 65, J. Tucker, esq.

April 15. At Bishop Ward's College, Salisbury, aged 74, the widow of Rev. Joseph Evans, of Corsham.

WORCESTER.—*Dec.* 30. Aged 84, William Welch, esq. D.C.L. of Hawford, a Bencher of the Inner Temple. He was formerly a Fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, where he graduated B.C.L. 1778, D.C.L. 1786.

Feb. 24. At Bengeworth, in her 32d year, Caroline, wife of Charles Best, esq., one of the Coroners for Worcestershire, and youngest daughter of Francis Holland, esq., of Crophorne, near Evesham.

YORK.—*March* 28. Aged 74, Mr. Samuel Bland, of Beverley, brother to H. Bland, esq. banker of York.

April 12. At Pocklington, aged 70, Mr. Peart, father of Mr. Peart, bookseller, Bull-street, Birmingham.

April 3. Aged 70, Horner Reynard, esq. of Sunderlandwick and Hobgreen.

WALES.—*Jan.* 2. At Swansea, aged 67, Commander George Jones, R.N. He was promoted to that rank in 1798, on bringing home Sir George Duckworth's dispatches announcing the reduction of Minorca: having been previously First Lieut. of the *Leviathan*. During part of the war he held a command in the Swansea Sea-Fencibles.

Jan. 5. At Aberystwith, in her 23d year, Mrs. Hughes, wife of John Hughes, esq. of Alltlywd, and eldest dau. of A. T. Jones Gwynne, esq. of Monachty.

Feb. 22. At Swansea, Mrs. Williams of Aberpergwm, Glamorganshire, relict of Rees Williams, esq. Banker at Neath and Swansea.

March 13. At Henllan, aged 45, leaving a widow and several children, John Lewis esq. Barrister-at-Law, and a Magistrate for the counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke.

March 26. At Haverfordwest, aged 52, Henry Rees, esq. Clerk of the Peace for the County of Pembroke, and Deputy Registrar of the Archdeaconry of St. David's.

April 4. At Bodlondeb, Carnarvon, aged 36, Henry Pringle, esq.

Lately. Aged 59, Catherine, wife of

Thomas Herbert Jones, esq. of Abergavenny, sister of Col. Gwynne, of Glanbrane, and of Capt. John Gwynne, of Gwernvale, near Crickhowell.

SCOTLAND.—*March 7.* In his 65th year, Cadwallader D. Colden, esq. grandson of Cadwallader Colden, esq. the historian of the Five Nations, and one of the last British Governors of New York.

March 8. At Edinburgh, Lieut. John Burnett, 1st Bombay N. I., 2d son of Sir John Burnett, Bart. Judge Admiral of Scotland.

March 19. At Hermand, Mrs. Graham M'Dowall, widow of the Hon. George Ferguson, Lord Hermand.

March 22. At Fetteresso castle, Robt. Wm. Duff, esq. Vice Lieutenant and Convener of the county of Kincardine.

At Glenfuir house, near Falkirk, Wm. Morehead, esq. of Herbertshire, a Justice of the Peace, and formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the Stirlingshire militia.

March 23. At Ayr, Capt. Wm. Hamilton, late of Royal North Carolina Volunteers.

March 26. The widow of the justly-celebrated Scottish Bard, the inimitable Burns.

At the Hewk, Dumfriesshire, Joanna-Jemima, youngest child of Capt. George J. Hope Johnstone, R.N.

BILL OF MORTALITY, March 26 to April 22, 1834.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males 1077	} 2151	Males 781	} 1607	Between	2 and 5 130
Females 1074		Females 826		5 and 10 59	50 and 60 141
					10 and 20 60
					20 and 30 102
					30 and 40 149
					40 and 50 158
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....476					60 and 70 128
					70 and 80 124
					80 and 90 63
					90 and 100 8

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, April 26,

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
47 8	27 2	18 0	32 0	31 6	34 5

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. April 21,

Kent Bags.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Farnham (seconds) 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets..... 5l. 5s. to 8l. 8s.
Essex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex..... 5l. 0s. to 6l. 6s.
Farnham (fine)0l. 0s. to 0s. 0s.	Essex..... 4l. 15s. to 9l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 24,

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 4s.—Straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s.—Clover, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, April 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....2s. 10d. to 3s. 10d.	Lamb..... 6s. 2d. to 7s. 0d.
Mutton.....3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market, April 21:
Veal.....3s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts... 2,613
Pork.....2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Calves 112
	Sheep & Lambs 19,910
	Pigs 290

COAL MARKET, April 25,

Walls Ends, from 18s. 3d. to 21s. 3d. per ton. Other sorts from 15s. 3d. to 19s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 46s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 7s. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 235.—Ellesmere and Chester, 85.—Grand Junction, 241.—Kennet and Avon, 25½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 498.—Regent's, 16½.—Rochdale, 112.—London Dock Stock, 53½.—St. Katharine's, 66.—West India, 95.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 199.—Grand Junction Water Works, 59.—West Middlesex, 79.—Globe Insurance, 147.—Guardian, 29½.—Hope, 6.—Chartered Gas Light, 51.—Imperial Gas, 51½.—Phoenix Gas, 41¼.—Independent Gas, 45.—General United, 46.—Canada Land Company, 49.—Reversionary Interest, 130.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26, to April 25, 1834, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	40	44	40	30, 15	fair
27	44	56	47	, 08	do. cloudy
28	42	51	46	29, 68	rain, windy
29	44	54	45	, 68	fair, cloudy
30	44	54	46	, 90	do. do.
31	43	50	46	, 88	do. do.
A. 1	45	52	46	30, 10	do. do.
2	46	51	50	, 24	rain
3	52	54	49	, 30	cloudy
4	48	56	48	, 40	do. fair
5	52	58	47	, 32	do.
6	50	55	44	, 34	do.
7	50	59	48	, 34	fair
8	44	50	41	, 32	cloudy
9	40	46	39	, 35	do.
10	43	48	36	, 26	fair, snow

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	41	46	38	30, 20	cldy. snow
12	42	45	37	, 00	do. do. thdr.
13	43	48	38	, 20	do.
14	46	51	40	, 34	do.
15	48	58	40	, 37	fair
16	48	58	41	, 35	do.
17	48	58	44	, 23	do.
18	52	60	45	, 18	do.
19	51	65	45	, 20	do. cloudy
20	47	59	46	, 24	do.
21	44	55	43	, 30	do.
22	46	55	48	, 25	do. cloudy
23	49	52	46	, 18	cloudy
24	46	50	40	, 27	do.
25	43	55	45	10	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From March 29, to April 26, 1834, both inclusive.

March & Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29			91 90½			98				29 31 pm.		52 53 pm.
31			90 90½	1		98						52 53 pm.
1			90 90½	1		98				30 pm.		52 53 pm.
2			90 90½	1		98				28 30 pm.		52 53 pm.
3			91 90½	1		98				28 30 pm.		53 54 pm.
4			90 90½			98				29 31 pm.		53 54 pm.
5			91 90½			98				29 30 pm.		53 54 pm.
7	214 90	90 91			97½	98		17½		29 31 pm.	88½	53 54 pm.
8	213½ 90½	90 91	90 90½		97½	98	102	17½		29 31 pm.	88½	53 54 pm.
9	213½ 89½	90 90½	90 90½	1	97½	98	102½	17½		31 29 pm.		54 53 pm.
10	214 89	90 90½	90 90½		97½	98	102	17½	259	30 32 pm.		54 53 pm.
11	213½ 90 89	90 90½	90 90½		97½	98	102½	17 259	30 32 pm.			53 52 pm.
12	214 89	90 90½	90 90½		97½	98	102½	17 259½		29 31 pm.		53 52 pm.
14	213½ 89	90 90½	90 90½		97½	98	102	17 259		29 31 pm.		53 50 pm.
15	213 89	90 90½	90 90½		97½	98	102	17		29 30 pm.		52 51 pm.
16	214 89	90 90½	90 90½		97	98	102	17		30 28 pm.		50 47 pm.
17	214 89	90 90½	90 90½		97½	98	102	17 259		28 30 pm.		49 50 pm.
18	214 89	90 90½	90 90½		97½	98	102	17 260		29 31 pm.		50 49 pm.
19	213½ 89	90 90½	90 90½		96½	98	102	17 259		28 30 pm.		49 50 pm.
21		89 90	90 90½		96	97½	7	8 102½	17			47 49 pm.
22	215 89	90 90½	90 90½		97½	98	102	17½	260½	29 31 pm.		48 50 pm.
23	215½ 89	90 90	90 90½		97½	98	102	17 260½	29 31 pm.		87½	49 50 pm.
24	215 90	91 91	91 91		98½	99	102	17 260½	29 31 pm.			49 50 pm.
25	214½ 90	91 91	91 91		98½	99	102	17 262	29 31 pm.		88½	50 48 pm.
26	214½ 90½	91 91½	91 91½		98½	99	101	17 264	29 31 pm.			48 49 pm.

South Sea Stock, April 18, 101½.

New South Sea Annuities, April 16, 88½.—17, 88½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1834.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a View of LITTLEHAMPTON CHURCH, Sussex;
the FONT at SPRINGFIELD, Essex, &c.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

QUESTIONES VENUSINÆ, No. IV. concluding the Vindication of Lollins, in our next Number.

The offer of J. H. C. is declined, with thanks.

We have received, with thanks, the communication from T. M. The measurement of the Cedar will be inserted in a note which we are soon going to dedicate to that subject.

We are not aware that we have deserved the complaint made by J. W. ; but should be happy to receive any communication (post paid) from him, or others, when we are deficient in our records of provincial deaths.

Our anonymous Correspondent at Newcastle, in support of the asserted truth of his information, should have favoured us with his name.

Mr. H. PHILLIPS, (of Weymouth) writes: "As a supplement to the memoir of the Cosby family, by a Genealogical Inquirer, may be stated their connection with that of the late Lord Milford. Lieut.-General Philipps, Governor of Nova Scotia, in 1707, married one of the daughters of Col. Wm. Cosby, some time Governor of New York, a younger son of Alexander Cosby, esq. of Stradbally, in Ireland. The issue of this marriage was Capt. Cosby Philipps, my great-grandfather. Another daughter of Colonel Cosby married Lord Augustus Fitzroy, father of Augustus-Henry third Duke of Grafton."

T. S. requests to know, to what "Abbott Pedigree" a Genealogical Inquirer refers in p. 181. In return, he can throw some light on one or two points which the Genealogical Inquirer considers questionable. "Wm. Sidney, gent. married Mrs. Alice Painter, widow, at Sevenoaks, Nov. 27, 1563. Francis, their son, was baptized there, Jan. 30, 1566-7. I have presumed this Francis to be the Proctor of 1599, &c. of whom the same Correspondent makes a question in the Gent. Mag. of March, 1832, page 215. 'Tis true, the notice of his matriculation, communicated to me by Dr. Bliss, gives his age at that date, (2d July, 1584), as 28, and I should not assume such to be a clerical error for 18, without further inquiry, though I can have little doubt of its being such.—The date of the marriage of William Sidney and Mrs. Alice Painter, however, answers another question. It is manifest that Alice cannot have been the mother of Dorcas, who was herself a mother, 1st January, 1571; but that she must have been a second wife, and Dorcas the

issue of a first, as likely as not the Elizabeth of page 181. I am not very jealous of the character of the lady, but Dorcas is thus acquitted of keeping *her mother* shabbily. Further permit me to point out, what is perhaps only an error of the press, that the husband of Thomasine Sydney, (Mar. 1832, page 214), was Nicholas Gavel, not Gamel."

Mr. SAMUEL GREGORY of the Lord Mayor's Court Office, inquires when the following Recorders of the City of London were buried, and also when those died whose names are marked with an asterisk:—

Sir Robert Heath*, Recorder 1618:—Sol.-general, 1620; M.P. for London, 1621; Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1631.—Sir Salathiel Lovell*, Recorder 1692; Sergeant at Law, and in 708 appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer.—*Sir William Thomson*, Recorder 1714; died at Bath, 27th Oct. 1739; at the period of his decease he was also one of the Barons of the Exchequer.—*Sir Simon Urlin*, Recorder 1742; Sergeant at Law; died May 3, 1746.—*Sir Richard Adams*, Recorder 1749; one of the Barons of the Exchequer, 1753.—*Sir William Moreton*, Recorder 1753; M.P. for Brackley Moreton 1755; died March 14, 1763.—*John Glynn, esq.* Recorder, 1773; Sergeant at Law, M.P. for Middlesex 1768 and 1774; Recorder of Exeter; died Sep. 16, 1779.

T. W. F. offers the following notes on Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, just now completed.—P. 50. "Anti-Jacobin Review." The note, "Gifford Frere," &c. applies not to this but to the preceding article, "Anti-Jacobin or Weekly Examiner."—P. 77. "Asiatic Annual Register." No continuation of this work has appeared since the 13th volume, published in 1813.—P. 111. "Bernardston's Reports." What had Lord Mansfield to do with the Court of Chancery?—P. 191. "Isaac Bickerstaff" is not always "Sir Richard Steele." Witness the author of "Love in a Village," &c. a writer of considerable literary but small moral fame. He had been page to a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and died a Half-pay Lieutenant of Marines.—P. 1985-6. "The World." Bell's newspaper is here strangely confounded with the labours of Adam Fitz-Adam. Merry, Greathead, Parsons, &c. formed the "knot of fantastic coxcombs" satirized by Gifford; not More, Chesterfield, Cambridge, and their coadjutors.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

TRADES' UNIONS.

FRESH from the recollection of the *thirty thousand united Mechanics*, whose gaunt and fearful shadows darkened the gates of the abode of Royalty, and hung like a thunder-cloud over the dwellings of the peaceful and affrighted inhabitants of the metropolis, we enter on the subject with no little interest. It is of such fearful import, and involved in so much obscurity to most persons, that we shall do no disservice to the community by entering largely into detail; while for the information which we embody in our pages, we are chiefly indebted to a pamphlet recently published,* the author of which appears to be perfectly conversant with the nature and tendency of these extensive, mischievous, and misguided coalitions.

The most powerful, most extensive, and most organized UNION in the kingdom, is that of the *Working Cotton Spinners*. These have united for above thirty years; but now a general *Union of all in England, Scotland, and Ireland* is formed. They have held Parliaments, levied taxes, passed laws, printed their proceedings and speeches, and performed all the functions of a *Legislative body, with as much formality as the House of Commons*. The Sessions when the Representatives meet take place twice a-year, and last from four to five days. The members are called by the title of the place they represent. The *Spinners*, it must be remarked, do not form more than *one-tenth* of those employed in a cotton-mill; yet, as their labour is necessary to the working of the establishment, *they rule all the rest*. However unwilling nine-tenths of the work-people in a factory are to strike, *they have no power of refusal*, but are subject to the uncontrolled and despotic sway of the remaining tenth, who can order them to cease working whenever it suits their will and pleasure. The most extensive strike took place in 1810, when 30,000 persons were at once thrown out of employ, from Manchester to Preston. The *government* of this strike was carried on by a congress at Manchester, which was formed of delegates sent from all the principal mills. The chief leader was a man named Joseph Shipley, a perfect Masaniello. The men who struck were supported by the contributions of those who worked, and the sums collected amounted to nearly 1,500*l.* weekly, of which Manchester alone paid 600*l.* The object of this strike was to raise the wages in country districts to a level with those in Manchester. *The attempt met with the most signal failure*, and drew down the most severe and yet merited punishments on those engaged in it. The contributions failed. The savings of a life were confiscated. Furniture, beds, *clothes* were sold, and the greatest misery endured, before those deluded people returned to their work; and then at far *lower wages than they had previously received*; or as the writer says, "they submitted to a reduction of 30 per cent. on those wages, to raise which every thing but existence had been staked." The *Luddite* riots originated in a great measure in this strike.

* Character, Object, and Effects of Trades' Unions, &c. 8vo. 1834, a pamphlet which we strongly advise all persons, who wish to understand the nature of these Unions, to peruse.

Improvements in machinery are the general and common cause of strikes, and especially the enlargement of *mules*, by means of which, the number of spindles which a spinner is capable of superintending, has been increasing; but improvements in machinery never injure a workman, for though a less price is given per piece, yet through the improvements and power of the new machine, he can take home more earnings at the end of the week, than when working on the old. The proprietor is also enabled to *undersell* his competitors, or if he sells at the same price, to make more gain. Hence many of the *masters* have been guilty of the disgraceful *behaviour of instigating their workmen to turn out against those manufacturers who used improved machines.*

In 1824 the Hyde spinners turned out *against their own wishes, but at the dictation of the Union.* The result was, that the men, after enduring the greatest hardships, and costing the combination between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.* came back to work at the same prices.

In 1829 another serious turn-out took place, caused by the introduction of improved machinery. Ten thousand persons were thrown idle for six months, and evils were entailed on them which it will be long before they recover. Many are suffering to this day the consequences of their folly in 1829. Many were brought to the verge of starvation, and returned to their work, at last, under a reduction of wages. This turn-out was more opprobrious than any of the former, for it was sullied with the crime of assassination; and *the yet unpunished murder* of Mr. Ashton, attests the guilty excess to which the workmen are capable of proceeding, when compelled by these wicked combinations.

The last great strike occurred in 1830, when, owing to a combination of the spinners, 52 mills and 30,000 persons were thrown out of work for ten weeks. The military were obliged to act, and the men at length returned to the work at the same price which they had previously refused.

In Scotland the strikes of the Spinners have been as frequent as in England. Between 1820 and 1823, the Union perpetrated numerous assaults, and attacked the lives of those who refused to join them. *There were at least four instances of deliberate attempts at assassination, and two to burn cotton mills.* Those who opposed the wishes of the Union, were fired at during the night, and *several lost their eye-sight by vitriol being thrown in at the windows.* One man confessed he had been *employed to assassinate* four of the masters, and he was to receive for his criminal undertaking 100*l.* In consequence, some manufacturers have emigrated with their capital to America, and some to Essex. At present, the *Spinners' Union in Glasgow is in full vigour, and the employers are held in complete control.* The following are the latest accounts of the outrages perpetrated by the strikes.

"Two most diabolical scenes of outrage were perpetrated at Glasgow, on Monday, Dec. 16, 1833. A woman named Mary Macshaffrey, cotton stretcher, while entering the close leading to her residence in Charles-street, Calton, was met by some men, one of whom threw on her face and on her person a quantity of *vitriol*, by which her face was injured, *one of her eyes destroyed*, and she has since been confined under medical treatment. On the same day, about six in the morning, while Mr. Robert Miller, foreman of the Lacefield Spinning Company, was on his way home, he was suddenly attacked, and cruelly and severely struck with a heavy and sharp weapon, which cut through the crown of his hat, wounded him on the head, and felled him to the ground; it is supposed that *murder* was the intent of these ruffians."—*Scotsman*, Dec. 21, 1833.

The Committee of the Spinners' Union in Manchester, is invested with almost absolute power, and in the true spirit of tyranny exercise their authority in ordinary strikes without the smallest regard for their

fellow-workmen who suffer by them. Their funds are liable to variations. Some years since they boasted of having spent 20,000*l.* The weekly subscriptions are always going on, and one of the delegates frequently collected 300*l.* on Saturday night. The sums raised vary from 4*d.* and 6*d.* to 4*s.* and 6*s.* The following is a copy of a ticket circulated last June :

NOTICE.

To the Members of the Lancashire Trade Unions.

GENTLEMEN,—At a meeting held at the Prince's Tavern, on Thursday evening, it was unanimously agreed that the contribution should be 7*d.* a-week, for a few weeks ; viz. 4*d.* for men out of work ; 1*d.* for time bill (i. e. sending delegates to London, &c.), and 2*d.* for the Grand Lodge expenses. All things to be paid at the Saint Peter's Tavern, as usual.
(Signed by a Committee of Eighteen.)

“ Surely (says the author of this excellent pamphlet, who deserves the greatest praise for the manner in which he has brought an account of these dangerous combinations before the public) if any combination could answer the expectation of the working classes, this would be one. It has brought the most extensive manufactories in the world under its authority, it has embraced in its power three kingdoms ; it exercises control over ten times its own number of workmen ; it has shown the reality of these pretensions by keeping thousands out of employ for half a year at a time ; every favourable circumstance has united to establish its efficiency, and it *has kept up the rate of wages ; yet the members fail to draw from this result one iota of benefit.*” It is curious and instructive to remark how this consequence has been brought about, and how the laws of nature are vindicated in spite of the ablest devices of man to elude them.

“The wages of the spinners have been kept up to 30*s.* a-week ; but this amount attracting others who would have followed other employments, the operatives are obliged to *allow them a weekly support, to prevent the supernumeraries beating down the work. Thus their earnings are only nominally high, and really not above the common level.* They cannot limit the number of those admitted into their business, because *every strike* introduces fresh workmen, and thus their end is defeated by the very means taken to gain it. More than 300 persons were instructed in spinning, owing to the turn-out at Ashton in 1825, and every *general turn-out, without exception, has ended in a reduction of wages immediately after,* on account of the influx of fresh hands causing a superabundance of labour. John Pilkington, a Manchester workman, in evidence before the Factory Commissioners, owns that “ *there has been a great many turn-outs, and that they have never succeeded.*”

The effect produced by the Spinners' Union, affords an explanation of the reason why they supported the *Ten-hours' limitation Bill.*

It has been stated, that the high wages given in this business, causes a greater number of persons to enter it, than the trade can employ, and that those superfluous labourers receive a weekly stipend from those who are at work, to prevent them from engaging themselves under the combination prices.

The Union calculated that, had the *Ten-hour Bill* passed, and all the present factories worked one-sixth less time, one-sixth more mills would have been built to supply the deficient production. The effect of this, as *they fancied,* would have been to cause a fresh demand for workmen ; and hence those out of employ, would have been prevented from draining the pockets of those who were in work, which would render their wages really as well as nominally high. Here we have the secret source of 9-10ths of

the clamour for the Ten-hour factory Bill; and we assert, with the most unlimited confidence in the accuracy of our statement, that the advocacy of that Bill among the workmen, was neither more or less than a trick to raise wages—a trick too of the clumsiest description, since it is quite plain that no legislative enactment, whether of ten or any other number of hours, could save it from signal failure.

One of the most extensive Unions in the kingdom is that formed by the workmen of the *Building trades*; and it may have been said to have exhausted all the resources of combination, in an endeavour to gain its end. In 1833 this body commenced operations in Manchester, Liverpool, and the neighbouring towns, by giving notice to the masters to *abolish the custom of contracts*. As this was of much more consequence to their customers than to themselves, the masters complied. But the imperious mode in which the demand was made, will appear from the following specimen.

We give a letter sent to Mr. Holmes, a respectable Liverpool builder:

SIR,—In consequence of an information received by our Society that your job in Canning-street is a *contract job*, we felt ourselves in duty bound to furnish your men at that job with a Notice to that effect; and in consequence of such contract, to leave that building directly. You will please to understand, that previous to their *return*, we require to see your contract in our club-room, to be examined by our Committee appointed for that purpose. When we receive that information, we shall be happy to be

Your most obedient humble servants,

The Operative Societies of Bricklayers.

(Corresponding Secretary.)

Mr. Leatham, a master mason at Liverpool, having discharged a workman, the Committee suspected that he had done so from the man's supposed activity in managing the affairs of the combination; they sent him a letter *ordering* him to appear before the Committee the same evening, to explain his conduct. He returned for answer, that the cause alleged for his discharging this man was *untrue*; but this was deemed unsatisfactory, and the next day he was *left without a single workman*. We will mention another instance of the spirit and extent of this monstrous and unconstitutional combination. Messrs. Pattisons, masons at Manchester, discharged a couple of men because they refused to work at a building at which bricklayers not belonging to the Union were employed. They received in consequence a remonstrance from the Union, of which the following is an extract:

"It is considered that your conduct towards Robinson and Whitaker is quite inconsistent, and to be brief, unless you take them again into your employ, on Saturday the 8th inst. at one o'clock, all your hands will withdraw themselves on that night from your service, and so remain until you do reinstate the above-mentioned R. and W.; and further that *each and every one in such strike shall be paid by you the sum of four shillings per day for every day you refuse to comply.*"

Messrs. Pattison of course refused to comply with this order, and the next day every Unionist in their employ left them.

The Union of Painters agreed not to work for any gentleman who found his own materials. The style of their edicts is as magniloquent as if it came from the Celestial Empire. "We consider," says one of their despatches, "that as you have not treated our rules with that deference you ought to *have done*, we consider you *highly culpable*, and *deserve to be highly chastised.*" In many instances, no confidence of a workman in his employer, no respect or attachment, not even a service of thirty or forty years, has been found strong enough to prevent him assisting in these tyrannical and abominable proceedings. The masters finding con-

cession of no avail, refused to employ any workmen belonging to those Unions; the consequence was, the *building operations of Manchester and Liverpool were stopt for six months*; the consumption of bricks was reduced from a million to twenty-thousand weekly; and one builder alone said that he had paid 11,000*l.* less in duties on timber, and 800*l.* less on bricks that year than the year before, in consequence of this tremendous stoppage. The returns to the Excise in that quarter showed a diminution of 183,740*l.* At this time the workmen were earning from 24*s.* to 35*s.* a-week. It was endeavoured to procure fresh workmen from other parts of England, but it failed; as the shops of the masters were constantly watched by picquets of three or four men, and new labourers were prevented by fearful menaces from applying for employment. In the meantime, the Builders determined to form a general Union. A scheme of representative government was drawn up, members were chosen, and the inhabitants of Manchester were astonished by the holding of a BUILDERS' PARLIAMENT. Two hundred and seventy-five delegates, representing a constituency of 30,000, walked arm-in-arm through the streets. Their dress, and mode of living, both of the best, showed the resources of the body.

The next important occurrence in the history of these combinations, was the proposal to found, near the *centre of the island, a Guildhall*, from which the Government of the Unions, established in all the forms of regal power, was to issue laws to its subjects in other parts of the empire. Birmingham was selected, and on the 5th of December last, the commencement of the design was made. On that day, deputations from the different divisions of the Trades marched in procession, accompanied with banners and music, and proceeded to lay the first stone of an edifice, whose grandeur *on paper* showed the expectations they formed of its future greatness. The design is magnificent. The first floor contains a room for public meetings, 78 ft. long, by 30 ft. wide, and 24 ft. high, and on which all the painter's and carver's art is said to be displayed. The other parts of the building are appropriated to rooms for Committees, Schools; and Lectures; and such labourers as are unemployed in consequence of strikes, are engaged for the execution of the work.

The Lancashire workmen, whom we mentioned before, persisted in their strike for six months, when, there being no prospect of their masters acceding to their terms, they returned *at their old wages to their old work*; but they paid dearly for their folly. During the summer, the best part of the year, they had remained idle. They lived upon the allowance doled out to them from the fund; this amounted to 18,000*l.*, and as the sum allowed never amounts to more than a fourth of the earnings of labour, no less than 72,000*l.* were thus lost to these infatuated conspirators. Even their wretchedness did not cease when their combination ended, for fresh labourers and machinery had filled their vacant places; habits of idleness added to their degradation, and they will not soon, it is said, forget the sufferings they underwent, and the losses they sustained.

The following is the oath which every member is required to take:

"I do, before Almighty God, and this loyal Lodge, most solemnly swear, that I will not work for any master that is not in the Union, nor will I work with any ILLEGAL man or men, but will do my best for the support of wages; and most solemnly swear to keep inviolate all the secrets of the Order. Nor will I ever consent to have any money for any purpose but for the use of the Lodge and the support of the trade. Nor will I write, or cause to be wrote, print, mark, either on stone, marble, brass, paper or sand, anything connected with this Order, so help me God,

and keep me steadfast in this my present obligation ; and I further promise to do my best to bring all *legal* men (i. e. men connected with this Union) that I am connected with, into this order ; and if I ever reveal any of the rules, may what is before me plunge my soul into eternity."

Such are some of the *Lancashire* and West Country Unions.

We have now a word or two to say on those in Yorkshire. They began about three years ago among the cloth-manufactory workmen. The largest manufactory in Leeds, that of Messrs. Gott, first felt the shock of the new power that had come into action. They had just completed an enormous building intended for the weaving of fine woollen cloth, and every thing had been prepared for commencing business, when all the weavers turned out, to the number of 210. The men were then receiving 17*s.* weekly, the general pay : the pretended cause was the inferiority of their wages ; the real, was to make a trial of the power of the Union. This particular establishment was selected, both from its extent, as well as from the supposition that, as the proprietors had so recently expended so large a sum in new buildings, they would not let that rest idle, but would submit to their demands. Messrs. Gott, however, were too wise to yield to this intimidation. They left their new and magnificent building unused ; they disposed of all the machinery ; and this fine structure, 136 yards in length, now stands in useless grandeur, untenanted by a single piece of machinery, or one human being, a melancholy monument of the disastrous effect produced by the first exercise of the power of the Leeds Union.

The Union next set forth a scale of prices and wages to be paid for spinning and weaving, which was printed and sent to the mill-owners and manufacturers. It was headed, "A Scale of Prices to be *observed* by Mill-owners and Manufacturers." The greater part of the masters acceded to these demands, and their names were carefully set forth in the Leeds papers. The men, however, as usual, did not profit by their deeds of violence. Cloth was sent to be woven in the villages, where the price of work is always lower than in the towns ; and a smaller quantity also was made, so that numbers of them were turned out of employ. The men's wages, who were employed, were reduced from 17*s.* to 7*s.*, and the spinners from 27*s.* to 10*s.* ; after three months' endurance, they petitioned their masters to recommence manufacturing as before. One master got parish children to supply the place of the weavers that turned out ; they went to the overseer, and threatened him, if he did not prevent the children working in the interdicted factory ; he yielded, and the children were withdrawn, and the parish had to pay the whole cost of their maintenance, because such was the pleasure of the *Leeds Associated Weavers*.

A manufacturer who had been forced to change the method of paying his men, was treated with an instance of oppression which could hardly be exceeded by that of an Eastern despot. As soon as he had discovered the loss he sustained on account of the small quantity of work performed by his men on the plan of weekly wages, he naturally complained to the Committee, upon which he was ordered to keep no books, and to this extraordinary command he was obliged to yield submission. Sometimes for the most trifling causes, sometimes without any that can be ascertained, the men will turn out for the purpose of embarrassing the master when business is active, or orders have to be completed without loss of time. The manufacturer was punished with a turn-out of eight days, because he discharged a workman for negligence.

Improvements in machinery are much discouraged by the Unionists.

In one manufactory an improved *gig*, a machine used for making cloth, was lately introduced from Manchester, with the design of substituting its operation for one entirely manual. Upon this, delegates were sent from *Leeds to Manchester*, who waited on the inventor, and told him that if he sent out any more of these machines, the Union would prevent their use, by ordering a strike against any master who should introduce them. The reason of their hostility was, that it would supersede a class of workmen, the last relic of the Croppers, who in 1811 and 1812 caused so much disturbance in the West Riding. These men are the most restless in the cloth trade, and the ringleaders in all strikes. The Committee, though possessing the apparent power, are yet really under the constant command of the Association. A *strike* is always popular: if the Committee do not approve it, their motives are suspected, and they are said to be in league with the masters. Consequently opposition to the proposal is always dangerous, and the Committee being thus confined to measures of hostility, and useless for purposes of restraint, may be said to exist almost wholly for evil.

In the *worsted* trade, the same combination existed as in the woollen. A most remarkable strike took place last year in the establishment of Messrs. Hindes and Derham, by which more than 1000 workmen were thrown out of employ. The turn-out ended in the complete discomfiture of the men. Workmen were obtained from the neighbouring agricultural districts; actions were brought at Lancaster Assizes against the Unionists, to dispossess them of the houses they rented under their employers, and more than 4000*l.* were spent by the Union in this unsuccessful contest. This remarkable strike occasioned the invention of the *woolcombing machine*, which has superseded the labour of the *ringleaders* in this strike, and has struck a blow at their combination, which they never can recover, for the manufacturers are now in a great measure free from the dictation of their men.

These Unions hold out to the men who join them *advantages which they never fulfil*. The regulations say, that each member is to pay 3*d.* weekly, and receive 10*s.* or 12*s.* a-week, when out of work; but, instead of that, the weekly contribution is sometimes 1*s.*, 2*s.*, or 3*s.* a-week, and the allowance, on a strike, the merest pittance that a man can subsist on. There is also a circumstance connected with these Unions that seems to prevent their ever accumulating or preserving a large capital. If a man does not pay up his subscription, he receives nothing on a strike; but if he receives nothing, he must again join his employer, and the object of the strike is defeated: hence he is supported, and the funds consequently drained. In the cash account of the *Worsted Union*, for the year 1833, the receipts were about 3000*l.* and the expenditure about 20*l.* more. The forms and ceremonies of the Union are of the most awful description. Workmen have been known not to have recovered their composure of mind for weeks after their initiation into them. When the Magistrates of Exeter made a forcible entry into an apartment of that city, where the rites of a Builders' Union were proceeding, *men were discovered with their eyes bandaged, a skeleton, sword, and battleaxe, Bible, and other paraphernalia*, were there found. A London engineer who entered an Union last year, was so overcome by the appalling and awful, and, we add, *wicked* ceremonies he went through at his admission, that he was literally deprived of reason, and died in the agonies of raving madness! The oaths, as now adminis-

tered, are blasphemous and horrible, but they were more strongly worded a year past.

In Dec. 1832, a murder was committed in the neighbourhood of Leeds, on a man who had refused to join in a turn-out of the Clothiers' Union. In the commission of the crime, the members of the Union were strongly implicated, and a witness who had belonged to the Union, the father of the murdered man, gave an account of the manner of making members. From what he said, it appears that the oath which he took, included a more dreadful imprecation on the head of the taker, should he violate it, than that above given. The publication of this evidence excited in the public mind great disgust; and in the next meeting of the Union, a resolution was passed to change the form of oath. It is not known what the words were before the alteration; but it may be conjectured that they did not much differ from one used by a political society at Glasgow in 1817. If this supposition is correct, the Yorkshire oath before the murder must have contained a clause by which the taker of it invoked on himself, should he prove false,—“the punishment of death, to be inflicted on him by any member or members of the society.” The reading of the 94th Psalm sometimes forms part of the ceremonies of admission, a Psalm of which the title is “Deus ultionum,” and which calls in the strongest language for the infliction of the Almighty vengeance on transgressors; that is, in this case, the employers. The following most atrocious oath was taken by the Spinners in Scotland, in 1823:

“I, A. B. do voluntarily swear, in the awful presence of Almighty God, and before these witnesses, that I will execute with zeal and alacrity, as far as in me lies, any task or injunction which the majority of my brethren shall impose upon me, in furtherance of our common welfare, as the *chastisement of knobs, the assassination of oppressive or tyrannical masters, or the demolition of shops* that shall be deemed incorrigible; and also that I will cheerfully contribute to the support of any brethren as shall lose their work in consequence of their exertions against tyranny, or renounce it in resistance to a reduction of wages; and I do further swear that I will never divulge the above obligation, unless I shall have been duly authorized and appointed to administer the same to persons making application for admission, or to persons constrained to become members of our fraternity.”

The crime of murder cannot be *proved* certainly against the Yorkshire Union; but there is strong presumptive evidence of it. It took place at Farsley near Leeds, in Dec. 1832. The murdered man had become obnoxious to the Union, by refusing to join in a strike; and though the charge could not be proved against the members, the circumstances told so strongly against them, that the jury gave in their verdict,—“They had too much reason to fear that his murder had been the consequence of fidelity to his master.” On the night of the murder the Union had had a long and violent discussion, which lasted from six to eleven. At half-past eight the object of their hatred was attacked in a lane by between 30 and 40 persons, and beaten to death with clubs; not one of these ruffians ever made a sign of their guilt, and the perpetrators are still undiscovered. In the course of three years, in Dublin, *ten* lives were lost in consequence of combinations; and in no one instance were the murderers brought to justice. In almost all instances, these combinations have effected a *reduction* of wages, and not a *rise*. The shipwrights at Liverpool struck for an advance, and having continued idle near half a year, returned to their work at a reduction of 5 per cent. The hatters in London struck in 1820, demanding an increase of one shilling on a dozen hats. They staid three

months out of employ, and then returned, taking a *shilling less than their old pay*.

When higher wages are obtained in *consequence* of combination, the workman does not even then profit. Mr. Jackson of Sheffield gave this evidence upon the point :

"The workman does not benefit by combination, though he gets high wages ; he has sometimes to pay 20 per cent. out of his wages to keep up combination, besides an occasional levy of 1*l.* ; and to obtain even this advantage, they are sometimes out of employ for several months. I have often said to the workmen, that I defy them to prove that any steady workman ever benefited by it. The cost of obtaining the advance is greater than the advantage ultimately obtained."—Another witness, Mr. J. Milner, who was himself a journeyman, says, "I believe that in Sheffield the rage for combination begins to subside, and many of the workmen who were zealous advocates for combinations a few years since, have had the combination surfeit."

Manufactures have actually been driven from places where they had flourished, in consequence of these combinations. Paisley and Macclesfield owe their rise to the high wages demanded in Spitalfields ; and Macclesfield has from the same causes lost to Manchester the trade which it gained from London.

Manufactures have left Coventry for Essex for the same cause ; and the combinations at Leeds have driven work into the west of England. The carpet trade has been moving from Kidderminster to Kilmarnock, having been injured by repeated strikes ; but Ireland has suffered yet more severely. Owing to the Unions there, planks can be cut 35 per cent. cheaper at Liverpool than at Dublin ; and consequently, shipbuilding is fast leaving that unhappy country altogether. An Irish manufacturer applied to a large master of iron works in Ireland, to execute him an extensive order. He was obliged to decline it, not for want of fuel, coal, or from any peculiar disadvantages, but solely in consequence of the combinations with which he was beset. A machine for making nails was erected for Mr. Robinson in Dublin. The Unions rose and prevented its use ; *consequently, not a nail is made in Dublin* ; but all are sent from Birmingham. The trade of the Irish capital is paralysed by these Unions. A Dublin witness in 1825, stated that he knew "five persons in different branches, and all largely connected in trade, *not one of whom would take a contract*, from the conviction that the moment it was known they had taken a contract, there would be a strike amongst the men."

Deplorable as are the evils, and great as is the loss of moving a manufacture from its long-established home to a place not so favourable for it, yet still there is one alleviating circumstance, that some part of our native country receives the benefit of it ; that the loss is local and partial, that it still increases the general prosperity, and finds its way into the national revenue. But what shall we say, when we find that these wretched combinations are driving capital and machinery, and industry and talent and enterprise from our shores ; and by the same act, enriching our rivals and impoverishing ourselves ? A cotton manufacturer established a factory at New York, that he might carry on his business without impediment. The conduct of the *Sheffield workmen threatens the extinction of the trade of that town*, and its transference to France and Germany. The same labour which costs 20 *shillings at Sheffield*, can be done at *Molsheim near Stras-*

burg for 1s. 3d. The consequence is, the exportation of these articles has ceased, the Continent manufactures for herself, and America is our only purchaser. "At present," says the author of this pamphlet, "the condition of the Sheffield operatives is *far worse*, in respect of comfort, than at any preceding time, and the town exhibits the extraordinary spectacle (the inevitable result of successful combination) of *high wages, a decaying trade, and a destitute population.*"

In a cloth-dying establishment in Yorkshire, the workmen turned out for wages. The proprietors sent the cloth to Germany to be dyed there, free from the dictation of the Trades' Union.

Two curious facts are connected with the history of these turn-outs. The first, that they are seldom resorted to, except by those who habitually receive high wages. Secondly, That the time of their occurrence is when trade is prosperous and brisk. In cotton-mills the strikes are by the *spinners*, who earn far higher wages than any other persons in the factory. When the fine spinners turned out at Manchester, they were earning from 30s. to 35s. a-week. When 30,000 persons struck at Ashton in 1830, they were earning 30s. a-week clear. Mr. Dunlop in his examination before the Committee in 1824, said that "the men never turn out when trade is bad;" and other witnesses agreed with him. The combinations spring up or fall as trade rises or decreases. "Those," says Mr. Hobbethwaite, "who have the most wages are the most troublesome, and the worst people to deal with. Those that acquire most money too, have been our biggest enemies. About two years ago we took an order for some ladies' cloths; we were to complete them in six weeks. As soon as we got the order, we were obliged to tell the men we should want them completed in six weeks; *when we did, the men turned out immediately.*" Mr. Farrell of Dublin also says, "It is one of the greatest misfortunes that a master has to encounter; he makes his contract, and the moment he does that, the men turn out for rise of wages."

The author believes that these societies have *no connection with political circumstances*. Their whole object, he says, has been to raise wages, and to this point alone are all their energies directed. With many, a principle of their constitution is to abstain from all interference in religion and politics; and to this they have studiously adhered. A rule appended to one of the Yorkshire Union laws, runs thus:—"You are cautiously to avoid all *religious* disputes, as quarrels from this source have been ever found prejudicial and often destructive to society. Let every brother freely enjoy his own opinion, but not lord it over another, nor introduce any particular intricate wranglings into the Lodge. *Political* disputes having an equal tendency to inflame the passions and sour the temper, are therefore with equal propriety excluded from the Lodge. You are enjoined to pay a due obedience to the laws, and respect to the Government of the country, and to live as peaceable subjects, but never to disturb or embroil the Lodge with your particular opinion of state affairs."—By a rule of the Union of the Seamen of the Tyne and Wear, a fine of 5s. was imposed on any member who should speak contemptuously of the present King and Constitution. And the regulations of the coal-miners' combination enact, "that if any member speaks disrespectfully of the state and laws of the nation, his Majesty, or either of the Houses of Parliament, or any magistrate, he shall forfeit 2s. 6d. for every such offence." The fact, however, we are afraid, is that these regulations, so openly and ostentatiously displayed, are like gilded sepulchres, outwardly of fine show, but full of rot-

tenness within. The great object of these Unions is to possess, as they do, an enormous power, and to sway and wield a wild democracy of operatives, and to bring their multitudes into co-operation, whenever their trumpet sounds, *without Government being able to interfere with them, or the Law to dissolve those chains which they have forged in secret, to bind the bodies and minds of the infatuated multitude.* Were they to assume a political character, or interfere with religious worship, they would become constantly liable to the severe penalties of the 57 Geo. III. c. 19. Not by these *words* of their statutes, but by their *actions* and *works* we shall judge them; and when we find their hearts full of disaffection, their writings (vide Corn Law Rhymes) of complaint verging on sedition, their conduct full of violence, and their hands stained with blood, we can only look on these words of outward peace and loyalty as words which their *friendly Counsel* suggested; and behind which, as behind a thick curtain, they may plot and devise the more securely. To talk of the loyalty of Manchester and Leeds, would be an insult to common sense; and as they have ungratefully and unduteously turned against their private masters, so would they, if occasion offered, turn against their general master the King; and they would be as ready for a *national* turn-out, as for a *local* one.

A curious circumstance (says the author of this tract) occurred with respect to the religious feelings of some members of the Spinners' Union, when the national delegates of that association met in the Isle of Man in 1829. It happened that the assembly held its first meeting on a Saturday, when the *Scotch* members proposed that no business should be transacted on the following day. The English delegates objected, as involving a loss of time, and increase of expense. But the Scotchmen, with the usual pertinacity of their nation, protested that if their constituents knew that the Sabbath would be devoted to business, they would consider that no good could attend the Union, and would refuse to support it. They carried their motion. This fact forms a curious comment on the atrocious violence by which, in Scotland, *above all places*, the proceedings of this Union had been marked. The rigid austerity with which Sunday is observed in the north, tends to the conclusion that the countrymen of Knox were not misrepresented on this occasion. It stands as a physiological curiosity, that those who do not hesitate to put and take oaths binding to murder, and to act with a ferocity proportionate to that conduct, can consider it a pollution of the Sabbath, to discuss on that day what in their opinion saves themselves from poverty, degradation, and crime.

All these societies are opposed to *task* work. High wages and little work is their motto. "The man who does task work (says the Trades' Union Magazine) is guilty of less defensible conduct than the drunkard. The worst passions of our nature are excited in support of task work, avarice, meanness, cunning, hypocrisy, all excite and feed on the miserable victim of task work, while debility and destitution look out for the last morsel of their prey." Now comes the conclusion,—"A man who earns by task work 40s. per week, the usual wages by day being 20s. robs his *fellow of a week's employment!*" Thus, without regard to talent or to diligence, every workman is to earn an equal sum, upon as little work as possible. How long, under a system like this, will our manufactures flourish? To such an extent do these shallow, superficial, indolent, conceited men go, that they have a rule which imposes the penalty of 2s. 6d. or expulsion from the society, on any member who should be known to boast of his superior ability, as to either the quantity or quality of work he can

do, either in public or private company. These combinations also directly promote idleness and loss of time. The men who contribute so much every week, if an indolent fit comes on them, or discontent, throw themselves out of work, in order to be fed and supported without work by the committee. They also lead to the delusion, that the wages of the workmen are dependant on the pleasure of the employer, and not subject to the law of demand and supply. They also break up totally all good feeling and respect between master and man. The masters have *no reliance* at all on their workmen. One manufactory keeps coal by them to the value of 10,000*l.* to insure the proprietors against the danger of strikes. The members of the Staffordshire potteries went further than we are aware any other combinations ever dared to go. "They passed a resolution, that the masters should only employ their men *on receiving orders for goods, and never in anticipation of a demand.*" Thus they would have had their masters and his capital completely in their power. It is not at all unusual for 60,000*l.* to be invested in a cotton-mill ;—now, consider what a tremendous loss a strike is to the proprietor of such a concern,—a loss of 75*l.* a week on his capital alone, independent of his business !

Such is a statement of the terrific evils and dangers which accompany these unwise and *unconstitutional*, if not *illegal* combinations ; and well it behoves our Government and our Senate, to consider how most safely and speedily they may be put down. The exhibition in the Metropolis the other day, was an insult to the King, to the Laws, and to the People. "They meant *license*, when they cried *liberty* ;" and they have yet to learn, that to be *free* (as the poet says), a man must first be *wise* and *good*. Before we conclude, we must confess that we are more particularly pained by the fact, which the author of the excellent tract before us mentions, that the *master manufacturers* have the folly, the madness, occasionally to join the combinations, and promote the strike, in order to hurt or ruin a rival ; and the most *unjustifiable* and disgraceful means have been resorted to for that purpose, in this way. Some of the Manchester manufacturers promoted an attempt to compel the masters in the vicinity to raise the wages of their men ; and it is said, that it is only when the workmen have proceeded to the greatest excesses, and their tyranny has become absolutely insupportable, that the masters can be induced to unite for their common protection. When the Leeds combination caused a strike of Messrs. Gott's workmen, which we have mentioned, the other manufacturers, so far from lending any assistance, seemed to rejoice that a rival establishment was stopped ; when other masters were placed in similar circumstances, the same feeling was shown ; and it was only when the demands of the workmen were extended to all the employers, and ruin stared them all in the face, that they began to think of opposing the combination by mutual co-operation. To show the suspicion that is constantly existing between the masters and men, and the arts which they mutually employ against each other, we shall mention one, not uningeniously devised by some houses in the north. They knew their men were waiting to commence hostilities, and make demands when work increased, and orders were received. It was a slack time, and a stock of goods was in hand. The masters therefore chose that time to inform their men, that they must cease to belong to the Union, on pain of dismissal. This, as was expected, met with a refusal. The men were thrown out of work, and lived on their resources ; their intended movements were thus precipitated, and *by the time that the*

orders for fresh goods arrived, the men's means were exhausted, and they were obliged to work at their masters' prices.

It is the opinion of the author that the laws against combinations, which were repealed in 1824, should not be re-enacted, as the purpose aimed at would not be effected; but that a new, summary, and powerful enactment should be directed against that part of combination, which consists in *intimidating* other workmen from occupying the vacant places which they left. Manufactories during a strike are picketed and watched night and day by men, who prevent any ingress into the deserted building, and who can command a mob of 3 or 400 to assist them. Mr. Campbell of Renfrewshire, says, in his evidence, "Their mode of effecting their objects was by *intimidation*; and without that, their combinations would not hang together many weeks; for the unanimity of the workmen alone can effect their purpose." Mr. Robinson of Lanarkshire speaks to the same effect.

We have said enough, we think, not only to alarm the timid, but to warn the wise and prudent. *This system cannot endure with safety to the trade and peace of the country.* We have seen that even the *sacred seat of justice has been called before a tribunal that we hope will not be the more powerful one.* And we cannot better dismiss the painful subject, than by transcribing the concluding words of the author himself:

"Those whose lives and properties have been endangered by these **ILLEGAL** associations, have a right to call on Government to employ some additional means for their suppression. Those who wish for the prosperity of our trade, and what is of far more importance, the prosperity and happiness of the working classes, should equally desire their extinction. Those who hate oppression should give their suffrages for the putting down these most capricious and irresponsible of all despotisms. They are alike hurtful to the workmen who form them, to the capitalists who are the objects of their hostility, and to the public who more remotely feel their effects. Were we asked to give a definition of a Trades' Union, we should say, that it is a society whose constitution is the worst of democracies, whose power is based on outrage, whose practice is tyranny, and whose end* is self-destruction."

CONVERSATIONS OF LORD BYRON AND LADY BLESSINGTON.

(Continued from page 358.)

LADY Blessington confesses herself to be at fault as to the real character of her Hero. He mystified her Ladyship, and talked alternately sentiment, sarcasm, and scandal, and seemed sometimes so very repentant, and at others so afraid of cant and morality, that she could not catch the '*Mutantem Protea formam.*' We will go on with the Portraits;

"Of course, he said, you know *Luttrell*. He is a most agreeable member of society, the best sayer of good things, and the most epigrammatic conversationalist I ever met with. There is a terseness and wit mingled with fancy, in his observations, that no one else possesses, and no one so peculiarly understands the *apropos*. His advice to Julia, is pointed, witty, and full of character, showing in every line a knowledge of society, and a tact rarely met with. Then, unlike all or most wits, *Luttrell* is never obtrusive, even the choicest *bon mots* are only brought forth when perfectly applicable, and then are given in a tone of good breeding which enhances their value."

"*Moore* is very sparkling in a choice or chosen society (said Byron). With Lord and Lady listeners, he shines like a diamond; and like that precious stone, his brilliancy should be reserved, *pour le beau monde*. *Moore* has a happy disposition, his temper good, and he has a sort of fire-fly imagination, always in movement, and in every evolution displaying new brilliancy. He has not done justice to himself in living

* The author calculates that the working classes have taxed themselves to the amount of *above a million* this last year, in the futile attempt to raise wages.

so much in society. Much of his talents *are* (is) frittered away in display, to support the character of a man of wit about town, and Moore was meant for something better. Society and *genius* are incompatible, and the latter can rarely, if ever, be in close and constant contact with the former, without degenerating. It is otherwise with *wit* and *talent*, which are excited and brought into play by the friction of society, which polishes and sharpens both. I judge from personal experience; and as some portion of genius has been attributed to me, I suppose I may without extraordinary vanity quote my ideas on this subject."

And then my Lord proceeds to say, that he has always found his genius fade away like snow in the sun, when living much in the world: and that his ideas became vague, (we wonder how Shakspeare, and Milton, and Spenser, and Dryden, and Pope preserved their ideas in society!) and that he was another being, and so on.—Then comes a declaration against the truth of which we must raise our voice to its highest compass.

"Who would willingly possess genius? None I am persuaded who knew the misery it entails; its temperament producing continual irritation, destructive alike to health and happiness. And what are its advantages? To be envied, hated, and persecuted in life, and libelled in death? Wealth may be pardoned, beauty may be forgiven, talent may meet with toleration, but *genius* can hope for no mercy."

This is a new doctrine! that the highest gifts of Heaven are of necessity the greatest curses; that genius and wealth and beauty and talent are all a source of misery to the possessor. But the question is—Do we set out from an acknowledged truth? are these postulates granted? does experience verify the deduction? Lord Byron was wretched;—granted. Was he wretched *by reason of his poetical genius*? Was his selfishness, his vanity, his sensuality, his ill temper, his moodiness, his worldly-mindedness, part of his *poetry*? Will Lord Byron compare his genius to that of Chaucer, of Spenser, or Shakspeare? Who ever heard of their misery? on the other hand, were they not examples of joyous and ardent feelings, and happy tempers, and delighted minds? Was not Milton an example of a 'wise man patient;' eating his bread in peace and privacy? But, to come to his own time.—Did Scott's great and acknowledged genius make him moody and irascible, and suspicious and envious, and evil-hearted, and a libertine and voluptuary? What say we to him of Rydal Mount, the gentle enthusiast of nature, the quiet contemplative spirit, the Poet of the Mountain and the Lake? or to him, who by his beloved shores of Keswick, has so long been linked to all that is lovely and duteous, and honourable and of good report? Is such a feeling known to Mr. Rogers, the benevolent, the enlightened, the amiable, the sociable? To Mr. Bowles, the pure and virtuous child of Apollo, if any such ever existed? To Mr. Campbell, the frank, the open, the ingenuous son of nature? These men are the equals of Lord Byron at least in genius, and we find from them no Heaven-directed complaint, that the fires which illumine their hearts are the fires of punishment and woe: that to the 'radiant angel' of their spirits, is linked a devil that 'preys on garbage,' and that the Poet must of necessity be a self-tormentor, and a pest to the moral society of the world. This is all very romantic of Lord Byron no doubt to assert, and very innocent and engaging of Lady Blessington to believe; but it was never heard of till this new Wertero-Satanic school came into fashion. We often have wondered what one of our old Poets, Ben Jonson, for instance, would have thought of such a strange, queer, buckram sort of person, as the hero of modern Poems, so sentimental, so sarcastic, and so superb! of a character out of nature, in its conception, and devoid of all those rich varieties of light and shade, of all those light salient touches, and those graceful bendings and returns that are the

delight of the true Poet, and are characteristic of the mind of man. We trust that this gentleman (whether passing by the name of Childe Harold, or Lara, or Manfred, or Cain, or *quocunque nomine gaudet*) in whatever metamorphosis he may chuse to assume, has had his day, and is dismissed; for after all it is a grotesque original. It is the *Satan of Milton grafted on a Bond-street exquisite*, and originally came to us from the Woods of Saxony.

Byron often talked of the Authors of the Rejected Addresses, and always in terms of unqualified praise. He says that the imitations, unlike all other imitations, are full of genius, and that the '*Cui bono*' has some lines that he should have wished to have written. "Parodies," he said, always gave a bad impression of the original, but in the "Rejected Addresses," the reverse was the fact; and he quoted the 2d and 3d stanzas in imitation of himself, as admirable and just, and what he could have wished to write on a similar subject.

Byron is a great admirer of the poetry of *Barry Cornwall*, which he says—

is full of imagination and beauty, possessing a refinement and delicacy, that whilst they add all the charms of a woman's mind, take off none of the force of a man's. He expressed his hope that Barry Cornwall would devote himself to tragedy, saying that he was sure he would become one of the first writers of the day."

"The truest picture of the misery unhallowed liaisons produce, said Byron, is in the *Adolphe* of B. Constant. I told Mad. de Stael that there was more *morale* in that book, than in all she ever wrote, and that it ought always to be given to every young woman who had read *Corinne*, as an antidote. Poor de Stael, she came down upon me like an avalanche whenever I told her any of my amiable truths, sweeping everything before her with that eloquence that always overwhelmed, but never convinced. She however, good soul, believed she had convinced, whenever she silenced an opponent, an effect she generally produced, as she (to use an Irish phrase,) succeeded in bothering, and producing a confusion of ideas that left one little able or willing to continue an argument with her. I liked her daughter very much, said Byron, I wonder will she turn out literary? At all events, though she may not write, she possesses the power of judging the writings of others, is highly educated and clever, but I thought a little given to systems, which is not in general the fault of young women, and above all gay young Frenchwomen."

Lord Byron was not by any means a person of finished conversational talents; for which, the reasons may easily be alleged. He said he disliked every-day topics of literature, he thought it a waste of time. But that if he met with a person with whom he could think aloud, and give utterance to his thoughts on abstract subjects, he was sure it would excite the energies of his mind.

"I like," he said, "to go home with a new idea. It sets my mind to think. I enlarge it; and it often gives birth to many others. This one can only do in a *tête-à-tête*. I felt the advantage of this in my rides with *Hoppner* at Venice. He was a good listener, and his remarks were acute and original; he is besides a thorough good man, and I know he was in earnest when he gave me his opinions. But conversation such as we find in society, and above all in English society, is as uninteresting as it is artificial, and few can leave the best, with the consolation of carrying away with him a new thought, or of leaving behind him an old friend."

Talking of Mr. *Ward*, Lord Byron said,—

"Ward is one of the best-informed men I know, and in a *tête-à-tête* is one of the most agreeable companions. He has great originality, and being *très distrait*, it adds to the piquancy of his observations, which are sometimes *trop naïve*, though always amusing. This naïveté of his, is the more piquant from his being really a good natured man, who unconsciously thinks aloud. Interest Ward on a subject, and I know no one who can talk better. His expressions are concise without being poor,

and terse and epigrammatic without being affected. He can compress as much into a few words as any one I know, and if he gave more of his attention to his associates, and less to himself, he would be one of the few whom one could praise without being compelled to use the conjunctive *but*. Ward has bad health, and like all valudinarians, it occupies his attention too much, which will probably bring on a worse state, that of confirmed egoism, a malady that, though not to be found in the catalogue of ailments to which man is subject, yet perhaps is more to be dreaded than all that are. He is not properly appreciated in England. The English can better understand and enjoy the *bon mots* of a *bon vivant*, who can at all times set the table in a roar, than the neat *repliques* of Ward, which, exciting reflection, are more likely to silence the rabble riot of intemperance. They like better the person who makes them laugh, than he who forces them to think,—so that poor Ward,* finding himself undervalued, slinks into self: and this at the long run is dangerous. There are many men in England (continued Byron), of superior ability, who are lost from the habits and inferiority of their associates. Such men finding that they cannot raise their companions to their level, are but too apt to let themselves down to that of the persons they live with, and hence many a man is condemned to be a wit and man of pleasure, who was born for better things. Poor *Sheridan* often played this character in society, but he maintained his superiority over the herd, by having established a literary and political reputation: and as I have heard him more than once say, when his jokes have drawn down plaudits from companies, to whom, of an evening at least, sobriety and sadness are alike unknown,—‘It is some consolation, that if I set the table in a roar, I can at pleasure set the senate in a roar;’ and this was remarked while under the influence of wine, and as if for apologizing to his own mind for the profanation he felt he had offered it at the moment.† *Lord Alvanley* is a delightful companion, brilliant, witty, and playful; he can be irresistibly comic when he pleases, but what would he not be if he pleased? for he has talents to be anything. I lose patience when I see such a man throw himself away; for there are plenty of men who could be witty, brilliant, and sincere, and who could be nothing else, while he is all these, but could be much more. How many men have made a figure in public life without half of his abilities; but indolence and the love of pleasure will be the bane of *Alvanley*, as it has been of many a man of talent before.

Byron was fond of talking of Napoleon—

“When Metternich was depreciating the genius of Napoleon in a circle at Vienna where his word was a Law, and his nod a decree, he appealed to Mr. William Ward if Bonaparte had not been greatly overrated? Ward’s answer was as courageous as admirable. He replied—‘that Napoleon had rendered past glory doubtful, and future fame impossible.’ This was expressed in French, and such pure French, that all present were struck with admiration no less with the thought, than with the mode of expressing it. I told Byron that this reminded me of a reply made by Mr. Ward to a lady at Vienna, who somewhat rudely remarked to him, that it was strange that all the best society at Vienna spoke French as well as German, while the English scarcely spoke French at all, or spoke it ill. Ward answered, ‘that the English must be excused from their want of practice, as the French army had not been twice to London to teach them, as they had been at Vienna.’ The coolness of Ward’s manner (said Byron) must have lent force to such a reply; I have heard him say many things worth remembering; and the neatness of expression was as remarkable as the justness of the thought.”

* The writer of this article remembers Mr. Ward telling him of his being asked as a lion to a great *lioness*, the Countess of J——; but his wit did not take, and the invitation was never repeated. Mr. Ward’s wit was rather caustic; often a little learned, and not much to the taste of the *Ladies*. In Lord Byron’s eulogy on Lord Dudley, we cordially join.

† Is Gifford’s allusion to Sheridan, in the *Mæviad*, forgotten amid the mass of poetry that has succeeded it?

And you too, whole Menander! who combine
With his pure language and his flowing line.
The soul of Comedy,—may steal an hour
From the fond chace of still escaping power,
The Poet and the Sage again unite,
And sweetly blend instruction with delight.

Lord John Russell comes in for a moderate share of praise. The commendation passed on *Mr. Hallam* is only the just tribute paid by genius to a person of very superior erudition, and very comprehensive mind :

“ Do you know Hallam ? Of course, I need not ask you if you have read his *Middle Ages* ? It is an admirable work, full of research, and does Hallam honour. I know no one capable of having written it, except him ; for admitting that a writer could be found, who could bring to the task his knowledge and talents, it would be difficult to find one who united to these his research, patience, and perspicuity of style. The reflections of Hallam are at once just and profound, his language well chosen and impressive. I remember being struck with a passage, where touching on the Venetians, he says, ‘ Too blind to avert danger, too cowardly to withstand it, the most ancient government of Europe made not an instant’s resistance. The peasants of Underwald died upon their mountains ; the nobles of Venice clung only to their lives.’ This is the style in which history ought to be written, if it is wished to impress it on the memory.”

Of Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Byron says,

“ His is a mind of a powerful calibre. Mad. de Stael used to extol him to the skies, and was perfectly sincere in her admiration of him, which was not the case with all whom she praised. Mackintosh also praised her ; but his is a mind that, as Moore writes, rather leans to praise than blame ; for, with a judgment so comprehensive, a knowledge so general, and a critical acumen rarely to be met with, his sentences are never severe. He is a powerful writer and speaker. There is an earnestness and vigour in his style, and a force and purity in his language, equally free from inflation and loquacity.”

“ Lord Erskine is or was, for I suppose age has not improved him more than it generally does people, the most brilliant person imaginable,—quick, vivacious, and sparkling ; he spoke so well, that I never felt tired of listening to him, even when he abandoned himself to that subject, of which all his other friends and acquaintances expressed themselves so fatigued,—self. His egotism was remarkable, but there was a *bonhomme* about it, that showed he had a better opinion of mankind than they deserved ; for it implied a belief that his listeners could be interested in what concerned him whom they professed to like. Erskine had been a great man, and he knew it ; and in talking so continually of self, imagined that he was but the echo of Fame. All his talents, wit, and brilliancy were insufficient to excuse this weakness in the opinion of his friends ; and I have seen *bores*, acknowledged bores, turn from this clever man with every symptom of ennui, when he has been reciting an interesting anecdote, merely because he was the principal actor in it.”

From the ex-Chancellor we must pass on to a Poet, whose Parnassus is made up of a kind of *papier maché*, adorned with silver tissue, whose Helicon glitters with gold and silver fishes, and whose Muses and Graces are dressed after the most approved fashion of Almack’s.

“ Did you know William Spencer, the poet of society, as they used to call him ? His was what really your countrymen call an elegant mind, polished, graceful, and sentimental, with just enough gaiety to prevent his being lachrymose, and enough sentiment to prevent his being too Anacreontic. There was a great deal of genuine fun in Spencer’s conversation, as well as a great deal of refined sentiment in his verses. I liked both, for both were perfectly aristocratic in their way ; neither the one nor the other was calculated to please the canaille, which made me like them all the better.”

Byron always talks in terms of high admiration of *Mr. Canning* ; says “ he is a man of superior abilities, brilliant fancy, cultivated mind, and most effective eloquence ; and adds, that Canning only wanted to be born to a good estate, to have made a great statesman. Fortune would have saved him from tergiversation, the bare suspicion of which is destructive to the confidence a statesman ought to inspire. As it is,” said he, “ Canning

is brilliant, but not great, with all the elements in him that constitute greatness."

Byron continually reverts to Sir Walter Scott, and always in terms of admiration for his genius, and affection for his good qualities. He says he never got up from a perusal of one of his works, without finding himself in a better disposition, and that he generally read his novels three times.

"I find such a just mode of thinking, that I could fill volumes with detached thoughts of Scott, all and each full of truth and beauty. Then how good are his definitions. Do you remember in the 'Peveril of the Peak,' where he says, 'Presence of mind is courage. Real valour consists not in being insensible to danger, but in being prompt to confront and disarm it.' How true is this, and what an admirable distinction between moral and physical courage! How applicable to Scott's works is the observation made by Mad. de Defand on Richardson's Novels, in one of her letters to Voltaire, 'La morale y est en action, et n'a jamais été traité d'une manière plus intéressante.' On meurt d'envie d'être parfait apres cette lecture, et l'on croit que rien n'est si aisé.' I think (continued Byron after a pause) that Scott is the only very successful genius that could be cited as being generally beloved as a man, as he is admired as an author; and I must add he deserves it; for he is so thoroughly good-natured, sincere, and honest, that he disarms the envy and jealousy his extraordinary genius must excite."

This praise is well and discriminately given. From the Enchanter of the North, his Lordship passes to the shores of Baize, and the grottos of Tarento.

"When you go to Naples, you must make acquaintance with Sir W. Drummond, for he is certainly one of the most erudite men and admirable philosophers now living. He has all the wit of Voltaire, with a propriety that seldom appertains to wit, and writes so forcibly, and with such elegance and purity of style, that his works possess a peculiar charm. Have you read his Academical Questions?"

What a question to a Philosopher in petticoats!

"If not, get them directly, and I think you will agree with me, that the preface to that work alone would prove Sir W. Drummond an admirable writer. He concludes it by the following sentence, which I think one of the best in our language; 'Prejudice may be trusted to guard our hearts for a short space of time, while reason slumbers in the citadel; but if the latter sink into a lethargy, the former will quickly erect a standard for herself. Philosophy, wisdom, and liberty support each other. He who will not reason is a bigot, he who cannot is a fool, he who does not is a slave.' Is not the passage admirable? how few could have written it."

Yet, with all due submission to such high authority, we think that it is a passage more fit for an *oration*, than a work on metaphysics; that such figurative and declamatory language is ill suited to philosophical treatises, and that we should look in vain for such, in the works of Mackintosh, or Stewart, or D'Alembert: we fear that Lady Blessington is the only person who now employs herself in solving these "Academical Questions," and that Lord Byron's assertion, "that they are too good to be popular," will not be received as satisfactory by all. But to return.

"His Odin is really a fine poem, and has some passages that are beautiful, but it is so little read, that it may be said to have dropped still-born from the press, a mortifying proof of the bad taste of the age. His Translation of Persius is not only very literal, but preserves much of the spirit of the original; a merit that, let me tell you, is very rare at present."

We are sorry to differ from the noble Lord so much, as to conclude that this was another instance of his *mystifying her Ladyship*. Sir Wm. Drummond's Translation is a work of ability; but, so far from being a *literal*

translation, it is the least literal of any we know. He fails, as has been well said, from his attempts to grind the *fruges Cleantheas* into *vers de société*. And Sir William himself owns that "his object was rather to express his author's meaning clearly, than to translate his words, or to copy his manner servilely. "I have generally followed the outline, but seldom ventured to employ the colouring of Persius." The merit of the work is to be found in its colouring, its spirit, its poetic feeling, and "a polish that," Gifford says, "was seldom attained." His information to her Ladyship also, that Mr. Pope's Homer has more of the spirit of Homer than all the other translations put together, is scarcely less fortunate; nor do we very well know what he means by the *other* translations, unless he alludes to Chapman and Cowper, who both of them were better scholars than Pope, and have given better examples of the Homeric style and feeling.

"Of the wits about town, I think that George Colman was one of the most agreeable. He was *toujours prêt*, and after two or three glasses of Champagne, the quicksilver of his wit mounted to *beau fixe*. Colman has a good deal of tact; he feels that convivial hours were meant for enjoyment, and understands society so well, that he never obtrudes any private feeling except hilarity into it; his jokes are all good, and readable, and flow without effort, like the champagne which gives them birth, sparkle after sparkle, and brilliant to the last. Then one is sure of Colman, which is a great comfort; for, to be made to cry, when one had made up one's mind to laugh, is a *triste* affair. I remember that this was the great drawback on Sheridan; a little wine made him melancholy; and his melancholy was contagious; for who could bear to see the wizard who could at will command smiles and tears, yield to the latter, without sharing them, though one wished that the exhibition had been less public. Poor Sherry! what a noble mind was in him, overthrown by poverty; and to see the men with whom he had passed his life, the dark souls whom his genius illumined, rolling in wealth, the Sybarites whose slumbers a crushed rose-leaf would have disturbed, leaving him to die on the pallet of poverty, his last moments disturbed by the myrmidons of the law. I have seen poor Sheridan weep, and good cause had he, placed by his transcendent talents in an elevated sphere, without the means of supporting the necessary appearance; to how many humiliations must his fine mind have submitted, ere he had arrived at the state in which I knew him,—of reckless jokes to pacify creditors of a morning, and alternate smiles and tears of an evening, round the boards where ostentatious dullness called in his aid, to give a zest to the wine that often maddened him, but could not thaw the frozen current of their blood. Moore's Monody on Sheridan was a fine burst of generous indignation, and is one of the most powerful of his compositions."

We have now our old friend Mr. Galt once more on the tapis: Lord Blessington had got acquainted with him, in one of his *mercantile* speculations, (perhaps Mr. G. offered him a share in the Elgin marbles) and told Lord Byron much good of him.

"I am pleased at finding him as amiable a man as his recent works prove him to be a clever and intelligent author. When I knew Galt years ago, I was not in a frame of mind to form an impartial opinion of him; his mildness and equanimity struck me even then; but to say the truth, his manner had not deference enough for my aristocratic taste, and, finding I could not awe him into respect sufficiently profound for my sublime self, either as a peer or an author, I felt a little grudge towards him that has never worn off. There is a quaint humour and observance of character in his novels that interest me very much; and when he chooses to be pathetic he fools one to his bent, for I assure you 'The Entail' beguiled me of some portion of watery humours, yclept tears, albeit unused to the melting mood. What I particularly admire in Galt's works is, that with a perfect knowledge of human nature, and its frailties and legerdemain tricks, he shews a tenderness of heart which convinces one that his is in the right place, and he has a sly caustic humour that is very amusing. All that Lord Blessington has been telling me of Galt, has made me reflect on the striking difference

between his nature and yours. I had an excellent opportunity of judging of Galt, being shut up on board ship with him for some days, and though I saw he was mild, equal, and sensible, I took no pains to cultivate his acquaintance, further than I should with any common-place person, which he was not; and Lord Blessington in London, with a numerous acquaintance, and all appliances to boot for choosing and selecting, has found so much to like in Galt, malgre the difference of their politics, that this liking has grown into friendship."

"I never spent, he said, an hour with Moore, without being ready to apply to him the expression attributed to Aristophanes: 'You have spoken roses.' His thoughts and expressions have all the beauty of those flowers, but the piquancy of his wit, and the readiness of his repartee prevent one's ear being cloyed by too much sweets, and one cannot 'die of a rose in aromatic pain!' Though he does speak roses, there is such an endless variety in his conversation. Moore is the only poet I know whose conversation equals his writings. He comes into society with a mind as fresh and fragrant as if he had not expended such a multiplicity of thoughts upon paper, and leaves behind him an impression that he possesses an inexhaustible mine, equally brilliant as the specimens he has given us. No one writes songs like Moore. Sentiment and imagination are joined to the most harmonious versification, and I know no greater treat than to hear him sing his own compositions. The powerful expression he gives to them, and the pathos of the tones of his voice, tend to produce an effect on my feelings that no other songs or singer ever could."

To part of this eulogy we cordially agree; and it is only with sorrow and reluctance that we withhold our general assent to the praises which (like a mantle) should cover and adorn Mr. Moore's whole character, as a poet and a citizen; but when we consider the whole tenour of his writings, the spirit in which they are executed, and the ends to which they lead, we are naturally obliged to subscribe to the melancholy truths that are pronounced, in the words of a writer whose talent and principles we honour, though we are ignorant of his name. "He is one who, with talents which opened to him every field of honourable ambition, every source of literary fame and profit, found it most congenial to his taste, or thought it most conducive to his interest, to dabble in impurity and mischief. To prompt or palliate voluptuous passions, to fan the discontent of a people at all times difficult to govern, has been his chief occupation in story and in song. Loose or turbulent characters supplied the matter which he loved to picture forth; and the biography of Sheridan, of Byron, and of Fitzgerald, shews the grounds of his selection, and, moreover, the advantage of obtaining it. Of the latter, if report says true, the family rue the hour in which they trusted to Mr. Moore the records relating to one of whom the well-judging friends must have wished the *political* history at least to perish with him.*"

My Lord, like Master Stephen, is again talking of his gentlemanlike melancholies.

"One of the few persons in London whose society served to correct my misanthropy was Lord Holland. There is more benignity, and a greater share of the milk of human kindness in his nature, than in that of any man whom I know. Then there is such a charm in his manner, his mind is so highly cultivated, his conversation is agreeable, and his temper so equal and bland, that he never fails to send away his guests content with themselves, and delighted with him. I never heard a difference of opinion about Lord Holland, and I am sure no one could know him without liking him. Lord Erskine, in talking to me of Lord Holland, observed that it was his extreme good nature that alone prevented him taking as high a political position as his talents entitled him to fill."

Every one, who is not himself unknown, is acquainted with Lord Byron's

* See Review of the Life and Character of Lord Byron in the *British Critic*, April 1831, v. Pref. of the Editor, p. 5.

antipathy to our honoured Laureate of the Lakes ; and of the not very justifiable means which he ever and anon took to show it.

“ There are some,” he tells Lady Blessington, “ that I dislike so cordially, that I am aware of my incompetency to give an impartial opinion of their writings. Southey, *par exemple*, is one of these. When travelling in Italy, he was reported to me to have circulated some reports so much to my disadvantage, and still more to two ladies of my acquaintance, all of which were brought to my ears, that I have vowed eternal vengeance against him, and all who uphold him, which vengeance has been poured forth in vials of wrath in the shape of epigrams and lampoons, some of which you shall see. At Pisa, a friend told me that Walter Savage Landor had declared he either would not, or could not read my works. I asked my officious friend if he was sure which it was that Landor said, as the *would not* was offensive, and the *could not* was highly so. After some reflection, he of course, *en amie*, chose the most disagreeable signification, and I marked down Landor in the tablet of memory as a person to whom a *coup de pat* must be given in my forthcoming work, though he is a man whose brilliant talents and profound erudition I cannot help admiring, as much as I respect his character—various proofs of the generosity, manliness, and independence of which has reached me. So you see I can render justice to a man who says he could not read my works.”

We must pass over much interesting chat between the pair in their morning equitations ; about the Patronesses of Almack, and the ladies admitted and excluded, and those who had lost their *caste*, and those still protected from disgrace by their husband's good nature, or blindness, and of Lord Byron's assuring my Lady that it is his *respect for morals* that makes him so indignant against its vile substitute, *cant*, and many delicate allusions to errors and passions, and guilty imprudences ; while my Lady makes many wise observations, like Minerva to the youthful Telemachus, and now and then favours him with an off-hand epigram, (Lord Blessington, it appears, riding behind, out of hearing distance) ; and we pull up, as we approach his observations on his literary friends.

Byron says he never got into conversation with them, as they wanted more praise than he was willing to give.

“ Now Scott, though a giant in literature, is unlike literary men ; he neither expects compliments, nor pays them in conversation. There is a sincerity and simplicity in his character and manner that stamp any commendation of his as truth, and any praise one might offer him would fall short of his deserts, so that there is no *gêne* in his society. There is nothing in him that gives the impression I have so often formed of others, who seemed to say, ‘ I praise you, that you may do the same by me.’

“ Moore is a delightful companion ; gay without being boisterous, witty without effort, concise without coarseness, and sentimental without being lacrymose. He reminds one of the fairy, who, whenever she spoke, let diamonds fall from her lips. My *tête-à-tête* suppers with Moore are among the most agreeable impressions I retain of the hours passed in London. They are the redeeming lights in the gloomy picture, that seem

‘ Like angel visits, few and far between.’*

For the great defect in my friend Tom is a sort of fidgetty unsettledness, that prevents his giving himself up, *con amore*, to any one friend, because he is apt to think he might be more happy with another. He has the organ of locomotiveness largely developed, as a phrenologist would say, and would like to be in three places instead of one. He must be delightful in a lonely house, at a safe distance from any other, where one could have him really to one's self, and enjoy his conversation without the perpetual fear that he is expected at Lady This or Lady That's, or the being reminded that he promised to look in at Lansdowne House or Grosvenor Square. The wonder is not that he is *recherché*, but that he wastes himself on those who can so little appreciate him, though they value the *éclat* his reputation gives to their stupid soirées. I have known a club man live on a *bon mot* of Moore's for a week ; and I even offered

* This line so often quoted from Campbell's Pleasures of Memory, was adopted by him from that beautiful poem, ‘ Blair's Grave.’

a wager of a considerable sum that the reciter was guiltless of understanding its point, but could get no one to accept my bet!

Byron talked of *Campbell* the Poet, and said that he was a warm-hearted and honest man, praised his works, and quoted some passages from the *Pleasures of Hope*, which he said was a poem full of beauty.

"I differ however (said Byron) with my friend *Campbell* on some points. Do you remember the passage,

But mark the wretch, whose wanderings never knew
The world's regard, that soothes, though half untrue,
His erring heart the lash of sorrow bore,
But found not pity when it erred no more.

This (he said) was so far a true picture, those who once erred being supposed to err always,—a charitable but foolish supposition that the English are prone to act upon. *Campbell's* *Lochiel*, and *Mariners of England*, are admirable spirit-stirring productions; his *Gertrude of Wyoming* is beautiful, and some of the *Épisodes in the Pleasures of Hope*, pleased me so much, that I know them by heart. The '*Pleasures of Memory*' is a very beautiful poem, harmonious, finished, and chaste; it contains not a single meretricious ornament. If *Rogers* has not fixed himself in the higher fields of *Parnassus*, he, at least, cultivated a very pretty flower garden as its base. Having compared *Rogers's* poem to a flower garden, continued *Byron*, to what shall I compare *Moore's*? to the *Valley of Diamonds*, where all is brilliant and attractive; but where one is so dazzled by the sparkling on every side, that one knows not where to fix each gem, beautiful in itself, but overpowering to the eye from their quantity; or to descend to a mere homely comparison, though really so brilliant a subject hardly admits of any thing homely, *Moore's* poems, with the exception of the *Melodies*, resemble the fields in *Italy*, covered by such myriads of fire-flies shining on glittering sand, that if one attempts to seize one, another still more brilliant attracts, and one is bewildered from too much brightness. I remember reading somewhere a *conceit*, of designating different living poets, by the cups *Apollo* gives them to drink out of. *Wordsworth* is made to drink from a wooden bowl, and my melancholy self from a skull chased with gold. Now I would add the following cups. To *Moore*, imagine a cup formed like the *Lotus* flower, and set in brilliants. To *Crabbe* a scooped pumpkin. To *Rogers* an antique vase, formed of agate. To *Colman*, a Champagne glass:—as descriptive of their different styles. I dare say none of them would be satisfied with the appropriation; but who ever is satisfied with anything in the shape of criticism? and least of all, Poets."

We are very near drawing to a conclusion of our illustrious Poet's and Peeress's interesting equestrian dialogues, consisting of criticism, and egotism, and sentimentalism on his side; of truism and blueism on hers. *Byron* told her, that *Montaigne* was one of the French writers that amused him the most, as, independently of the quaintness with which he made his observations, a perusal of his works were like a repetition at school; they rubbed up the reader's classical knowledge. He added, that *Burton's* *Anatomy of Melancholy* was also excellent, from the quantity of desultory information it contained, and was a mine of knowledge that, though much worked, was inexhaustible. I told him that he seemed to think more highly of *Montaigne* than did some of his own countrymen; for when *Card. de Perron* called *les Essais de Montaigne la brevière des honnêtes gens*, that the *Bishop of Avranches* "les disait celui des honnêtes parresseux, et des ignorans qui veulent s'informer de quelque teinture des lettres." *Byron* said that the critique was severe but just, for that *Montaigne* was the greatest plagiarist that ever existed, and certainly had turned his reading to the most account.* *Lord Byron* then goes on to speak of *Dr. Richardson's* travels in the *Mediterranean* (he went with *Lord*

* If the reader would wish to see a critical opinion of *Montaigne's* writings, a little more philosophical and profound than that in the text above, let him refer to *Professor Stewart's* immortal dissertation prefixed to the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*.

Belmore), in much higher terms than we think they can lay claim to : and he then laments that there are so few clever men like Dr. Richardson, of Rathbone Place, either in the Church or Physic. The medical men who fell in his Lordship's way were so deficient in ability, that had the science been eighty times more simplified than it is, they had not intelligence to comprehend it : and that there are very few divines who had talent to *keep the soul in good health*. As they fail, Lord Byron takes it under his own care, and knowing that solitude and retirement have always been considered as most beneficial to the wounded spirit, and likely to promote reflection and repentance, he recommends it ; ' but then,' says his Lordship, ' I do not mean the solitude of a country neighbourhood, where people pass their time à dire, à redire, à medire. No ! I mean a regular retirement—with a woman one loves !!!' We have seen the habitations of many such persons in the neighbourhood of London, distinguished by the white muslin curtains, and *double coach doors*, and have occasionally beheld the Aspasias at the windows ; but we did not before know that they were the abodes of Philosophers in search of wisdom and virtue.

The rides, and dialogues, and remarks are now fast on their wane ; most of the noble author's friends have passed in review and been dismissed, and all he has now to inform her Ladyship is, that he, while in London, was so overpowered by the dulness of the haut ton, that he used to take shelter in the enjoyments of the Cider Cellar ; and that he dined at Tom Cribb's, which he infinitely preferred to Holland House and my Lady. Madame de Stael, he says, was the only person he ever knew who was not overcome by London society ; but this was owing to her state of excitement, and self complacency ; and the mystifications of the dandies, and exaggerated compliments paid to her ; and her being constantly occupied by herself.* They then get back again to the old and favourite subject of *erring ladies*, and the unkindness of society to them. Lord Byron hopes that *Don Juan* will do a great deal of good in England, by correcting false notions, and destroying cant. Lady Blessington says, that he thought very deeply on religion ; and as they now begin to quote Scripture, and make applications, we think it would be as well to leave them ; for Lord Blessington is riding up abreast, and the little Hunts are calling out for their dinner, and the Guiccioli is getting a little jealous, and brother Gamba is looking moody, fierce, and sanguinary ; and the lady is off to New Burlington-street to sell the result of her Conversations to Mr. Colburn for Three Hundred Pounds !

ORIGIN OF THE TERM ROUNDHEAD.

MR. URBAN,—Perhaps it is not very generally known with whom the term "Roundhead," so much used during the great rebellion, originated ; and therefore, under this impression, I forward you the following extract from Rushworth :

"David Hide, a Reformado in the late army against the Scotch, and now appointed to go on some command into Ireland, began to bustle, and said he would cut the throat of those Roundheaded dogs that brawled against Bishops (which passionate term of his, as far as I could ever learn, was the first minuting of the term or

* M. de Stael had a party to dine with her one day in London, when Sir James and Lady—entered the drawing-room, the lady dressed in a green gown, a shawl of the same hue, and a red turban. M. de Stael marched up in her eager manner and exclaimed—"Ah ! mon Dieu ! Miladi, comme vous ressemblez à un perroquet." The poor lady looked confounded. The company tried in vain to repress their smiles, but all felt that the soubriquet betrayed a total want of tact in the "Corinne."

compellation of Round-heads, which afterwards grew so general), and saying so he drew his sword, &c."

For this outrage the Captain was brought before the House of Commons, committed, and subsequently cashiered from his Irish employment. Of his after-life, all I have been able to collect is, that in the May of 1645, being then a Colonel, he fought and killed Sir John Scudamore of Holme Lacy, a cavalier officer and brother to the unfortunate Dr. Rowland Scudamore, whose death was caused a few months after, by a shot fired from the town of Hereford, whilst he was hovering between the town and the enemies trenches, in expectation of meeting with his mistress, one Mrs. Steynner. For the death of Sir John, "the Moderate Intelligencer" (No. 18) informs us, he was to be tried by a council of war, but with its results I am unacquainted.

Camberwell.

Yours, &c.

G. S. S.



FONT AT SPRINGFIELD, ESSEX.

MR. URBAN,—The elegant Font above represented, has been for many years rejected for another, and placed among lumber in the tower of the Church. From its form, and the style of the foliage, I consider it to be a specimen of the later Norman architecture about the time of Stephen or Henry the First. Its bason is 1 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inc. in diameter, and 9 inc. deep.

No part of the church is of so early a date; the oldest parts being some windows in the chancel of about the time of Edward II. The square windows are of a subsequent period. The tower, which is of brick, was repaired in the reign of Elizabeth, according to the inscription on the outside

PRAYSE GOD FOR AL THE GOOD BENEFACTORS. ANO 1586.

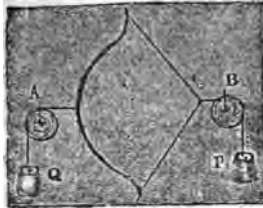
A neat lithographic print of Springfield Church and School, is bestowed by the worthy Rector on the children as a reward for good conduct. I. A. R.

ARCHERY.—POWER OF THE BOW.

New Kent Road, March 17.

MR. URBAN,—I do not hesitate to own, and to endeavour to explain to the best of my ability, the decision on the power of the Bow which appeared in your present volume, p. 56; and as you have favoured me with a perusal of a second letter of One of the Sceptics, dated Cirencester, January 22, and also of another from Mr. Milner, Lieutenant of the Hullshire Bowmen [inserted hereafter, p. 596], I beg to offer a few words of explanation.

Your Correspondent, Mr. Meyrick, p. 177, treats the matter in a technical form, and the difference between us may, I think, be easily reconciled, as chiefly consisting in *terms*. In all the cases stated, I suppose it will be allowed that a *fulcrum*, or *fixed point* for the bow, must be obtained before the arrow can be drawn up to the head. Now, I think, the following simple diagram will remove any of the difficulties which may at first present themselves in settling this question. Let us suppose a bow, registered 50lbs. in power, according to Mr. Waring's method, to be suspended thus between two weights of 50lbs. each passing over pulleys.



Now the weight Q attached by a line to the bow, and passing over the pulley A, constitutes the fixed obstacle to be removed in drawing up the arrow, and it will require an equal force represented by the weight P acting in an opposite direction to effect that purpose.

Now take away the weight Q, and substitute the archer's left hand. Surely it will require an equal power of 50lbs. acting in the direction of B to enable him, with his right hand, to draw the arrow its required length. The Archer therefore, who has drawn his arrow to the head, is clearly exerting at the moment of his having done so, and while the bow is in equilibrio, previous to the discharge of the shaft, a total power of 100lbs. If the Sceptic still should doubt, I would add, let him ask his left arm whether it has borne any resisting part after a long day's shooting? Say, the first of the season.

How far the force is divided between the muscles of the body and its *pondus iners*, or gravity, is another part of the question, which seems not to have entered into the contemplation of any of your Correspondents.

For it must be remembered that the Archer does not merely thrust with his left arm, but that he presents the whole *pondus iners* of his body to aid in opposing the drawing force of 50lbs., so that the fact stated by Mr. Meyrick of a man being able to thrust with no greater force than of 27lbs. or 30lbs., is nothing, I conceive, to the point, he being aided in the act of drawing by the weight of his body which, to use Bishop Latimer's expression, is "laid in the bow."^{*}

As for the numbering by weights being erroneous, if my decision be allowed, it might as well be said that I advance that a round of beef weighing 20lbs. ought really to be considered as weighing 40lbs., because the total weight of 40lbs. is required to keep the steelyard in equilibrio.

In a word, I never pretended to assert that a power of 100lbs. is exerted by the hand *drawing* the bow. My words were, "*The mere drawing power is not the only power exerted in bringing the arrow's head up to the bow—there must be a power of equal resistance to keep the bow in its place during the act of drawing*" (p. 56); and let the matter be twisted as it may through terms and technicalities, to this conclusion of common sense, I am persuaded, must it come at last.†

Yours, A. J. K.

* "He taught me howe to drawe, howe to laye my bodye in the bowe," says Latimer, speaking of his father in one of his sermons.

† There certainly is an analogy between the drawing the bow and the lifting a weight from the ground; and the holding the bow in the hand, and suspending the given weight by the string, as has been suggested by "One of the Sceptics," as a mode of simplifying the question; but in both cases your Correspondents forget to notice that the *weight itself* is represented by the Archer's power of holding during the act of drawing.

Cirencester, Jan. 22.

Mr. URBAN,—Nothing could be more unsatisfactory to “the Sceptics,” than your notice of the Gloucestershire Toxophilite’s (p. 56) communication, respecting the power exerted by the Bowman. You observe that the position, That a Bowman, on discharging an arrow from a 50lb. bow, exerts a force equivalent to 100lbs., is capable of mathematical demonstration. This has been stated and denied a thousand times before. That *mathematical demonstration* is the very thing required. Again, you refer us to the note at the foot of p. 104 of the English Bowman, forgetting that we pointed that out to you, conceiving it to be the source of that which we deem a prevailing error, and which indeed is a mere unsupported assertion. We will put the matter in one, out of many points of view, in which we have examined it, and perhaps the most simple of any.

We will suppose that, instead of hanging the Bow upon any hook, or other fixed support, when the 50lb. weight is attached to try its power, that it is held in the hand; or, in more scientific language, what power does it exert to overcome the force of the attraction of gravitation in the weight? What weight does the hand support? Why, it is as clear as daylight to our apprehensions, that the individual supports 50lbs. in addition to the mere simple weight of the Bow, and no more. It is evident therefore, that when the string is drawn by the hand, the same force only is exerted to draw the arrow to the same point. Again, many men use a bow of 80lbs. power. According to your position, these men, standing upright, and exerting their powers in a most unfavourable position, and in a line above the level of the shoulders, draw and resist 160lbs.; an exertion which, in these degenerate days at least, we humbly conceive no man living could accomplish. Yours, &c. ONE OF THE SCEPTICS.

Kingston-upon-Hull, Feb. 11.

Mr. URBAN,—Some years ago, when first I turned my attention to Archery, and read works on the subject, *the idea of exerting a force double to that registered on the Bow, when in the act of drawing the arrow to the head*, appeared very strange and difficult to understand; and I still find many Archers, who do not at first fully comprehend the reason of this, although after a short conversation I have found but little difficulty in convincing them of the fact by a simple experiment.

Archers, in drawing the Bow, not only pull the string with the right hand, but push the Bow from them with the left, using of course an equal force with both arms (although in one instance the flexor, in the other the extensor muscles are called into action); the muscles of the left arm are used to propel, while those of the right are to retain,—the bow arm is used more by some Archers than others in shooting; this is termed by Ascham, “laying the body in the Bow,” when an undue proportion of weight is thrown upon it. Thus you see, as action and re-action are always equal, it follows, if the Bow is marked 50lbs., the right arm must exert a force equal to 50lbs. to draw the arrow to the head, while the muscles of the left are exerting themselves with a power equal to 50lbs. to push it forward, or retain it in a stationary position; so that a force equal to 100lbs. is called into action, although different sets of muscles are used in each arm; when the string is loosed, the 50lbs. force is taken from both arms, and this is the reason why many young Archers shoot their arrows left of the mark, for the bow arm being suddenly released of its 50lbs. pressure, is apt to start back, and thus throw the arrow out of the direction. This may be easily proved, by fixing a bow to the hook of an improved weighing machine, and then drawing the string with the right hand, and noticing the dial plate, which will indicate the force applied. You have thus, in my opinion, a very satisfactory demonstration of the circumstance, that when the left arm is substituted for the weighing scale, the same force must be exerted by it to maintain the bow in its proper position. This is the experiment that first convinced me of the fact, and which has also operated similarly with others.

Yours, &c.

G. MILNER, JUN.
Lieut. Hullshire Bowmen.

LITTLEHAMPTON.

(With a View of the old Church.)

THIS quiet and retired Watering-Place has acquired many warm friends, who consider it unrivalled by any on the Southern Coast for the conveniences of bathing, and the salubrity and free circulation of fine air.

The principal houses stand on a terrace placed about 200 yards from the sea, a distance which is increased to half a mile at low water. In front of the houses is a common of about 100 acres, on which sheep only are permitted to feed; and children can therefore enjoy their pastimes thereon with perfect safety. An abundance of mushrooms may be gathered in this common at the proper season. At its termination next the beach, is an esplanade about half a mile in length; in the centre of which is a building containing hot and cold baths. On the retiring of the sea, the sands are of the finest kind, firm and dry, and may be passed with horses and carriages so far as Worthing. They even occasionally form a race-course; at which subscription cups are given, and one is presented by the Earl of Surrey, who has a large house at the eastern extremity of the Terrace. His seat at Michelgrove is about eight miles distant, and his ancestral castle of Arundel about four.

At no great distance the river Arun empties itself into the sea, defended at its mouth by a small pier of about 80 yards in length. There is a dock-yard for building vessels of several hundred tons burthen; and the trade of the port consists chiefly in timber and coals. At the neighbouring ferry a large barge or raft is employed, worked by a windlass; it has carried over two coaches with four horses each, and is capable of conveying 350 soldiers if necessary. The Portsmouth and Chichester Canal joins the Arun about half a mile above the town of Littlehampton; which itself is situated about half a mile from the sea. The mildness of the climate is shown by the myrtles, which grow in the open air against the houses.

The old Church, of which an engraving is annexed (*see the Plate*), being small and incommodious for a large population, was removed in 1825. In the chancel was an open arcade, intended to receive a tomb, and ascribed by Mr. Dallaway (in his Rape of Arundel) to the fourteenth century, as is the great east window, which, together with a circular doorway, and the font, were preserved by the exertions of the late Mr. Cartwright, and have been retained in the new structure. The latter is not remarkable for any skill or elegance of design. Its body is nearly 100 feet long; and it has two small entrances in the centre of each side, somewhat resembling transepts. The tower rises very slightly above the roof; it has only one bell, but also contains a clock with three faces. The interior is neat, with a small organ. The whole cost only 2600*l.* In the church-yard was interred the late Rev. Edmund Cartwright, M.A. F.S.A. the author of the History of the Rape of Bramber, and Vicar of the adjoining parish of Lyminster.

The benefice was formerly vested in the College of Arundel, which did not appoint a perpetual Vicar, but only a *clericus conductitius*, or curate remotive. In the reign of Elizabeth it was one of several impropriations exchanged by the Crown for manors with the Bishop of Chichester, and the tythes have been ever since demised by lease from the Bishops. No Vicar was presented from the reign of Elizabeth until 1802; the duty being performed, as of old, by a nominee of the impropriator. A moderate income has at length been raised for the minister from Queen Anne's Bounty, private benefactions, and a charge upon the pews of the new church. The present Vicar is the Rev. Anthony Plimley Kelley, M.A. instituted in 1824.

PRESERVATION OF THE CITY CHURCHES.

Report to the Court of Common Council from the Committee appointed in relation to Churches and Benefices within the City of London.

THE unparalleled project for a wholesale demolition of the Churches in the City of London, having been signally defeated, it may be thought unnecessary that we should recur to the subject; but, since the *spirit* of destruction, though foiled for the present of its assumed powers, is still in existence, we are induced to place upon record, from the unwilling testimony of the Committee itself, some account of the extraordinary course of proceedings adopted by the promoters of the scheme.

This Report, which was received and confirmed by the Court of Common Council on the 13th of February last, commences with certifying, that Mr. R. L. Jones had, *previously* to the reference to the Committee, two interviews with the Bishop of London, who promised to consider the subject; that his Lordship, by his Secretary, wrote to Mr. Jones, on the 15th October 1833, stating that, until a *formal proposition* was submitted to him, he was not prepared to say more than that it might possibly be expedient to extend the application of a principle which had theretofore been acted upon in more than one instance—for consolidating certain parishes where joint population was of small amount, and that he would give his best consideration to *any definite plan* calculated to promote the residence and increase the efficiency of the Clergy.

It may be remarked that the Bishop of London here expressly guards himself from further proceedings, until *some definite plan* was submitted to him; and now we shall see what the heads of that plan were, as referred to in the Report. The following is an abridgment of them in one column, with some remarks by way of comment in the other.

HEADS OF PROPOSITIONS *submitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop of London.*

1. That the Parish Churches in the City being more numerous than required for the population, the number should be reduced, in order that the charge of maintaining and repairing may be decreased,—proper Rectory houses provided in the parishes to be united, eventually augmenting the value of the Livings, and securing the residence of Incumbents; and the public streets widened and improved.

2. That Commissioners be appointed to carry the Act into execution. One moiety by the Corporation, and the other by the Ordinary.

3. Power to take down the parish churches of ——— [not naming them, although a sweeping number of thirteen are named at the end of the Report, as the *first* to be taken down] OR *such* as may be agreed upon between the Ordinary and the Commissioners.

4. Upon giving notice, the Church to be taken down, the materials sold, and the produce vested in the Commissioners, for the purposes of the Act.

5. As soon as the Church shall be taken down, *the site thereof, and of the Burial ground, to rest in fee simple in the Com-*

REMARKS.

1. Where the duty is efficiently performed, there are not more Churches than would be required by even the decreased population of the city of London. Many Churches are maintained and repaired at small expense to the Parishioners; and although additional rectory houses might be provided, and the value of livings augmented by union, yet there are many serious objections against the further union of parishes without the consent of the Parishioners, and above all, Churches should not be destroyed, and the remains of the dead desecrated, for the mere purpose of widening streets.

2. This proposition shews completely the aim of its proposers, and would give them a power which the Archbishop and Bishop by their letter of the 7th of January, at once refuse to sanction.

3. This extraordinary power is also refused to be sanctioned by the before named Prelates, and four of the parishes in the list immediately remonstrated against the design.

4. No comment is necessary on the arbitrary nature of this proposition. The Parishioners are not once mentioned as having a claim to be consulted.

5. Again the Commissioners are to exercise unlimited authority, both over the Church and Burial ground, and parts of

missioners, except such part as may be thrown into the public streets.

6. The graves to be disturbed as little as possible; bodies disturbed to be interred in the Church yard, or removed, if required, under the direction of the Ordinary, provided no Parish Clerk who is an Undertaker shall be appointed for that purpose.*

7. *The Monuments* in the Church to be removed by the parties requiring the same, to the Church of the Parish to which it is united, *at their own expense*, without paying any fees for the same.

8. The Parish to be united to one of the adjoining Parishes.

9. The Incumbent of the Parish whose Church is taken down to receive his stipend, &c. during life, or until his resignation or removal.

10. The Incumbent of the adjoining Parish to perform all the duties of the united Parishes; and

11. Survivor of Incumbents to enjoy the united livings.

12. The patrons to have alternate presentations.

13. Sermons or endowed Lectures to be preached in the Church of the United Parishes.

14. If the United Parishes have not a suitable Parsonage house, one to be provided or built in a suitable place by the Commissioners.

15. *Any part of the vacant ground* of an old Church or Church-yard, not used for building a new Parsonage house, *may be let on building leases*, and the fee sold for the purposes of the Act, or applied to

* If this curious stipulation is meant to apply to the Parish Clerk of St. Michael, Crooked lane, where the London Bridge Committee, or some, or one of them, attempted to make sad havoc with the remains of the dead, reference should be made to the Churchwardens and Parishioners of that Parish for a true statement of the facts.

them, however hallowed and proper to be preserved, are to be torn up and thrown without ceremony into the public streets.

6. These are the proposed tender mercies of the Commissioners in outraging the feelings of relatives and friends, and the public at large. The bodies to be removed to the Church-yard, and then perhaps would follow the insult of erecting buildings upon them; or, if the friends require the remains of the deceased to be removed, they are not to employ their own Undertaker, if he happens to be the Parish Clerk.

7. Here the Monuments would be compulsorily removed; then why are the parties (the relations or friends of the deceased, who have already paid the expense of erecting them) to be at the cost of removal? This is another instance of the utter violation of every kindly feeling with which the whole project of taking down Churches is entertained.

8. And this although the Parishioners may protest against the same.

9. This may be deemed a bait to render the obnoxious measure palatable; be it remembered that in the case of St. Michael, Crooked-lane, the measure was compulsory.

10, 11. This seems to be held out as an inducement by reversionary benefit to secure the consent of existing Incumbents on the score of pounds, shillings, and pence.

12. Whether this would be acceptable to patrons, may be doubted; many of them may prefer frequent presentations to smaller livings, rather than less frequent ones to larger livings.

13. This cannot in justice be refused to be conceded in the event of the taking down of a Church where such endowments exist, but no thanks to the propositionists.

14. Even this proposal does not obviate the serious objections, or form a sufficient excuse for pulling down a Parish Church.

15. This seems to be the most reckless proposal of the whole, after the primary one of destroying a sacred edifice unless in a case of imperative necessity. In the first place, what is called "an old Church" is generally one built since the Fire of London; and many such there are, even of those attempted to be destroyed, which are some of the admired works of Sir Christopher Wren.

What also becomes of the mockery of transferring the bodies of the deceased from the Church to the Church-yard, (Prop. 6.) if it is then to be built upon? After the Fire of 1666, the vacant Church-yards were preserved, carefully inclosed;

widen or improve the streets; with liberty to build within ten feet of any ancient light abutting upon such ground.

16. Power to purchase any Glebe or other property adjoining, required for the improvements.

17. The Corporation to pay the expense of the Act.

leave you to ruminate upon the ill success of your ill-digested, inconsiderate, and wanton scheme, praying that, as you grow older, you may grow wiser and better.

Let us now return to the Report.—The Committee of the Corporation state, that they agreed to the Heads of a Plan (it is presumed those which have been just enumerated, and, if so, it is no wonder that they were speedily repudiated by the Archbishop and Bishop), and transmitted them to the Prelates, and a Deputation waited upon their Lordships on the 19th of Nov. last, to confer thereon, when it is stated that both the Prelates appeared fully to concur in the principle of the reduction of the number of Parish Churches; the Archbishop wishing that some plan could be adopted for rebuilding the Churches in populous districts in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, and the Bishop stating that Stipends for the Incumbents might be procured. It is evident, however, from this ex-parte statement, that some misconception of the sentiments of the Prelates must have occurred, inasmuch as those stated are at variance with their Lordships' letter of the 7th of January, stating that "they entertain strong objections to the demolishing of buildings which have been dedicated to the service of God."

The Archbishop and Bishop are then represented as requesting further information, particularly an estimate of the value of the Churches proposed to be taken down; the list of the Churches being discussed and left for future consideration. It is clear therefore, that up to this time the Prelates had not committed themselves to the Heads of Propositions submitted to them; but required further information and a definite plan.

On the 3rd of December last, Mr. R. L. Jones wrote to the Bishop of London, that, as near as he could calculate the sites of Churches proposed to be taken down might be estimated at about 2000*l.* each. He then proceeds—"but I take the liberty of observing, that, according to the view which the Committee and self (*Ego et Rex meus*) have taken of the subject, this is not to be considered in any respect a sacrifice of the property of the Church; which will receive, if required, in lieu of it, Parsonage houses, intrinsically worth more money, exclusive of the other and numerous advantages resulting from a change which will ensure to the inhabitants of so many parishes resident Ministers, and eventually stipends sufficient, &c." and after alluding to the benefit to the cause of religion from his proposed plan, he adds, "that the Corporation offering themselves as joint Trustees for the accomplishment of such a measure, seek no advantage to themselves," (what made him think of this?) "it being a part of their proposition that such surplus as may arise, be applied to any other ecclesiastical objects that may be determined upon by your Lordship or the Legislature."

All this would not do: it must have been obvious that a Christian Prelate could not be induced to sacrifice and barter away a Church for 2000*l.* for building houses upon its site, even with the temptation of a Parsonage house. As to the cause of religion, much depends, under Divine Providence, upon the Clergy themselves. As to the Corporation being joint Trustees seeking no advantage to themselves, the Prelates do not seem inclined to trust them; and as to surplus

with a gravelled walk, turf, and one or two green trees; but now, as if a breathing place was too great a luxury in this dense city, the sites of both Church and yard, with their sacred contents, are to be devoted to building leases or the transit of commerce.

16. If these modern (miscalled) improvers take the Church, it is of much less moment to take the Glebe—but they seem to talk of their spoliation with as much ease and freedom as if the sacred ground was a piece of mere waste land, or was unworthy of respect and regard in a Christian country.

17. No—Messieurs Corporators, this will not do; the reflective part of the community will spurn your money, and

of produce from the sale of the site of a Church, being applied to other ecclesiastical objects beyond those mentioned, it is absolute delusion. But observe how much the main object, that of the mere widening of streets, is placed less prominently before the view of the Prelates, than those of an ecclesiastical nature which were considered to have greater effect upon the minds of those excellent dignitaries.

The result therefore came like a thunder-bolt upon Mr. R. L. Jones and his coadjutors. We find that on the 7th of January last (shortly after the indignation of the Inhabitants and Parishioners of London, had extensively been evinced against the plan), the Archbishop and Bishop communicate their sentiments to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor in the following letter.

"Lambeth, January 7th, 1834.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London beg leave to inform the Lord Mayor that, *having maturely considered the proposal on which they had the honour of conferring with his Lordship and the Deputation from the Committee of the Corporation of London at Lambeth, and having looked at the subject in every point of view, they could not feel themselves justified in consenting to a plan, which would entrust individuals, however respectable, with the power of taking down an indefinite number of Churches. They entertain strong objections to the demolishing of buildings which have been dedicated to the service of God; and from representations which they have received (and in particular from the Parish of Allhallows the Great) they are led to believe that they share this feeling in common with many highly respectable inhabitants of the city of London; at the same time they assure his Lordship, that should any plan be brought forward for widening and beautifying the streets of the city, with reasonable expectation of its being carried into immediate effect, they would not refuse to consider proposals in respect to any particular Church which might stand in the way of any great and necessary improvements, and which might be removed without inconvenience to the Parishioners, and with their consent.*"

The Deputation then endeavour to explain by letter, and a second conference in order to shake the determination of the Prelates—they urge that the widening and beautifying the streets (which their Lordships had justly considered to be the main object) was subordinate to the other objects of increasing the incomes of the Clergy, providing suitable residences without additional charge upon the Parishioners, relieving small parishes from maintaining and repairing Churches which from the diminished number of actual inhabitants are no longer necessary, reminding the Prelates that in the years 1816 and 1819 the Clergy of the City applied to Parliament for an increase of income, and that the want of suitable residences was constantly urged as an objection to residence—that it was not proposed to take any "indefinite" number of Churches, but only such as might be selected by the Legislature, and that it was a matter of indifference to whom the power might be entrusted provided the objects were obtained.

Could any powers of eloquence or persuasion be more aptly exerted to shake the resolution of the Prelates? The Deputation, therefore, went no doubt full of hope to the Archbishop on the 21st of January, stating that "after the sentiments expressed by the Archbishop and Bishop at the former conference, the letter which the Lord Mayor had received had occasioned considerable regret," but not adding that it had been received with nearly universal joy throughout the City. The Archbishop stated that he had certainly considered the improvement of the public streets was the principal object, but that he was now undeceived; that his Grace wished it to be understood, that in not "intrusting the power to individuals, however respectable, of taking down an indefinite number of Churches," both himself and the Bishop of London were included, and that by "an indefinite number of Churches," an unlimited number was not meant, but that the particular Churches to be taken down were not then defined; that his Grace thought that in all cases the feelings of the Parishioners ought to be consulted; and that, although he could not sanction a general plan unless the Churches should be built in some other place, he would at any time be ready to consider a proposal for the removal of any Church which it was intended immediately to remove for the purpose of any public improvement.

Thus then this wholesale scheme of demolition by the firmness of the Archbishop and Bishop utterly failed. The Deputation returned home no doubt with elongated faces and disappointed looks. They then proceeded to call their brethren of the Committee together, and they agree to report to the Court of Common Council—

“That they have since considered the subject, and that, although they were of opinion that the plan suggested by them would be attended with very great benefit, since it would not only improve the streets, but reduce the Church rates, and increase the efficiency and respectability of the Parochial Clergy by supplying them with residences and increasing their Stipends, they could not recommend the Court to take upon itself the heavy burthen proposed by their Lordships, that of erecting as many Churches out of the City as might be taken down; being of opinion that the Court could not with propriety be required to do more than defray the expenses of obtaining the necessary legislative powers [it should have been added, if Parliament thought fit to grant such obnoxious ones], they were of opinion that *it was inexpedient for the Court to take further proceedings upon the subject.*”

What then is the true state of the case? The intention was undoubtedly that of taking down at least a large number of the City Churches for the widening of streets, under the pretence that it would promote the cause of religion, and benefit both the Clergy and Parishioners. The object was perseveringly, if not pertinaciously pursued, after the numerous remonstrances publicly made against it. The strenuous exertions to destroy the Churches were worthy of a better cause; and so as the design could be accomplished, it is not too much to say, that the parties were not very scrupulous of the representations and means they employed. “Down with the Church! Down with the Church! we care not how, but down with the Church!”* appeared by fair construction to be the cry—and the public in viewing the object of raising money to widen streets by pulling down a Church, cannot fail to apply the moral of a well-known story. “My friend, get money, get it by honest means if you can; but if not, get money.”

The Report for not proceeding any further in this unhallowed project is dated 29th of January last, but it was not presented and agreed to by the Court of Common Council until the 13th of February. At a Court held on the 23d of January, John Sydney Taylor, Esq. was heard as Counsel for the Rector, Churchwardens, and Parishioners of the United Parishes of St. Clement Eastcheap and St. Martin Orgar, in support of their Petition against the measure, in a short, clear, and argumentative speech. It is much to be regretted that the forms of the Court would not admit of a reply by the learned Counsel to the unjust observations of the promoters of the scheme, and that William Paynter, Esq. Counsel for other Parishes against the measure, was not also heard upon that occasion. Petitions were likewise presented to the Court from the United Parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch, and St. Leonard Eastcheap, and the Parish of Allhallows the Great. The Parishes of St. Gregory by St. Paul (united with St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street), St. James, Garlick-hithe, and St. Mary at Hill, likewise published resolutions strongly deprecating the measure, and numerous other Parishes were ready to follow their example,† and a volume might be collected if necessary, comprising able arguments not only of the learned counsel, but from daily and other periodical journals, shewing the unjustifiable nature of the scheme of demolition. As a foil, indeed, to the almost universal feeling, an attempt was made by an isolated petition from the united Parishes of St. Mary, Somerset, and St. Mary Mounthaw, Upper Thames street, for the removal of their Church, to endeavour to shew that the obnoxious measure would meet with general concurrence. Upon this part of the subject, something may be said at a future opportunity.

* The cry seems also now to be “Down with Temple Bar!” the last memorial of the chartered precincts of the City, and another fine Architectural Work of Sir Christopher Wren.

† We are happy to notice that the church of St. Edmund in Lombard-street, which was one of the condemned, has recently been not only efficiently repaired, but adorned with two stained glass windows (containing figures of St. Peter and St. Paul), which harmonize with the old East window, erected in the reign of Anne.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

The Epigrams of Richard Flecknoe.

THERE are few persons who swing on a higher gibbet in the regions of Parnassus, than *Richard Flecknoe*. His immortality is secure, and his Muse may say to Dryden's, as they go down the stream of Fame,—“How we apples swim!” From what cause it is we do not know, whether from the baker and the pastry-cook committing unusual ravages on his pages, or whether his volumes are enshrined in the cabinets of the curious, and, deposited in their mummy-cases, are obscured from public gaze, certain it is that they are of rare occurrence. The Laureate* certifies to his never having seen but one: now, as we happen to possess several, we think some few extracts from them may not be unacceptable; as at least they are of some value, not indeed for the poetry, but for the persons they commemorate, the events to which they allude, or the anecdotes they relate. We will take the volume called “*Euterpe Revived, or Epigrams made in the years 1672, 3, 4, on persons of the greatest honour and quality; most of them now living.*” The volume is exceedingly tantalizing, on account of the titles of the poems being unusually attractive, while the poems themselves are most woefully flat and prosaic. The volume is dedicated to the King, in the following lines:

TO HIS MAJESTY.

Vouchsafe, great Sire, on these to cast your sight,
Made chiefly for your Majesty's delight.
 By him has cast off all ambition,
 But pleasing and delighting you alone,
 Counting it highest honour can befall
 To delight him who's the delight of all.

The Epigrams are addressed to members of different noble families, as the Ormonds, the Newcastles, the Sedleys, Arundels, Richmonds, &c. We will take one at p. 26:

ON THE DUTCHESS OF MONMOUTH'S HAPPY CHILDBIRTH.

Now thanks to Heaven! what we have hop'd so long,
 And long have pray'd for. Monmouth has a son.
 His Lady safe deliver'd, and with her
 Thousands beside deliver'd of their fear.
 Who hear this joyful news, and are not glad,
 May they be ever deaf, and ever sad.
 Now ye physicians, ye who said that she
 With so great danger should delivered be;
 Who'll e'er believe you more, unless you say
 You have no skill? and then indeed they may;
 Or that each midwife has more skill than you,
 And then they safely may believe you too.
 Meantime the child's, and mother's life do show
 You're all great lyars, and do nothing know;
 And, oh! to prove you greater lyars, may
 S' have many children, and live many a day.

* See Southey's *Omniana*, vol. I. p. 105—110, and Walter Scott's *Notes to Dryden's Epistle to Limberham*, vol. VI. p. 7, vol. X. p. 441—3. “Flecknoe, a writer who has been condemned by Dryden to be held in worse remembrance than he deserves.”—Southey's *Colloquies*, I. 399.

ON MARY DUTCHESS OF RICHMOND.

Whether a cheerful air doth rise
And elevate her fairer eyes,
Or a pensive heaviness
Her lovely eyelids doth depress,
Still the same becoming grace
Accompanies her eyes and face.
Still you'd think that habit beat
In which her countenance last was drest.

Poor beauties ! whom a look or glance
Can sometimes make looks fair by chance ;
Or curious dress, or artful care,
Can make seem fairer than they are.
Give me the eyes, give me the face,
To which no art can add a grace ;
Give me the looks no garb nor dress
Can ever make more fair or less.

At page 54, is a poem addressed to Mrs. Stuart, so celebrated in the *Memoirs de Grammont*, on her dancing at Whitehall, all shining with jewels : but as the poem does not equally shine, or abound in brilliants, we must pass it over. Then there is one to Lely, on drawing the Duchess of Cleveland's picture, beginning,

Stay, daring man ! and ne'er presume to draw
The picture, till thou mayst such colours get,
As Zeuxis or Apelles never saw,
Nor e'er were known by any painter yet.

Most of the poems allude to some events which had recently taken place, as — 'To the Lord Bellasis on his quitting all his offices,' — 'To Digby Lord Gerard of Bromley, recommending him for motto, *Virtus vera nobilitas !*' — 'To his Royal Highness on his return from our naval viciorie, a. 66,' — 'On the Death of his Royal Highness Henry Duke of Gloucester,' — 'On the Closet or Study of Margaret Duchess of Newcastle,' — 'To the Lord Henry Howard of Norfolk, now Earl of Norwich, and Lord High Marshal of England, on his African voyage,' — 'On Welbeck, the Duke of Newcastle's house, where he so royally entertained the King,' — 'To Sir William Ducie on his three Entertainments of the King, Prince of Tuscany, and Prince of Denmark, all the same year, 1669,' — 'To Mr. Edwin Waller on his excellent Poems, *Poco e bono*,' — 'On an excellent Actor, or the Praises of Richard Burbadge to Charles Hart.'

In the third book is one 'on a pretty little person,' which reminds us of the style of Ambrose Philips :

She is pretty and she knows it,
She is witty and she shows it ;
And besides that she is so witty,
And so little and so pretty,
She's a hundred other parts,
For to take and conquer hearts ;
'Mong the rest, her air's so sprightly,
And so pleasant and delightful,
With such charms and such attractions

In her words and in her actions,
As whoe'er does hear or see,
Says there's none do charm but she ;
But who have her in their arms,
Say she has hundred other charms,
And as many more attractions
In her words and in her actions ;
But for that, suffice to tell ye,
'Tis the pretty little Nelly.

At length we come to one with the following title :

TO MR. JOHN DRYDEN.

Dryden, the Muse's darling and delight,
Than whom, none ever flew a braver flight,
Nor ever any's Muse so high did soar
Above the poet's empyreum before.
Some are so low and creeping, they appear
But as the reptiles of Parnassus were ;
Others but *water-poets*, who have gone
No further than to the fount of Helicon ;
And they but airy ones, whose Muse soars up
No higher than to Mount Parnassus top.
Whilst thou with thine do'st seem to have mounted higher
Than him who filch'd from Heaven celestial fire,
And do'st as far surpass all others, as
The *fire* all other elements does surpass.

ON A FAMOUS DOCTOR.

Who so famous was of late,
 He was with fingers pointed at,
 What can not learning do, and single state?
 Being married, he so famous grew,
 As he was pointed at with two,
 What can not learning and a wife now do?

THE ANAGRAM.

Every one may see by this,
 How worthy *lawrel* Waller is,
 When look but on his anagram,
 You find it in his very name.

The following is in Flecknoe's richest vein, and is truly emblematical of his genius :

A QUESTION ON A LADY'S LETTING BLOOD.

Q. Of this joint mixture and equality
 Of water and blood, what should the reason be?

Resp. The reason's clear,—forc'd to part with her,
 Each drop of blood for grief did shed a tear.

His first publication appears to be "Miscellanea, or Poems of all sorts, with divers other Pieces, written by Richard Flecknoe. Dedicated to the most excellent of her sexe, 1653." The dedication is in French. We will quote from this volume the following

SONG.

Cœlia weeps, and those fair eyes
 Which were diamonds before,
 Whose valuation none could prize,
 Dissolves into a pearly shower.
 Cœlia smiles, and straight does render
 Those eyes diamonds again,

Which after shine with greater splendour,
 Just as the Sun docs after rain.

Hence, if the reason now you'd know,
 Why pearls and diamonds fall and rise,
 Their prices just go high and low,
 As they are worn in Cœlia's eyes.

The *Diarium* appears to be written in imitation of the "Musarum Deliciæ, or the Muses Recreation, 1655;" but is of very inferior merit. The style is that of *Drunken Barnaby's*. We will extract a short poem near the end of the volume :

To the Lady M. S. departing in the beginning of May, under the name of Cloris.

Cloris, if ere May be done,
 You but offer to be gone,
 Flowers will wither, green will fade,
 Nothing fresh nor gay be had.
 Farewell Pleasure, farewell Spring,
 Farewell every sweeter thing!
 The year will pine away, and mourn,
 And Winter instantly return.
 But if you vouchsafe to stay,
 Only till the end of May,
 Take it upon Flora's word,
 Never sweeter Spring was toward,

Never was Favonian wind
 More propitiously inclin'd,
 Never was in heaven and earth
 Promis'd more profuser mirth.
 Such sweet force your presence has,
 To bring a joy to every place;
 Such a virtue has your sight,
 All are charm'd and gladdened by't;
 Such a freshness as does bring
 Along with it perpetual spring;
 Such a gaiety the while,
 As makes both heaven and earth to smile.

One song in the play of *Love's Kingdom* shall conclude our extracts,—Filema's song of the commutation of Love's and Death's darts, in the narrative style :

Love and Death o' th' way once meeting,
 Having past a friendly greeting,
 Sleep their weary eyelids closing,
 Lay them down themselves reposing.

Love, whom divers cares molested, Could not sleep; but while Death rested, All in haste away he posts him. But his haste full dearly costs him; For it chanc'd that, going to sleeping, Both did give their darts in keeping Unto Night, when Error's mother,	Blindly knowing not one from t'other, Gave Love Death's, and ne'er perceiv'd it, Whilst as blindly Love receiv'd it. Since which time their darts confounding, Love now kills instead of wounding; Death our hearts with sweetness filling, Gently wounds instead of killing.
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We will end our account of this illustrious person by as complete a list as we can make, from what is in our own possession and elsewhere, of his works; and which could be met thus collected, with great difficulty, if at all, unless they are to be found in Mr. Heber's library.

1. Flecknoe's Miscellanies, 1653.—2. Relation of Two Years' Trials, about 1654 (noticed in the British Bibliographer, iv. 143).—3. Love's Dominion, 12mo, 1654.—4. Diarium, 1656.—5. Marriage of Oceanus and Britannia, 1659.—6. Portraits, 1660.—7. Love's Kingdom, 1664.—8. Erminia, or Chaste Lady, 1665.—9. Damoiselles à la Mode, 1667.—10. Sir W. Davenant's Voyage, 1668.—11. Epigrams (1 book), 1669.—12. Epigrams of all sorts, 1670.—13. Collection of choicest Epigrams, 1673.—14. Euterpe Reversed, 1675.

Only one of his plays was acted; for an account of them see Baker's Biog. Dram. i. 165; British Bibliographer, iv. p. 143; Censura Literaria, iii. 37; Langbaine's Dram. Poets, p. 198; Scott's Dryden, vol. x. pp. 441, 453, and vol. vi. p. 6—8; Dr. King's Works, vol. iii. p. 300.

CURIOUS BOOKS AND MSS. AT THE HASLEWOOD SALE.

(Concluded from p. 288.)

Catalogue Raisonne of the select collection of Engravings of an Amateur (T. Wilson, Esq.) privately printed, 1828	2	17	0
Dialogue of Creatures Moralised, edited by Haslewood, and printed on one side of the paper only, for the purpose of being more fully illustrated with prints	5	18	0
Donne's Poems, in MS. (but only one not in printed Works)	1	16	0
England's Helicon, by Brydges, 1812, with some Songs, &c. of which only a few copies were printed	1	10	0
Fly Leaves, the series of articles by Mr. Haslewood which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, with additional notes	1	11	0
Treatise on Fishing with an Angle, a MS. of the early part of the 15th century (see Haslewood's Account of the Book of St. Alban's, p. 63)	3	0	0
Davenant's Gondibert, 1651. Certain Verses on Gondibert (in ridicule of it), 1653. Gondibert Vindicated, 1655 (very rare)	0	18	0
Daniel's Panegyrike of James I. and Defence of Ryme, 1603	0	17	0
Collection of Epitaphs, 2 vols. 1806, large paper, with additions,	2	10	0
Fitz-Geffry's Elegies, Satyres, and Epigrams, 1620 (part MS.)	0	15	0
The Fisher's Garland, 11 vols. 1821-1831, Newcastle	1	6	0
The Art of Angling, a MS. about 1618, as supposed by Mr. H.	2	13	0
Nobbes Compleat Troller, 1682, 8vo. the original edition, with some MS. notes by W. White, of Crickhowell	1	2	0
The same edition in 4to. with the same additions	1	11	6
Collectanea Grayiana, being Gray's Poems, by Wakefield, and Poems and Letters, by Mason, illustrated by a copious collection of fragments	2	12	6
Gilbert's Young Angler's Delight, no date, (only known copy)	2	12	6
Ellis's Catalogue of Books on Angling, privately printed, 1811, with numerous additions by Mr. Haslewood	2	2	0
Fowldes's Strange, Wonderful, and Bloudy Battell between Frogs and Mice, paraphrastically done into English Heroycall Verse, 1603	3	12	0
Green's History of Frier Bacon and Frier Bungay	2	2	0
The Noble Art of Venerie, or Hunting, 1575, part MS. and illustrated (attributed to Gascoigne)	2	2	0
The Noble Art of Venerie, with the Measures of Blowing, 1611	1	13	0

Sir J. Harington's Epigrams and Poems. The author's autograph MS. containing some unpublished pieces and variations from printed works	20	10	0
Holland's Buke of the Howlat (by Laing, for Bannatyne Club, 1823)	2	2	0
Heiwood's Works, 1598	2	4	0
Howard's Miraculous Life and Death of St. Marie of Ægypt, a poem, supposed to be printed at Douay about 1685-8	1	5	0
Cronycles of Englande (St. Alban's) Wynkyn de Worde, 1520	2	18	0
Home's Dramatic Works, 1760 (presentation copy to Lady Harvey)	1	0	0
Junius,—a Collection of the Essays on the author, by Coventry, G. Chalmers, Taylor, Duppa, Girdlestone, Blakeway, &c. 3 vols.	1	19	0
Institution of a Gentleman. Imprinted by Marshe, 1568	2	5	0
Lyrical Gleanings, comprising Madrigals, Odes, Songs, and Sonnets, chiefly by anonymous writers of the 16th and 17th centuries (once intended for publication, and a prospectus issued by Mr. Triphook)	2	3	0
Easton on Human Longevity, 1792, interleaved, in two vols. with numerous additions	1	3	0
Merry Musician, with the Music, 2 vols. 1730	1	12	0
Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder, performed in a Daunce from London to Norwich, MS. the only known printed copy being in the Bodl. Lib.	1	14	0
Another transcript of the same, formerly the Duke of Roxburghe's	1	17	0
Lekh's Accedens of Armory, 1568	1	4	0
Livre de Roy Modus et de la Roynne Racio, qui parle de la Chasse a toutes bestes sauvages et de Faulconnerie (cuts) Paris, 1526	1	10	0
Loniceri Venatus et Aucupium (many cuts) Franc. 1582	1	1	0
Hawking and Hunting. Prints and Persian drawings, and eight pieces by Dietrich Mayer, 1599, bound in a folio volume	6	16	6
Octavian, a Romance by Conybeare; privately printed, Oxf. 1809	0	17	0
The Birth, Death, and Resurrection of our Saviour; written in the first person. A dialogue between St. Bernard and the Virgin Mary, a MS. on vellum, with a transcript and glossarial index	4	4	0
Parker's Nightingale, 1632, privately reprinted by A. Strettell, esq.	0	7	0
Pope. Tracts on the life and poetical character of Pope, by Lord Byron, Bowles, Gilchrist, Roscoe, D'Israeli, Campbell, &c. &c. 2 vols.	3	13	6
State Poems, including the Worms, a Satire by Pope; the original broadside, and MS. notes by Mr. Haslewood	1	11	6
Poetical Biography, in 13 vols., consisting of the Lives by Winstanley, Langbaine, Gildon, Jacob, Whincop. Egerton's Theatrical Remembrancer; the Prompter, by Mr. Haslewood, and a very extensive miscellaneous collection of materials, with a manuscript index	23	0	0
A collection of Penny Histories, in 6 volumes	6	10	0
Another collection, in five volumes	4	4	0
Printing. Willett on the origin of Printing, Newc. 1820. Santander on the same, 1819. Hodgson on Stereotype Printing, 1820, and Hodgson's Memoirs of Ged, 1820. All large paper, of which there are only 36 copies of the third, and 30 of the others	1	7	0
Pursuits of Literature, both editions; Burdon's remarks on the same; other tracts by Mr. Mathias; the Irish Pursuits of Literature, &c., 4 vols	3	3	0
Psalms of David, translated into four languages, by Slatyer, 1643, with music, one piece of which has the name of J. Milton, supposed to be the father of the Poet	2	5	0
Ritson's Robin Hood, 2 vols, 1795, and an additional volume of Collections on the same subject	11	15	0
Ritson's Bibliographia Poetica, 1802, with copious notes, made with a view to a new edition	3	3	0
Another copy, with MS. notes by Mr. Park, and a letter of Ritson	1	9	0
A third copy, interleaved with MS. notes by Malone	1	1	0
Haslewood's Life of Ritson, 1824, the only copy on large paper, and a printed Catalogue of Ritson's Library	1	10	0
A curious volume of Ritsoniana, 1824, printed and MS.	6	6	0
Rich's Mirroure of Mercy in the midst of Misery (verse) 1654	0	15	0
Maxwell's Albion's Remembrance of Fred. Count Palat. & Elizabeth, 1613	1	0	0
Nash's Summers's Last Will, a Pleasant Comedie, 1600	2	0	0
Fynes Moryson's Itinerary, containing his Ten Years' Travels, 1617	6	0	0
Rump Poems and Songs, both Parts, 1662	2	2	0

Ramsay's New Miscellany of Scots Songs, 1727 (presumed 2d. edit.)	-	1	7	0
Shakspeariana, two collections of tracts, each in 12 volumes,	each	8	8	0
Shakspeariana, a volume of cuttings from books and newspapers	-	2	11	0
Ireland's Shakspeare Forgery, eight volumes of tracts on	-	6	10	0
Shenstone's Poems. <i>Oxford</i> , 1737. First edit, which was suppressed	-	3	1	0
Sale Catalogues, an extraordinary quantity, in 98 volumes	-	7	0	0
Roxburghe Club Books, a complete collection, in number 44, [said to be purchased for the Duke of Buccleugh]	-	115	0	0
A Roxburghe Garland, by J. Boswell, 1817	-	1	11	6
Roxburghe Revels, a journal by Mr. Haslewood of the Proceedings of the Roxburghe Club, and the foundation of the attack noticed in our introductory remarks, p. 286.	-	40	0	0

MANUSCRIPTS.

Autographs, a valuable collection, in three volumes*	-	61	19	0
Upton de Studio Militari, MS. of 15th century, partly on vellum	-	2	3	0
A fragment of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales	-	8	8	0
The Compendium Historiall, translated in manner of pastyme, by Thomas Wall, Windsor Herald, 1538, containing autographs of Jane Wryothesley, Countess of Southampton, and Thos. Treacheroy, Somerset Herald	3	1	0	0
William Percy's Comedies, Pastorals, and Epigrams; the MS. from which Mr. Lloyd printed two plays for the Roxburghe Club in 1824	-	12	12	0
Destruction of Jerusalem; vellum MS. 14th century	-	12	12	0
The original Register of the Performances at Covent Garden Theatre from 1750 to 1773, by C. M. Rich	-	3	5	0
Chaucer's Legend of Good Women, a MS. on paper	-	7	0	0
A volume of original Contracts between Authors and Publishers	-	4	0	0
A collection of MSS. relating to the Fastolfe family	-	13	0	0
Stimulus Conscientiæ, by Roll, a vellum MS. 14th century	-	8	5	0
Portsmouth Theatre account-book, 1771-1774	-	5	7	6
Papers relating to the office of Revels, 16th and 17th century	-	9	15	0
Wicliffe's New Testament, a fine vellum MS. 14th century	-	43	0	0
A common-place book of Poetry, collected by Richard Jackson, 1623	-	10	15	0
Mr. Haslewood's correspondence with his literary friends relative to R. Brathwait, and an autograph of the latter	-	4	4	0
Psalms by Sir Philip Sidney and Mary Countess of Pembroke, differing from the printed copy; a MS. formerly belonging to the Haringtons	-	2	9	0
Paradise of Dainty Devises, 4to. 1585	-	4	10	0
Tracts on the Drama, 28 vols. 8vo. and one 4to	-	24	10	0
Green Room Gossip, by Mr. Haslewood, 1809, prepared for a new edit.	-	2	7	0
Watson Taylor's Poems and Plays (privately printed) 1830	-	0	13	0
Watson Taylor's Profligate, a Comedy, (privately printed) 1820	-	1	12	0
Walton's Complete Angler, first edition, 1653, 3 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> ; second edition, 1655, 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> ; third edition, 1661, 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> ; the same with new title, 1664, 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> ; fourth edition, 1668, 3 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> ; fifth edition, 1676, 3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> ; sixth edition, 1750, 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> ; first edition by Hawkins, 1760, 3 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> ; second edition, 1766, 1 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Bagster's edit. 1808, illustrated, 5 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; his second edition, 1813, illustrated, 4 <i>l.</i> ; another copy, illustrated, and including the portrait of Walton by Bovi, 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	-	2	4	0
Walton's Lives, 1670, with autograph inscription to Beacham	-	0	19	0
His Life of Bp. Sanderson, 1678, with corrections by his own hand	-	2	13	0
Watson's Collection of Scots Poems, 3 parts, 1706-13, Ritson's copy	-	2	13	0
Plays, Players, and Playhouses; a collection by Mr. Haslewood, in nine quarto volumes, principally relating to the London theatres	-	20	0	0
Robinson's Rewards of Wickedness, 1574 (poetry)	-	2	10	0
Ritson's Bibliographia Poetica, interleaved and enlarged	-	4	4	0
Spenser's Faerie Queene, 1st. edit. 2 vols. 1790-96	-	3	5	0

* Among them was the original Signature Paper of the Members of the Middlesex Association, 1745, containing most of the Nobility of the day; and Lord Strafford's last Letter to his Son, dated from the Tower, 11th May 1641, the day before his execution, a beautiful specimen of his parental affection and magnanimity: "Be sure to avoyd as much as you can to enquire after those y^e have been sharp in the judgement toward me: And I charge you never to suffer thought of revenge to enter into your hart."

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Life of Burns.

By Allan Cunningham.

WE cannot persuade ourselves that after Mr. Lockhart's excellent volume of biography, another Life of the Poet of Scotland was wanting; a few notes added to his text, would have given all the additional information that has been collected. It is very disadvantageous to Literature, to multiply books unnecessarily; and persons who wish to become acquainted with the Life and Character of Burns, may now be unable to decide to whose work they ought to have recourse. There is not much that can be found fault with in the present volume. It is easily and not unpleasantly written; but the narrative moves too slowly, the quotations are too numerous, and it is too long, considering the small number of facts which it records. There is very little originality of reflection, or novelty of research, for such could not well be expected on a subject that had been all but exhausted, and which had been an arena for praise, censure, reflection, criticism, and quotation, for the last forty years. The subject has now we think been *bolled to the bran*. The poet's character is ascertained, his poetical genius duly estimated, and his defects of temper and of conduct sufficiently canvassed. That he was a singularly eminent man, most richly and nobly endowed by nature, all will own; that his life was unfortunate, too early clouded over, and too prematurely closed, all must also feel with regret. He lived in times unfortunate for him, times of great political excitement and violent party feeling. He held a place, (small indeed) under a Government the conduct of which on many occasions he disapproved, and whose acts he imprudently censured. The members of that Government considered the safety of the state to be involved in the maintenance of their opinions; and they looked therefore very severely and suspiciously on any one, especially one whom they trusted and fed, who was suspected of opposing them. The misfortune that assailed Burns in

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his official capacity, arose from the causes mentioned. His failure as a farmer was occasioned after all by his incapacity as a practical agriculturalist. He neither *selected* his farm wisely, nor cultivated it properly. This is quite clear from the present narrative. A neighbouring farmer said, "he had chose his farm as a *Poet*, not as a farmer;" and another friend accounted for his failure from the carelessness, ignorance, inattention, and extravagance, with which the farm was conducted. Most assuredly less was done for him, than he had a right as a man of genius to ask of a grateful and admiring country. He was neglected!—politics, and the danger of invasion, and the overthrow of the principles of monarchy, and the preservation of the British Constitution, absorbed the entire feelings, and seemed to call forth the undivided energies of all. What Burns *might* have gained, had he been a staunch *Pittite*, we cannot say; but he was on the *wrong side of the tapestry*, and people's blood was then too warm, to separate the *poet* from the *man*: So imprudence, and neglect, and the hardships of early poverty never overcome, and passions indulged, and a genius that seemed incompatible with a low and sordid industry, all united to bring the poor and broken-hearted child of song to his untimely grave. Of his biographies we have now had quite enough; of his own productions, we shall only cease to enjoy the varied treasure, when even poetry can no longer charm us, when our ears shall be deaf even to the voice of singing men and singing women.

Mr. Cunningham is himself a poet—and poets when they condescend to write in prose, are sometimes a little misty. We meet at p. 2 with the following sentence: "But like the artist who *founds* a statue out of old materials, he has to reproduce them in a new shape, *touch them with the light* of other feeling, and infuse them with fresh spirit and *sentiment*." Soon after, there is an unusually strong burst of indignant language that we cannot approve: "The elder Burns

was an *indifferent* judge of land, took an *imprudent* lease, the season proved adverse, and a *stern* factor compelled him, as he did not pay his rent, to relinquish the lease." For this the poet found him a niche in the Twa Dogs. "How easily," says Mr. C. "may *endless infamy* be purchased!" When factors have to do with needy poets, as when booksellers have to do with *needy biographers*, whose offers to write they are not willing to accept, it may be unfortunate, but not necessarily *infamous*. At p. 11, Mr. Cunningham says, "There is some truth in the assertion, that in *true knowledge* the poet was at nineteen a *better scholar* than nine-tenths of our young gentlemen when they leave school for college." What he may mean by a *scholar in true knowledge*, we cannot say. That Burns was *no scholar* is clear; that he had a great deal of knowledge, such as he miscellaneously gathered up, and brought to the improvement of his mind, to the exercise of his imagination, and the cultivation of his poetical faculties, is equally clear; but as it was chiefly drawn from the perusal of the English poets, it was not necessary to compare it with the results of scholastic, or academic education. Burns was a wiser person, but an inferior scholar, to 99 boys out of a 100 that leave school; for who, with all their advantages of education, could claim to possess his great original talents, his capacious mind, his vigorous intellect, and his fine imagination?

P. 29. "It was not without reason that Murray, the oriental scholar, declared that the English of Milton was less easy to learn than the Latin of Virgil." We wish Professor Murray joy of his discovery, and Mr. Cunningham of his credulity. How far Mr. Murray understood Milton we cannot say; but if he found Virgil easy, and his Latinity *facile* to his comprehension, we cordially wish that he had deigned to be his commentator, for the use of those less learned than himself. Dr. Parr we know would not *quite* have agreed with the northern Professor. "Waller's praise," says Mr. C. "made Sacharissa smile (where is that said?), and smile only; and another lady of equal beauty saw in Lord Byron a pale-faced Lord, lame of a

foot; and married a man who could leap a five-barred gate!" Now, as Miss Chaworth married Mr. Musters, and as Mr. Musters is still alive, we think this insult might have been spared, especially as she secured to herself a most happy marriage, and a most estimable husband, which she *possibly might not have possessed* with the noble poet.

P. 48. Mr. C. calls "Thomson and Young poets of the *highest* order, and of polished elegance." We must take leave to differ entirely as to their right to either claim. They are eminent poets, but neither of the highest order; *neither have they any peculiar pretensions* to polished elegance.

At p. 59, we meet with a passage which, to say the truth, we either do not understand, or understanding we do not assent to. "It is humiliating to think that works which Burns seemed willingly to forget, brought him first into notice; some of the most exquisite lyrics ever said or sung, failed to do for him what the Holy Tuilzie, and the Kirk's Alarm, accomplished at once; and there can be no question that 'Holy Willie's Prayer,' and the 'Epistle to Goodie,' prepared the minds of the people around him for admiring his Hallow e'en, and his Cotter's Saturday Night. In truth, poetry, which only embodies *sentiments and feelings common to our nature*, cannot compete in the race of immediate fame with verse appealing to our passions and our prejudices, and glowing with the heat of a passing dispute. *Time settles and explains all*. The true Florimel is found to be of delicate flesh and blood, and breathing of loveliness and attraction, and adorned by nature; while the false Dnenna is discovered to be a thing of shreds and patches, with jewels of glass, and an artificial complexion. Nature and Truth finally triumph, and to Nature and Truth Burns finally returned. He left the agitated puddles of mysticism, to drink at the pure springs with the Muse of love and joy and patriotism." Now it does not follow, (begging Mr. Cunningham's pardon) that because a subject is of a *passing* nature, that the poem which describes it must be *passing* too. Wit, and humour, and satire, and railery, and invective, may be as imperishable and

durable, as descriptions of milder feelings or declarations of more common sentiments. The wit of Aristophanes, which ridiculed the *mysticism* of the Athenians, is as permanent as the pathos of Euripides; Lucian lives by the side of Plato; Hudibras is on the same shelf with Milton; Don Quixote with Sydney's Arcadia; Gulliver's Travels with Telemachus; and the Rape of the Lock with Thomson's Seasons. Certainly "Time settles," *if it does not "explain all!"* but his decision is, not that true wit and humour, and the rich vein of ridicule and raillery, is to wither and die, *because nature and truth prevail*; but that, if unduly elevated by temporary circumstances, they *fall back* to their proper station, but being founded on nature and truth, as well as sentiments and feelings of different kinds, they continue to delight and prevail, with their original power. Wit and humour are employed in castigating the pride, laughing at the folly, and censuring the passions of men; but as this pride and those passions are ever the same, modified only by times and circumstances, and disappearing only to come back with fresh dresses and new marks, the wit originally launched at them, if genuine and true, never loses its primitive weight and lustre. The wit of Aristophanes and Lucian is still fresh and brilliant, and the dew of Hymothus is still on it. Moliere still makes us laugh, though those who sat for their portraits have long since disappeared from the stage of life and being.

We cannot admire the style of expression which the biographer uses with regard to the native talent with which his poet was endowed. "He had too little tolerance for the stately weak and the learnedly dull, and *holding the patent of his own honours immediately from God*, he could scarcely be brought to pay homage to honours arising from humbler sources." We wonder why *learning* in these pages is so constantly the theme of censure, or contempt. Are learning and dullness necessarily connected? are they often found united? or on the other hand, is not learning in *general* the best remedy against dullness? Witness the Professors Stewart, Robertson, and Blair, those sons of Bœotia, whom Burns and his biographer abhor.

We must now conclude, and though we have given commendation to the work, we still feel at liberty to point out its blemishes, and to censure when the style of composition is not to our taste. Under this opinion will fall the expression of the following sentence: "His look changed, his eye became milder, all that was stern or contradictory in his nature vanished, when he heard the *rustle of approaching silks*; charmed himself by beauty, he charmed beauty in his turn. In large companies the *loveliness of the North* formed a circle round where he sat; and with the *feathers of Duchesses and Ladies of high degree fanning his brow*, he was all gentleness and attention." A person who writes in this fashion, may well despise the chastened taste of Stewart, and the inflexible correctness of Blair.

Oaths: their Origin, Nature, and History. By James Endell Tyler, B.D. Lond. 8vo. 1834.

THIS treatise has been written with the view of stimulating the legislature in its pending investigation upon the subject of Oaths. It may be divided into three parts. The first part contains inquiries into the Scriptural lawfulness of Oaths, the manner in which they are administered in England, and the changes which are thought advisable; in the second part, the *author* examines the forms of ancient and modern Oaths; and, in the third part, treats of perjury, and the various punishments inflicted, in different nations and ages, upon the perjurer. The effect and interest of the volume are very much lessened by an improper arrangement of the first and second parts. In the first part, the reader is drawn onwards to the conclusions at which the author is desirous he should arrive; and in the second part he is sent back again, to trace the forms and history of Oaths, from the time when Abraham 'lift up his hand to the Lord,' down to the latest Old Bailey profanation. This arrangement was adopted by the author designedly, and in order that the questions investigated in the first part might not be thrown into the back-ground. The intention was good, but the effect will be, that most readers will stop short at the conclusion of the first part; few

will peruse those portions of the work which, like certain 'pretty passages' described by Sir Walter Scott, 'lead to nothing;' and many persons who adopt the author's conclusions, will be but unstable converts, their convictions being unfortified by a preliminary knowledge of the full extent of the subject.

The same desire to keep the historical part of the subject in the back ground, has operated throughout the volume. Portions of it which the author's knowledge might have rendered very interesting, and which, if otherwise treated, would have made the whole work attractive, are passed over in an incomplete and hurried manner. This is the more to be regretted, as the author has got together some really curious matter, and is beyond all doubt perfectly competent to grapple with the whole subject if he thought proper to do so.

Upon the main point we entirely agree with Mr. Tyler. Oaths are too frequent amongst us. The 'Oath of office' prevails unnecessarily from the Sovereign to the constable; in judicial proceedings no fact, however trifling, or apparent, is regarded as established without an 'affidavit.' In matters of revenue, notwithstanding many Oaths have lately been got rid of, there yet remain 'enough and to spare.'

Nor is the multitude of Oaths the only objectionable part of our practice. All notions of the solemnity and sacredness of the obligation are banished by the careless, undignified, and irreverent manner in which it is imposed. Men are timid to excess when they dispose of their worldly effects; they look upon the signing and sealing of a will as a transaction of peculiar importance, requiring an almost religious gravity of deportment; some men evince even great nervous excitement upon the subject. Why is this? Because they mix up with the transaction the idea of their death, which they fear 'as children fear to go into the dark.' How inconsistent with all this is their conduct as to Oaths? Death, and that mystery of mysteries, the day when 'the secrets of all hearts shall be known,' are more directly connected with the taking of an Oath than the making of a will; and yet we daily hear, not only of wilful perjury, but of false-swearing arising out of mistake and want of caution;—

we daily see multitudes of Oaths taken without any portion of that wariness which is used in the confirmation of a document affecting our *modicum* of earthly dross. In transactions with our fellow men we are all caution; but when we open a direct account with our Maker and our Judge, which every one does as often as he takes an Oath, we pass through the ceremony as if it were a very trivial matter. Such are the consequences of familiarity.

Whilst contemplative men have, from time to time, pondered over the possibility of bringing back the public to a proper feeling of the solemnity of the obligation of an Oath, it is to be feared that the legislature has rather thwarted than assisted their endeavours, and at once increased the evil, and the difficulty of the remedy, by perpetually adding to the number of Oaths. The matter has at length been taken up by the Bishop of London; and, assisted by the great influence of the Chancellor, who has expressed himself favourable to an inquiry upon the subject, it is to be hoped that some improvement will be effected. In the meantime Mr. Tyler's volume, written in a spirit of attachment to the cause of truth, which is eminently becoming in a member of his sacred profession, and with a solemnity and religiousness of manner well suited to the subject, is calculated to arouse the attention of the public, and secure the co-operation of every good man in a cause of vital importance to the well-being of society.

We have before us some papers upon this subject, drawn up about ten years ago, by a person possessed of some little practical acquaintance with the effects of our present system. He contemplated various alterations, but being unable to secure the co-operation of any influential person, never brought his proposals before the public. As Mr. Tyler has left this part of the subject to be considered in detail by practical men, we will shortly point out what were the alterations at that time desired to be effected.

I. The substitution of a verbal pledge, or declaration, instead of an Oath in the following cases; in judicial proceedings, in civil and ecclesiastical causes, where the fact to be deposed was merely formal and extrinsic of the merits of the cause: in all proceed-

ings before magistrates which did not directly concern the life or liberty of the subject; in all *ex parte* proceedings before civil and ecclesiastical tribunals, where no person was to be called upon to answer the matters deposed; in all cases in verification of written documents, in which, if the testimony were untrue, forgery had been committed, as well as perjury; in all matters relating to the revenue; in lieu of all promissory Oaths, except those of the Sovereign, the Judges, and Jurors impanelled to return a verdict; and, finally, in all cases in which, as the law stands, the witness could not be convicted of perjury although his evidence were untrue.

II. The total abolition of voluntary affidavits.

III. The infliction of a punishment upon persons who made false declarations.

IV. Discretionary power for the Judges to direct the administration of an oath, in lieu of making a declaration, in extraordinary cases.

The effect of alterations of this description would be, to get rid of many hundreds of thousands of oaths annually administered amongst us. An Oath would be reserved for matters of real importance, and, from its comparative infrequency, might be administered with a solemnity corresponding to the religious nature of its obligation; it would cease to be ventured upon with the present rash and reckless facility; and, in the words of our author, 'we have good hope we should find the change one means of advancing the honour of Almighty God, by associating sentiments of awe with the administration of Oaths, whenever those solemn appeals were made to His omniscience,—by cherishing among us habits and feelings of Christian simplicity and truth, which He loves,—by preserving His holy name from profanation,—and by causing it, whenever heard, or uttered, to be held in reverence.' Some persons may imagine that public morality would be but little advanced by the substitution of declarations for affidavits, inasmuch as there would perhaps be less hold upon the conscience in the substituted form than in the present one, and we should merely get rid of perjury in one shape, in order to make room for falsehood

in another. This is a mistake. The mere formal matters to which the proposed declarations would principally refer, are cases which hold out no inducement for perjury, and in which consequently perjury is very seldom committed. Why then, it may be asked, should they be interfered with? For this reason. The administration of a vast mass of Oaths in trifling matters, and frequently with reference to obsolete and antiquated forms, renders Oaths too common, lessens their value,—reduces them to mere things of form,—and brings upon them that contempt which arises out of a too intimate acquaintance. All these evil consequences would be lessened, if not entirely eradicated, by confining Oaths to matters of sufficient importance to deserve the sanction of a religious ceremony. The public would thus be gradually brought back to a due consideration of the nature of that obligation which is the last refuge of truth,—the ultimate appeal to which, in this world, she can have access.—'From much swearing, comes false swearing,' is the *dictum* of Clemens Alexandrinus, quoted by Mr. Tyler, and melancholy is the confirmation which our practice furnishes to its truth.

Theory of the Constitution compared with its practice in Ancient and Modern Times, by James B. Bernard, esq., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. 8vo. Lond. 1834.

'THE Theory of the Constitution' is a chimera to which every politician has recourse in order to find a sanction for his opinions, and those of his party, if he belong to a party, which in these days of political speculation is no very common occurrence. Every man now seeks to be the founder of a school, and not a follower in anything. This is the case with Mr. Bernard. Neither the Tory 'Theory,' nor that of the Whig, nor that of the Radical, is pleasing to him; he has contrived a Theory of his own, and pants for an opportunity to put it in practice. But, alas! through what 'varieties of untried being' must we pass before we can enjoy the blessings of the Bernardine 'Theory.' A revolution, Mr. Bernard tells us, is unavoidable. In its course the whole of our present

'old rotten fabric must come down; King, Lords, Commons, and Church; down it must come, for all is wrong.' Some persons may imagine that such a sweeping 'down-coming' will possibly be attended with some few inconveniences; but these will be mere 'unconsidered trifles,' in comparison with the agonies which the author himself anticipates during the second stage of our progress towards the Bernardine heaven. The first effect of a revolution which this oracular teacher, this great light who is to guide our course amidst overturned thrones, helmets, and mitres, anticipates, is that it will, what he prettily terms, 'wind up the farmer's affairs,'—a phrase happily descriptive of the deep and unconceivable misery certain to ensue to the agricultural portion of the community, upon any great public convulsion. The next step will be that—

"The cultivation of English land will immediately cease. Food must then be procured from foreign countries. To obtain food, the gold and silver now in circulation *would be to be sent abroad in exchange for it.* The gold and silver would all speedily vanish. To replace it, it would be found necessary to melt down plate of every kind, and turn it into coin; this, in its turn, would quickly vanish also, along with every other exchangeable article that foreigners were inclined to receive in payment for food. The whole would soon be exhausted; and then the nation would be driven back upon its resources, *though not a single available resource would be left in it for satisfying the commonest cravings of nature.* The few remaining bullocks and sheep would be instantly devoured; the horses and dogs would follow; when at last, all being gone, and there being nothing whatsoever to appease hunger with, people would finish by eating one another. The strong man would begin by eating the weak one; and it is not easy to see how these atrocities could ever be put an end to, except foreigners interfered *to root out, by the sword, many millions of a population, which, having lost the artificial system which before supported it, would require to be cut down to the level of a natural system, to enable people in general to obtain bread.*"

These will indeed be fearful times,—nothing worse has been foretold even in Moore's Almanac. When they approach, when the dogs and the horses

are diminishing, and reviewers and reviewed begin to glare upon each other with 'wolfish eyes,' our only hope will be in Mr. Bernard, and devoutly do we wish that we and all our readers may be found amongst the unsabred and unenjoyed few who will be reserved to enjoy the blessings of his 'Constitution.'

It is not only as the clear-sighted foreteller of all this 'woe to th' inhabitants on earth' that Mr. Bernard is distinguished; equally keen is the penetrating glance which he casts upon the present and the future; and things very far beyond the ordinary limits of 'mortal ken,' are palpable enough, when viewed by the light of Mr. Bernard's Theory of the Constitution. Little do the inhabitants of our metropolis know whom they have amongst them,—little do those who pass a life of sight-seeing, know what is really to be found amongst our 'Lions.' Mr. Bernard shall tell them.

"Man has to encounter a power in opposition to him, far superior to any he has had to encounter before. It is that of the DEVIL himself, who, in these latter days, having pitched upon England for his residence, and made his head-quarters London, must now be attacked in his principal hold. The foul fiend indeed is moving in such a multitude of directions, *his horns, his hoofs, and his tail, are so palpably visible in every quarter around us,* that his future sovereignty and dominion over mankind seem to be almost confirmed; and nothing short of the combined and concentrated energies of the whole English *working people,* brought to bear directly upon him, will now suffice for overthrowing his power, and reducing him effectually to subjection.

In this alarming state of things it may be asked, what is to be done? If 'the English working people' have so mighty a task to achieve, why do they not set about it? Mr. Bernard is ready with his reply. 'To enable the working people, even to make a beginning, *they require a leader, possessed of powers sufficient to enforce his decrees.*' But who is to be their leader? Cannot the omnipotence of Parliament—our pet-Parliament—our Reformed Parliament—do any thing to save us? 'A Reformed House of Commons,' says Mr. Bernard, 'will be so far from

improving any thing, that it will be sure to make matters worse, if possible, than they were before. If the nation leave the mighty and complicated business to Parliament, to 658 architects *instead of one*, no human power can save it from destruction.' Well, then, who is to be that 'one!' Shall it be the acknowledged head of the State—our Sovereign? It is impossible. Mr. Bernard says the King is a cypher in the State—almost wholly inefficient for purposes of good, but more potent than ever for evil;—in fact, the chief reason for having a King at all, in Mr. Bernard's estimation, is to please 'the ladies and the dandies.' Where then are we to look for help? Can the Church assist us? Mr. Bernard, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, thinks the Church is all wrong,—wrong in its belief and in its practice,—that it has exercised 'a very pernicious influence over national morals,'—and that it forms one part of that 'old rotten fabric,' which, if not taken down, will come down with a crash that will tear the moral universe to atoms.' Who then is to be our guide? Mr. Bernard is too modest a man to answer the question directly. We will do it for him. The object of this volume is to teach the people that the time has arrived when our national difficulties are to be overcome only by an Oliver Cromwell, or a Napoleon Buonaparte, who must place himself at the head of the working classes, that is, of the Trades' Unions, and make root-and-branch-work with all our institutions. That by way of teaching the people morality, he must erect infidelity in 'the holy place,' and regenerate mankind by a new discovery of the origin of moral evil. That Mr. Bernard, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, offers his services to carry these objects into effect, and that if the public approve of him and his plan, he will publish 500 pages more, as full of contradiction, absurdity, and misstatement, as the 500 now before us.

A practical Summary of the Stamp Duties. By John H. Brady. 12mo.

THIS little volume enables us to form some notion of the cumbrousness of our fiscal regulations. There appear to be about 180 different descriptions of documents liable to the

Stamp Duty. Upon some of them the duty is proportioned to the value of the property to which they refer; and in these cases there are many subdivisions of the duty. Thus, under the head of 'Conveyance,' we find thirty-one different amounts of Stamp Duty ranging between 10s. and 1000l.; and under 'Letters of Administration,' there are fifty subdivisions from 10s. up to 22,500*l.* A promissory note is chargeable with duty in five different ways, according to the form of words made use of. There are 25 different descriptions of stamped Licenses to carry on various businesses, or to do certain acts, such as to assume arms, to demise copyholds, and such like. There are 18 different ways in which a Bond may be charged with duty, besides many minute subdivisions *ad valorem*. But the strangest portion of the Stamp Acts is the 52 Geo. III. c. 150, which presents a list of such patent and quack medicines as are liable to duty; this list contains *more than five hundred and fifty* different preparations, which in the *simple* language of our legislature, are described as 'pills, powders, lozenges, tinctures, potions, cordials, electuaries, plaisters, unguents, salves, ointments, drops, lotions, oils, spirits, medicated herbs and waters, chemical and officinal preparations, to be used, or applied externally or internally as medicines, or medicaments, for the prevention, cure, or relief of any disorder or complaint incident to, or in any wise affecting the human body!' Such minute and trifling legislation is as ridiculous as the language it makes use of. It increases the possibilities of evasion, multiplies the expense of collection, creates doubts, difficulties, and quibbles; and adds to litigation.

Mr. Brady's book is a cheap and useful one, but not entitled to any thing like the credit challenged for it in the preface.

Gleanings in Natural History. By Edward Jesse, Esq. 2 vols.

THE first volume of Mr. Jesse's work received a very full approbation from the public; it was a work of much curious observation, of patient attention, and of kind benevolent feeling. The tone of cheerfulness and good nature that pervaded it, seemed in uni-

son with the subject. There was the sunshine of nature spread over the volume; the outpourings both of an observant mind, and benevolent heart. Mr. Jesse has been naturally induced by the success he met with, to follow it up with a new series of observations; and though his second labour of love may not equal his first in variety of entertainment or novelty of remark, yet it is not the less valuable, as affording many supplemental facts and arguments to strengthen and support what had previously been advanced. We own that we are not *professed naturalists*, though much delighting in the study of nature, as far as our occupations and knowledge will permit; nor is our Magazine so much appropriated to such objects, as those of some of our contemporaries; still Mr. Jesse will, we are sure, not disdain our labours, or spurn our company, if we walk beside him in his rural and suburban excursions, and endeavour to corroborate, for we seldom have need to dispute, his interesting observations. Let the magic Horn then be blown, that is to summon before us the tribes of forest and of field, from the stag that climbs the mountain to the mole who loveth darkness; from the eagle to the wren, from the salmon to the minnow; let us command their presence, while our author discourses to us of their instincts and their habits, their hatreds and their loves, their wild indomitable ferocity, or their mild and willing subserviency to the gentle and permitted dominion of man.

The two volumes are so closely connected in subject, and lead so much into each other, that we make no scruple in making a few remarks on the former, as we proceed.

Vol. i. p. 621. Mr. Jesse has made in this, and in the second volume, p. 32, some interesting observations on the food and habits of the rook (*corvus frugilegus*), and he has repeated one, too often made, which reflects on the farmers for their destruction of this bird. We do hope to set this question at rest, and to assure our friends the naturalists, that a *farmer may be pretty well trusted as to knowing his own interest*. The rook is a bird of what is called an *intermediate stomach*, and feeds both on grain and

grubs. In *pasture* counties the rook's utility may be without a drawback, unless he does harm by tearing up the roots of the grass; but in *corn* districts he would devour the infant harvest before it came to life. Rooks will follow a range of drilled beans from one end of the field to another, scarcely missing one. When not disturbed, or badly watched, they have been known to destroy a third of a whole field of barley. We had one shot the other day; its stomach was full of barley, without the admixture of any other food. The farmers are perfectly aware of their use, and do not so much attempt to destroy them, as to drive them from the fields, while the grain of the corn is in the ground: as soon as it vegetates, the little tyrant of the hamlet, the juvenile crow-keeper, is removed. A farmer has often said to the writer, that at such and such times, every rook was *worth a penny a-day to him*; that is, before the corn was sown. With regard to their following the *ploughman*, in preference to the *sower*, the fact probably is, that they were disturbed in their attendance on the latter, and of course not on the former; and if the plough turned up a quantity of the *chafer-larvæ*, they would leave a precarious gleaning, gathered in fear and haste, to enjoy a rich melting repast, that even an alderman might envy. It is impossible to strike an exact balance of good and evil; but if fields are carefully guarded till the corn is in the blade, the damage done by a rookery need never disturb a farmer's sleep; if, however, he leaves his furrows unprotected, he will find a prodigious number of gentlemen in black coats, taking their tithes in kind from morn to eve, and he must look elsewhere for means to his rent.

At p. 64, we do not know whether Mr. Jesse is alluding to the *rook* or *crow*, as he seems to use their names promiscuously. The bird (*vide* p. 66) that built on the Plane-tree in Woodstreet, was the *rook*, and not the *crow*. The Royston crow (*rook*), though it feeds in flocks like the common rook, yet is always scattered at wider distances each from the other over the field.

P. 92. An anecdote is told of the

affectionate remembrance of a cow to a young lady who had petted it two years before, when a calf. A more curious one may be placed at its side, which Mr. Forbes mentions in his *Oriental Memoirs*. In a voyage home from Bombay, they brought in the ship a large species of Indian crane, or stork, we forget which. Mr. Forbes used to feed it occasionally, and visit it. A year or two afterwards, he went with a party to see Lord Malmsbury's grounds at Henley. They were shown a sort of menagerie, or aviary. What was the surprise of Mr. Forbes, to see a large bird, struggling, and chattering, and putting its head through the bars, and fluttering with its wings, and endeavouring to get at him. He approached, and recognised at once his fellow-voyager, who, however, was the first to recall the old familiarity to mind. To all other persons he was as shy and timid as those birds usually are.

P. 117. With regard to the discovery of toads in trees and blocks of stone, we are inclined to credit the fact, though we know that Sir Joseph Banks disbelieved it to the last, and said that he never met with a well-authenticated account, notwithstanding he had taken infinite trouble. The toad *almost embedded* in the bark of the tree, is very singular; as in the first place he was not *torpid*; in the second, would not the growth of the bark and wood have 'cabin'd, cribb'd, and confin'd' him, as the moving walls of the dungeons of Venice are said to close in on their unhappy inmates? A toad that is torpid ten years, may be torpid ten centuries without increasing the difficulty.

P. 196. "The captain of a vessel picked up a dog at sea, 20 miles from land;"—very curious indeed! An acquaintance of ours, in a homeward-bound East Indiaman, about four years since, mentioned that when a hundred miles or more from land, an *owl*, the brown, flew on board, and was caught and lived with the sailors.

P. 208. An old sportsman, who hunted for many years with the Berkeley hounds, has often mentioned a fox which was lost three or four times, always near the same spot. The huntsman suspecting some vulpine trick, set a countryman to watch, and Reynard was seen to jump up the boughs of a

beech-tree, and ascend till he found a covert.

P. 228. Mr. Jesse believes in the truth of the common observation, that an unusual number of hawthorn berries *foretell a hard winter*. But does not Mr. Jesse know that these berries are soon *frozen* and destroyed; that the harder the winter, the sooner they perish; and that they speedily disappear? Therefore, the general remark is not founded so much on *fact*, as on *feeling*. The *ivy-berries* do not freeze, nor those of the *holly*. Besides, it is only certain species of birds that feed on the berries of the hawthorn. The fact is, all fruit-bearing trees are uncertain in their produce, even independent of the season; and one fruitful year often leads to the barrenness of the next.

P. 236. "Young chickens will take shelter under their mother's wings at the sight of a hawk." Some years since, two fine bustards, male and female, caught separately, were domesticated in the gardens of the Hospital at Norwich. The female was timid and shy, but the male was a fine bold bird, apparently fearless of any thing. He would walk round the grounds with strangers, and take them by the coat; but at the sight of the smallest hawk overhead, he crouched and cowered in the grass, with every mark of fear. These curious birds were the property of the apothecary, and were subsequently changed away to some nobleman, for some birds from South America. The bustard, though very scarce, is still to be seen about Kilverstone in Norfolk. A friend of ours once, when partridge shooting, came suddenly on a *whole covey or pack of them*, which rose from a gravel-pit. He was an old Norfolk sportsman, and was pointed out long after, as that lucky and enviable man who had seen so many bustards at a flight. The turnpike keeper at Mildenhall used to bring up young bustards under hens. Those days are over! The late Lord Rivers knew the fate of the last bustard on Salisbury Plain.

P. 243. Squirrels so gnaw off the tops of shoots of firs, that in spring we have seen the ground covered with them; and, in order to save the trees, the destructive little animals were obliged to be shot.

P. 245. On the tortoise. Does Mr. Jesse know whether the tortoise is *still* found wild in the woods of Devonshire? Whence comes that immense one in the Zoological Gardens?

P. 250. The spring of 1822 was the earliest we ever remember. On March the 15th, the hedges were in leaf in the Canterbury road. A few days after, the chestnuts, limes, and elms at Paris were in leaf in the Boulevards; they were weeks earlier than the trees in the north of Italy, where we observed that the trees do not leaf in the *same order* that they do here. The pseudo acacia was in blossom, when its leaves were hardly to be seen, and before the sycamore was out. So says our journal.

Vol. ii. p. 34. Mr. Jesse seems to consider the cornix and corvus of Virgil as both applying to the raven; that is not the case, the former alone is the name of that bird.

P. 94. This year 1834, a gardener in Suffolk saw two swallows on the 14th of March, near a pond. None have been seen since; it was during a few hot days.—This day, the 20th of April, in this part of England, the wryneck and redstart are seen; but neither the cuckoo or the nightingale.

P. 124. We believe that the observation on nature perpetuating the alterations that the caprice of man occasionally makes on animals, as in shortening the tails and ears of dogs, is not warranted by physiologists. The sports of NATURE are oftener inherited by the offspring, as in the case of persons with six fingers or toes; but not so with the changes or mutilations made by us. If so, would not the children of those who lost arms and legs at Waterloo, or Trafalgar, be mutilated from the womb; and a wooden legged ancestor would perpetuate his 'heart of oak' to distant generations? The peculiarities of the *maternal* constitution are not inherited like those of the *father*.

P. 131. The writer of this article inquired often in Hampshire, where cray-fish abound, concerning the belief he had elsewhere heard, of their being found only in streams running east and west; but in that country, *no one seemed ever to have heard of the supposition*.

P. 135. "Various attempts have been made by persons to propagate the

mistletoe, by depositing the seed between the forks of trees, &c. and by inserting it in the bark, but the attempt has hitherto failed." Not exactly so. The late Sir James Smith showed the writer a mistletoe growing healthily, which he had inserted in the bark of a mountain ash in his garden at Norwich. Mistletoe is scarce in Suffolk; much more plentiful in France than in England. We have seen it covering the orchards in Normandy and Picardy.

P. 137. The oldest plant known to have vegetated, *and whose age can be ascertained*, is the lily found in the hand of a mummy at Thebes. The bulb must be full three thousand years old. It was sent to the Horticultural Gardens, and grew, and blossomed!!*

P. 169. How extraordinary, that Mr. White should have persevered in his belief that *swallows* do not migrate, and that *bats* do!

P. 240. In speaking of owls catching fish; the same huntsman of the Berkeley hounds, Oldacre, whom we mentioned before, used often to express his surprise, how the *foxes caught the wild wood pigeon*? That they did, he said no doubt could be entertained, as the feathers, &c. were often seen by him in their holes; but how they managed it, he could not devise.

P. 281. On rats removing eggs.—The writer's gardener once saw a weasel roll or push an egg (a hen's egg) with its nose, shoving it across a grass field, and take it to its hole in the bank or hedge.

P. 284. The bean-field in Oxfordshire covered with aphides in the night, does not *necessarily* prove a *migrating* instinct: it probably declares an immense contemporaneous birth.

P. 286. On the flight of woodcocks.—A neighbour of ours, a Baronet and a sportsman, told us, that it once happened to him to do what probably few sportsmen have ever done. He was walking with his gun on the Suffolk shore, not far from Yarmouth; and he saw a woodcock coming over sea towards the land.

* De Candolle and other botanists consider the *baobab* trees of Senegal to be between five and six thousand years old. It is our intention soon to give a notice on the *antiquity of trees*, if we can procure the necessary works.

He fired and killed it. It was late in the autumn; and thus he probably killed a bird in the act of migration, just before he landed,—a most inhospitable reception on the shores of a moral country!

P. 295. The way in which the writer of these remarks accounts for the fact (for a fact it is), that the rabbit, which will run briskly before a dog, is terrified and paralysed by a weasel, stoat, or polecat, is that the rabbit does not know where to fly, and loses his instinct. To avoid a dog he hastens to his burrow, where he is safe; but he knows that the stoat or weasel would secure him there, and that it would be only running into the jaws of destruction: hence his little store of instinct is exhausted, his simple arts are baffled, and like a confused general, *il a perdu sa tête*, and perishes. The sight of a Stoat hunting is delightful. His wonderful agility, his sudden turns, leaps, curvets, frisks, and bounds, almost baffle the pursuit of the eye; and a greyhound is quite clumsy in comparison. The escape of a rabbit from such a foe, must be next to impossible. Mr. Jesse says nothing of the curious changes of colour in the stoat in winter; which when white is called, in Suffolk, a 'lobster' * by the keepers and peasants, and is then the true *Ermine*.

P. 315. *Rats* have been known to gnaw through leaden pipes of considerable thickness. The account given by Mr. Jesse of those at Montfaucon, is wonderfully curious: and so we conclude our few hasty remarks on a very ingenious and interesting work, for which we return our thanks, in common with all other naturalists, to the author: but we venture to hope, that no more of *White's MSS.* will be printed. His work of Selborne unites the accuracy of the naturalist to the elegance of the scholar; and it is not fair to bring forward the rude, unhewn materials, the blocks and rough stones, of which this beautiful and finished edifice was composed. Much

* The use of this word in a volume of scarce old English poetry, enabled the writer of this note to trace to Suffolk a poet, whose county and parentage were previously unknown; and his volume proved that the word 'lobster' was used for the 'white stoat' more than 200 years ago.

that Mr. Jesse has printed, is in substance in White's own work; and the rest was only meant as hints for his own use. We suppose that the volumes belong to Mr. Murray. We remember seeing them at Selborne, in the library of his nephew, years before they were generally known. We hope now that they may again repose in peace.

An Architectural and Historical Account of Crosby Place, London. By Edw L. Blackburn, Architect. 8vo.

A former publication on this subject, by Mr. E. I. Carlos, was rather copiously reviewed in our Magazine for 1832, page 435. The historical annals of Crosby Place were its principal feature. The treatise before us is principally devoted to critical remarks on the venerable old Hall in an architectural point of view. At the same time its topographical limits have been accurately defined, and some new particulars relative to its different proprietors brought to light. Very desirable advantages have been afforded to the author for these topics, by access to the original title-deeds of the property; the first of which is the ancient lease from "Dame Alyce Ashfelde, pryoresse of the house or convent of St. Helene," by which she demised, from the feast of John the Baptist, Midsummer day, 1466, 6 Edw. IV. for the term of ninety-nine years, to John Crosby, citizen, and grocer of London,

"All that great tenement with the appurtenances formerly in the possession of Catanei Pinelli, merchant of Genoa (mercatoris de Janua, in the original Latin of the deed), and then in the tenure of the said John, and which the said John held of the demise of Alice Wodehouse, late Pryoresse of the said convent situate in Bishoppesgate-street, in the parish of Saint Helene, London, together with a certain lane (venella), extending in length from the east gate of the said tenement unto the corner or south end of a little lane turning north into the close of the said priory, and nine messuages in the parish of St. Helene, of which six were situate by the King's high way, called Bishoppesgate-strete, &c."

This document shows that the ground leased to Sir John Crosby

"Extended from north to south along the line of the King's strete, † as Bi-

† Vicus regius, regia strata, are terms applied to Bishoppesgate-street in the

shopsgate-street was then called, a distance of about 110 feet, having the fore-gate of the great tenement in which he then lived for its southern, and the house immediately in front of the belfry for its northern boundary."—p. 4.

This belfry was the campanile or isolated bell-tower of St. Helen's Priory Church.

The Oriel, a very striking feature of Crosby Hall, is thus described by the author :

"On the west side, at the upper end of the Hall, stands the Oriel, one of the most beautiful specimens of the kind remaining. It occupies the space of two windows 10 feet 10 inches wide, and 8 feet 5 inches recessed depth, from the face of the wall, rising the whole height of the room. Its interior plan shows 5 sides of an octagon, at the angles of which clustered shafts on bases and octangular plinths, rise to the height of the springing of the hall windows, where they are crowned by similar capitals, from whence main arch lines diverge into all the ramifications of a richly groined roof. That attention to inferior points for which ancient architects were so remarkable, is here strongly instanced; the enriched character in the foliations of the two lower divisions is not repeated in the upper, which are finished after the same fashion as those of the Hall. At every intersection of the ribs of the roof are bosses of sculptured fruit, flowers, and armorial bearings, the centre boss being much larger than any of the others, and enriched with the crest of Sir John Crosby, a ram trippant Argent, armed and hooped Or. Another smaller boss contains a shield, the charges of which are too imperfect to be recognized. These are the only heraldic remains now discoverable."—p. 31.

The author proceeds to discuss at length the economy and furniture of the larger class of ancient residences. In treating on the Dais, he follows precisely the same authority, and quotes the same passages which have been already referred to by a correspondent of ours in speaking of the above subject in our volume for 1830, pt. ii. p. 497, note. On that head, we need not therefore enlarge.

original deed. The present street is on the course of a Roman paved way, which lies at about twenty feet under the surface, and was touched upon at the late excavations for sewers made in the street.

Speaking of the apartment now called the great dining parlour, contiguous to the Hall at Crosby Place, he says,

"The principal rooms of houses of corresponding character in the same periods were hung with arras, strewed with rushes, and furnished with rude benches and tables. In some stools or fixed seats round the walls were the substitutes for chairs. Arras, however, does not appear to have been used in this room at Crosby Place, as the walls, where any of the original stonework is left, are worked to a fair and smooth surface, and square jointed, as if intended to be uncovered. In the Hall, the walls below the windows are of rubble plastered over. This is likewise the case in the throne room, in both of which tapestry was undoubtedly hung. The cornice from which it was suspended is still apparent in the latter, and the quoin stones of the windows are evidently lessened from their usual return, to accord with some decoration of the kind. In some edifices wainscot was made use of to line the walls; but this, according to Aubrey, was not in common use earlier than the reign of Henry VII. or Henry VIII."—p. 41.

This observation, if meant to convey a general rule, must be read with caution, for we have certain authority that chambers were lambruscated or wainscoted as early as the reign of Henry III. Thus, in the old rhimes cited by the editor of the *Glossaire de la langue Romane*,

"En une sale lambroisie,
Et dous chaires de boisies,
Sistrent Largesse et Courtoisie."

"Largess and Curtesy seated were,
In a hall of wainscot fair,
And chairs ywrought of wood."

All authorities combine in explaining the low Latin term *lambruscare*, the French *lambrisser*, to mean covering walls and ceilings with joiner's work. This was no unusual mode of ceiling employed in very ancient rooms. We believe that the reference to the inaccurate Aubrey, as conveying information when wainscot was really first employed, must be given up.

The will of Alderman Bonde (20 Oct. 1574), one of the successive proprietors of Crosby Place, is an interesting specimen of the testamentary devises of a pious and opulent mer-

chant of the 16th century. We give a few extracts :

“ Item, to the ii sisters in Kent, v marke a pece, yf they be living; to her mayde that cometh to London, v marke.”

Query, who were the two sisters in Kent designated in the above mode only?

“ Item, to fortie *mayde* marriages to be given to them “ that hath dwelte five yeare in a house, either in St. Margaret's parish or St. Dunstan's parrishe, or in my ward, nine and twentie shillinge a pece.

“ Item, to have twelve sermonde preached for me in iii yeare, and the preacher to have a blacke goune, and xs. for a sermon.”

This seems to have been a substitute for the masses said in Romish times. Then follow bequests of 40 pounds for poor scholars at Oxford; to Christ's and St. Thomas's hospitals, 40 marks each; 40*l.* to the release of poor prisoners in Ludgate, confined for debts under five marks each; to all his English tenants one year's remission of rent; to 40 poor men 40 black gowns of *Bristowe frise*; to the haberdashers 20 marks, to make them a dinner; the lease of the house to be delivered, “ that longe to the Crowne in new Fishe-streete.” What was this house? Did it appertain to the Crown property, and was it the house which was formerly the Black Prince's at the corner of Eastcheap on Fish Street Hill? Sir Thomas Gresham is one of the witnesses to the above document.

A table, No. IV. of the Appendix, exhibits at a glance the proprietary history of Crosby Place, and is a compression of information from various sources, at once succinct and valuable.

Possessors and Occupiers of Crosby Place.

Sir John Crosby, knt. from 1466 to 1475; his executors, 1475 to 1501. Bartholomew Reed and wife, 1501 to 1507. John Best, Alderman, —. Sir Thomas More, Under Treasurer (afterwards High Chancellor of England,) to 1523. Antonio Bonvisi, merchant of Lucca, 1523 to 1539, as a leaseholder under the Priory of St. Helen (as were all the preceding); from 1539 to 1542, under King Henry VIII. who had seized the Priory; and, from 1542 to 1549, as a freeholder by purchase of Sir Edward Northe, Treasurer to the King. Sir Thos. Darcy,

Knt. Lord Darcy of Chule, 1549 to 1553, by grant from King Edward VI. to whom Bonvisi's property had escheated. Antonio Bonvisi, May to June, 1553; by grant from Lord Darcy, on accession of Queen Mary. Peter Croule, 1553 to 1560; by inheritance, and will of Bonvisi. German Cyoll and wife, 1560 to 1566, by purchase. William Bond, Alderman, 1566 to 1576, by purchase. William and Martin Bond, sons of the Alderman, 1576 to 1594; by inheritance. Sir John Spencer, Knight, Lord Mayor 1594, 1594 to 1609, by purchase. Sir Wm. Compton, Knt. Lord Compton, afterwards Earl of Northampton, 1609 to 1630, in right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Spencer. Spencer, Earl of Northampton, 1630 to 1642. James Earl of Northampton, 1642 to 1678. Edward Cranfield, 1678 to 1692; by purchase. Freeman family, from 1692, also by purchase. The most remarkable intermediate or subtenants were Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III. from 1483 to . . . under Crosby's executors. The dowager Countess of Pembroke, 1609 to 1615, under William Earl of Northampton. Sir James Langham, Knt. 16. to 1674, under the Earls of Northampton.

Mr. Blackburn has brought forward in his little Tract of 90 octavo pages, much that is worthy of record relative to Crosby Place, a subject which we had thought, till this publication appeared, exhausted, by the occasional notices in our own pages, and by Mr. Carlos's clever compilation. We are glad to see it kept alive, and still before the public. The work of restoration has made considerable progress, since our attention was last called to the matter; the Hall has been disencumbered of its floors, the elegant oriel restored, and nothing is wanting but sufficient funds to complete what has been so judiciously begun; and thus to add another renovated architectural gem to London; to ensure to this and succeeding ages the pleasure of contemplating a magnificent example of the old English domestic hall, in which some remarkable characters of our history have kept their household state.

Poems. By Ebenezer Elliott. Second Volume. The Village Patriarch.

THERE is no want of good poetry in this volume; but a great want of good temper, good taste, and good

sense. The author has a deadly and horrible phantom for ever glaring and grinning at him, whom he denominates "the Bread Tax," and which frights his mind from its propriety. Cheap bread, and high profits, and high wages, is what he calls for; and he says, "that we shall be better without *agriculture* altogether." His complaints, we presume his personal complaints, are these:—"that he pawns his furniture for Saturday's wages; that he pawns half his tools; that the law compels him to labour for the winds; that he cannot marry, *but must go childless to his God*;" and his threats, "that a Daniel O'Connell should be raised up in every parish; that an ocean of blood and horror will overwhelm England, while only one star, that of *democracy*, is seen; and that while all else perishes, the indestructible ship of the *Commonalty* will survive; and that the landowners and their apes, the laughers and yawners, have rendered *revolution* inevitable." Such is the substance of the Preface of the Poet of Sheffield, with the omission of certain expressions that are not generally used out of the precincts of that town. The landed gentlemen are called "landed paupers in their coach and four;" and it is said, that "if an English nobleman were to give himself such airs in France, as *we witness here daily* (who are the English noblemen in Sheffield?) he would instantly be rolled in the mire." Mr. Elliott *proves* that the land does not belong to the *landholder*, but to the *poor*; because the landholder must give back to the poor millions that have been taken from them by inadequate wages; secondly, all they have *lost* by taxes, paper-prices, and wars; and "all the lands of England would not pay the *balance which before the eternal throne stands at their debit*." Sir Thomas Lethbridge, the author hopes, will not *starve*; but he will be happy to believe that he will come to the workhouse: which will not be of so much consequence, as "the brains of the landholders are in their bellies."

It is fortunate for the Muse of Poetry that she is of a more joyous disposition, and gayer and brisker temper, than her sister of Prose; and, accordingly, though the same opinions and declarations prevail in the poeti-

cal part of the volume, yet they are reluctantly subdued and softened by the magic of verse. There are in this volume strong marks of poetic feeling, vivid impressions of nature, select observation, and good choice of language, and easy flow of versification, whenever the author chooses to be a little moderate in his views and placid in his temper: but if the Corn Laws come across him, he forgets his hyacinths and blue bells, his green lizards and yellow butterflies, his Phœbes and Cicelys; and commences furious and raving diatribes against Norfolk Squires and London Whigs, and placemen and dandies; and then anon he becomes

"—— as gentle as the dove,

When that her *golden couplets* are unloos'd,"

and once more reverts to common sense, and respectable feelings, as the load of bilious fury hath been poured over the prostrate Aristocracy. The ninth book opens thus:

"Hail England of my children! not this
den [named free.
Of vermin, and their victims, nick-
Isle of the *future*! will thy sons be men,
Or Corn-law bipeds? Lo! I turn to thee,
Not hopeless in my fear. What wilt thou
be
When forty, or when twenty years are
past? [hold?
What will our children's sons in thee be-
Will the next change be loathsome as the
last? [sold?
Will souls be cheap, that bodies may be
Will pious lords ask alms, and worship
gold?
Will millions thrive by giving all to few?
Will Cæsar's image still take rag and fly?
Will Lethbridge and the workhouse have
their due? [vis
Wilt thou be Irish, Russian, French, or
With Turkey and Algiers in liberty?
Will harpies toll the rags which they de-
ride? [deep,
Will purse-proud gods adored with curses
Awe dandy-cowardice, and beggar pride?
Will famine's cellar'd fiends, too fierce to
weep, [sleep?
Like buried murder, gone by, seem to
Will outraged Mercy's only Unforgiven,
Be circumsised of heart, and scouled with
stone? [ven,
Will acres cease to curse the Seat of Hea-
Or tax our bread, that he may beg his
own?
And he the wandering Jew of every zone.

Will Cantwell ride to heaven on Satan's
back? [serts fill?

Will root-fed woe thy soul-ploughed de-
Will *pauper moon* Sir Bread-tax, or poor
Jack?

Will plundered trade be capital and skill?
Will Glynne accept, when Ruthless draw
his bill?

Will gamblers be thy merchants, chains
thy wings? [spair?

Will beggary be thy wealth, thy hope de-
Will every village have its leash of kings?
Or will the barren tree begin to bear?

Will Nimrod's mortgagee be Nimrod's
heir,
And labour shout — "Richard's himself
again."

The following apostrophe to the
Corn monopolists (still harping on my
daughter!) will recommend itself by
its good sense and good temper; and
then we must leave Mr. Elliot brood-
ing over his schemes of carnage, plun-
der, and revenge:

"Shall I, lost Britain! give the pest a
name,

That like a cancer eats into thy core,
'Tis *Avarice*, hungry as devouring flame,
But swallowing all, is hungry as before,
While flame, its food exhausted, burns no
more.

Oh! ye hard hearts, that grind the poor,
and crush

Their honest pride, and drink their blood,
in wine, [blush

And eat their children's bread without a
Willing to wallow in your pomp like
swine,

Why do ye wear the human form divine?

Can ye make men of brutes contemn'd,
enslav'd?

Can ye grow sweetness on the bitter rue?

Can ye restore the health of minds de-
praved?

And self-esteem in blighted hearts renew?

Why should souls die, to feed such worms
as you?

Numidian! who didst say to hated Rome,
'There is no buyer yet to purchase thee!'
Come, from the damned of old, Jugurtha,
come

See one Rome fallen, another mightier see,
And tell us what the second Rome shall
be."

Such are a few of the vituperative
strains of the Satirist of Sheffield.
When we first opened the volume, and
saw these dark-rolling tempests of in-
dignation frowning upon us, we really
thought that Mr. Elliot was in ear-
nest; and that he was not raising

imaginary evils, and lacerating our
hearts by descriptions of *fictitious*
woe: but he soon set us right. He
complained that himself and all the
workmen of Sheffield were writing
under the forced constraint of *hunger*
and *celibacy*; that they could not *eat*,
and were not permitted to *marry*. We
of course considered Mr. Elliot him-
self to be a pale, thin, woe-begone,
unwilling bachelor! but, lo and be-
hold! in a few pages after, we find
him very tenderly and kindly talking
of Mrs. Elliott and his children, and
forecasting their future lot; and, so
far from feeling any effects of hunger,
we listen to him with pleasure, when
he asserts that he *will always have his*
joint of roast mutton, and pot of beer.
Why, that is right! ever may he have
it! but he would digest it better, if he
would not snarl and grumble at his
neighbour who is sitting over his
partridge and pint of port; and if he
would cultivate the superior talents
which Providence has bestowed on
him, as Christian poets should, in
meekness, in content, in charity, and
"in obedience to the powers which be."
We must, however, do Mr. Elliott the
justice to say that there are still a few
gentlemen left whom he honours with
his praise; the catalogue is small, but
it includes nearly all the talent and
virtue in England, viz. Henry Broug-
ham, esq. the friend of the poor (*par*
excellence.) Doctor C. Holland, who
is preparing better days for England,
and Mr. *Elliott's children*; Lord Dur-
ham, "the wise, the good, the great;"
Thomas Ward, Esq. the Man of Shef-
field; and, lastly, Godfrey Higgins,
"the Bentham of Hallamshire, the
author of *Essays on the Formation of*
Opinions." These are his 'guides,
philosophers, and friends.' Does Mr.
Elliott ever reflect what the Apostle
says is the end of *revilers*?

—————
Dialogues, Moral and Scientific. 2 vols.

ONE of the useful and praiseworthy
little publications that are constantly
proceeding from the Wesleyan bro-
therhood. Its purpose is at once to
cultivate and improve the youthful
mind; and filling it with the fruit of
the Tree of Knowledge, not to forget
also the still nobler Tree of Life. The
observations on the works of nature

are taken principally from the best publications, and from the latest discoveries of science. Occasionally there are mistakes and omissions; as that of bringing the fact of shells and marine productions found in elevated spots and hills, as proofs of the Mosaic Deluge: but, on the whole, the work is very well executed. The account of the venerable founder of their church, and the description of Joseph Benson their preacher, are exceedingly interesting; and the great, very great, stress laid on the practice of *psalmody* among the Methodists, as appears by this book, is worthy the attention of our Church, where it is unaccountably neglected.

England and America, a comparison of the Political and Social State of both Nations. 2 vols.

ALTHOUGH this work is written in a spirit and feeling that we do not altogether approve, and though there is an occasional flippancy in the author's method of treating the arguments or opinions of those who differ from him, as the defenders of the Corn Laws, yet still it cannot be denied that there are a great many important observations, correct views, and valuable discussions brought forward and enforced with knowledge, ability, and experience. Let any one only read the subjects that stand at the head of the different chapters, and he cannot refuse to acknowledge their weight and importance. The wealth of England, the misery of the bulk of the people, the uneasiness of the middle classes, the political prospects of the English, the free trade in Corn, the means of extending trade, the art of colonization,—such are the subjects which pass under discussion; and the object which the author has in view, is to show by what measures the great misery of the *working* classes may be relieved, and their unjust and melancholy depression removed; how the capital of the *middle* classes may best be employed and used in production; by what means the abolition of the *Corn Laws* may be rendered advantageous to all, not excepting the agriculturists themselves; the adoption of what measures would tend to promote or secure the tranquillity of the country, under the altered

form or reform of its ancient constitution; and how far a more extended trade, a more systematic colonization, and a more *extensive field for the employment of capital*, would tend to relieve the exigencies and promote the prosperity of the state. We consider many of his positions to lie on the strong bases of wisdom and truth—beyond the fear of contradiction—and that he has clearly pointed out the causes why there are such contradictory circumstances existing in the economy of our country—immense and overflowing capital, and stagnation of trade—abundant riches, crime and poverty, and degrading pauperism—free and equal institutions, a discontented people—a protecting Corn-bill, and distressed agriculturists. No one can deny the truth, the pressing importance of these subjects; and all who read this book will admit, that they have been discussed with ability; the errors, dangers, and difficulties attending them are fairly stated, and the means of removal or amendment candidly and judiciously pointed out. In the future situation of England, in its political character, in the degree of its prosperity, in its commerce and productions, there is at present no one circumstance of such leading importance, or which will so much affect it one way or the other, as the long agitated question of the *Corn Laws*. In that question is involved the point, which is, shall England continue to be an *agricultural* nation, or a *manufacturing* one. The question would be of less importance, more easily arranged, and less angrily and disputatiously surveyed, if the demands of the country did not press so severely on its resources as to call strenuously for its most vigorous and unwearied exertions. *Ceteris paribus*, an agricultural country is more agreeable, more natural, more tranquil, more easily governed, than a commercial and manufacturing one; at the same time, to be solely *agricultural*, a country must be contented to be poor, to have few artificial wants, to have no state debt, and few state expenses, and no armies and navies to swallow up the industry of a people. On the other hand, to the wealth which commerce carries on her wings, there seem no bounds that can be conceived: so far, agricultur-

cannot pretend to compete with her; her returns are slow and moderate in amount. Yet if the object of nations and of people is happiness — (the greatest *happiness principle of Bentham*), an agricultural nation appears to possess some of its best and truest elements. The question with us is, can agriculture be transferred to manufactures? Is it necessary, just, or beneficial so to transfer it? The favourers of the manufacturing system hold out an enormous and rapidly multiplying population, boundless wealth, cheap food, the open markets of the world. The opponents presume that that immense population cannot with safety be dependent for their daily food on the will of foreign nations; that those markets may be shut against us; that other nations may successfully compete with us; that such a population could not live under the existing form of government; that the ruin of the race of agriculturists existing during the transfer or change, whether landlord or peasant, must be certain and terrific; and that if the wealth and resources of the nation are not sufficient to meet its wants (its assets equal to its debts), they must not be attempted to be raised by measures so extraordinary, so violent, and so dangerous, as the *absorption of agriculture*; but by a partial sacrifice of every *interest* at home, and by extending the field of its speculation abroad.

On Somnambulism and Animal Magnetism. By J. C. Prichard, M. D. *Cyclop. of Medicine, Part XX.*

THERE exist in every science certain divisions of the subject, which, standing upon a sort of neutral territory, are assignable, like the joint effusions of the "wits," to no particular head, and upon which a writer may safely dilate without becoming obnoxious to the imputation of pedantry.

Of such divisions the "Theory of Medicine" has been usually considered to possess but few, and those rather from the manner in which they had been extrinsically handled, than from any intrinsic dryness of their own, had been set down in vulgar phrase, as "savouring of the shop," and were consequently in bad odour with the

multitude of half-informed readers, until by the increased intellectual vigour of its professors, and by the consequent moral as well as intellectual advancement of the science itself, discoveries before undreamt-of have been brought to light, original illustrations have been made to bear, and the theme has been rendered more universally attractive by the prospect held out by it, and by it alone, of expounding those trains of moral and physico-moral phenomena, concerning which so much curiosity has been raised, and so very little has been satisfied or even allayed.

Dr. Prichard has hitherto been chiefly known to the world as the learned physician, the friend of Grimm and Blumenbach, their associate and their equal. To the learning *once* considered essential to the medical character, he has added abstruse philological acquirements, and his late work under the modest title of "Researches," contains bold and original views, strongly supported by sound argument, and brilliantly distinguished from the works of the continental, and more especially the German neologian school, by its perfect coincidence with the Mosaical history of mankind.

In the present paper, under the head of *Somnambulism*, Dr. Prichard has treated of *Animal Magnetism*, and it is to this part of his paper that we shall devote the present article, as to a subject which has exercised, and does still exercise, both vulgar and learned curiosity in no small degree.

About the year 1766, a German physician named Mesmer, more famous for his strange and erratic notions than for any new lights thrown by him upon his profession, appears to have collected into a more definite form some of the various speculations of Paracelsus and Van Helmont, and, with additions of his own, to have determined to practise them to his own advantage. He held that the phenomena of life depended upon a current of magnetism established in the body, to be affected in intensity or direction by external means, of the secret of which he of course was master. His pretensions created a great sensation at Vienna and Paris, and he finally retired, regarded as would appear as

an impostor, but having amassed a large sum of money.

Contemporary with, or somewhat later than Mesmer, were several similar "Doctors" in England, of whom Perkins was most notorious.

The revolution of 1792 turning public attention to more important subjects, checked for awhile the progress of Animal Magnetism; and when towards the commencement of the present century it reappeared, it was under a form completely changed.

Since that period the doctrine has made considerable progress in Europe, and ranks among its supporters some of the greatest continental names, among which was that of Cuvier, a man assuredly not prone to credulity. In this country it has found but little favour, or rather, it has been totally rejected by all classes.

For ourselves we cannot indeed subscribe to all the wonderful stories that are related, but neither can we shut our eyes to the mass of evidence arrayed in their behalf.

The supporters of Animal Magnetism, like the Freemasons and old heraldic authors, lay very extravagant claims to the antiquity of their art, and talk much nonsense about the Delphic Oracle, &c. There is however one passage cited from Plautus which we shall subjoin, as rather singular. He means to say, jocosely, "that if I knock him down?" the words are "Quid si illum tractim tangam ut dormiat?"

The operation of magnetising is thus performed. The operator and patient are placed vis-à-vis, their knees and the extremities of their feet touching. The former then holds the thumbs of the patient, until their temperature is equalized with his own. His fingers are then drawn down various parts of the body, taking care to keep them at a distance while returning. The effects are heaviness and languor, and sleep. The volition of the magnetiser is moreover necessary to produce the effect.

The further results are various in different individuals, but in the most perfect cases the power of vision is bestowed upon the *epigastrium* and *great toe*; how such extraordinary localities came to be pitched upon, we cannot divine, unless in the former case the Court of Aldermen had been made the subjects of the experiment, who are indeed said to be endowed

with accurate sensations in that region. It does, however, to us, who are not blessed with this civic *clairvoyance*, appear a little wonderful, however ideas of the modes of bodies are to be acquired, where there is no mechanical apparatus prepared for their perception. We should have thought moreover that the power would have been more convenient, had it been placed in the *lumbar* rather than the *epigastric* regions.

But the magnetical *clairvoyance* is by no means limited to such perceptions as these. All things past, present, and to come, are laid open before them, and they can see, whether with eye, toe, or belly is not stated, even through a stone wall.

"As to this talent (seeing through stone walls)" observes Dr. Prichard, "whether with the eyes or the *epigastrium*, we do not think it can be turned to very practical advantage. Not so the inspection of living bodies, and the power of discovering morbid changes in the thorax or abdomen. A magnetic nurse in each ward of an hospital, who could perform autopsy while the patients are alive, would save us a world of trouble in auscultation and percussion, and might even obviate the necessity of post mortem examinations. But if she had the instinct of remedies, where would be the want of a physician?"

It would appear then, that we are entering upon the magnetic æra of the world. Cause and effect, physicians and patients,—we beg pardon—patients and physicians, are to be abolished, magnets of superlative pungency are to be substituted for smelling-bottles, and evil humours, moral as well as physical, will be dispersed by convenient tractors; the illustrious Rowland and the yet more illustrious Mac Alpine, will magnetise their Macassar and Bear's-grease, and our belles and beaux will exert an elective attraction upon each other by means of magnetic fans and quizzing-glasses, to the dismay of the uninitiated papas and mamas.

We have not indeed yet seen any notice on the subject upon the table of the House of Commons, but we think certainly the "great magnet" at Mr. Faraday's should have taken the chair at Mr. Sheil's Committee, when the question as to "Who's the Traitor," would of course have been settled immediately.

A Series of Discourses upon Architecture in England, from the Norman Era to the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; with an Appendix of Notes and Illustrations, and an Historical Account of Master and Free Masons. By the Rev. JAMES DALLAWAY. 8vo. pp. 447.

AFTER all that has been said and written upon the origin of Pointed Architecture, the subject remains involved in mist and obscurity. The discovery of this beautiful style, introducing a novel form and principles into the detail of architecture, will ever be viewed as a striking effort of genius; but to whom, in particular, we are to assign the merit of the first application, or what nation is entitled to claim the earliest specimen—whether the forests of Germany, the classical land of Italy, or the eastern climes of Asia, witnessed the earliest development of the germs of this transcendently beautiful invention—will remain, perhaps for ever, as much a matter of doubt and conjecture as at present. Our own country possesses a strong claim to be called the father-land of the Pointed style; or, at least, if the claim of parentage is not admitted, is entitled to all the credit which is due to a faithful foster parent.

The ancient architecture of England may be divided into two classes; one, the Pointed style in all its brilliancy, and the other an imitation of the architecture of ancient Rome, but which had so far departed from the original standard, as almost to form a style in itself.

To assist the student in acquiring historically a knowledge of the ancient structures of the kingdom, has been the object with which this volume is written. The author divides his work into six discourses, comprising sketches of English architecture, from its first introduction until the close of the reign of Elizabeth.

He commences his first discourse by shewing, in a brief and conclusive manner, that the Goths had no claim whatever to the merit of the invention of the architecture which is called after them. "Gothic is said by Torræ to have been first applied as a designation by Cesare Cesariano, the translator of Vitruvius, in his Commentary, 1521," and we are happy to see that this modern appella-

tion, conveying no meaning, is now universally disregarded.

It is obvious that, in order to ascertain, with any degree of precision, the date of the earliest specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in this country, the antiquary must commence his researches with Rome, the source from whence, in the middle ages, religion and the fine arts flowed, in a fertilizing stream, over the whole of Europe.

The architecture which prevailed in modern Europe, from the irruption of the Goths to the complete development of the Pointed style, had its origin in the works of Constantine, and the early Christian emperors. The purer architecture of ancient Rome did not allow an arch to be sprung from the capital of a column; nor, indeed, is it at all probable that the arch entered into the composition of the earlier temples. The early Christian churches in this regard deviated from their pagan predecessors; the divisions between the aisles were made by series of arcades, in which a column alone sustained the arch, like the quadrangle of the Royal Exchange. Modern architects have never failed to decry this arrangement as a barbarism, the result of a feeling created by the narrow school of instruction which their books and portfolios afforded, and which, fettering mind and genius by rules and artificial proportions, would pronounce a novel feature to be necessarily bad, merely because it deviated from precedent.

In many of our ancient churches we meet with a similar arrangement. For instance, Waltham Abbey, Minster Church in Thanet, Gloucester nave, and others, at the same time that in some cases, as at St. Alban's, the arch rises from a pier, with an impost so decidedly Roman, that it is evident the architects must have seen and studied the purer specimens of art in the Eternal City, if they did not actually derive their authority from the arcades of the Colosseum.

Mr. Dallaway, on pursuing this line of research, takes a more extended view of the question than the generality of writers who have paid attention to the subject have done; and we are pleased to see that, in so doing, he points out the only mode of arriving at the true era of many specimens of art in this land. Without connecting the province of

the reviewer with the essayist, we cannot help aiding the design of our author, by noticing some of the features which our more ancient churches possessed in common with the Roman basilica. Our early Norman or Saxon churches shew an oblong nave or chancel, with a semicircular absis, the ground-plan bearing a close resemblance to that of a Roman church, without ailes. So the precedent for the uncovered timber roofs of Ely, and other Norman churches, may be sought in the church of St. Paul, without the walls of Rome, as well as in old St. Peter's; and not only was the general form adopted, but the detail was in some instances exceedingly well imitated from the parent style.

Malmesbury offers an example of this kind; witness its "guilloche inclosing bas-relievos," as well as the following example:

"The doorway of the church of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, exhibits the caput bovis, fret moulding and pateræ, in the spandrils, ornaments more essentially peculiar to the Roman manner."—p. 25.

We shall not pursue this branch of the subject further, but we hope to see it taken up by some able hand, and the Roman parentage of Norman architecture fully established by means of parallels.

The Pointed style, as it prevailed in the different states of Europe, until the close of the fourteenth century, is historically considered in the Second Discourse, which is concluded by a glossary of ancient French terms of art, a very acceptable and useful companion to any student who seeks to attain a correct knowledge of the history of this art. We can only find space for one extract.

"In the church of St. Omer, (at Rouen,) is a slab, with two portraits in brass, of an old and a young man, in lay habits, each of which points to a plan upon a tablet in one hand, and with a compass in the other. Inscription, 'ALEXANDRE DE BERNEVAL, Maistre de Œuvres des Maçonnerie de ceste eglise, MCCCXI.'"—p. 118.

The Third Discourse treats upon Florid Gothic, the author assigning the period for its existence to commence in 1400, and to end in 1520. We think the prior date much too early, as the author includes in this variety the

chapel of Henry VII., as well as those other late and gorgeous specimens of architecture which were executed in a style far more elaborate than the generality of buildings of the fifteenth century. This section is concluded by a glossary of ancient English terms of architecture.

The following supposition of our author is deserving of attention:

"Pendants, or Pendentives, were first executed in timber frames, before they were attempted in stone, as in Crosby Hall. The choir of the Cathedral of St David's is a most curious example."—p. 151.

Perhaps one of the most useful portions of Mr. Dallaway's work is the Appendix of illustrations to his Fourth Discourse, which treats of the architecture of our national churches. Here, we have tabular views of all the English cathedrals, with their dates, founders, dimensions, and remarkable parts of the structure, comprising, in a small space, with an excellent system of arrangement, a great body of information, which can only be acquired by great research and much reading. Other tables are added, presenting parallels of our ancient churches in various associations, as well as the arrangement of a vast number of buildings in order of date.

Having dismissed the subject of ecclesiastical architecture, our author treats the military variety with the like minute attention, accompanying his remarks with a series of ancient castles, ranged in order of date. The information will be found equally valuable for reference as the tables of churches which we have before noticed.

The Sixth and last Discourse, which is upon the Tudor style, contains a treasury of information on a most interesting portion of the architectural antiquary's studies, our old English domestic architecture. We much wished to have treated this branch of Mr. Dallaway's book more at large, but the space we have already occupied forbids it.

The Historical Account of Master and Free Masons is learnedly and rationally written. Mr. Dallaway avoids any inquiry into those remote ages in which the visionary advocates for the antiquity of the craft, find, as all do

who are determined to see whatever suits their own views, every indication of modern freemasonry.

Our author's historical account concerns that period when the freemasons were literally "architects," and will, therefore, be read with the more pleasure. Further we are not inclined to enter into this subject. We are not "brethren of the craft;" and though we "make no sign" to Mr. Dallaway, we cannot close his book without rendering him our thanks for the store of information which he has collected and given to the antiquarian world, on an inexhaustible topic of research.

Military Memoirs of an Infantry Officer,
1809-1816. 12mo. pp. 472.

THE actual operations in which this author has always modestly embodied his suggestions, comprize the most important period that, we think, ever occurred in Britain; for it commences when, shut out from the Continent, the writer was in that extraordinary and gallant band, the first real British army for nearly a century, who sought an inlet at Walcheren, and was despoiled by disease; and afterwards, when Sir John Moore's retreat had rendered it almost hopeless, resumed it in Portugal. After struggles equally glorious and melancholy, this little volume carries us through many portions of the Peninsular war, and through the battle of Waterloo to the occupation of France.

Many efficient and delightful pens

Christian Theology from the Latin of Benedict Pictet. 12mo.—A work of piety and knowledge, written by one, who (it is said) may be regarded as the *last* of those illustrious orthodox Divines who presided over the Church of Geneva, and who contributed by their indefatigable labours and writings to render it the bulwark of the reformation. Shortly after the death of Pictet, the Church of Geneva commenced her grievous delusion; the pure and scriptural doctrines taught by Calvin, Beza, Diodati, were exchanged for those crude and reckless alterations of human speculation, which may be comprehended under the name of Theology, and thus Geneva took her place on the melancholy list of those Churches, which have departed from the faith, and left their final love. This work contains much

have already made a portion of these events history, with all its blandishments. Highly do we indeed appreciate Dr. Southey on one hand and Col. Napier on the other; yet we do not hesitate to say that the present volume will be perused with great pleasure even after them, by the general reader; while to the youth destined for the military profession it will be a delightful and most important companion. Taking his own service as the ground-work, the author accompanies every step of its progress by sound instruction, whether in cantonments in England and Ireland, on board ship, or in the field; shews the absurdity of mere drill at home, while the practice of what is necessary to commencing regimental operations in the field is neglected; treats strategy and the *morale*, as well as *materiel*, of an army, with the skill of Frontinus; and points out remedies for defects from actual experience. Nor is military law neglected. With all this he is a clear and accurate observer of men and things, and his accounts of the scenes of his marches would shame many who have written on them with better opportunities at leisure.

Some new facts also will be found that have escaped others, and some valuable critical notices of occurrences, *without offence*. We find no further clue to the author than that he commanded a company, and apparently in a Scottish regiment; and from Scotticisms, as well as his book being published at Edinburgh, that he is a native of Scotland.

valuable information, brought together in a convenient compass. It is not such a work as has been produced by a Professor of Theology belonging to the Church of England; but there is much to commend in it, and little to disapprove.

The Gospel of the Old Testament, an explanation of the types and figures by which Christ was exhibited under the legal Dispensation. By Samuel Mather. 2 vols.—A very learned, useful, and satisfactory work, exhibiting the fullness and frequency of the types of the Old Testament, and their close and accurate fulfilment in the New. We are not aware of any work on the subject that has greater claims to the attention of the Theological student.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

On Monday the 5th, being the first Monday in May, the Members of the Royal Academy opened their Rooms at Somerset House, with their annual Exhibition of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, which, as a whole, may be pronounced a tolerably good one.

The outcry raised against the too great preponderance of portraiture at these exhibitions was heard even during the lifetime of LAWRENCE and JACKSON, and, now that death has robbed us of those popular artists, it is not surprising that the evil should have been felt in an aggravated degree. The discussion which took place in the House of Commons a few weeks since seems, however, to have had a salutary effect, as the academic bias in this respect, and the evidences of exclusiveness which have marked the proceedings of the Committees charged with the hanging of the pictures, are this year less obvious.

The works composing this, the sixty-sixth exhibition to which we have more particularly to direct the attention of our readers, are the following:

No. 54. *Portrait of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, in the uniform of Constable of the Tower, with his charger, painted for the Merchant Tailors' Company, and to be placed in their Hall in the city of London*; No. 122. *Not at home*; No. 134. *Portrait of the Queen in the dress worn by her Majesty at the Coronation*; and No. 148, *The Spanish Mother*, by WILKIE. These productions are all what might be expected from a man of WILKIE'S genius, but the fancy subjects appear to be more generally admired than the portraits. The richness of tone and the harmony of *Not at Home* are equalled by nothing in the rooms.

No. 37. *A Portrait*; and No. 90. *The Cardinal*, by ETTY. Of these portraits, which are both fine, we give the preference to the former.

No. 106. *The Port of Leghorn*; No. 154. *Cologne*, and several other landscapes, by CALCOTT. The great charm of these will be found rather in their distances than their foregrounds, the formality of which corresponds but little with the reality of nature.

No. 52. *The Fountain of Indolence*; No. 75. *The Golden Bough*; No. 175. *Venice*; and No. 199, *Wreckers—coast of Northumberland, with a steam-boat assisting a ship off-shore*, by TURNER. The whole of these pictures, but more particularly the two first, present additional proofs of the fine poetic taste of the artist.

No. 61. *Portrait of Frederick Pollock*,

Esq., by PHILLIPS. To have hit off the strongly-marked features of this eminent special pleader required, perhaps, no very extraordinary effort of the pencil; the least agreeable of their peculiarities appear, however, to have been considerably modified; and as this has been effected without any perceptible sacrifice of their identity, we may pronounce the portrait one of the most satisfactory in the Gallery, as it has the further merit of being well painted.

No. 13. *Scene of the Olden Time, at Bolton Abbey*, by LANDSEER. We do not find any marked improvement in the artist's two or three minor productions distributed in different parts of the Exhibition; but this, which we understand has been painted for the Duke of Devonshire, certainly surpasses, great as they have been, all his former achievements.

No. 194. *Editha and the monks searching for the body of Harold*, by HILTON. The historian informs us that "the body, stripped of its armour, was so disfigured that the monks were unable to distinguish it. In this emergency they had recourse to Editha, who, with the keen eye of affection, recognized in it the remains of her lover." This picture is painted on an immense scale, and though the countenance of Editha is perhaps a little theatrical, and the general effect of it somewhat tame, it has much of the excellence that has distinguished the former works of the artist.

No. 62. *Portrait of Sir Henry Halford, Bart. G. C. H.*; No. 67. *Portrait of the King*; No. 123. *Ariadne*; and No. 139. *The Marquess of Exeter*, by Sir M. A. SHEE. The President is this year more effective than usual. The portrait of his Majesty is a correct likeness, as well as of the other two. Ariadne strikes us as being rather deficient in youth and beauty.

No. 64. *The Escape of Francesco di Carrara, last lord of Padua, and Taddea d'Este, his wife (who was ill at the time) from the power of Galeazzo Visconti, Duke of Milan*, by EASTLAKE. A picture of great merit, but the texture of the flesh is susceptible of a little more delicacy and refinement.

No. 112. *Cottage Hospitality*; and No. 133. *The Morning Lesson*, by COLLINS. Both in the usual excellent taste of the artist.

No. 19. *Portrait of William Wordsworth, Esq. painted for St. John's College, Cambridge*; No. 74. *Portrait of Mr. Justice Bosanquet*; and No. 177. *Portrait of Francis Const, Esq.*, by PICKERSGILL. Of these three portraits, we consider that of

the venerable judge by far the most effective, but they are all good.

No. 169. *The Orphan*, by ALLAN.

No. 20. *Portrait of Miss Horne*, by Sir W. BEECHY. One of the most agreeable likenesses we have seen by the same hand.

No. 158. *Friar Lawrence*, by BRIGGS. A little picture, not without merit, but wanting force. Juliet is not sufficiently beautiful, nor the Friar sufficiently old. His beard, which, by the bye, is very mechanically painted, does not seem consistent with the comparative juvenility of his features.

No. 21. *The Isola Bella, Lago Maggiore*, by STANFIELD. A small, but bright and pleasing composition. The artist has a larger picture of inferior merit.

No. 325. *The Festa of Pie di Grotta*, by UWINS. Another delightful little performance in the way of Eastlake, but reminding us of the works of that artist more probably by its similarity of subject, than by any imitation of his style.

No. 351. *The Installation of Capt. Rock*, by M'CLISE. A picture abounding in talent, but not pleasing in matter, which is, as may be inferred from the title, of a boisterous tendency.

No. 371. *Davie Deans*, by KNIGHT. The most effective scene we have met with by the same artist for some time, and this is saying a great deal.

No. 285. *The Quarrel Scene between Cardinal Wolsey and the Duke of Buckingham*, by HART. Mr. HART appears to be rapidly realizing the high expectations that have been entertained of him. We consider the present the best historical subject exhibited this season.

No. 261. *Portrait of Captain Ross*; and No. 414. *A Portrait* (of a lady) by FAULKNER. These two specimens are among the best of their class, and cannot fail to extend the reputation of the justly esteemed artist.

DANIEL'S Indian Scenes do not satisfy us, nor can we speak with much favour of COOPER'S repetitions, or of HOWARD'S contributions, which are feeble and mannered.

PATTEN'S large picture of *Cymon and Iphigenia* (No. 14.) is a bold attempt, but we cannot say that we think the artist has succeeded in obscuring SIR JOSHUA, who, it may be recollected, has left his view of the same subject.

EDMONSTON, LEE, HAVELL, CONSTABLE, CAFE, MRS. CARPENTER, SIMPSON, and LEWIS, have also contributed to the general interest and variety of the Exhibition.

DENNING and CHALON have acquitted themselves with their usual credit in the

miniature department; but ROBERTSON'S *Madeline* (No. 764) who

— "never told her love,
But let concealment," &c.

is one of the most exquisite things that can be imagined; it has almost the force of a painting in oil.

In the Model Academy we find nothing to particularise, except perhaps a colossal *statue of Lord Althorp* (No. 1035) by BUTLIN, which appears to us to want proportion; and several clever marbles by BAILY, for instance, No. 1082 and No. 1083, busts of ladies.

Mr. EWART, we observe, intends submitting in the next session of Parliament a proposition having for its object the reconstruction of the Royal Academy on an extended basis, and as the number of candidates for the benefits it was intended to confer, has so materially increased since its original foundation, and as it is commonly reduced by casualties of various kinds to half its legitimate force, we think it but reasonable that this should be done.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The Exhibition of this, the elder association of painters in water colours, in Pall Mall East, opened on the 29th of April, a period of the month which of course precludes the possibility of our offering any remarks upon it in the last number of our Magazine.

We have now the satisfaction to state that the works exhibited, form a collection highly creditable to the talents of the respective members and associates by whom they have been contributed. We regret that it is not in our power to specify and enlarge upon every performance with the minuteness to which it may be entitled; we may, however, observe in a general way, that, unlike every other exhibition of its kind, this of the Society of PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, as the result of the limited principle of its organization, contains little that is inferior, and nothing that is absolutely bad. The exhibitors, though few in number, are kept most select, and it is in this way that the character of the institution is so effectually upheld. The only inconvenience arising from a paucity of exhibitors where all are so competent, is perhaps the slight approach to sameness, which—while of the aggregate, each of them individually contributes so many—manifests itself in their exhibitions.

FIELDING'S Landscapes this year are almost innumerable; but when we consider the general excellence of them, we

are restrained from adding, as we were about to do, that his industry is equal to his skill. (No. 133), *A Shipwreck*, presents a delightful specimen of his powers.

EVANS is very effective: his drawings are all beautiful, and we may, in confirmation of our statement, refer with safety to his views of the picturesque village of *Clovelly in Devon*.

DE WINT equals, perhaps surpasses, his former doings in (No. 200), *a View of Lancaster*, which is at once original and effective.

TURNER excels in (No. 19), *Pottadown Harbour and the Isle of White*, a landscape of great magnificence.

GASTINEAU has several very agreeable scenes, and we may instance (No. 235), *Cricceath Castle, North Wales*, as one of the number.

BARRET is as natural as ever; and, in addition to some very beautiful things exclusively his own, he has two or three others, the joint productions of himself and TAYLER, the latter having executed the figures.

COX has several matters in his particular style, all reaching a very high point of perfection.

AUSTIN, HARDING, PROUT, CHAMBERS, and BENTLY, have Claude and Canaletti, subjects worthy of the highest commendation.

MACKENZIE and the two NASHES (F. & Joseph), impart a pleasing variety to the collection, by their beautiful interiors.

TAYLER's figure pieces are not numerous, but very sweet. (No. 127) *Young Travellers*, and (No. 174) *A Huntsman's Cottage*, are exquisite little studies.

HUNT's rustic subjects are as funny as ever. The farmer's boy, (No. 382), labouring to effect an entrance into an overbaked pie, is not to be approached by ladies whose dentals will not bear examination. No. 367, the companion subject, shews what may be accomplished by perseverance. Here the dish is empty, and the urchin in a profound sleep. The *Commencement and Conclusion* are the names given to these little *burlettas*.

LEWIS's Spanish subjects are novelties worthy of especial notice. Like ROBERTS, he gives us a view of the great Moorish Tower at Seville, as well as some figure subjects, in which contrabandistas, dancers, donnas, and duennas, are spiritedly introduced.

CATTERMOLE has a drawing, and only one, in his fine poetic style. (No. 151), *After the Sortie*. The story is well told, but we think the composition a little faint and ineffective.

WRIGHT, FINCH, HILLS, and SCOTT, in

their different styles, are also to be mentioned with approbation.

Elementary Art, or the use of the Lead Pencil advocated and explained, by J. D. HARDING, 4to.—This work contains the substance of the author's lessons to his pupils, and is an excellent elementary treatise, eminently calculated to lead the young student to think and reason on the principles of Art, instead of blindly copying the productions of others. The lead pencil is evidently the favourite implement of the author, and he considers that it is not sufficiently practised by amateurs, who are generally too anxious to employ colours. He also censures very justly the unreasonable expectations of those, who, going to an eminent artist for lessons, think to acquire immediately what has cost him years of previous study. His ideas on foliage are new, and we think peculiarly happy. The work is illustrated by a large number of lithographic plates, from the pencil of the author. We recommend this volume to the perusal of all interested in the art, the first steps in which it is calculated so ably to guide, and will only add that we anxiously look for the publication on its higher branches, which Mr. Harding, in his preface, promises to lay before the public.

Mr. Coney's View of the Interior of the Cathedral at Milan.—We regret to have to notice this last effort of Mr. Coney's burin, and part with him with the same feelings of regret we should experience in the loss of a friend, who had imparted to us both pleasure and instruction. This plate is an excellent accompaniment to Mr. Coney's large Views of Foreign Cathedrals, and is an excellent specimen of his peculiarly bold and forcible style. The view is looking up the Nave, and represents the grand procession of the Host, with an innumerable multitude of figures, well disposed. It is "published for the benefit of Mr. Coney's widow," who, we are sorry to hear, is left indifferently provided for. This circumstance, added to the great merit of the print itself, will we trust recommend it to general circulation.

Landscape Illustrations of the Bible, engraved by W. and E. FINDEN.—This is an adaptation to the scenery of Holy Writ, of those pictorial talents which have so much pleased, when devoted to the scenery of Byron and Scott, in Greece, Italy, and Scotland. In this respect, it is a removal from Europe to Asia; to a new field which, at the same time that it possesses the deepest interest, has also been little trod. It is remarkable, that

some of the most memorable places mentioned in the Bible, have never been delineated. Nearly three hundred original sketches have been submitted to the proprietor of the work, by eighteen living travellers, and the subjects selected will be generally drawn by Turner, Calcott, or Stanfield. It is a delight which our ancestors could not even have conceived, to view Jerusalem, and Nazareth, and Sidon, and Nineveh, and the mountains of Lebanon, of Sinai, and Carmel, and all the spots commemorated by the most ancient and important historical events, brought so vividly before their eyes. Four numbers are published, and the work will be completed in twenty-four. The descriptions are written by the Rev. T. H. HORNE, B.D. whose critical acquaintance with biblical literature, peculiarly qualifies him for the task.

Illustrations of the Bible, by RICHARD WESTALL, esq. R. A. and JOHN MARTIN, esq.—The designs and characteristic excellencies of these two eminent artists are so well known, that the beauty of a work which is their joint production will be at once appreciated. Its chief peculiarity consists in the engravings being on wood, and the facility of printing enables the publishers to give eight highly finished subjects for one shilling. The *Deluge*, by Martin, is a wonderful piece of art, for the size; but we cannot approve of the personification of the Spirit of God in the Creation. Martin's figures are not always duly proportioned; as will be seen in the lower limbs in the second and third prints. Westall's compositions are generally characterized by a just conception and grand simplicity.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A History of Bretagne, with Topographical notices of the principal towns, in three volumes, by the Abbé MANET, of St. Malo, formerly tutor to the celebrated Visc. Chateaubriand.

Illustrations, with a topographical and descriptive Account of Cassiobury-Park, Herts, the seat of the Earl of Essex. By JOHN BRITTON, Esq. With 30 Plates, from drawings by Turner, Alexander, Hearne, Edridge, Pugin, &c.

A treatise on Jurisdiction, Law, and Limitation. By G. B. MANSEL, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister. Author of the Law and Practice of Demurrer; also, The Practical Rules of Court.

The Duty of a Christian State to support a National Church Establishment; the Scriptural character and peculiar claims of the Church of England. By the Rev. JOSEPH HOLMES.

A Treatise on the System of Intercourse and Communication in Civilized States, and particularly in Great Britain, by THO. GRAHAME.

“The Classic and Connoisseur in Italy and Sicily.

The Life of a Soldier, by a Staff Officer.

Two Years at Sea, being the Narrative of a Recent Voyage to the Swan River, Van Dieman's Land, and thence through the Torres Straits, by Miss JANE ROBERTS.

A New View of Time, and of the simple but rich Beauties of the Science, being the first distinct System on the important subject, in any age or nation.

GENT. MAG. VOL. I.

Oriental Fragments, by Major E. MOOR, Author of the *Hindeo Pantheon*. Sullo Spirito Antipapale che produsse la Riforma, by Professor ROSETTI.

The Third and concluding Volume of COWPER'S Miscellaneous Works, comprising the whole of his Poems, and his inimitable Letters.

Manners, Customs, and History of China, by the Rev. CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

May 1. B. C. Brodie, esq. V.P.

Read, the remainder of Mr. Owen's paper, on the Generation of Marsupial Animals, with a description of the impregnated Uterus of the Kangaroo; also, a paper on a New Law of Combustion, by Dr. Williams.

May 8. F. Baily, esq. V.P.

Read, “Observations on the Reciprocal Influence which Magnetic needles exercise over each other, when placed at a given distance within their respective spheres of action at different positions on the earth; with Tables of Numerical Results obtained at separate stations. Also, a method of discovering where certain local influences are acting on the Needle, from which may be obtained a proportional correction to be applied to magnetic observations in general.” By Edward S. Johnson, esq. A paper was also read, on the connection between refracted and diffracted light, by Paul Cooper, esq.

May 15. M. I. Brunel, esq. V.P.

Read, on the functions of some parts of the Brain, and on the connexion between the nerves of motion and sensibi-

lity, by Sir Charles Bell, K.H.; and, on the Colorific rays of Light, by Paul Cooper, esq.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

May 10. The Anniversary dinner of the Society was given at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, when all the leading members attended, together with some distinguished visitors, among whom were the Neapolitan, Swedish, and Greek Ministers. The chair was very ably filled by the Right Hon. C. W. Wynn. In the course of the evening, Sir George Staunton adverted to the great benefits which might be anticipated from the mission which had been recently appointed to China; and various interesting topics connected with Oriental investigation, were incidentally touched upon by several of the company.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

May 12. At the Anniversary meeting, W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P. in the chair, Sir George Murray was re-elected President, and R. I. Murchison, esq. was elected a Vice President. The report related that the Society had published, during the last year, the third volume of its Journal, in two parts, and a Map of America by Col. Monteith; that the late African and Palestine Associations had dissolved themselves, and transferred their funds to the Society; that the royal premiums for 1832 and 1833 were assigned to Capt. Briscoe and Capt. Ross, and that the Council had subscribed 50*l.* to a projected expedition into the interior of Africa from Delagoa Bay; and to another into the interior of South America, 50*l.* towards outfit, and 50*l.* a-year for three years. It also noticed the formation of a branch society at Bombay. Lieut. Allen, the companion of the late Richard Lander, was present, and exhibited a variety of his African sketches. A portrait of Lander, painted by Mr. Brockeden, shortly before his departure, was presented by that gentleman to the Society. The Society have published the First part of vol. IV. of their Journal.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

April 30. At the annual Court of Governors and Proprietors, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, the Council offered their congratulations on the success which had attended their proceedings during the past year. At the close of the former year, the Council had expressed its anxiety respecting the completion of the river front, and some doubt existed as to whether they might be enabled to complete it, in consequence of the defalcation of some of the proprietors, who had not made good their engagements to the amount of 13,000*l.*; but a meeting had

been called, at which it was agreed to make an appeal to the friends of the institution, and, in consequence, in advances of 10 per cent. on shares, and in subscriptions and donations, a sum of 7,297*l.* 17*s.* had been received up to the present time, including the munificent donation of 1,000*l.* from the late William E. Gosling, esq. Encouraged by this success, the Council feel no doubt of the completion of the front and terrace, as well as the house for the Principal, by the close of the present year. The number of students at present at the College were stated as follows:—

Senior Department	104
Occasional Students.....	171
In the Medical Department ..	66
Occasional Students in the same	175
Junior Department for General Instruction	404

Total..... 920

This number was somewhat less than last year, and might be attributed to the protracted illness and subsequent death of Professor Park. The medical department was never more prosperous than at the present time, and a class of associates had been instituted. In the junior departments the number had increased, and the Council had added instruction in the German language and drawing, without any additional charge. The Council expressed its regret at the deaths of two of their Professors—Mr. Park, Professor of English law and jurisprudence, and M. Ventouillac, Professor of the French language, on the merits of whom the Council passed a high eulogium. The former vacancy had been supplied by Mr. J. M. Spurrier, and the latter by Monsieur Isidore Brasseur; and Mr. J. Phillips filled the vacancy by the retirement of Mr. Lyell, in the Professorship of Geology. The report stated, that two additional Schools had been added, so that there were now seven schools in the metropolis acting in union with the College. The Council felt gratification in announcing a donation of 2,000*l.* from Major-Gen. Sir Henry Worsley, for the purpose of educating at the College one or more missionaries to be sent to India for the promotion of Christian knowledge. Lord Bexley had also presented the College with 11 shares of 100*l.* each, as a free gift, and Mrs. Sophia Bexley one share of 100*l.*, the privileges attached to which to be executed by the authorities.

The amount of the receipts for the past year was..... £16,197 11 6
Expenditure

12,446 14 5
Balance

£3,750 17 1
Besides 4,000*l.* in cheque Bills.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 26. Read:—1. a letter from Mr. Jephson, M.P. on the changes in the temperature of a thermal spring at Mal-low, principally during the winter months of 1833; 2. a letter from Mr. Egerton, on the means which were employed to change the course of the Kander, and on the detritus deposited in the lake of Thun by that river since its direction has been altered; 3. a notice, by Colonel Sykes, of a collection of fossils made by Captain Smee in Cutch; 4. on the gravel and alluvial deposits on the surface of the old red sandstone in parts of Herefordshire and Worcestershire, with an account of the Travertino of Southstone Roch, by Mr. Murchison.

April 9. Read:—1. Mr. Richardson's description of the geological structure of the coast from Whitstable to the North Foreland; and an account of the changes which have taken place in the physical outline of the shore at Herne Bay.—Among the bones obtained by the author from the oyster-bed opposite Swale Cliff, and exhibited to the Society, were those of the elephant, horse, bear, ox, and deer. 2. On the ravines, passes, and fractures, in the Mendip Hills, and other adjacent boundaries of the Bristol coal-field, and on the geological period when they were effected; by the Rev. D. Williams.

April 23. Read, On the tertiary formations near Lorea, Totana, Mula, and Cartagena, in the south-eastern portion of the Kingdom of Murcia, by Chas. Silvertop, esq.; and, On the Bermudas, by Lieut. Nelson, R. Eng.

May 7. Read, on the distribution of organic remains in the lias series of the coast of Yorkshire, between Peak Hill, near Robin Hood's Bay, and the village of Saltburn, near Redcar, with a view to facilitate the identification of the different members of the series by their fossil contents, by Mr. Williamson, jun. of Scarborough; and a memoir on the Loess of the Rhine, by Charles Lyell, esq. Foreign Sec.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 29. At the 25th annual meeting, the report of the auditors presented a very gratifying statement of the condition of the Society. It was shown that the income for the year exceeded the expenditure in the sum of 1,574*l.*, and that the Society had been enabled in consequence to reduce the bonded debt by 920*l.* The gross amount of the debt was stated to be 17,602*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, and the assets 28,014*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, after allowing 1,200*l.* for contingencies.

May 10. The first garden exhibition, or public day, took place at Chiswick, and, as the weather was particularly favourable, it was very fully attended. The others are fixed for the 7th of June, 5th of July, and the 13th of September. The balance of the Garden Exhibition account of last year, after the payment of expenses, added 340*l.* to the income of the Society.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 29. At the annual meeting of this Society, a printed paper was distributed, stating the receipts and disbursements for the past year to have been:—Annual subscriptions 3,325*l.* Admission to Gardens 7,954*l.*, besides admissions to Museum, sale of "Transactions," sales of animals, &c., making a total of 14,273*l.* Expenses—Salaries and wages, 2,206*l.*; Provisions, 1,609*l.*; Works, repairs, &c. 2,004*l.*; Garden expenses, 1,174*l.*; besides costs of subjects, preparations, &c. making a total of 13,152*l.* Lord Stanley was re-elected President. It was unanimously resolved that a salary of 200*l.* should be assigned to the office of Secretary, now held by Mr. Bennett, who, in returning thanks, declared that he should appropriate no part of it to his individual purposes. No fewer than 257 Fellows have been admitted since the last annual meeting; and the total number is now 2,546.

ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY, OXFORD.

May 16. Dr. Buckland in the chair. A Paper was read on Achromatism produced by the nature of the medium in which the focus is formed, by the Secretary; another on the explanation of certain ocular phenomena, by the Secretary; and a third by Professor Wilson on the ancient coins of India. Dr. Daubeny presented a copy of his inaugural lecture on Botany, and made a statement respecting the progress of the subscription towards the completion of the Botanic Garden, particularly referring to the munificent donation of 500*l.* from the Radcliffe Trustees. The Rev. J. Jones, of Christ Church, shewed an antique ring, lately discovered in the parish of St. Thomas's, in Oxford, and a short account of it by Mr. Black was read.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.

May 10. The 25th Anniversary of this incorporated society was celebrated at Freemasons' Hall; Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. M.P. presided. The institution consists of two distinct branches, viz. the artists' annuity fund, raised and wholly supported by the contributions of its members for their own relief in sick-

ness or superannuation, and of which 227 artists of merit in painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving, are at present enrolled members; and the benevolent fund, supported by the donations and subscriptions of the patrons of the fine arts, and raised for the purpose of affording relief to widows and orphans of the members of the first branch of this charity. Donations of 105*l.* from the King; of 25*l.* from the Duchess of Kent; and of other subscriptions to the amount of 545*l.*, were announced.

BELGRAVE INSTITUTION.

A new Literary Institution, under this name, has been established for the benefit of the populous and wealthy district situated to the west of Hyde Park Corner. The Duke of Sussex has been chosen Patron, Earl Fitzwilliam President, the other resident Nobility and Members of Parliament Vice-Patrons and Vice-Presidents; and a Council of thirty gentlemen will manage the affairs of this Society. The house is No. 30, Sloane-street, and the Secretary Mr. C. R. Edmonds. The opening Lecture was delivered by Dr. Lardner on the 13th of May. This institution was originally designed and promoted by J. C. Evans, esq.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S DRAWINGS.

The Duchess of Hesse Homburg has ordered a collection of twenty Drawings, executed by herself (when in England), and formerly engraved and dedicated to her Royal Parents, to be again engraved on a smaller scale. The subject of these drawings is the distinction between Fancy and Imagination. The description of each is given in a collection of sonnets by Miss Minna Witte, which have been translated into English verse by the Princess. This work is published at the expense of her Royal Highness, with a facsimile, in which she dedicates it to her brother the Duke of Cambridge. Her Royal Highness has ordered the produce of the sale to be given to the poor of Hanover.

SALES AT PARIS.

A recent sale of Autographs at the Hotel of the Commissaires Priseurs, in Paris, attracted a very numerous company. A letter written by Gabrielle d'Estrées, was knocked down at 410*fr.*, another by Jean Lafontaine at 400*fr.*, and one by Michael Montaigne at 700*fr.* The last, which is dated in 1588, contains about 30 lines, and is the first that has ever been brought to the hammer.

The great sale of the historical library, formed by the late Mr. Boulard, and purchased in the mass by the late Richard Heber, esq., commenced on Friday, the

2d May, and will continue during the following 69 days.

WALTHAM CROSS.

May 17. A festival was held this day at the Falcon Inn, Waltham Cross, to commemorate the repair of the early and very beautiful specimen of art which gives name to that place. In the *Gent. Mag.* for July 1832, is an engraving of the Cross, and we there noticed its intended repair. We are now happy to report favourably of the progress of the restoration, which has been carefully carried on under the vigilant superintendance of Mr. W. B. Clarke the Architect, who, as a native of the place, engaged in the task *con amore*, and has devoted his time and talents gratuitously. About 50 persons of the first consequence in the neighbourhood, with several gentlemen of the Society of Antiquaries and others from London, were present: amongst whom we noticed the venerable Sir A. Hume, his grandson Viscount Alford, Hon. Mr. Cust, Col. Osborne, E. Harman, J. Disney, R. Alston, E. Clarke, J. Rickman, J. Britton, J. B. Nichols, J. & T. Saunders, R. & A. Taylor, T. Windus, esqs. &c. &c.

The chair was ably filled by Wm. Harrison, esq. K. C. After the health of the King, the learned Chairman, in proposing the health of her Majesty, the Patroness of the restoration, took occasion not merely to advert to the character of that Queen whose name is connected with the Cross, but gave a clear and succinct account of those events in the life of King Edward I. and of his consort, which led to the erection of this, and so many other interesting and beautiful memorials. He mentioned her descent from the houses of Castile, Leon, and Ponthieu, and the existence of the armorial bearings of those houses upon the Cross at Waltham, as a means of identifying it with the Sovereign to whose conjugal piety it is ascribed. Mr. Harrison also noticed the opinion which assigns the work to Pietro Cavallini a Roman Artist, showing it to be as ill-founded in regard to historical facts, as it is unsupported by any other kind of proof.

"The Duchess of Gloucester, and the Ladies contributors;" and, "Success to the Restoration of Waltham Cross and the Statues upon it," were then given.

Sir Abraham Hume, on his health being drank, expressed his satisfaction in having contributed to the restoration of one of the finest monuments of antiquity, erected to one of the best of Queens; whose virtues were well imitated by her present Majesty. He expressed himself confident of the assistance of the other mem-

bers of the Royal Family, and of the Female Nobility, in support of the repair of the Statues of the Queen.

The next toast was the Society of Antiquaries, particularly those Fellows who had aided the restoration, and were then present. Mr. R. Taylor returned thanks in a neat speech, and alluded to the spirit of restoration which had happily arisen, particularly at the Lady Chapel, Crosby Hall, St. Alban's Abbey, &c. Mr. R. Westmacott, R. A. in responding for the Royal Academy and his own name, entered into some inquiry on the state of monumental sculpture and architecture in the time of Edward I., and gave it as his opinion that the statues on Waltham Cross, as well as the tomb of Queen Eleanor at Warminster, were by an Italian artist of the Pisan school. The next toast was, "Mr. W. B. Clarke the architect, who has superintended the restoration; and the Architectural Society." Mr. Clarke returned thanks, and stated the objects of the Society. He adverted to a survey and measurements of the Cross which he had made 10 years ago, and mentioned those parts of the structure in which he had been obliged in some degree to rely on his own judgment, and on analogy with the rest of the original work. Mr. Harman proposed the Chairman; who observed, that in assisting the restoration of the Cross, he should feel gratified to the last day of his life. The health of Rowland Alston, esq. who has been a liberal contributor, those of the Vice-Presidents, and other appropriate toasts succeeded. Mr. Britton, in proposing the health of the master mason, expressed his approbation of the execution of the new work, and complimented Mr. Farrar for his care and skill. Nor was the health of Mr. Howard, the host of

the Falcon, forgotten, who has allowed one corner of his house to be taken down, by which the fourth side of the Cross will be seen.

INCREASE OF ROMANISM.

At the Anniversary of the British Reformation Society, Captain Gordon stated that there were eight millions of persons in these kingdoms professing the Catholic religion. That in England and Wales there were 423 chapels, and in Scotland 74. In 1796 there were but two chapels in London, in addition to those belonging to the Ambassadors. In 1834 there are no fewer than 25 chapels, exclusive of those of the Ambassadors. In 1796 there were but 24 chapels licensed in Great Britain; now, as he had stated, there were not fewer than 500. In 1796 the Catholics had no college in England; now the Catholics have upwards of nine colleges. In 1796 the Catholics had only two schools or seminaries near: they had now above 50 throughout the country. Even in Scotland, where such a struggle had been made for the preservation of the Reformed Religion, the Catholic Church was rising rapidly. When he was last in Edinburgh he found that a nunnery was about being established, and Scotch Magistrates were sanctioning and patronizing the oratorios in Catholic chapels. The Captain next referred to the spread of liberalism in these lands, and particularly among the Members of the Legislature. Some years ago the Liberals proposed the endowment of Catholic Colleges; 8,000*l.* a-year had been settled on the College of Maynooth, and, to complete the matter, an Act of Parliament had also authorised the payment of the Catholic Clergy in the Colonies.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 1. Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P.

Mr. E. Chatfield exhibited a drawing of a singular stone, called a font, in the chapel at Loch Finlaggon, in Islay, in which the Lords of the Isles were crowned. It is a small shallow basin, with a groove or channel, formed on a flat oblong stone, and resembling the British rock-basins which have sometimes been deemed altars, for the sacrifice of victims. On the same paper were drawn a British urn, and a metal relique found near the same place.

John Britton, esq. F.S.A. exhibited some large drawings of the porch of Malmesbury Abbey Church, the Jewry wall at Leicester, Brixworth Church, the

tower at Earls Barton, and the front of Notre Dame at Poitiers.

John Hay, esq. of Leeds, communicated some remarks on the Roman coin-moulds found at Wakefield, and in various parts of England. He noticed that they all belonged to one period, from the Emperor Severus to Maximus, and that they are all consequently subsequent to the arrival of Severus in Britain. Mr. Hay considers that they were the production of forgers, and not, as has been generally supposed, cast on occasion of a pressing demand for the pay of soldiers, or, as the French have termed them, *pièces de nécessité*.

May 8. Mr. Gurney, V. P. in the chair.

John Gage, esq. Director, communicated an account of a recent disinterment of the remains of Thomas Duke of Exeter (ob. 1426). In 1772 the body was found in the abbey church of Bury, wrapped in lead, and in an extraordinary state of preservation. Its state was described by Dr. Collignon in the 62d volume of the Philosophical Transactions; and the hands are now preserved at the College of Surgeons. In a late excavation near the north-east pier of the abbey tower, the remains were again disturbed; it appeared that the feet, as well as the hands, had been removed from the body.

Mr. Wordesley exhibited some coin-moulds, with a crucible and coins, found in Yorkshire.

A further portion was read of Mr. Ottley's paper on ancient MSS.

May 15. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V. P.

The evening was wholly occupied with a further reading of Mr. Ottley's paper.

Adjourned over the Whitsun week.

LETTER OF JOAN OF ARC.

An original letter of Joan of Arc has recently been discovered in the Archives of the department du Nord. It is addressed to the Duke of Burgundy, and couched in laconic terms. "Jehanne la Pucelle requires you, in the name of Heaven and her sovereign Lord the King of France, that you conclude a good and lasting peace—mutually forgive each other, like good Christians—but, if you must make war, go and fight the Saracens. I supplicate humbly as well as require, that you fight no more in the holy territory of France, but that you withdraw your troops. If you do not, you may depend that you will not gain any battle against the King Jesus, King of Heaven and of all the world, and my lawful sovereign." The letter is dated from Reims, and bears a seal. It is in very antiquated French, and there are so many abbreviations in it, that it is difficult in some places to discover the exact meaning.

AN ANCIENT BOAT

has been lately discovered in deepening a sewer ditch at North Stoke, a village near the Arun in Sussex. It is formed out of a single oak tree, like the Indian canoes, and is believed to be what was called by the ancient Britons, a cwch. It is in good preservation, measures thirty-four feet six inches in length, four feet six inches wide in the centre, and is two feet high; it has three divisions which appear to have served the double purpose of seats, and supports to the sides. The oak is become as black as ebony.

MR. WILLET'S COINS.

The most remarkable objects in the four days' sale of Mr. Willet's cabinet, beginning on the 19th Feb., were the following:—

	£ s. d.
A well-preserved Coin of Tiberius in first brass, reverse <i>ROM. ET. AVG.</i> brought	4 2 0
Another, with a <i>countermark</i> ..	3 7 0
Germanicus, in large brass, ill preserved, but the only one known in this country	4 13 0
Britannicus in second brass, struck at Alabanda in Caria (in but ordinary preservation), an extremely rare coin	15 15 0
A denarius of Drusus, with the head of Tiberius on the reverse ..	9 0 0
A brass medallion of Vitellius, reverse, Marshholding a trophy (the same type as that described in Mr. Akerman's catalogue, vol. 1, p. 178, No. 5) ..	22 15 0
This is a very extravagant price, considering that it only differs from the large brass of this Emperor in the size of the metal on which it is struck. It was bought by the late Mr. Douce. Some of the collectors would not allow it to be a medallion; but as Coins of the size of the large brass, but struck from the dye of the second size, are ranged with those of the first size, this must certainly be allowed a place among the medallions. It is the only medallion of Vitellius at present known.	
Plotina, the wife of Hadrian, in large brass, fine, and of great rarity	11 10 0
Pescennius Niger, a denarius, reverse, the Modius with ears of corn; legend, <i>FELICITAS TEMPORUM</i> , well preserved	8 2 6
Sept. Severus, an aureus, in fine preservation, and of much better fabric than the majority of his gold coins, brought (after much competition)	11 5 0
Commodus, an aureus, in fine preservation, reverse, Jupiter seated	8 5 0
Sabinia Tranquillina, a denarius, <i>Concord seated</i> , an extremely rare coin	14 0 0
Geta in large brass, " <i>ADVENTUS AUGUSTI</i> ," probably unique ..	5 15 6

ANCIENT ARMOUR.

A very rich collection of ancient armour was dispersed by auction, on the 19th of March and three following days, by Mr. George Robins, at the Queen's Bazaar in Oxford street. It had been collected by Bernard Brocas,

esq. of Wokefield Park in Berkshire; and the catalogue was very judiciously and scientifically prepared by J. R. Planché, esq. F.S.A. who, in his introductory observations remarked "that the collection was, with one exception, (that of Llewellyn Meyrick, esq. is, of course, alluded to), the most instructive in England, and, perhaps, in the world. Our own National Collection in the Tower, though infinitely more extensive, and boasting costlier specimens in point of art or material, possesses no Armour older than the reign of Henry VI. and the accumulations at Dresden and Vienna, for want of chronological arrangement, are useless." The sale commenced with Oriental specimens, among which a suit of Mahratta armour, of polished steel, beautifully gilt and engraved, was sold for 19*l.* 19*s.* Next followed more than a hundred swords, of nearly every nation and fashion that have been manufactured during the last 400 years, at Toledo, Ferrara, Solingen, Passau, Bilbao, &c. Two of the most remarkable were a broad sword, elegantly damasked in gold, with Arabic inscriptions and ornaments, which sold for 7*l.* 10*s.*; and a magnificent Venetian broad sword of the 16th century, sold for 11*l.* 11*s.* Next followed Hunting Weapons, Halberds, Partizans, Pole-axes, and Maces. A beautifully engraved Mazuelle of steel, with a wheel-lock pistol, was deemed curious for marking the transition from the former instrument to the latter, about the reign of our Edward the Sixth: it was sold for 9*l.* 9*s.* Among the Daggers was one of those made for the purpose of revenging the murder of Sir Edmond-bury Godfrey, being engraved with a death's head, and the inscription "*Memento Godfrey 1678*;" it was sold for 2*l.* 10*s.* Then came the Cross-bows and Fire-arms, from the earliest hand-cannons of the reign of Edward the Fourth, to the best modern pieces; among them the rifle of a Margrave of Baden-Durluck 1718, having a stock and butt magnificently carved in ivory with heathen mythology, was sold for 14*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The Pistols formed a very complete series, from the invention of that weapon at Pistoia, in Tuscany, in the reign of our Henry VIII. to the present day. Among the Horse Armour, a champfrein and testiere, exquisitely engraved with Arabesque ornaments, and a saddle to match, perhaps, from bearing the Imperial eagle and crown, once belonging to Charles V. produced 34*l.* 13*s.*; a demi-champfrein,

which certainly belonged to the Emperor Ferdinand the First, 10*l.* 10*s.* The Shields, &c. presented many exquisite specimens of the Italian chasers. A helmet, with a chimera as the crest, magnificently embossed in the 16th century, 44*l.* 2*s.*; another made in 1542, 29*l.* 8*s.*; a shield, presenting figures of Prudentia, Mars, Invidia, and apparently Fame and Fortitude, 136*l.* 10*s.*; another, with the labours of Hercules, 36*l.* 15*s.* An ancient Greek or Etruscan helmet of bronze, of the classical shape usually seen on the head of Minerva, 2*l.* 2*s.* A Venetian salade of the 15th century, made in imitation of the same Greek shape, 2*l.* 5*s.* A businet, with a moveable vizor of the peculiar form in fashion only during the last 20 years of the 14th century, and being the earliest war helmet of the chivalric times known to exist, except a similar one which was purchased at the same time for the collection at Goodrich Court, was sold for 22*l.* 1*s.*; a tilting helmet of the close of the 15th century, with all its buckles, &c. for the crest and ornaments complete, 6*l.* 6*s.* Forty-eight hargobusiers' suits, of the period of the Protectorate, were sold in seven lots for 17*l.* 13*s.* The whole suits, of a superior description, were nearly fifty in number; they were sold at almost every variety of price, from less than 10*l.* to nearly 150*l.* The three highest were; an engraved and gilt suit, 117*l.*; a complete suit of polished steel, ribbed and fluted, 147*l.* 12*s.*; a finely engraved Italian suit 105*l.*; the presumed date of the first was about 1525 or 1530, and of the others about 20 years later. Towards the close of the sale was put up a tricolor standard inscribed "*L'EMPEREUR NAPOLEON A LA GARDE NATIONALE D L'ILE D'ELBE*," and which was presented to that corps at the review on the Champ de Mars, Paris, in 1814, and afterwards taken at Waterloo; it is embroidered in silver with wreathed N's, crowns, eagles, and bees, and the pole ornamented with a brass eagle and a tricolor scarf. Mr. Brocas gave a hundred guineas for it; but it was knocked down for 40*l.* 19*s.* and, it is supposed, has returned to France. A Napoleon eagle, taken at Waterloo, obtained 13*l.* 13*s.* The whole produce of the sale was 1700*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* A large portion of the collection was purchased by dealers from Paris. There are plates in the catalogue representing several interesting specimens of armour, and the Napoleon standard.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April 21.*

Petitions from Hants, Exeter, and various other places were presented in favour of the claims of the Dissenters, for the better observance of the Sabbath, for the protection of the Established Church, for the abolition of Tithes, &c.—The Duke of Gloucester then presented a petition, signed by 258 resident members of the University of Cambridge, praying their Lordships not to agree to the prayer of a petition signed by 63 members of the University, which had been presented to the House on Friday, the 21st of March. His Grace strongly supported the petition. He had heard no good reason for granting the claim of the Dissenters to be admitted to take degrees. His Grace presented another petition from the same University, signed by 755 under-graduates and bachelors out of 1100.—Earl Grey denied that a compliance with the prayer of the petition presented some nights since from certain members of that University, would be productive of the consequences anticipated by the Noble Duke. The object of the application of the petitioners was, that Dissenters should be admitted to the degree of bachelor, master, or doctor, in arts, in law, or in physic, without being subjected to the subscription of certain religious tests or articles. Instead of endangering the security of the Established Church, the effect of the prayer of this petition, if it were admitted, would be to remove prejudice, to destroy animosity, and, by so doing, to impart strength to that Establishment which it was the most anxious wish of them all to uphold and support.—The Duke of Wellington was of opinion, that, were the claims of the Dissenters to be conceded, not only the union of Church and State, but the existence of Christianity itself would be endangered.—The Lord Chancellor inferred from the objections made by the two Illustrious Dukes to the granting of degrees from Oxford or Cambridge to Dissenters, that they would have no objection to enable other Universities to grant what they refused. It would be the height of injustice and absurdity to tell the Dissenters that they should neither have degrees there nor any where else.—The Bishop of Exeter contended that it was utterly impossible, consistently with the oaths by which its members were bound, to admit Dissenters to the privi-

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leges of the University of Oxford. The Noble Prelate affirmed that the subscription to the 39 Articles required from youths previous to matriculation, was simply tantamount to a declaration that the subscribers were members of the Church of England.—The Lord Chancellor, in reference to the last speaker's explanation of subscription to the Articles, said, that if subscription did not mean what it professed to mean, but any thing into which casuists might be pleased to convert it, a more clumsy invention was never struck out by human brain, lay or clerical, academic or barbarous, than to make a man who was only called upon to state his belief of one article swear that he believed in 39 other articles.—After some further discussion, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

April 22. Lord Kenyon moved the second reading of his Bill for the regulation and amendment of BEER HOUSES.—Visc. Melbourne, although much doubting the dreadful increase of crime which had been described, should vote for the second reading. He thought one of the principal objections related to houses established in lonely and remote situations.—The Lord Chancellor thought the difficulties which beset the subject were almost insurmountable.—The Bill was then read a second time, and referred to a committee.

The Marquess of Lansdowns moved certain resolutions relative to the printing of PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS, and with a view to diminish the enormous expense incurred under that head. One of the changes recommended by the Committee, on whose report the resolutions were founded, was an interchange of papers between the two Houses of Parliament.—The resolutions were agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 22.*

After a multitude of Petitions had been presented for and against the REPEAL of the LEGISLATIVE UNION between ENGLAND and IRELAND, Mr. O'Connell rose for the purpose of moving for a Select Committee "to inquire and report on the means by which the dissolution of the Parliament of Ireland was effected; on the effects of that measure upon Ireland; and upon the labourers in husbandry and operatives in manufactures in England; and on the probable consequences of continuing the legislative union between

both countries." The Hon. and Learned Member entered into the history of the connexion between the two countries, to show that England had acquired no right, by conquest or otherwise, to supreme power over Ireland. He also detailed the means resorted to for the accomplishment of the Act of Union, which he maintained was not a compact but a gross imposition, brought about by bribery and corruption of the basest character, and since this Union the English Government had not been enabled to govern Ireland even to their own satisfaction; for two-thirds of that time they had ruled Ireland, not by the ordinary laws, but by despotism. They had not treated her with justice; and, as the only remedy, he demanded, in the name of Ireland, the restoration of her independent Parliament.—The discussion was then adjourned.

April 23. Mr. *Spring Rice* resumed the debate on the REPEAL of the UNION, in a speech which occupied six hours in the delivery. He gave a complete history of the changes effected by the Union, and showed that the Union between the two countries had been the source of commercial prosperity to Ireland, and had released the people of that country from the tyranny of the wealthier classes. Were the object of the motion to be gained, and a Repeal of the Union obtained, the result would be the substitution of a fierce and democratic Republic for that constitutional Monarchy under which they then lived—which he should consider one of the greatest curses that could befall the empire, because it would lead to its entire subversion. The Hon. Member concluded by moving, that a humble Address be presented to his Majesty, in which the other House of Parliament should afterwards be invited to concur, expressing the fixed and steady determination of the House of Commons to maintain inviolate the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, as necessary to the safety of the general interests of the State, and to the security and happiness of all classes of his Majesty's subjects—the conviction of the House, that such determination was justified, not only by general grounds, but by peculiar reasons specially applying to Ireland—expressing also their conviction that the Legislative Union had been for the particular benefit of Ireland—and concluding by assuring his Majesty, that it was the fixed determination of the House to persevere in applying its best attention to the removal of all the just causes of complaint alleged by the people of Ireland, and to the promotion of all well-considered

measures of rational liberty.—The debate was then adjourned.

April 24—29. The debate on the REPEAL of the UNION was resumed by Mr. *Tennant*, who seconded the amendment proposed by Mr. S. Rice, and was continued, by daily adjournment, to the 29th of April. It was carried on with great spirit and animation, especially by those speakers who opposed the motion.—Mr. *Littleton* observed, that the Irish Parliament had been notorious for its corruption—and it was in vain to look through its history for the manifestation of one sound constitutional principle.—Sir *D. Sandford* affirmed, that the state of Ireland previous to the Union had been wretched in the extreme, and that Ireland, in common with Scotland, would derive advantage and prosperity from being united with England.—Mr. *Lambert* strongly opposed the motion, observing that it would be just as reasonable to have moved for an inquiry into the causes and means of the Irish invasion.—Sir *R. Peel* affirmed, that it would be as reasonable to ask for a revival of the Heptarchy as for a Repeal of the Union, which must not, could not be conceded. There never had been an independent Legislature in Ireland—it could not enjoy it; there must be a paralysed Monarchy in such a case, or a corrupt Parliament, or both. He then implored the House not to entertain for a moment the question of Repeal.—Mr. *D. Callaghan* contended that Ireland stood in need of a domestic Legislature to look after her own interests. As one of the results of the Union, that country was at present a desolate waste, and the industrious classes were in a state of great misery and wretchedness.—Mr. *Lefroy* affirmed that repeal was called for by a portion only of the people of Ireland, the moral weight and influence of a large body being opposed to it. He was convinced that the measure called for would be the greatest violation of national faith.—Mr. *R. C. Fergusson* said, that to agree to a Repeal of the Union would be nothing less than signing the death-warrant of the wealth, the glory, and the prosperity of the empire.—Sir *H. Vivian* observed, that the interests of both countries were so completely dovetailed together, that it was impossible to separate them without destroying both.—Dr. *Baldwin* affirmed, that the eagerness which the Irish people now displayed for a Repeal of the Legislative Union, was owing to the experience which they had had of the misgovernment of the Imperial Parliament.—Mr. *Pryme* maintained that it was impossible that the Union between the two countries could be continued, if either had the power through its Parlia-

ment of interfering with the policy of the other.—Mr. *Jephson* said, that although the bulk of the people of Ireland was undoubtedly favourable to Repeal, yet the wealth and intelligence of the country were opposed to such a measure.—Mr. *Shaw* thought, that, were the Union repealed, the connexion of the countries would be a rope of sand, which the first demagogue who found it an obstacle to his views might at his pleasure scatter to the winds.—Mr. *James* said, that he was convinced, not only of the necessity of continuing the Union, but also of the necessity of cementing it more closely than ever, by the opening speech of the Hon. and Learned Member for Dublin; he had utterly and signally failed in showing that prosperity would return to Ireland if the Union were repealed, and he had not even made out a *prima facie* case that such a measure would be either just, politic, or expedient.—After Mr. *O'Connell* had replied, the House came to a division, when there appeared, for Mr. *S. Rice's* amendment, 523; against it, 38; majority against the Repeal of the Union, 485.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 28.

The Duke of Newcastle called the attention of the House to the novel and disgraceful nuisance of processions at funerals of deceased members of Trades' Unions, and inquired whether any steps had been taken to put an end to them?—Viscount *Melbourne* regretted the existence of such meetings. Government were ready to put down any riotous or disorderly assemblages; but it was hoped that such proceedings would die away of themselves.—The Marquis of *Londonderry* said that the present was a very alarming crisis, and one which called for the serious attention of Government. He understood that within these few days, 15,000 men had been enrolled in the unions.—The Earl of *Eldon* said that the assembling of such vast numbers of people, and their parading in menacing force, had a manifest tendency towards a breach of the public peace, and ought, consequently, be prevented.—The Lord Chancellor entirely agreed in the sentiment, that vast and unnecessary numbers of men assembling themselves together was illegal; they tended to produce great public mischief. With regard to the Dorchester Unionists, there could not be a shadow of a doubt of the justness of their conviction. They were tried for taking unlawful oaths—an offence until within these few years past unknown in this country—a system which he believed, had as it was in itself, bad as it was in its first object, had a

decided tendency to lead to offences of a deeper and more deadly die. His Lordship having affirmed that these Trades' Unions had been in existence five or six years before the political unions were thought of, and were in 1830 far more dangerous than at present—observed in answer to appeals which had been made to him out of the House on behalf of the industrious portion of the community, that it was because he was the sincere friend of the working classes of the country, that he was an enemy to Trades' Unions; and he would add, that of all the worst things and of all the most pernicious devices that could be imagined for the injury of the interests of the working classes, as well as the interests of the country at large, nothing was half so bad as the existence of those Trades' Unions.

April 30. An Address to his Majesty, relative to the destructive consequences to be apprehended from a Repeal of the Union, voted by the Commons on the preceding evening, having been communicated to their Lordships in a conference with the Commons, Earl *Grey* proposed that their Lordships should at once express their concurrence in the same, observing, that the question of the Union with Ireland involved considerations affecting not merely the prosperity and power, but the peace, the integrity, and the safety of the empire. The dis severing of the link which bound the two countries would be to expose both kingdoms, thus weakened, to the attacks of foreign enemies—to introduce internally a state of things which must lead to the ruin and misery of both countries—but more particularly to that part of the United Kingdom which it was sought to delude by specious declarations on this question.—The Lord Chancellor seconded the motion. His Lordship observed, that their Lordships were now called upon to manifest their concurrence with their fellow-subjects of the other House of Parliament, in resisting proceedings which tended immediately and directly, as he in his conscience believed, to endanger the existence, not of the Monarch, not of the Peers, not of the Commons—no, but to place in jeopardy the existence of the united empire itself.—The Duke of *Wellington*, the Marquis of *Londonderry*, and the Marquis of *Westmeath* expressed their concurrence in the Address, which was agreed to, to be presented to his Majesty the following day.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, after a great number of petitions had been presented for and against Sir *Andrew Agnew's* Bill for the better observance of

the Sabbath, Sir *Andrew* moved the second reading of his Bill, which was seconded by Sir *O. Mosley*.—Mr. *E. L. Bulwer* moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. So far was he from thinking that the bill of the Hon. Baronet would promote its professed object, that he believed, on the contrary, its effect would be to bring the Lord's Day into almost universal disregard.—Mr. *Potter* expressed his conviction, that the clauses of the Bill were framed to catch and punish the middle classes, but allowed the rich and powerful to escape. No police force, however large, could carry it into effect, because it was repulsive to the feelings of humanity, and he would add, according to his firm conviction, contrary to the feelings of a vast majority of the people.—Mr. *Poulten* opposed the bill, and contended that the divine Founder of Christianity himself superseded the strict law of the Sabbath by his own authority, in commanding the cripple to take up his bed and walk—an act of work, and a clear violation of the old law, and not necessary to the mere act of healing and charity, and in defending the conduct of his disciples in plucking ears of corn on the forbidden day. The Lord's day was a festival, founded entirely on the practice of the earliest Christian Church, in commemoration and proof of that event which was the corner-stone of our religion.—Mr. *Roebuck* was of opinion, that legislation upon a subject like the present amounted to a species of religious persecution.—The Bill was supported by Mr. *Wilks*, Mr. *Plumptre*, Mr. *Sinclair*, and Mr. *A. Johnstone*, and opposed by Earl *Grosvenor*, Lord *Morpeth*, Mr. *Gisborne*, Col. *Evans*, Mr. *M. Philips*, Mr. *Wynn*, Sir *Ronald Fergusson*, Lord *Sandon*, Sir *M. W. Ridley*, Mr. *Ronayne*, Lord *G. Somerset*, Mr. *O'Dwyer*, Mr. *Grote*, Mr. *Goulburn*, Mr. *O'Connell*, and Sir *D. Sandford*.—Sir *A. Agnew* having replied, the House divided, when there appeared, Ayes, 125; Noes, 161.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 1. The Lord Chancellor communicated to the House that his Majesty had received with satisfaction the determination expressed by both Houses of Parliament, to maintain inviolate the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, on the stability of which must depend the peace and prosperity of the British empire.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 5. Mr. *D. W. Harvey* brought forward a motion for a revision of the

Pension List. The Hon. Member stated that the present Pension List contained the names of 1303 persons, of whom 281 were gentlemen, and 1022 were ladies; of the former, 84 possessed titles, of the latter, 224, making altogether 208 titled paupers out of the list of 1303. In conclusion, he moved "that a humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he might be graciously pleased to give directions that an inquiry might be made into the Pension List, as ordered to be printed by his faithful Commons, on the 28th of August, 1832, with the view that no person be allowed to continue on that list in the receipt of the public money, but such only as had a real claim on the benevolence of the Monarch, or those who by the discharge of their duties in the public service, or by their attainments in science, had deserved the gracious consideration of their sovereign and of their country."—Lord *Althorp* opposed the motion, on the ground that, the House having finally decided on the Pension List, and his Majesty having given it his sanction, those on that list were, during the life of the present Sovereign, entitled to the receipt of their various pensions.—Mr. *Strutt* moved as an amendment, "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the charges on the civil list and on the consolidated fund."—Sir *R. Peel* opposed both the original motion and the amendment. He thought them alike inconsistent with justice and the respect which the House owed to the Crown.—Mr. *Lloyd* could not consent to the violation of a solemn contract.—Mr. *Stanley* felt compelled to object in the very strongest manner to the original motion and to the amendment.—Mr. *O'Connell* denied that a compact had been entered into on the subject between Parliament and the Crown, the pensions in question being declared to be held merely during pleasure.—Mr. *D. W. Harvey* having replied, the House divided, when there appeared—For Mr. *Harvey's* motion, 148; Against it, 390.—The House then divided on the amendment—Ayes, 230; Noes, 311.

May 6. On the motion for the second reading of the IRISH TITHE BILL, Mr. *Ronayne* moved an amendment for adjourning the question to that day six months.—Mr. *O'Connell* suggested, that as the bill proposed to sacrifice one-fifth of the tithes, the State should pay another fifth, that the third fifth should be raised immediately from the landlords, and that the remaining two-fifths should be a permanent charge upon the land. Mr. *Stanley* entered into a vindication of the measure under discussion. As to the

proposition suggested by the honorable and learned gentleman, he would ask if there was any chance, even if the State should agree to pay one-fifth of the tithes, that the two-fifths made chargeable upon the land would be paid, the resistance having been said to be attempted on the ground of principle? After an extended debate, a division took place, when the numbers were—For it, 248; Against it, 52.

May 7. Numerous petitions were presented against the Bill for a General Registration of Deeds, after which Mr. *W. Brougham* moved the second reading of that measure, explaining its objects, and pointing out the advantages which it would confer. Mr. *Heathcote* opposed the motion, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. On a division, there appeared—For the second reading, 45; Against it, 161.

May 9. Resolutions for the reduction of the Fours into the 3½ per cents. were agreed to.

After a protracted discussion, the Bill for the Amendment of the Poor Laws was read a second time, upon the understanding that it was to be modified in the Committee, after a division of 319 against 20.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 12. The *Lord Chancellor* presented a petition from Glasgow, signed by 48,600 persons, soliciting a redress of the grievances and disabilities under which the Dissenting population of the United Kingdom suffer—a prayer in which he entirely coincided; and urging a dissolution of what they termed “the unjust, unscriptural, and injurious connexion between the Church and State”—a new form of expression recently adopted, which seemed to have originated in political rather than religious dissensions. They desired that there should be no compulsory provision whatsoever for the maintenance of religious establishments; but that all sects and individuals, the ignorant and uninstructed, as well as the better informed, might be left to provide for themselves that portion of religious instruction of which they stood in need, so that every man might be a sect and a church to himself. On this point he professed an irreversible difference of opinion with the petitioners, and he could not but advert with feelings of dismay to the state of things inevitable on the concession of this portion of their prayer—which was, in fact, one for the total abolition and ex-

tinction as well of the economical Church of Scotland as of the Establishment of England; but he could not think of leaving 14,000,000, he believed he might say 16,000,000, or 18,000,000 of persons, wholly without any established or enduring means for the maintenance and support of religion.—The *Archbishop of Canterbury* said, that if the petitioners had only asked for the advancement of their comfort, the increase of their security, and the protection of their property, the petition should have had his support; but the point to which they had pressed their pretensions was so extravagant, and the proposition they had made so wild, that he could hardly conceive it should have proceeded from persons so respectable as the body with whom the petition originated. His Grace, in conclusion, declared, that he should give his steadfast and uncompromising opposition to every measure that could possibly tend to diminish the efficiency of the Established Church—that he should discharge that portion of his duty in a true Christian spirit, not returning “railing for railing;” neither would he endeavour to deprive those who might choose to assail him and his Rev. Brethren, of any advantage to which they might be fairly, legally, and constitutionally entitled.—After some further conversation the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 13. Mr. *W. Brougham* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish a GENERAL REGISTRY of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, throughout England and Wales. Should the present Bill pass into a law, he proposed to bring in another Bill, providing that buildings for the celebration of marriage should be enrolled and licensed at the quarter sessions, and that persons should be there qualified to celebrate marriages with such religious ceremonies as the peculiar tenets of each sect might require; and any justice of the peace might be authorized to grant a licence, whether he were a clergyman or layman. With regard to the registration of births and deaths, he proposed to avail himself of the machinery at present in existence for the collection of taxes. He intended to make the collector of taxes the civil registrar of births and deaths, and to provide him with a book containing tabular forms, in which he was to make entries. He was also to be provided with a number of loose sheets, on which he was to make entries, and transmit each sheet, as soon as it was full, to the surveyor, who would afterwards forward it

to London. The entries made in his book would form duplicates to those upon the loose sheets, and when the volume was full, the registrar was to deposit it in the parish church as a place of safe custody. While the registrar had the volume in his keeping, he was to furnish any extract or information which might be required from the volume; but after it had been deposited in the church, application should be made to the clergyman of the parish. The scale of payment which he considered most just, would be to give, as a fee upon each of the first ten entries, 5s., for each of the next ten entries he proposed to give a fee of 2s. 6d.: and for all entries above 20 a fee of 1s. He also proposed to render it compulsory on every occupier of a house to give notice, within three days, of any birth or death in his dwelling, with the name of the party, sex, that of the father, mother, place of birth, occupation of the parents, &c., under a penalty of 40s., to be recovered before a justice of peace.—The measure met the approval of Lords *Althorp* and *J. Russell*, and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

May 14. The POOR LAWS AMENDMENT Bill passed into committee, when Lord *Althorp* intimated that in consequence of the objections which had been urged, the Commissioners should be deprived of the power which the Bill now gave them of committing persons for contempt, and that that offence should be taken cognizance of, and be punishable by, two justices of the peace. Another alteration was, that the orders of the Board, after remaining 40 days before the Secretary of State, and receiving the sanction of Government, should be laid on the table of the House, so that an Address to revoke any one of them might be immediately brought forward. After much discussion, and a division of 312 against 17, the first clause was agreed to.

Mr. *Brougham* brought in his Bill to establish a REGISTRY of all BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS throughout England and Wales, which was read a first time—to be read a second time on the 27th May.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 15. Lord *Wynford* moved the second reading of his SABBATH OBSERVANCE Bill, which he advocated in a speech of considerable length. The motion was opposed by the Lord *Chancellor*, Lord *Plunkett*, and several other Noble Lords, who declared its enactment to be

unnecessary, and the proposed measure inefficient for accomplishing its professed object. On a division, the numbers were—Contents, 16; non-contents, 13.

In the HOUSE of COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Tennyson* brought forward a motion for the REPEAL of the SEPTENNIAL ACT, and shortening the duration of Parliaments. The Right Hon. Member contended that, at the Revolution, three years had been fixed as the period during which Parliaments should continue. The Hon. Member thought that one effect of triennial elections would be a diminution of the expense. Col. *Davies* thought that they ought to give the Reformed Parliament a fair trial, and if they failed to carry those measures of relief which the public called for, then it would be time to introduce such a motion as the present. Lord *Althorp* said, that after the passing of so large a measure of Reform, the Septennial Bill gave the people sufficient control over their representatives, and he should therefore vote against the present motion. Mr. *Stanley* opposed the motion. He affirmed that a Triennial Parliament would, in fact, be only for two sessions, the first of which would be spent in examining returns—the second in considering the best means of carrying measures founded on them into operation—and the third in nothing; for the Parliament would be dissolved before any thing could be done. Were this motion carried, it would be impossible for any Ministry to conduct the business of the country.—Messrs. *Ewart*, *Buckingham*, *O'Connell*, *Shiel*, *Hill*, and *Bulwer*, as well as Sir *W. Chaytor* and Col. *Evans*, supported the motion. On a division there appeared, for the motion, 187; against it, 237.

May 16. Sir *Edward Knatchbull* moved the second reading of the BEER ACT AMENDMENT Bill, the object of which was, that no persons but those recommended by six 10l. householders should be allowed a licence for the Sale of Beer; and that the beer should not be consumed on the premises.—A long discussion ensued, Mr. *Warburton* and others observing that the complaints against beer shops generally originated with persons who had an interest in discouraging the free Sale of Beer. On a division there appeared, for the second reading, 157; against it, 27.

The House was then adjourned to Wednesday the 21st of May.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

A quadruple alliance has been formed between France, England, Spain, and Portugal, for the purpose of expelling Carlos and Miguel from the Peninsula, which, it appears, has given great satisfaction to the Spaniards. The Cortes are at last convened, and the decree for the constitution and regulation of these bodies promulgated, in an *Estatuto Real*, or royal decree signed by the Queen. The Cortes are called together to aid the Queen in carrying duly into execution the wise provisions of the Law in cases where a minor ascends the throne. They shall sit *por estamentos* (or states), in two Chambers. The *Estamento del Procedores*, or Chamber of Peers, will consist of archbishops and bishops, grandees of Spain, the *Titulos* of Castile, who are hereditary peers, and certain peers for life chosen by the Queen from among the ministers, ambassadors, judges, officers of the army and navy, landed proprietors who have sat in the Lower Chamber of the Cortes, and distinguished professors of a certain income. They are to be twenty-five years of age, in full possession, their estates unmortgaged, themselves not the subjects of any foreign power, and not under any criminal process. The *Estamento del Procuradores*, or Chamber of Deputies, will consist of persons not under thirty years of age, natives of Spain, and possessed of twelve thousand reals a-year, with the previous exceptions. The Cortes shall be suffered to exist for three years, unless the Sovereign should think proper to dissolve them. Taxes to be voted every two years; the sittings to be public. In order to constitute a law there shall be required the approbation of one and the other *Estamento*, and the sanction of the Sovereign. The Queen has issued a decree, appointing an ecclesiastical junta, which is empowered to take a status of the church, its clergy, revenues, and worship, which are to be immediately reformed. The admission of novices into convents is suspended.

PORTUGAL.

Although the arms of Don Pedro had not been successful in the South, his efforts in the North, directed by Napier and Terceira, have been uniformly successful. On the 8th of May, Figueras was captured by the former; and Coimbra was shortly after evacuated by Miguel's troops. Don Miguel and Don Carlos had had a meeting at Chamusca, whence they fled towards Santarem, pursued by Rodil's troops, who had already had skirmishes with the Miguelites. The citizens

were leaving Santarem, which was preparing for a siege.

GERMANY.

It would appear that the events of Lyons and Paris, and the proceedings adopted by the French government in respect of the factions elsewhere throughout France, together with the late tumults at Frankfort, had induced the congress at Vienna to resume its sittings, with a view to take cognizance of what was passing within and without the Germanic States.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland seems to occupy a considerable share of Continental attention, and additional and strong remonstrances have been addressed to the Federal Directory by the Envoys of Austria and Sardinia, reclaiming from the Swiss Government the expulsion of the Poles and the other foreigners who have taken refuge in Switzerland, and there cause uneasiness in other countries. At the same time France, whilst she insists upon Switzerland giving up French refugees, seems disposed to protect her against the designs of the other Powers, and a note has been sent by the French Government both to the Federal Directory and to Vienna, having these objects in view.

TURKEY.

A firman recently issued by the Grand Seignior reprehends the exaction of illegal imposts from the people, and directs, that in future "provincial budgets" shall be prepared under the direction of the tribunal or court in each locality, and sent to Constantinople for the Imperial sanction. Here, then, is taxation and representation in Turkey; for the municipalities elect their own officers, and the Sultan wisely concludes, that those who are the most interested in the correction of abuses, are the proper persons to be intrusted with the reform of them.

A letter from Damascus, dated Jan. 31, gives some interesting details of the public entry of Mr. Farren, as Consul General, being the first British agent ever appointed to that Pashalic. He set out from Beyrout escorted by a large body of Lancers, and, for a considerable distance, by the Governor and his suite, as a particular mark of respect to the British Government. The commercial relations of the two countries may now, therefore, be considered as established on a firm basis, and a mine of wealth and enterprise opened by the important position of Syria with reference to the affairs and commerce of the East.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Society for the Diffusion of Religious Instruction through the medium of the Irish language, lately held their annual meeting at the Rotunda, Dublin, the Earl of Roden in the chair. The report for the past year having been read, a number of reverend gentlemen addressed the meeting at great length, and pointed out the advantages which had already accrued from the system of communicating religious instruction to the lower and unenlightened orders of the Irish people, through the medium of their vernacular tongue. Accounts the most flattering were given of the great proficiency which the missionaries of the society have made in the language, and of the wonderful effects which the use of their acquired knowledge had produced, in cases where the English language utterly failed to make the impression.

May 19. A meeting of the freeholders, agriculturists, and occupiers of land in the Eastern division of the county of Kent, was held on Barham Downs, near Canterbury, for the purpose of determining upon a petition to Parliament in favour of the principles of the Tithe Commutation Bill, introduced by Ministers. The High Sheriff of the county presided. There were present Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart. M.P., Sir B. Bridges, Bart., Sir H. Montresor, Sir W. Cosway, J. P. Plumtre, esq. M.P. the Right Honourable S. R. Lushington, and several others of the principal gentry in this division of the county. A petition in favour of the ministerial measure having been submitted to the meeting, an amendment was proposed, "That instead of the commutation proposed by the Bill now before the Lower House of Parliament, this meeting is of opinion that a levy of two shillings in the pound, on the *bona fide* annual rents, in lieu of, and in substitution for, the tenth of the produce of the soil—which includes the farmer's capital, skill, and industry—would be a more equitable remuneration for tithes, simple in its construction, easy of collection, and more likely to ameliorate the condition of those interested in agriculture than the complicated plans proposed for that purpose." The amendment, after some discussion, was carried, and a petition embodying its views was agreed to, and directed to be presented to both Houses of Parliament.

Part of the skeleton of a mammoth in a state of great preservation, has recently been discovered embedded in a cliff at

the back of the Isle of Wight, consisting of a cylindrical bone, probably of the leg, one of the vertebrae, the bones composing one of the feet, and part of another.

The POOR LAWS AMENDMENT Bill has called forth much opposition on the part of the parochial authorities, especially in the Metropolis. In the parish of *St. Pancras* the Vestry agreed on a petition condemning the extensive powers of the central board, but avowing "no objection to a board whose powers should be merely judicial and executive, to effect uniformity in practice, strict observance of the laws, classification in work and exercise, and useful education." At *St. George's, Hanover Square*, a numerous vestry came to the following unanimous resolution—"That this vestry deems it expedient to suspend the declaration of any opinion on a subject of such vital importance to the country as the Bill for the Amendment of the Poor Laws, until it shall have been more fully discussed in its progress through the legislature." At *St. Martin in the Fields*, a full board of Overseers was specially convened, who unanimously agreed to resolutions deprecating the entrustment of such extraordinary powers to the Central Commission; particularly as regarded their power to unite parishes without consent, and to appoint and dismiss all salaried officers. The vestry of *St. George's, Middlesex*, agreed on a petition to the House of Commons complaining of the central commission clauses, and also of the alteration of the laws of settlement and of bastardy. The parishes of *St. Saviour's, Aldersgate*, *St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey*, *St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Limehouse*, and *St. Clement Danes*, also held meetings, at which sentiments were expressed in hostility to the Bill.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 25. The first stone of a new building at the School for the Indigent Blind, was laid by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the President, attended by the Bishops of Winchester, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. &c. The front will extend from its present angle, far towards the Bethlem Hospital; and will be in the domestic Pointed style, from a design by Mr. John Newman. After its completion, the Institution (which was founded in 1799, and incorporated in 1826) will be able to increase the number of its pupils from one hundred to two hundred and twenty.

May 12. A numerous meeting was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of

considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a separation of the Church and State. Joseph Hume, esq. took the chair, and on the platform appeared Mr. Blake, M. P., Mr. Vigors, M. P., Mr. Roebuck, P. M., Mr. Crawford, M. P., Mr. Buckingham, M. P., Mr. Finn, M. P., Mr. Wallace, M. P., Mr. Ruthven, M. P., Mr. O'Connell, M. P., and Sir W. Ingilby, M. P. Mr. Hume, after stating that he attended at the request of a numerous body of his constituents, addressed the meeting at great length. He thought the connection of Church and State was prejudicial. There might have been a time when it was necessary, but it existed no longer. The Rev. Mr. Fox said the requisitionists were not hostile to the Church; they did not wish to deprive it of prosperity, or interfere with its forms; they only wished to be exempt from its rule. He moved the first resolution, which was—"That the alliance of Church and State is an extension of the authority of the civil power beyond its legitimate province; that it taxes the industry of the community; and that it establishes an influence which continually opposes itself to salutary measures of reform and national improvement." Mr. Buckingham seconded the resolution, which was carried. The Rev. Dr. Bennett, Mr. Wire, and Mr. Gibson, severally moved resolutions, merely varying the phraseology of the above; the last calling on the meeting to adopt a petition, founded on the rest.

May 12.—A most daring and extraordinary outrage was committed on the person of Mr. Gee, a respectable Solicitor residing at Bishop's Stortford. In consequence of having received a letter from a person signing himself W. Heath, relative to the disposal of some property, he met a man by appointment at the Bull Inn, Aldgate, and proceeded in a hackney-coach, to 27, York-street, Com-

mercial road. Having entered the house the door was closed upon him, and he was suddenly seized by three persons, who dragged him down into a back kitchen, in which had been erected a timber cell surrounded by earth, where they placed him on a seat, and not only chained him from behind, but fastened his feet tightly to the flooring by means of very strong cords, so that he could scarcely move his person, hands or feet. Having accomplished this, one of the party represented himself as the brother of a client of his, by the name of Mrs. Canning, and told him that he should not be released until he gave a check on his banker for the payment of the 800*l.* of her money which he had in his hands, and an order for the delivery of the deeds of the property in which the 1,200*l.* had been previously vested. Being apprehensive that if he refused their demands they would murder him, he complied with their requests, and wrote a check on his bankers, the Messrs. Gibson, of Saffron Walden, for 800*l.*; and a letter to Mr. Bell, a gentleman residing near Stortford, who is one of the executors of the late Mr. Canning, for the delivery of the deeds. After he had done this, the parties left him. By a powerful exertion, after two hours, he fortunately managed to extricate himself, and, after clambering over several garden walls, succeeded in reaching the public street. The parties were all subsequently apprehended without having attained their objects, and committed for trial. The principal person was a blind man, by the name of John Edwards, who, it appeared, had lately been married to Mrs. Canning, under an assumed name; and his object was clearly to gain possession of the property, which, in reality belonged to the children of Mrs. Canning, pursuant to the will of her late husband; and then to abscond to America.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 21. Royal Regiment of Artillery—Major Gen. W. Millar, to be Col. Commandant.

April 22. The Right Hon. R. Montgomery, Lord Belhaven, to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

April 25. 1st Foot Guards—Lieut.-Col. Arthur Lord Templemore, to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.

Unattached—Capt. J. Pennycook, to be Major of Infantry.

May 1. Adm. Sir J. H. Whitesed, G.C.B. of Killinarrick, co. Wicklow, to be a Bart. of the United Kingdom.

May 2. 1st Foot Guards—Capt. F. V. Harcourt, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

Ceylon Reg.—Capt. J. Anderson to be Major.

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Unattached, Capt. R. B. Edwards, to be Major of Infantry.

May 3. Knighted, Rear Admiral John Ferris Devonshire, of Alwington House, Devon, K.C.H.

May 6. Thos. Wathen Waller, esq., to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation in Greece.

May 7. Thomas Chapman, esq., to be Marshal of the King's Bench.

May 9. 1st Foot Guards—Capt. W. Greenwood, to be Capt. and Lieut. Col.

34th Foot—Major the Hon. H. S. Fane to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. R. Airey to be Major.

May 12. W. Wright, of Brough-hall, co. York, esq., to assume the surname and bear the arms of Lawson only.

Robert Jacomb, of Bardou-park, co. Leicester, esq., to take the additional surname, and bear the arms of Hood, quarterly in the first quarter with his own family arms.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Atkins, to a Preb. in Chichester Cath.
 Rev. C. Pilkington, to a Preb. in Chichester Cath.
 Rev. J. Berry, Nantwich R. Cheshire.
 Rev. E. Bird, Tattenhall R. Cheshire.
 Rev. C. Bland, Donnington V. Sussex.
 Rev. G. Casson, St. John's R. Bethnal Green.
 Rev. T. Davies, Llangadock V. co. Carmarthen.
 Rev. A. Fitzroy, Great Fakenham R. Suffolk.
 Rev. A. Jones, Bienton P. C. co. Hereford.
 Rev. T. Littlehales, Butlers Marston V. co. Warw.
 Rev. A. Low, Keig Ch. co. Aberdeen.
 Rev. J. Lowther, Wythorpe P. C. Cumberland.
 Rev. B. Maddy, Albright P. C. Salop.
 Rev. H. L. Majendie, Great Dunmow V. Essex.
 Rev. C. Palmer, Leighthorn R. co. Warwick.
 Rev. J. Parry, St. John's R. Wapping.
 Rev. W. Plummer, Heworth P. C. Durham.
 Rev. J. Smith, Ealing V. Middlesex.
 Rev. S. Smith, Borge Ch. Kircudbright, co. Dumfries.
 Rev. H. M. Wagner, Eastbourne R. Sussex.
 Rev. W. Walker, Slingsby R. co. York.
 Rev. D. Watkins, Thornbury P. Bucks.
 Rev. D. A. Williams, Llanfihangel P. C. co. Carmarthen.

JUDICIAL CHANGES.

Sir John Vaughan has exchanged from the Court of Exchequer to the Common Pleas; Sir E. H. Alderson from the Common Pleas to the Exchequer; Sir J. Parke from the King's Bench to the Exchequer; and Sir J. Williams from the Exchequer to the King's Bench.

BIRTHS.

April 17. In Gower st. the wife of W. White-side, esq., a daughter.—18. At Waltham rectory, Hants, the wife of the Rev. W. Fraser, a son.—19. At Corseley House, near Warminster, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Fawcett, a son.—The wife of W. Ryves, of Ryves Castle, co. Limerick, esq., a daughter.—20. The wife of Edw. Woolmer, esq., Mayor of Exeter, a dau.—21. At Mereworth rectory, the Hon. Lady Stapleton, a son.—At Greenwith, the wife of Charles J. Cartar, esq., a daughter.—22. At Harfield, Lymington, the wife of the Rev. W. Sykes, a son.—23. At Sandwell, the Countess of Dartmouth, a son.—At the Gothic, Kentish-town, the wife of Sir James Williams, a son.—26. The lady of Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, of Chalont St. Giles, Bucks, a dau.—27. In Yorkshire, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. R. Plunket, a dau.—28. In Upper Harley street, the wife of Edm. Pepps, esq., a son.—30. At Strete Raleigh, the wife of Capt. Buller, R. N., a son.—30. At Upton House, the Hon. Mrs. Doughty, wife of the High Sheriff of Dorset, a dau.—30. In Eaton-place, Mrs. Lubbock, a son and heir.

May 1. At Adlestrop, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Iwisleton, a son.—2. At Shenstone Moss, Staffordshire, the wife of Major Wyndham, Royal Scots Greys, a daughter.—4. The wife of R. S. Courtis, esq. Mayor of Falmouth, a dau.—At West End, the wife of Smith Henry Bigg, esq. a son.—9. The wife of Sir Francis C. Knowles, Bart., a dau.—10. In Sloane-street, the wife of W. B. Lyon, esq., a dau.—11. At Herring Court, Richmond, the Right Hon. Lady Louth, a dau.—13. In Torrington-square, the wife of Arnold Walsinger, esq. Barrister-at-law, a dau.—14. In Hanover-square, the wife of Dr. Locock, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 2. At Stoke, Somersetshire, the Rev. J. Parry, Rector of Wapping, Middlesex, to Eliz. widow of Everitt Gaylard, esq.—8. At Ardcarne, C. Leslie, esq., son to the Bishop of Elphin, to the Hon. Miss Frances King, dau. of the Lord

Visc. Lorton.—14. At Bexhill, Sussex, James W. T. D. Wickham, esq. of North Hill, Som. to Lucy Matilda, dau. of W. Leader, esq. of Over-town, near Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.—15. At St. Mary-le-bone Church, the Rev. Theyne Townsend Smith, to Sarah Maria, dau. of Stephen Cox, esq. of Nottingham-street, St. Mary-le-bone.—16. At Otter Moigne, Dorset, to Rev. Rich. R. Wright, of Great Torrington, Devon, to Eleanor Louisa; fourth dau. of the late Edw. Maxwell, esq.—17. At Kinfauns Castle, Perthshire, Capt. Ainslie, Royal Dragoons, to the Hon. Jane Ann, youngest dau. of the Lord Gray, of Gray and Kinfauns.—At Burnham, T. Stokes Salmon, esq., Barrister, of Sunning, Berks, to Eliz. Rosetta, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Carter, Vicar of Burnham.—At St. Mary's, Leyton, the Rev. C. J. Laprimaudaye, to Ann, third dau. of J. Hubbard, esq. of Stratford Grove.—22. At West Hackney, Alfred Wilson, esq. of Highbury-grove, to Eliza, eldest dau. of J. Oldham, esq. of Stamford-hill.—The Hon. W. Butler, of Rathlispark, Queen's county, to Maria Teresa, dau. of Sir Joshua Meredith, Bart.—At Chelsea, the Rev. Edw. Lane Sayer, to Harriot Emma, fourth dau. of the late Rev. W. Carlisle, rector of Sutton, Derbyshire.—23. At Battersea, the Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville, to Sophia, dau. of the late H. Thornton, esq., of Battersea Rise.—At Trinity Church, Sloane-street, the Rev. F. Coleman Wilson, of Brightwell, Berks, to Maria Rebecca, dau. of the late David Jennings, esq., of Hawkhurst, Kent.—Capt. Lockhart Maclean, to Louisa Maria, dau. of S. Robinson, esq.—Capt. Spence, 51st reg. to Frances Harriet, dau. of the late H. Watson, esq.—30. At Chatton, the Rev. J. Dinning, to Eliz. eldest dau. of the late J. Pratt, esq., of Adderstone, Northumberland.—At Clifton, the Hon. Capt. Possonby, late 8th Hussars, to Mary, youngest dau. of the Right Hon. Lady Cecilia Latouche.

May 1. At Pitchford, Salop, H. Jervis, esq., 62d reg. to Emily Eliz. dau. of the Rev. R. Corfield.—5. At Walcot, J. H. England, 75th regt. youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. England, to Sophia, third dau. of T. Daniell, esq., of Michael Church Court, Herefordshire.—6. At Datchworth, Hertford, the Rev. J. Hesse, Rector of Knebworth, to Susanna, second dau. of J. Green, esq. of Bragbury End.—At Islington, the Rev. C. E. Hollett, of Frimley, Surrey, to Caroline, dau. of the late J. Willis, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq.—At Cheltenham, Capt. J. H. Murray, R. N., to Fanny, dau. of the Hon. Mrs. Peimah, Sussex.—7. At Plymouth, the Rev. D. E. Ford, of Lymington, Hants, to Jane Eliz. eldest dau. of Mr. Down, of Torpoint.—10. At Great Malvern, the Right Hon. Spencer Bulkeley Baron Newborough, of Glynllivon Park, Carnarvon, to Frances Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Wilkins, of Hay Castle, Brecknock.—At Frimley, the Hon. Levison Granville Keith Murray, to Louisa Mitty, only dau. of Tho. Abraham, esq., of Chapel House, Surrey.—Chas. Lowther, esq., second son of Sir John Lowther, Bart., of Swillington, Yorkshire, to Isabella, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Morehead, D. D., Rector of Easington.—12. At St. James's, Henry Malthy, esq., of York-terrace, Regent's park, to Frances Anne, widow of the late Rev. A. Tyrwhitt Drake, of Bucknall, Oxfordshire.—At Chatham, Edw. Thompson, esq., of Salters' Hall, London, to Mary Anne, dau. of Rich. Marshall, esq., M. D.—At All Saints, Southampton, H. Desborough, esq., to Mary, dau. of the late Lieut. Gen. Desborough.—13. At St. James's, T. Colman, esq., 10th Hussars, to Mary Anne, widow of D. H. Dallas, esq., son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Tho. Dallas.—14. In Park-street, the Hon. H. Butler, third son of the Right Hon. Lord Dubouque, to Isabella Margaret Munro Johnstone, only dau. of the late Sir Alex. Munro, of Novar, Ross-shire.—15. At Hampstead, the Rev. Rich. A. Cout Beadon, to Isabella, second dau. of the Rev. S. Whittr, D. D.

O B I T U A R Y.

MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

March 29. At Taymouth Castle, Perthshire, after a short illness, aged 72, the Most Hon. John Campbell, Marquis of Breadalbane and Earl of Ormelie (1831), and Baron Breadalbane of Taymouth Castle (1806), in the peerage of the United Kingdom; fourth Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, Viscount of Tay and Paintland, Lord Glenorchy, Benederaloch, Ormelie, and Weik, in the peerage of Scotland (1681, with precedence from 1677*); and the eighth Baronet, of Glenorchy (1625); a Lieut.-General in the army, and F. R. S.

The Marquis was not descended from any of the former peers of his family; but was fourth in descent from Sir Robert the third Baronet. He was the elder son of Colin Campbell, of Carwhin, by Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Campbell, of Stonefield, Sheriff of the County of Argyll, and sister to John Campbell, of Stonefield, a Lord of Session and Justiciary.

His Lordship was educated at Westminster school, and thence repaired to Switzerland, and resided for some time at Lausanne. He succeeded his father in estate in 1772, and in 1782, shortly before he came of age, he succeeded as heir male to the titles and extensive landed property of his cousin John Earl of Breadalbane (the grandfather of the late Countess de Grey).

At the general election in 1784, his Lordship was elected one of the sixteen Representatives of the Scottish peerage, and was re-chosen in 1790, 1796, and 1802. In 1793 his Lordship raised a fencible regiment for the service of Government, which was afterwards increased to four battalions, of one of which he was constituted Lieut.-Colonel April 17, 1795, and it was numbered the 116th regiment. This patriotic service led to his holding the permanent rank of a field officer, being appointed Colonel in the army 1802, Major-General 1809, and Lieut.-General 1814.

By patent dated Nov. 4, 1806, his Lordship was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Breadalbane, of Taymouth; he was raised to the rank of a Marquis by pa-

* The first Earl had in that year been confirmed by patent to the Earldom of Caithness, which he had purchased from the preceding Earl of the Sinclair family; but in 1681 the heir-male of the Sinclairs recovered it by decision of the Privy Council.

tent dated Sept. 7, 1831, together with the Marquis of Ailsa.

The Marquis of Breadalbane was of retired and unostentatious habits, devoting much time to the improvement of his vast estates, by plantations, roads, &c. In the year 1805 he communicated a memoir to the Society of Arts, on the plantation of forty-four acres in the parish of Kenmore, for which he had received the Society's gold medal. His castle, in the Gothic of the Wyatt or Tunbridge-ware school, is a very magnificent but not very elegant structure; consisting of an immense square house, with regular rows of windows, a round tower at each corner, and a square lantern in the middle. The park of Taymouth is the most beautiful and extensive in Scotland.

In 1819, when Taymouth was visited by the present King of the Belgians, Lord Breadalbane summoned his tenants to attend in honour of their illustrious visitor, when about two thousand men (many of them the veterans of the 116th regiment) assembled before the Castle, in the Highland costume, and after going through various evolutions, formed into detachments, and retired by different avenues to the sound of their respective pibrochs. It was a proud sight to see the clansmen gathering as in the times of old, not assembling for war or carnage, but, full of joy and peace, to call down blessings on a mild and generous chieftain.

His Lordship married, Sept. 2, 1793, Mary Turner, eldest daughter and coheir of David Gavin, of Langton, co. Berwick, esq. by Lady Elizabeth Maitland, eldest surviving daughter of James seventh Earl of Lauderdale. By her Ladyship, who survives him, he had issue two daughters and one son: 1. Lady Elizabeth-Maitland, married in 1831 to Sir John Pringle, Bart.; 2. the Most Hon. Mary Marchioness of Chandos, married in 1819 to the Marquis of Chandos, and has issue; 3. the Most Hon. John, now Marquis of Breadalbane, and late M.P. for Perthshire; he married in 1821 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Baillie, esq. heir presumptive to the Earldom of Haddington, but has no children.

The whole of the personal estate of the late Marquis, it is said expeding 300,000*l.*, has been directed by his will to accumulate, at compound interest, for 20 years, and at the end of that period to be laid out in estates, which are to be added to the entailed property, which has come into possession of the present Marquis by his father's death. A small landed

estate has been left to each of the Marquis's daughters. The following sums are bequeathed as charitable donations:—To the Charities of Perth, 5,000*l.*—of Edinburgh, 2,000*l.*—To the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands, 1,000*l.*—To the Caledonian Asylum, London, 500*l.*—besides various gratuities to the tenants.

EARL OF GALLOWAY, K. T.

March 27. At Hampstead, Middlesex, aged 66, the Right Hon. George Stewart, sixth Earl of Galloway (1623) and Lord Garlies (1607) in the peerage of Scotland; second Baron Stewart of Garlies in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright (1796), in the peerage of the United Kingdom; the fifth Baronet (of Nova Scotia 1627); K. T., and an Admiral of the Blue.

His Lordship was born March 24, 1768, the eldest son of John the seventh Earl, and K. T. by his second wife, Anne, second daughter of Sir James Dashwood, the second Bart. of Kirklington Park, Oxfordshire, and M. P. for that county; sister to Elizabeth Duchess of Manchester, and niece to Anne Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon.

He entered the Royal Navy in March, 1780, under his uncle, the Hon. Keith Stewart, and served in the Berwick 74, in the action with the Dutch fleet off the Doggerbank in 1781, and the relief of Gibraltar in 1782.

He was appointed a Lieutenant Aug. 8, 1789, and served in that year, in the Aquilon frigate, on the Mediterranean station, from whence, in the following spring, he returned to England as a passenger in one of the Smyrna traders, having been promoted to the rank of Commander. He afterwards commanded the Vulcan fireship, from which he was promoted to post rank in 1793. Being soon after appointed to the Winchelsea frigate, he accompanied the expedition destined for the conquest of the French islands in the West Indies, and materially assisted at the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadeloupe. Sir John Jervis, in his despatches relative to the landing of the forces in Guadeloupe, April 11, 1794, wrote to the Admiralty that "Capt. Lord Viscount Garlies acquitted himself with great address and spirit on the occasion, although he received a bad contusion from the fire of a battery, against which he placed his ship in the *good old way*, within half musket shot." The three guns of the battery were, in consequence, soon silenced.

At the general election in 1790 Lord Garlies was chosen Member for Saltash; but in Feb. 1795 he resigned

his seat to his brother the Hon. William Stewart.

In 1795 Lord Garlies was removed into the Lively 32, in which Sir John Jervis sailed from England to assume the command in the Mediterranean; and which shared in the glorious victory off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797. His Lordship brought home the news of that signal action, with Sir Robert Calder and Lord Minto, Viceroy of Corsica, and suite, who were on board during the battle.

About Nov. 1799, Lord Garlies commissioned the Hussar frigate, at that time fitting out in the Thames; and he commanded that ship in the Channel and on the Irish coast, to the spring of 1801, when he removed into the Bellerey hon 74, employed in the blockade of Brest, on which service he remained until the suspension of hostilities. After the renewal of the war he commanded the Ajax 80. On the 30th of April 1805 he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and in the following July he was returned to Parliament on a vacancy for Cocker-mouth. On the change of administration in Feb. 1801 he quitted the Board of Admiralty. At the general election of 1806 he was chosen for Haslemere; but, before the meeting of Parliament, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Nov. 14, 1806.

On the 28th of March 1807 the Earl of Galloway was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the county of Wigton.

On the meeting of Parliament in 1808, he moved the Address to the King. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral 1810, Vice-Admiral 1819, and Admiral 1830.

His Lordship married, at London, April 18, 1797, Lady Jane Paget, second daughter of Henry first Earl of Uxbridge, and sister to the Marquis of Anglesey, the late Countess of Fenniskillen, the dowager Lady Graves, Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, G. C. H. & C. & C. By her Ladyship, who survives him, he had issue four daughters and four sons: 1. the Most Hon. Jane Marchioness of Blandford, married in 1819 to her cousin-german George Marquis of Blandford, and has a daughter and three sons; 2. Lady Caroline; 3. the Right Hon. Randolph now Earl of Galloway, Lord Lieutenant of Wigtonshire and of the Stewardry of Kirkcudbright; he was born in 1800, and married in 1833 Lady Blanche Somerset, seventh daughter of the Duke of Beaufort; 4. Lady Louisa, married in 1823 to the Hon. William Duncombe, eldest son of Lord Feversham, and

M.P. for North Yorkshire; and has issue four sons and three daughters; 5. the Hon. Arthur, 6. the Hon. Alan, 7. Lady Helen, who all three died in childhood; and 8. the Hon. Keith Stewart, a Lieut. R.N. born in 1814.

The remains of the Earl were interred on the 2d of April, in the New-General Cemetery in the Harrow Road, attended by the present Earl and others of the family, and by fourteen carriages of intimate friends. This is the first peer laid to rest in this new establishment; a vault and suitable monument will be built on the spot.

RIGHT HON. C. P. YORKE.

March 13. In Bruton-street, in his 70th year, the Right Hon. Charles Philip Yorke, a Privy Councillor, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, F.R.S. and S.A. &c. &c.; half brother to the Earl of Hardwicke: a Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature.

Mr. Yorke was born March 12, 1764, the eldest son (the younger was the late Admiral Sir Joseph Yorke) of the Hon. Charles Yorke (who died shortly after being appointed Lord Chancellor of England), by his second wife Agneta, daughter and co-heir of Henry Johnson, of Great Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire, esq.

He was educated at Cambridge, and was called to the Bar. At the general election of 1790 he was chosen for the county of Cambridge, and re-elected in 1796, 1802, 1806, and 1807. His talents from very early years raised great expectations, and his conduct in Parliament was much respected, from the manliness of his character, his integrity, and freedom from factious politics. In 1792 he moved the Address in answer to the King's Speech.

In 1801 he accepted, under the Addington Administration, the place of Secretary of War, which he discharged with much industry and ability.

In August, 1803, he was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, which office he held until the following May.

In the Parliament of 1812-1818 Mr. Yorke sat for the borough of Liskeard; and at the close of that period he retired from public life.

He was for some years Lieutenant-Colonel of the Cambridgeshire militia, to which command he was appointed in 1799.

Mr. Yorke married, July 1, 1790, Harriot, daughter of Charles Manningham, esq., and sister to Major-General Manningham, but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue. He was the presumptive heir to the earldom, after his

brother's death; which inheritance will now devolve on his nephew, Captain C. P. Yorke, R.N., M.P. for Cambridgeshire, the eldest son of the late Hon. Sir J. S. Yorke, K.C.B.

REV. SIR H. TRELAWNEY, BART.

Feb. 25. At Laveno, in Italy, aged 77, the Rev. Sir Henry Trelawney, the seventh Baronet, of Trelawney in Cornwall (1628).

Sir Henry was the only son of Sir William Trelawney, the sixth Bart. a Capt. R.N. (who died when Governor of Jamaica, Dec. 11, 1772) by his cousin-german Letitia, daughter of Sir Harry Trelawney the fifth Baronet, whose mother again was a Trelawney, being Letitia, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Sir Jonathan Trelawney, the third Baronet, successively Bishop of Bristol, Exeter, and Winchester.* Sir Henry was born at Bredshd in the parish of St. Budeaux, Devonshire, in June 1756; and, in 1770, shortly after his father had gone to Jamaica, was removed from the care of a worthy clergyman at Plympton, to Westminster School, where many of his ancestors had been educated. From Westminster he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1776. Shortly after, he became a convert to Methodism, and, turning preacher, was greatly followed in all parts of the West of England. He next joined the Calvinists, and was ordained by them at Poole in Dorsetshire, when a sermon was preached, which was printed with a pompous account of the proceedings. In 1779 he himself published a sermon entitled "Ministers Labourers together with God."

At length, having married the daughter of a clergyman of the Establishment, he returned to the Church, took his degree of M.A., at Oxford, June 22, 1781, was ordained at Exeter, by Bishop Ross, and became an orderly parish priest in his native county. His relation Bishop Buller gave him a small living in the neighbourhood of Truro, and afterwards the vicarage of Eglosbayle, and also a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Exeter. He was a perfect master of the eloquence of the pulpit: and his countenance was particularly prepossessing. Wherever he preached, the multitude followed him. His friends and admirers, at that period of his popularity, used to flatter themselves, that, like his great-

* The Bishop had twelve children, six of whom were sons; yet all the latter died without issue male, and the title devolved on a junior branch of the family.

grandfather Sir Jonathan Trelawney, he might, in due time, fill one of the episcopal thrones. "Remarkably abstemious," says Mr. Polwhele in his *Literary History of Cornwall*, 1806, "Sir Henry never eats animal food. To these simple facts, I must add, that Sir Henry possesses a truly Christian spirit, affectionate, charitable, and, wherever he resides, is loved and revered."

His religious tenets, however, underwent another change. He resigned his preferments, and left England. He died in Italy, among the members of his last adopted creed, and great respect was paid by them on the occasion of his death. His funeral was attended by all the neighbouring clergy; and a dole distributed to many hundred poor families. His daughter was with him to the last.

Sir Henry Trelawney married in 1778, Mary, daughter of the Rev. James Brown, Rector of Portishead, and Vicar of Kingston, Somerset; and by that lady, who died Nov. 18, 1822, he had issue three sons and 2 daughters: 1. Anne-Letitia; 2. John, who died Sept. 30, 1821; 3. Sir William Lewis Salisbury Trelawney, who has succeeded to the title, and is now M. P. for the Eastern division of Cornwall; he took the name of Salisbury in 1802, in compliance with the will of Owen Salisbury Breton, esq. and married in 1807 Patience, daughter of John Philip Carpenter, esq. of Mount Tavy in Devonshire; 4. Hamlin, a Major in the Royal Artillery, who has married Martha, daughter of Joseph Rogers, of the co. Cork, esq.; 5. Mary, married to John Harding, esq.; and 6. Jonathan.

SIR THOMAS CLARGES, BART.

Feb. 17. At Brighton, aged 53, Sir Thomas Clarges, the fourth Baronet (1674).

Sir Thomas was the last male descendant of the family of the Duchess of Albe-marle, the wife of the renowned George Monk, the restorer of King Charles the Second. It was supposed to have come to England from Hainault in the reign of Edward the Fourth; and the first Baronet was Sir Walter the nephew of the Duchess, and son of Sir George Clarges, who was a Knight-bachelor.

Sir Thomas the late Baronet was the eldest son of Sir Thomas the third Baronet by Miss Skrine, and succeeded to the title when only a twelvemonth old.

He had a younger brother who died in 1807. We believe neither of them was married; and the baronetcy has become extinct.

One of his nearest relations was Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, the recently ap-

pointed Governor of St. Lucia, to whose eldest son he has left 100*l.* a-year; whilst the bulk of his fortune, consisting of landed property worth 10,000*l.* a-year, is bequeathed to Major Hare, who was recently attached to the embassy of Lord William Lennox at Lisbon. The Major is a distant relation of Sir Thomas.

ADMIRAL SIR R. G. KEATS, G. C. B.

April 5. At Greenwich Hospital, aged 77, Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, G. C. B., Admiral of the White, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and a Commissioner of the Board of Longitude.

This gallant and distinguished officer was born at Charlton, in Hampshire, Jan. 16, 1757, the son of the Rev. Richard Keats, Rector of Bideford and King's Nympton, Devonshire, and for many years Master of Tiverton School. He entered the Navy Nov. 25, 1770, on board the *Bellona*, Capt. John Montagu, upon whose promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief on the North American station, Mr. Keats was removed into the flag-ship, the *Captain*, in 1771, and was afterwards actively employed in smaller vessels, two of which he commanded, also in boat service, and on shore in different attacks on the American posts, till 1776, when he was removed into the *Romney*, the ship of Rear-Adm. Montagu, at Newfoundland. On the 7th of April, 1777, he was made Lieutenant into the *Ramilies*, commanded by Commodore Mackenzie, and afterwards by Captain Robert Digby, who led the fleet on the larboard tack in the action of the 27th of July, 1778. In 1779, Captain Digby received the rank of Rear-Admiral, and Lieut. Keats followed him into his flag-ship, the *Prince George*, where Prince William Henry (his present most gracious Majesty) commenced his naval career, and in which ship Lieut. Keats had the honour of being for upwards of three years officer of the watch in which his Royal Highness was placed. In 1781 Lieutenant Keats was intrusted by Admiral Digby, on the North American station, with the command of the naval part of an expedition for the destruction of numerous formidable boats of the enemy about 14 miles up a tide river in the Jerseys, which was completely successful, and conducted with such skill and intrepidity, that he was promoted to the rank of Commander on the 18th of January, 1782, and appointed to the *Rhinoceros*, and afterwards to the *Bonetta*, till the peace of 1783. From the conclusion of the American War till 1785 he was employed on important services in America. On the 4th of June, 1789, he was, at the pressing

solicitation of the Duke of Clarence with his royal father King George III., promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, and shortly after appointed to the Southampton, and in 1790 to the Niger. In 1793 he was appointed to the London 98, destined for the flag of the Duke of Clarence, which ship was paid off in March, 1794. He subsequently commanded the Galatea and Boadicea frigates, in both which, particularly in the latter, he was actively employed in arduous, difficult, and very important services, till March, 1801, when he was appointed to the Superb, 74. In this ship his services as Captain, Commodore, and Rear-Admiral (to which latter rank he rose in September, 1807), were very conspicuous, especially on the 12th of July, 1801, when under the command of Sir James Saumarez (now Lord de Saumarez), in the attack on the enemy's squadron, which ended in the destruction of two Spanish three-deckers, and the capture of the French 74 St. Antoine; on the 6th of February, 1806, under the command of Sir John Duckworth, in the capture, destruction, or dispersion of the French squadron off St. Domingo;* in 1807, at the blockade and siege of Copenhagen; in 1808, when he succeeded in carrying off the Spanish army under the Marquis de la Romana from Nyborg. On this last occasion His Majesty was graciously pleased to create him a Knight of the Bath. In the following year he was second in command in the expedition to the Scheldt; and in 1810 was ordered to Cadiz, then besieged

* Previously to this action, Capt. Keats suspended a portrait of Lord Nelson to the mizen stay, and just before the action commenced, the officers on the quarter-deck took off their hats, the band playing "God save the King." This was succeeded by "Nelson and the Nile." In the midst of their enthusiasm the fleet advanced in close order, the Superb still leading. On this the enemy, having cut their cables, endeavoured to escape, but the squadron succeeded in destroying one ship of 120 guns, one of 74, and in capturing one of 80, and two of 74 guns, in less than two hours! For this service he received the thanks of Parliament, and a suitable present from the Patriotic Fund. Admiral Duckworth, in his despatches, says, "I cannot be silent without injustice to the firm and manly support for which I was indebted to Capt. Keats, and the effect that the system of discipline and good order in which I found the Superb must ever produce; and the pre-eminence of British seamen could never be more highly conspicuous than in this contest."

by the French, where his services with the squadron placed under his orders, in the general defence of the place, and serious annoyance of the enemy, by well-planned expeditions and other prompt measures, were duly appreciated. In July, 1811, his friend Sir Edward Pellew, (afterwards Lord Exmouth) having been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, Sir Richard Keats followed him as second in command, where he remained until extreme ill-health compelled him, in October, 1812, to return to England. In February, 1813, having somewhat recovered, he was appointed to the government and command of Newfoundland, with an assurance that, if his health should be restored, more active employment should be assigned him. He struck his flag in 1816, and retired into Devonshire. In 1818 he was promoted to be Major-General of the Royal Marines, of which he had been a Colonel from the year 1805. In 1821 he was called to the government of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. The various regulations brought about through his exertions, particularly for improving the system of diet and other comforts to the pensioners, will cause his name to be long and gratefully remembered in that noble asylum.

He was married June 27, 1820, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Francis Hurt, esq. of Alderwasley, in Derbyshire, who survives him.

He was a sincere Christian in his belief and practice, and both were characterized by a simplicity and singleness of heart for which he was remarkable. He was a firm and zealous friend; in all the relations of life most exemplary. His beneficence was extensive, and of that character which is rather felt than seen.

His funeral took place at Greenwich, on Saturday April 12, with all the honours due to his high station in the service. At a little after three o'clock, the procession, headed by the band of the Royal Marines, formed in the great quadrangle, opposite the Governor's house; and on the coffin being brought out (borne by eight pensioners who served under Sir Richard in the Superb), a signal was hoisted from the top of the house, at which a party of artillery, stationed with field-pieces on One Tree-hill, where a flag was hoisted half-mast high, fired minute guns, which they continued regularly to discharge until the body was brought to the Chapel. The whole of the great square was lined with pensioners, and the upper quadrangle, in addition to lines of pensioners, was skirted by 100 nurses and 200 girls. The chief mourners were

Sir Richard's nephews, Capt. Keats, R.N., and the Rev. Richard Keats. A regiment of marines, in single files, formed an avenue (the men leaning on their arms reversed), through which the procession passed in the following order,

30 Boys of the Lower School.

30 Boys of the Upper School.

100 Pensioners.

Crew of Governor's barge (12).

Boatswains (16).

Colours between the two regulating Boatswains.

Drum. Fife.

Wardens, two and two

Men who sailed with the late Governor in the Superb, two and two.

Admiral's Flag.

Governor's Guard, with halberts covered (16 men).

Royal Marine Band.

Two Inspecting Boatswains.

Visitors, composed of Admirals, &c. in their uniforms.

Medical Officers, Lieutenants, Adjutants, Captains, and Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.

Flag Officers.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Flag Officers.

King's Aides-de-Camp.

Lords of the Admiralty, Lord Auckland, and Rt. Hon. Sir James Graham.

Chaplains, Rev. J. Taylor, Rev. Sam.

Cole, D.D. and Rev. David Lloyd.

THE BODY; the pall borne by Adm. Sir Wm. Hotham, Adm. Sir Francis Laforey, Adm. Hon. Sir R. Stopford, Adm. Sotheron, Adm. Sir Chas. Hamilton, Adm. Sir George Martin.

Mourners.

Civil Officers, Sir R. Dobson, Sir W.

Beatty, Dr. Domville, Dr. Gladstone.

Visitors.

Sixteen of the Governor's Guard.

Sixteen Boatswains.

Men who sailed with the late Governor in the Milford, Boadicea, Galatea, and Niger.

Two Inspecting Boatswains.

One Hundred Pensioners, two and two.

Thirty Boys, two and two.

Thirty Boys, two and two.

The crowd on either side of the Marines was very dense, and the spectacle, from the appearance of the numerous Admirals, and other Naval officers, in their uniforms and decorated with the Crosses of their Orders, was truly grand. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Dr. Cole; and the funeral music, performed by the band of the Marines, was of a sublime and deeply pathetic character. After the service in the chapel, the body was conducted to the mausoleum in the burial ground of the Institution. Amongst

the distinguished persons present were Lord Amelius Beauclerk, Lord Radstock, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Sir John Savage, Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Hon. Capt. Seymour, Capt. Warren, &c. •

VICE-ADM. PLAMPIN.

Feb. 14. At Florence, aged 72, Robert Plampin, esq. Vice-Admiral of the White.

Adm. Plampin was a native of Essex, where he possessed considerable property. He entered the Navy at an early age, and served with much credit in the American war. On the commencement of hostilities with the French republic, he was appointed as Lieutenant on board the Syren, a 32-gun frigate, commanded by Capt. John Manley. In this ship the Duke of York embarked for Holland; and one of the services in which Lieut. Plampin was employed, was the defence of Williamstadt, where he commanded a gun-boat. On the 21st of March, 1793, in an attack on the enemy's camp on the Moordyke, his superior officer Lieut. J. Western was slain (to whom the Duke of York erected a monument in the church of Dordrecht), and Plampin took the command: the Prince of Orange, for his services on this occasion, presented him with a medal worth 500 guilders; and on his return to England he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and promoted to the Time sloop of war.

In 1795 Capt. Plampin attained post rank, and was commissioned to the Ariadne of 26 guns, from which he removed to the Lowestoffe 32. This vessel was wrecked on returning with a convoy from the West Indies Aug. 11, 1801; but, on a court-martial, her commander was acquitted of all blame.

Capt. Plampin afterwards commanded the Antelope 50, and the Powerful 74. This ship was attached to the squadron of Sir J. T. Duckworth, and afterwards sent to reinforce Sir E. Pellew in the East Indies. On the 13th of June 1806 he captured a mischievous privateer called la Henriette, of 20 guns; and in the following month, off Ceylon, a still more notorious privateer, la Bellone of 34 guns, which had committed great depredations on the British commerce, and was afterwards enrolled in the Royal Navy, under the name of the Blanche.

Towards the close of 1806, the Powerful was one of the squadron which accompanied Sir Edward Pellew to Batavia, where they destroyed a frigate, four brigs, of war, and several armed vessels. After this, Capt. Plampin returned to Europe on account of ill-health. He subsequently obtained the command of the

Courageux 74, and commanded a division of Sir R. Strachan's fleet on the expedition to Walcheren in 1809. In 1810 he commanded the Gibraltar 80, and in 1811 the Royal Sovereign, a first-rate. His next appointment was to the Ocean of 98 guns, in which he again served under Sir E. Pellew, in the Mediterranean, and he belonged to the blockading fleet off Toulon during the remainder of the war.

At the flag promotion which took place at the peace, Capt. Plampin was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and in Feb. 1817 he hoisted his flag on board the *Conqueror* 74, as Commander-in-chief on the St. Helena and Cape stations. This delicate commission, as one of the guardians of Napoleon, he held during the customary period of three years; during which the only disagreeable result of his duty was the necessity of dismissing, by court martial, the surgeon of his own ship, for making improper communications to the attendants of the exiled Emperor.

In 1824, Rear-Admiral Plampin succeeded Lord Colville in the Irish command at Cove; and in the following year he hoisted his flag at the fore, as Vice-Admiral of the White. The Cove was his last appointment, which he filled for three years, with high esteem. His death is lamented by a large circle of acquaintance. His remains were brought to England, and interred in Wanstead churchyard.

GENERAL HAMILTON.

Feb. 9. At Edinburgh, in his 92d year, John Hamilton, esq. of Dalzell, co. Lanark, a General in the army.

Gen. Hamilton was the second son of Archibald Hamilton, of Dalzell and Rosehall, by Marion, eldest daughter of Hew Dalrymple of Drummorie, a Lord of Session. He received a commission of Cornet in 1760, was appointed to the 4th dragoons 1763, Lieutenant 1768, Lieut.-Colonel in the army Feb. 1795, in the 81st regt. in December following, Colonel in the army 1794, Major-Gen. 1796, Lieut.-General 1803, and General 1813.

He succeeded to Dalzell on the death of his elder brother James, and to Orbistoun on that of his younger brother Robert. He was of a remarkably long-lived family, his father having lived to be 81, his uncle 91, and three aunts 98, 83, and 94. (See Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland*, by Wood, vol. i. p. 203).

MAJOR-GEN. SIR G. B. FISHER.

March 8. At the Arsenal, Woolwich, in his 70th year, Major-General Sir George Bulteel Fisher, K. C. H., Commandant of that Garrison.

Sir George was younger brother to the late Right Rev. John Fisher, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and one of the ten sons of the Rev. John Fisher, a Prebendary of Salisbury, and Rector of Calbourn, in the Isle of Wight. He was appointed second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, 1782; first Lieutenant, 1790; Captain-Lieutenant, 1795; Captain, 1801; Major, 1806; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1808; Colonel by brevet, 1814; and Major-General, 1825. He was appointed a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Order shortly before his death.

His funeral, which took place on the 15th of March, was attended by several long and extended lines of troops, and the fine bands of the Royal Artillery and Royal Marines. The coffin was drawn on a military waggon, and ornamented with the sword and orders worn by the deceased; and, agreeably to the regulations of the service, three rounds of nine pieces of cannon were fired over the grave.

A portrait of Sir G. B. Fisher, by S. Lovell, was recently exhibited at Somerset House.

CHARLES MACKINNON, ESQ.

Nov. 19. At Beauvais, on his way from Paris to England, Charles Mackinnon, Esq., of Grosvenor Place, late M.P. for Ipswich.

Mr. Mackinnon entered the East India Company's service, on their medical establishment in India, early in life. He was appointed Chief Surgeon at Prince of Wales Island in May 1807; where and in China he resided many years. He had a thorough knowledge of the trade with China in all its bearings, and was deeply impressed that the monopoly of that trade by the East India Company was the only means of securing its continuance with this country. He was for some years a candidate for the East India Direction, and stood a poll on the 6th of April, 1830, which terminated against him, as he received only 554 votes, whilst 1009 were given for John Forbes, esq.

He was first elected to Parliament for Ipswich at the general election of 1826, when he succeeded in ousting one of the former members, W. Haldimand, esq. upon petition, although the latter gentleman had been at the head of the poll. Mr. Mackinnon was re-elected in 1830 and 1831.

On the 15th of November 1830 he voted in the minority on the motion respecting the Civil List which ousted the Wellington ministry; and on the 22d Sept. 1831, he also voted in the minority on the passing of the Reform Bill. At the election for Ipswich in 1832 he polled only 94 votes.

JOHN MYTTON, ESQ.

March 29. In the King's Bench prison, aged 37, John Mytton, Esq., of Halston, co. Salop.

Mr. Mytton was descended from a very ancient Shropshire family, connected from a remote period with the local and public transactions of Shrewsbury and North Wales. He was the only son of John Mytton, esq., by Harriet, daughter of the late William Owen, esq., of Woodhouse, co. Salop, and was born September 30th, 1796. His father dying when he was only eighteen months old, he was brought up with little restraint on his conduct, and educated partly at Westminster School, from whence he entered the 7th Hussars, and was for several years Major in the Oswestry division of the North Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

On attaining his Majority in 1817, he became possessed of a noble fortune, beside inheriting large estates in Shropshire and Merionethshire, for both which counties he served the office of High Sheriff.

He represented the Borough of Shrewsbury during the closing six months of the last Parliament of George the Third, but declined offering himself for the new one in 1820. At the general election in 1831 he was a candidate for the representation of the county of Salop, but after five days polling he was unsuccessful.

Mr. Mytton was endowed with a good natural intellect, which by due cultivation might have shone forth in a superior light; his manners were courteous and affable, but his disposition was marked with traits of eccentricities and irregularities which greatly impaired his ample fortune. He was an enthusiast in the sports of the field, and passionately fond of hunting and racing, which rendered him well known throughout the fashionable and sporting circles of England and the Continent.

A *delirium tremens* was the immediate cause of his death; previous to which we have the satisfaction of knowing that he embraced the consolations of religion. He was anxiously attended during his illness by his most affectionate mother; and a few friends also, who, in despite of the pecuniary difficulties into which he had plunged himself, remained true unto the last, though it is to be feared he experienced from others, who had largely shared his bounty and hospitality while in the zenith of prosperity, the coldest ingratitude when the clouds of misfortune hung heavily around him.

Mr. Mytton married, first, May 21st, 1818, Harriet Emma, daughter of Sir Thomas Jones, Bart., by whom he had issue, one daughter; secondly, 29th of October, 1821, Caroline, daughter of Thomas Giffard, of Chillington, co. Stafford, and had issue four sons and one daughter.

GENT. MAG. VOL. I.

It is a singular circumstance that for several generations the heir to the Halston estate has had a long minority. The present heir (presuming his life) will be a minor nearly eleven years; the late Mr. Mytton was a minor almost twenty years; and the same circumstance also attended his father and his grandfather when they respectively succeeded to the family estates.

The mortal remains of Mr. Mytton were conveyed from London for interment in the private extra-parochial chapel adjoining the mansion of Halston. While passing through the town of Shrewsbury, many of the shops were closed, and the bells of the several churches tolled. As the procession approached Halston, it was joined by twelve carriages of the neighbouring gentry, and about 150 of the tenantry and friends on horseback, together with two troops of the Oswestry Yeomanry Cavalry; and at the interment a great concourse of spectators assembled, anxious to pay the passing tribute of a sigh to his memory. H. P.

JOHN PHELIPS, ESQ.

April 20. At Montacute House, Somersetshire, after a few days illness, aged 51, John Phelips, Esq., an acting Magistrate for the counties of Somerset and Dorset.

The representative of an ancient and honourable family, he, by the excellence of his many public and private virtues, fully repaid to society the value of the adventitious claim which is uniformly conceded to a dignified line of ancestry. Having for many years presided as Chairman of the Criminal Court of Quarter Sessions in his native county, he had, by the integrity of his principles and the mildness of his judgment, advanced its judicial character to a degree of estimation rarely acquired under such circumstances. The Bar and the Bench, by whom he was equally beloved and respected, hailed him as their friend and their guide; and, as was well and truly said on a public occasion, immediately after his decease, (by one who knew him thoroughly, and was as thoroughly competent to give an opinion) "in his decisions he was not always equalled by our Judges, and rarely surpassed by them." In all the local charities and meetings held in his own neighbourhood, his purse and his personal services were tendered with readiness and without ostentation. A kind and judicious benefactor to the poor, a considerate and liberal landlord to his tenants, he fulfilled the more immediate and secondary duties of an English country Gentleman, in a manner which, it is hoped, bleaseth him that giveth, as well as him that receiveth. In the wide circle of his personal friends and acquaintances, his hospitality was unbounded as his

means were ample and his heart was open. In the narrower sphere, within which his domestic affections were much centered, much more, if it were allowable to lift the sacred veil thrown by common consent around the privacy of family sorrow, might be said to the honour of one so universally lamented. His heraldic motto was not merely a vain appendage to his armorial bearings; the words, "Pro Aris et Focis" were enshrined within his heart.

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M. VENTOUILLAC.

March 2. In Bedford street, of pulmonary consumption, aged 36, Mr. L. T. Ventouillac, Professor of the French language and literature in King's College, London.

M. Ventouillac was a native of Calais; he had resided for eighteen years in England; and was appointed Professor at King's College in 1830. For that post he was qualified in an extraordinary degree; since his perfect command of the English language, and his critical acquaintance with our classical writers, enabled him to communicate the delicacies of his own tongue with peculiar facility and grace. He himself attributed the rapid progress he had made in acquiring a proficiency in the English language, to the delight he experienced in perusing the works of Shakspeare, following the poet in all his puns and conceits with a spirit which partook of a kindred affection for wit and repartee. He was also well read in the other classical authors of this country, and could comment upon them with much taste and discrimination. His behaviour and conversation were amiable and unaffected. He spoke our language with such vernacular fluency that he could address extempore even a polished assembly, in a manner very pleasing to his hearers. He wrote a neat and idiomatic English style; and though his literary labours were chiefly confined to elementary books, yet his several prefaces and introductions indicate abilities of a superior order.

His principal publications are a series of French Classics in twelve volumes 18mo; the French Librarian, in one volume octavo; Rudiments of the French Language; *Morceaux d'Histoire*, consisting of specimens of the best French historians; French Poetry, with English notes; *Livre de Class*, lately published; and a masterly translation into French of Bishop Watson's *Apology for the Bible*.

Soon after his arrival in England, he embraced the Protestant faith; and he died, with exemplary fortitude and resig-

nation, in the communion of the Church of England.

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MR. GEORGE COOKE.

Feb. 27. At Barnes, aged 53, Mr. George Cooke, the eminent engraver.

He was born in London, Jan. 22, 1781. His father was a native of Frankfort on the Maine, who settled in England early in life, as a confectioner, and having realized a moderate competency, retired from business about thirty years ago.

George Cooke, at the age of fourteen, was apprenticed to Mr. James Basire, the engraver, influenced probably by the example of his elder brother William, who had previously become the pupil of Angus, the publisher of a set of "Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats." His family retain but little evidence of his early predilections for the Arts; but the active energies of his mind would have ensured him distinction in any scientific or intellectual pursuit. Amongst a quantity of work belonging to the House of Commons, the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and other matter displaying no great artistic skill, which Mr. Basire was accustomed to execute, one drawing by Turner came annually to be translated to copper, as an appendage to the Oxford Almanack. From this source may be dated George Cooke's confirmed devotion to his profession, and that ardent admiration of the works of our great Painter, which afterwards produced such extensive results.

When emancipated from the trammels of apprenticeship, his zeal and industry soon opened to him an animating prospect. About that time commenced the publication of the *Beauties of England and Wales*, which introduced to public notice several names destined to rank amongst the most eminent in the art of engraving, as the brothers Cooke, Burnet, Fye, and the Le Keux's. In conjunction with Mr. William Cooke, and also separately, George Cooke executed many plates for that work, which are marked with strong indications of a sedulous care and eagerness to excel, the characteristics in all his productions. Of his earliest works, some allegorical designs with portraits of German authors, and a small book plate entitled "Edward and Annette," illustrating a novel translated from the German, are creditable to his self-educated powers in engraving the human figure. Shortly after, jointly with his brother, were produced two highly wrought large plates of celebrated race-horses, *Hazard* and *Muly Moloch*. The painter was Marshall of Newmarket, between whom and the owner of the horses, Lord

Darlington, a misunderstanding arose before the plates were completed, and that nobleman withdrawing his patronage from the enterprize, the consequences fell heavily upon the young engravers, who saw the fruits of much time, anxiety, and labour, destroyed at a blow. Views of Ouse Bridge, York, for Dayes's works, and Thorney Abbey, after Alexander, for Lysons's *Britannia Depicta*, evidence rapid improvement in their department; while some outlined divinities for Hort's *Pantheon*, and a series of heads of mere mortals, with some statues and historical groups, also in outline, for the "Historic Gallery," are publication from the French, account for the employment of his time down to the beginning of 1808, when the extensive series of plates illustrating Pinkerton's "Collection of Voyages and Travels" absorbed, for several successive years, the greater part of his time and attention. An adequate idea of his powers might well be formed from the conduct of this work, could the difficulties encountered and surmounted in its progress be known; but the public see only the result, and something more is often necessary to appreciate individual exertion. Much of his valuable time was absorbed by barren and unprofitable matters, many of the plates were engraven from mere tracings, many were remodelled, but there is scarcely one in the multitudinous collection, amounting to one hundred and sixty, that does not testify to the engraver's pains-taking exertions.

During the progress of this publication, Mr. William Cooke had projected and commenced the first edition of "The Thames," to which George Cooke contributed only three plates, *Monkey Island*, *Temple House*, and *the Gateway at Tilbury Fort*. The "Thames" was the precursor of the "Southern Coast of England," a work memorable on many accounts, and of incalculable importance for its action both on the public taste and the art of engraving. Early impressed with an unbounded admiration of the works of Turner, and sharing in a deep and well-founded conviction of the advantages likely to accrue from any plan which should place those wonders of the pencil more immediately within the scope of public attention, the brothers seldom met without discussing their favorite topic, and many a scheme was formed and abandoned, before their wishes could be achieved. At length, perseverance and industry having vanquished all obstacles, the first number came out Jan. 1, 1814, and continued at intervals until the appearance of the sixteenth and last, in the

spring of 1826. Of this series of plates, George Cooke engraved fifteen, one third of the whole, together with eight vignettes. The success of this splendid and original work was commensurate with its merit.

An improved edition of the "Thames" followed, containing some tasteful and elaborate specimens of graphic skill from his hand; amongst these "The Launch of the Nelson," and "The Fair on the Thames," after Clennell, and "The opening of Waterloo Bridge," after Reinagle, are deserving of particular notice. He had previously executed fourteen small views in the Scandinavian peninsula, after sketches by Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., as well as some ten or dozen miniature views for Pinkerton's "Petralogy;" and he completed an extensive series on a larger scale, of which a few had been finished by his brother, for Sir Henry Englefield's work on the Geological features of the Isle of Wight, and the neighbouring coast of Dorset. This engagement, united to a fondness for and knowledge of the science, led to his engraving, for several years, the plates affixed to the *Transactions of the Geological Society*; but that learned body finally disused calcographic, and adopted lithographic, illustrations.

Three plates of higher pretensions, and in different walks of Art, next claim our attention: one, the *Iron Bridge at Sunderland*, from an outline by Blore, with a vigorous effect of light and shade thrown in by Francia, for Surtees's *History of Durham*; the second after a drawing by Alexander, of the great *Bacon's statue at St. Alban's*, for Clutterbuck's *Hertfordshire*; and the last a view of *Gledhouse in Yorkshire*, after Turner; each is excellent in its kind, but the statue is the greater effort, and warrants the justice of the inference, in which he has occasionally acquiesced, that, had he devoted his time to the historical line of Art, he would have acquired equal celebrity. From those highly-wrought productions, such was the comprehensive versatility of his talents, we trace him proceeding with the same facility and success to works of a slight and sketchy description: into the *Peak scenery of Derbyshire*, published by Mr. Rhodes of Sheffield, he transfused all the grace, spirit, and expression, of Chantrey's originals.

Meanwhile the influence of the "Southern Coast" was powerfully acting on public taste. Some of its earliest effects were Hakewill's "Italy," and the "Provincial Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery of Scotland." For each of these

works he executed some interesting plates: in the former two of Naples, the Campo Vaccino of Rome, and Florence; in the latter, Edinburgh from the Calton Hill after Turner, Edinburgh from St. Anthony's Chapel, and Edinburgh from the Braid Hills, both after Calcott, rank with the happiest efforts of Art: and of the Edinburgh Views in particular, it is not too much to assert that at the time of their appearance they were unequalled.

In 1819, appeared Allason's *Pola* with thirteen plates, of which the frontispiece, a magnificent architectural composition after Turner, and five others, are from George Cooke's accomplished graver. Some clever plates executed for the Society of Dilettanti, should likewise be here enumerated. Mr. Stanhope's *Topography of Olympia* contains seven of his productions; and a few occur in the engraved *Marbles and Terra Cottas* published by the Trustees of the British Museum.

Contemporaneously with several of the later productions here cited, were a series of scriptural subjects etched in shaded outline, which, along with others by Mr. Moses, were affixed to the handsome Bible of the Cambridge University Press, edited by D'Oyly and Mant.

On the first of May 1817, appeared the first number of the *Botanical Cabinet*, undertaken by him in combination with the Messrs. Loddiges of Hackney. This scientific work displays, in the details of its execution, the same active taste and judgment that pervades all his performances: it originated in a friendship which its progress cemented and confirmed, and which was only to terminate with life. For many years he resided at Hackney, in front of Loddiges' garden. Ten plates, small indeed and slight, but full of accurate and tasteful discrimination, were supplied monthly by his indefatigable hand, for nearly seventeen years; the last number, completing the twentieth volume, appearing in December 1833. The progress of this publication may be adduced as a rare instance of exemplary regularity, that, in an undertaking depending wholly for its illustrations on a single individual, has few parallels.

In 1825, he finished his engraving of *Rotterdam*, from Calcott's fine picture belonging to the Earl of Essex, and shortly afterwards he issued a prospectus announcing a series of Plates from the same eminent painter; of which two, *Antwerp*, and *Dover*, were began and considerably advanced. But his *Rotterdam* was destined to be the origin of vexation and disappointment; the returns from its sale having been left for accumu-

lation and security in the hands of agents who became insolvent, the hard earnings of his skill and industry were irretrievably lost. This event had an unfavourable influence on his plan, and he found himself compelled to suspend his operations on those plates, the rather that he was fairly embarked in the development of a long cherished and favorite idea, of which the British metropolis was the theme. His "*London and its Vicinity*" was now in progress, and at its outset there appeared sufficient reason to hope that industry and perseverance, guided by talents like his, might ensure success. But he was again to drink of the cup of disappointment; the adaptation of steel plates to the purposes of book illustration, effected such extensive changes in the arcana of publishing, that one pair of hands was not equal to the contest. By a work of this class the "*London*" of George Cooke was opposed, and the usual machinery of puffs and advertisements set in motion; and, vastly inferior in every other requisite attraction or claim to public notice, his adversary's punctuality, and above all, his cheapness, turned the balance. Although George Cooke was not without a latent expectation that the public would do tardy justice to its merits, he had resolved to suspend this publication at the twelfth number, leaving it open to be continued to twenty numbers, as covenanted in the original prospectus, should circumstances hereafter justify his proceeding: but with the completion of the plates for the twelfth number his life attained its limit. The plates were augmented progressively as the work advanced, to nearly double the size of those in the first number; while the most anxious care was exercised to include all that was striking, peculiar, and attractive, and the transcendent abilities of Calcott, Stanfield, and other artists of celebrity, lent their aid to adorn a work continued till death intervened without the usual incentives to exertion.

In the spring of 1833, was produced a separate work drawn from the teeming metropolis; the subjects "*Old and New London Bridges*," executed conjointly with his son Edward W. Cooke, who also made the drawings. In a suite of twelve plates, the aspect of the *Old and New Bridges*, the demolition of the one, and the gradual advancement of the other, are rendered with a masterly fidelity of drawing, light and shade, and execution, that stamp these admirable plates the perfection of architectural engraving. Among his single plates those in Nash's "*Views in Paris*," Colonel Batty's "*Views of*"

European Cities," Baron Taylor's "Spain," and more recently several in Starke's "Norfolk Rivers," and one of Southampton after Copley Fielding, for the "Gallery of Painters in Water Colours," must not be forgotten: neither can this notice of his works be closed without reference to the exquisite figures etched by him in certain plates by Henry Le Keux, in the Scotch work before cited.

This enumeration of his works, if not quite complete, tells more forcibly than words could describe, of his invincible application, and entire devotion to his profession; the hour had now arrived when those labours were to terminate, and to terminate with little previous warning. At the close of 1833, in speaking of his uninterrupted health, he observed that his sight was as strong as it had ever been, and that he only knew the tooth-ache and the head-ache by name. In the month of January, he experienced two slight indispositions from colds; from those he apparently recovered, and on Wednesday the thirteenth of February, he came to town from Barnes where he resided, and visited the British Institution, the Exhibition of Bonington's works, and in the evening attended the *Graphic Conversazione*; and his friends were delighted to see him apparently in the full enjoyment of vigorous health, and the perfection of his faculties: in a fortnight he was no more, having sunk under a violent attack of brain fever. He was interred at Barnes, on the 6th of March, and was followed to the grave by a numerous train of friends anxious to pay the last sad tribute to departed worth.

Mr. Cooke was one of the founders of the Artists' Joint Stock Fund, a member of the Calcographic Society, and one of the nine engravers united for the purpose of engraving and publishing the pictures in the National Gallery; in furtherance of that design, he had selected for his first plate, and made some progress in etching from the picture, Rubens' admirable landscape. In the practice of his profession he deemed himself peculiarly fortunate, inasmuch as it fell to his lot to produce some of the earliest plates engraved from the works of Turner, Calcott, and Stanfield, respectively; the first in the "Southern Coast," 1814, the second in the *Provincial Antiquities of Scotland*, 1819, and the third in his own "London" in 1827. He strongly participated in the dislike entertained by nearly all the eminent engravers to the introduction of steel plates, and, as he conscientiously believed that the consequences would be disastrous to an Art which he loved above all things beside,

he, in common with the seniors of the profession, openly proclaimed his determination never to work on the hated metal. This is not the place to discuss either the policy of such a resolution, or the worldly wisdom of those who both made it and broke it; our attention is solely required to the conduct of the individual, who, resisting firmly all temptations to the contrary, and they were many and powerful, strictly adhered to his word.

To this brief sketch of a life actively employed in the culture and improvement of an honourable profession, a few words may be added, to mark the character and record the virtues of the man. A buoyancy of spirit was one of the most striking points in his character, accompanied by a well-regulated cheerfulness, a kindliness of manner, and a prepossessing address, that won the good-will of all who approached him. His virtues were those which place their owner among the most estimable of human beings; industry, perseverance, temperance, and unsullied integrity; he may be said to have worn his heart on his lips, and it was a heart overflowing with good-will to all mankind. He has left a widow and six children to mourn his loss: five others had preceded him to the tomb.

MR. W. F. SMALLWOOD.

April 22. Aged 27, Mr. William Frome Smallwood.

This rising young artist, whose name is mentioned with honour by the Director of the Society of Antiquities in the 24th vol. of the *Archeologia*, was known comparatively to few; but from his merit deserved to be known to all who make the fine arts the subject of attention. He was born at Peasemars, in Surrey, on the 24th of June, 1806. His father was the proprietor of, and for many years resided in, the Grand Hotel, Covent Garden. He was brought up under Mr. Cottingham as an architect, but never followed that profession, preferring that of an artist. His education naturally led him to architectural drawing, which he practised with unusual skill, both as to feeling and facility of execution, but perhaps his natural inclination was for figures, in sketching which he appeared to take a particular pleasure. He was known, however, as an architectural draughtsman only, and more than thirty subjects engraved in the *Penny Magazine* were taken from his drawings. He also occasionally exhibited his sketches at Somerset House, and there are now a few in the Suffolk-street Exhibition. He had been much abroad, and has left a considerable number

of extremely clever sketches, taken while on various continental tours.

In mind and manners, and for excellence of temper and disposition, Mr. Smallwood was highly estimable. It is feared that the *res angustæ domi*, added to great exertions made to support a young and increasing family, brought on a brain fever, which in a few days terminated the existence of this valuable and very excellent young man.

LT.-COL. LITTLEJOHN.

Jan. 31. At Stoke, near Plymouth, aged 71, Lieut.-Col. Peter Littlejohn, of the Madras Establishment.

He was appointed a Cadet in 1782, and an Ensign in 1783; but in consequence of the reduction of the Indian army, did not come upon the effective strength until the breaking out of the war with Hyder Ally in 1790, in which same year he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of Bengal volunteers. With this corps he was present at the fall of Bangalore, the battle of Seringapatam May 15, 1791, and the reduction of several hill forts. At the close of that year he was appointed Town Major of Bangalore; and he was the last Englishman in that fort when it was delivered up to Tippoo Sultan on the conclusion of peace.

Lieut. Littlejohn subsequently held several staff appointments; and after attaining the rank of Captain in 1803 he served a campaign in Bundelcund. He subsequently held other staff situations, and the command of the corps of Hill Rangers, till promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col. in 1816, having attained that of Major in 1810.

In his latter days, at Plymouth, Col. Littlejohn was highly esteemed for his public and private charities.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Canterbury, the Rev. *John Baker*, Vicar of Thorpe Arch, Yorkshire, and of Westbourne, Sussex. He was the second son of the late John Baker, esq. formerly M.P. for Canterbury, (of whom a memoir will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. Cl. i. 176;) by Jane, dau. of the Rev. James Tattersall, Rector of St. Paul, Covent Garden. He was presented to Thorpe Arch, by Mrs. Wheler, in 1800, and to Westbourne in 1828 by his uncle the late Rev. W. D. Tattersall. He married his cousin-german Frances, daughter of the late Rev. John Tattersall, Vicar of Harewood, Yorkshire, and one of his Majesty's chaplains.

At Mullion, Cornwall, aged 66, the

Rev. *Thomas Lovell Bluett*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Sidney coll. Camb. B.A. 1791, and was collated to his living by the Bishop of Exeter.

At Margate, the Rev. *Emanuel Dias Santos*, of Pilgrim's Hatch, Essex.

At Liverpool, aged 78, the Rev. *Peter Bulmer*, Vicar of Thorpe St. Peter and Orby, Lincolnshire, and for the last eighteen years one of the Curates of Liverpool. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1781, as 11th Senior Optime; M.A. 1813; was collated to Thorpe in 1781, by Dr. Thurlow, then Bp. of Lincoln, (patron by Lapse) and to Orby in 1815 by Dr. Tomline, then Bp. of Lincoln.

The Rev. *David Evans*, Rector of Penstrowed, Montgomeryshire, in the patronage of the Bp. of Bangor.

The Rev. *T. Griffiths*, Incumbent of Risca, Monmouthshire, in the patronage of the Vicar of Bassalleg.

At Great Oakley, Essex, aged 63, the Rev. *Joseph Harrison*, Curate of that parish for more than thirty years.

Aged 85, the Rev. *Joseph Hutchins*, for fifty-five years Vicar of Anasley, Warwickshire. He was of Pemb. coll. Camb. B.A. 1773, as 12th Senior Optime, and was presented to Anasley in 1779 by Fr. Newdigate, esq.

At Sandon, Essex, aged 76, the Rev. *Francis Knipe*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated, B.A. 1790, as 7th Junior Optime; M.A. 1783, B.D. 1792, and by which Society he was presented to Sandon in 1800.

At Brampton, aged 73, the Rev. *A. Lawson*, for nearly forty years Curate of that parish.

The Rev. *William Percy*, Rector of Outragh, in the diocese of Kilmare.

At Bath, the Rev. *Thomas Penton*, Vicar of Wellow, and Lower Wallop, Hampshire; B.A. of Pemb. coll. Oxford. To the latter church, he was presented in 1806 by the Subchanter and Vicars Choral of York; to the former in 1830 by the Duke of Buckingham. In 1825 he had a legacy of 10,000*l.* bequeathed him by Lady Holland, the widow of Sir Nathaniel Dance.

At Brussels, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Charles Powlett*, M.A. Rector of High Roding, Essex. Of this gentleman a memoir was given, under an erroneous report of his death, in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. c. ii. 470; see also the same volume, p. 650.

Aged 65, the Rev. *Moses Randall*, one of the Chaplains of the Collegiate Church of Manchester. He was of Sidney coll. Camb. B.A. 1795, M.A. 1822.

The Rev. *John Raw*, for upwards of

47 years Assistant Curate of Burnley, and for 36 years Master of the Free Grammar School there.

Aged 45, the Rev. *T. Selkirk*, Minister of St. John's, Lanc. Bury, and 2d Master of the grammar school in that town. His funeral was attended by 140 gentlemen, and the day was observed in the town as one of general mourning. A subscription was opened for the widow and eight children of the deceased, and 200l. was subscribed on the spot.

The Rev. *William Uppleby*, Vicar of Barton upon Humber. He was of Sidney coll. Camb. B.A. 784, M.A. 1787, and was presented to Barton in 1789 by his own family.

The Rev. *H. Vaughan*, Rector of Myshall, co. Carlow.

At St. John's college, Oxford, the Rev. *John Wayte Vilette*, B.D. Fellow of that Society, and Vicar of Fyfield, Berks, in the patronage of that Society.

Aged 36, the Rev. *John Walker*, Chaplain of Magdalen and New Colleges, Oxford. He took the degree of M.A. in 1823.

At Moreton rectory, Herefordshire, the Rev. *Francis Woodcock*, Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. M.A. 1782, and was presented to his living in the following year by the Prebendary of Moreton, in the cathedral of Hereford.

Jan. 6. At Lyme, Dorsetshire, aged 66, the Rev. *Thomas Henry Hume*, Canon Residentiary and Treasurer of Sarum, and Vicar of Stratford sub Castro, and of Kewstoke, Som. He was the only son of the Rt. Rev. John Hume, D.D. formerly Bishop of Salisbury, by Lady Mary Hay, daughter of George 7th Earl of Kinnoull. He took the degree of M.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1790; was instituted to the vicarage of Broadhinton, Wilts, in 1789; collated to the prebend of Yatesbury, by Bp. Douglas in 1795; exchanged it for that of Bitton in 1799, and afterwards for that of Calne; was elected Canon in 1803, and Treasurer of the church in 1806; was presented to Kewstoke in 1799 by the Lord Chancellor; resigned the vicarage of Broad Hinton in 1804, for those of Brixton Deverill and Stratford, in the former of which he succeeded his uncle the Rev. Nathaniel Hume, (who was also the predecessor of the Rev. W. L. Bowles, at Bremhill). Mr. Hume married, May 29, 1793, the eldest daughter of G. Wingfield, esq. and by her had issue three daughters: Anna-Maria, Sophia, and Charlotte; and two sons, the Rev. John Henry Hume, Vicar of Calne and Figheledeane, and Chaplain to the Earl of

Rosslyn; and the Rev. George Hume, Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Aylesbury. The Canon had for some time past been in a declining state, and he had removed to Lyme, in Dorsetshire, to try the effects of a change of air. He was a clergyman of the most exemplary piety; and in all the relations of life he was affectionate, benevolent, kind, condescending, and sincere.

Jan. 9. At Cockwood house, Devon, the Rev. *Joseph Drury*, D.D. a Prebendary of Wells, and a Magistrate for Devonshire. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.D. 1784, D.D. 1789. In 1785 he was appointed Head Master of Harrow, and he continued to hold that situation until 1805. He was collated to the prebend of Dallincote, in the church of Wells, by Bp. Beadon in 1812. He married the youngest daughter of Benjamin Heath, LL.D., Town-Clerk of Exeter. At Harrow, many of the statesmen of the present day were educated under his care; and he was a man as remarkable for manly integrity of principle and Christian practice, as for the power and cultivation of his mind, and the pleasing urbanity of his manners.

Jan. 16. The Rev. *Philip Humphreys*, for thirty years Rector of the parish of Portland, Jamaica. He was nephew to the celebrated Dr. Doddridge.

Jan. 31. At South Kilvington, Yorkshire, aged 51, the Rev. *Robert Jefferson*, D.D. Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1808, M.A. 1811, D.D. 1818, and was presented to his living by that Society in 1825.

Feb. 2. At Byfleet, Surrey, aged 77, the Rev. *William Haggitt*, Rector of that parish, and Senior Chaplain of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B. A. 1778, as 6th Wrangler, M.A. 1781, and was presented to Byfleet by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, 1798.

Feb. 9. At Plymouth, the Rev. *W. H. Black*, late of Mawgan, near Helston.

Feb. 14. At Lynn, aged 74, the Rev. *James Coulton*, Vicar of North Wootton, to which he was presented in 1804 by Richard Howard, esq.

Feb. 15. At Welsh Pool, aged 72, the Rev. *Charles Williams*, Vicar of Buttington.

Feb. 15. Aged 26, the Rev. *Thomas Foley*, youngest son of Mrs. Foley, of Ridgway, Pembrokeshire; and nephew to the late Admiral Foley.

Feb. 16. At Aberdeen, the Rev. Dr. *George Forbes*, of Blelack and Inverernan.

Feb. 16. At Winterbourne, Glouc.

aged 68, the Rev. *Thomas Whitfield*, Rector of that parish. He was educated at Merchant-tailors' School, whence he was elected in 1783 to a Fellowship at St. John's college, Oxford: he graduated M.A. 1791, B.D. 1797, and was one of the Proctors of the University in 1796. He was presented to Winterbourne by St. John's college in 1826.

Feb. 18. At Rome, aged 40, the Rev. *Augustus William Hare*, Rector of Alton Barnes, Wiltshire. He was late a Fellow of New college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1818, and was presented to his living by that Society in 1829.

Feb. 20. At Leamington, aged 28, the Rev. *Arthur Lister Lister-Kaye*, Rector of Thornton, in Craven; brother to Sir John L. Lister-Kaye, Bart. He was the third son of Sir John the first and late Baronet by Lady Amelia Grey, 6th dau. of George-Harry Earl of Stamford and Warrington. He was a member of Brazenose college, Oxford, and was presented to Thornton by his brother.

Feb. 22. At Pittenweem, the Rev. *Charles Morgan Addie*, Minister of that parish.

Feb. 25. At Lighthorne, Warw. aged 73, the Rev. *Robert Barnard*, Rector of that parish; Rector and Vicar of Witney, Oxfordshire, and senior Prebendary of Winchester. He was of Trin. college, Camb., B.A. as 2d Senior Optime 1782, M.A. 1788; was presented to Lighthorne in 1787 by Lord Willoughby de Broke; collated to a prebend of Winchester in 1793, and to the rectory and vicarage of Witney in 1797, both by Bp. North.

March 3. At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, aged 62, the Rev. *Edward Cannon*, B.A. senior Priest in ordinary to his Majesty, and Lecturer of St. George's, Hanover-square. Mr. Cannon said a multitude of clever things, which have enlivened our periodicals for years. He was, like Yorick, a man of infinite jest; like Falstaff, the cause of wit in others; and, only like himself, eccentric and full of humour in the extreme. He was the original of Mr. Moss, in Hook's novel of Maxwell.

At Coddendam, Suffolk, aged 69, the Rev. *John Longe*, Vicar of that parish and Crowfield, and for many years an active Magistrate for that county. He was of Trin. coll. Camb., B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790, and was instituted to Coddendam in 1797 on his own petition. He was an occasional correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine.

The Rev. *William Paul*, M.A. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen.

March 4. At Black Notley, Essex.

aged 37, the Rev. *William Wyvill*, Rector of that parish. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1818, M.A. 1823, and was presented to Black Notley by M. Wyvill, esq. in 1829.

March 6. Aged 67, the Rev. *Charles Barton*, D.D. co-Dean of Bocking, and Rector of Bocking and Monks Eleigh, Essex. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1789, B.D. 1798, D.D. 1805; and was collated to the Deanery of Bocking in 1816, by the late Archbp. of Canterbury.

March 8. At Peel Hall, Lancashire, aged 47, the Rev. *W. Allen*, Perpetual Curate of Peel, and a Magistrate for that county. He was presented to Peel in 1814 by Lord Kenyon.

March 11. The Rev. *John Watkins*, Vicar of Aubourne, Lincolnshire, to which he was presented in 1822 by C. Neville, esq.

March 15. At Chichester, the Rev. *Matthew W. Place*, Rector of Hampreston, Dorsetshire, to which he was instituted in 1806.

March 17. At Lochmaben, the Rev. *Thomas Gibson*, Minister of that parish.

March 21. At St. Boswell's Manse, in the 60th year of his age and the 24th of his ministry, the Rev. *Peter Craw*.

March 23. At the manor of Kilmaronock, in the 81st year of his age, and the 46th of his ministry, the Rev. *Andrew White*.

March 24. Aged 63, the Rev. *James Blundell*, Rector of Crowland, and Minister of Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire; to the former of which churches he was instituted in 1808, and the latter in 1812.

March 27. At Olney, Bucks, aged 71, the Rev. *James Gauntlett*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1815 by the Earl of Dartmouth. He published an Exposition of the Book of Revelations, and had latterly been preparing for the press two volumes of Sermons, which will be published for the benefit of his numerous family.

April 1. At Kirkton Manse, co. Roxburgh, the Rev. *Adam Laidlaw*, in the 81st year of his age and 54th of his ministry.

At Bath, aged 64, the Rev. *John Starkey*, D.D., of Spye Park, Wilts, Rector of Charlinch, Somerset. He was of Queen's coll. Oxford, M.A. 1809; B. and D.D. 1810; and was instituted to Charlinch in 1808.

April 5. At Wolverhampton, aged 71, the Rev. *Thomas Walker*, incumbent of the collegiate church, to which he was presented in 1789 by the Dean of Wolverhampton. In the same year he took the degree of M.A. as a member of Magdalen coll. Oxford. His remains were followed

to the grave by the clergy and upwards of 200 gentlemen.

April 6. The Rev. *H. Archdall*, Rector of Kilmeadon, co. Waterford. Whilst preaching on the text, "In the midst of life we are in death," one of the congregation was seized with an epileptic fit. This circumstance arrested the attention of all present, but of none more than the preacher, who fixed his eyes with remarkable earnestness upon his afflicted parishioner, and his countenance was observed to exhibit a reflection of every contortion that occurred in the features of the sufferer. It was soon found advisable to bring the service to a close. Upon leaving the church, the Rev. Gentleman, having been requested to sign some document concerning parish affairs, was surprised to find himself unable to write;—in fact, his right hand was paralysed. Expecting benefit from exercise, he did not proceed towards the glebe house, but had his gig driven in another direction, to the residence of his friend, T. Gamble, esq., of Cullinah. His disorder, however, gained ground, and was gradually aggravated into an universal paralysis. He became unable to leave Cullinah, and died there on Thursday evening.

At Hoddan Manse, co. Dumfries, the Rev. *James Yorstoun*, for 50 years Minister of that parish, and for six years of the parish of Middlebie.

April 8. At Borgue manse, co. Kirkcubright, in his 50th year, the Rev. *James Gordon*.

April 11. At Glasgow, aged 63, the Rev. *Francis Liddell*, Minister of the parish of Orphir, in Orkney.

April 15. At Ayston, Rutland, aged 90, the Rev. *William Forster*, M.A., Rector of that parish for 54 years.

Aged 85, the Right Rev. *James Verschoyle*, Lord Bishop of Killala. He was presented in 1788 to the prebend and parish of St. Audeon, Dublin. In 1790 he married Miss Walsh, niece to Dr. Fowler, then Archbishop of Dublin. In 1794 he was preferred to the Deanery of St. Patrick's, and in 1810 was consecrated Bishop of Killala. This is the third death which has occurred among the Bishops of Ireland within the last twelve months; and, in accordance with the Church Temporalities Act, the diocese of Killala merges in the Archbishopric of Tuam.

April 16. At Stoke Rivers, Devon, aged 70, the Rev. *Charles Hiern*, Rector of that parish and Hunshaw. He was of Cath. hall, Cambridge, L.L.B. 1787; was presented to Hunshaw in that year by the Earl of Orford, and admitted to Stoke Rivers in 1792 on his own petition.

GENT. MAG. VOL. I.

April 22. At St. John's coll. Camb. aged 43, the Rev. *William Jones*, Fellow and Senior Dean of that college, Lady Margaret's Preacher in that University, and F.S.A. He graduated B.A. 1813, as 11th Wrangler, M.A. 1816, B.D. 182-.

At Kirklington Rectory, Cumberland, aged 88, the Rev. *Thomas Pattinson*, for fifty-eight years Minister of that parish, and Rector from 1793.

April 23. At Blagdon, Devonshire, aged 82, the Rev. *John Edwards*, for fifty-three years Vicar of Berry Pomeroy. He was of Magdalen coll. Camb. B.A. 1771, and was presented to Berry Pomeroy in 1781 by the Duke of Somerset.

April 24. At Killin, co. Perth, by being thrown from his gig, the Rev. *Hugh M'Kenzie*, D.D., Minister of that parish.

April 26. At Birmingham, aged 77, the Rev. *John Cooke*, for more than forty years one of the Masters of King Edward's Grammar school in that town, for thirty-six years the Head Master, and for more than fifty years one of the officiating ministers either as Curate of St. Martin's or Minister of St. Bartholomew's. He also held at his death the rectory of Northfield, Worcestershire, to which he was presented in 1833.

April 27. At Camberwell, in his 63d year, the Rev. *John Werninck*, D.D., Chaplain to the Embassy of the Netherlands, for thirty-one years Minister of the Dutch church in London, and F.R.S. of Amsterdam and Middleberg. He married Feb. 13, 1809, Lena, dau. of Heer Tillas Vanerdaaky, and widow of the Hon. John Wynn, elder brother to the present Lord Newborough.

May 2. At Broughton, Bucks, aged 34, the Rev. *Primatt Knapp*, jun., son of the Rev. Primatt Knapp, Rector of Shenley, Bucks. He was lately a Fellow of Magdalen coll. Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1824.

May 4. At Loft House, Yorkshire, the Rev. *Henry Stuart*, Vicar of Steeple Bumpstead, and Rector of East Donnyland, Essex, and Chaplain to the Earl of Mansfield. He was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796; was presented to Steeple Bumpstead in 1801 by the Lord Chancellor, and to East Donnyland in the same year by the Rev. Charles Hewitt. Having arrived at his son-in-law's, the Rev. W. T. Wild, of Loft House, only nine days before his death, he preached on the first Sunday an impressive sermon on the uncertainty of life, and on the following Sunday became himself an awful illustration of the solemn truths he spoke.

May 6. At Cheltenham, the Rev.

4 P

John Davison, a Prebendary of St. Paul's and Worcester, Rector of Upton-upon-Severn, and Vicar of Old Sodbury, Gloucestershire. He was formerly Fellow of Oriel coll. Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1801, B.D. 1818; was collated to his prebendal stall in St. Paul's in 1824, by Dr. Howley, then Bishop of London; to that at Worcester, by the late Bishop Cornwall, in 1825, and to Upton in 1826; and presented to Sodbury, by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, in 1828.

May 7. At Fonthill Gifford, Wilts, aged 33, the Rev. *John Hill*, jun., Vicar of Inglesham in that county (in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury), eldest son of the Rev. John Hill, of Fonthill Gifford.

May 8. At Curry Rivell, Somersetshire, aged 91, the Rev. *James Sedgwick*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1799 by the Earl of Chatham.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 10. At Camberwell, aged 50, Mr. William Lancefield, a wealthy butcher and stage proprietor, and a man much esteemed for his charities.

Jan. 22. In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged 76, Edward Dew, esq. late Examiner of King's Duties, and Collector of the City Dues, at the Custom House.

At Peckham Rye, aged 72, Mr. John Millard, for 37 years Clerk of the Cordwainers' Company, father of Mr. John Millard, late librarian of the Surrey Institution. His widow died on the 17th of March.

Jan. 30. At Wapping, aged 69, Denis Chapman, esq. the much respected Superintendent of the London Docks.

Jan. 31. Richard Bremridge, esq. of College house, Clapton, and Hare-court, Temple.

In Cavendish-square, aged 13, Brownlow-Bertie, youngest son of the late B.B. Mathew, esq. and grandson of General and Lady Jane Mathew.

Feb. 5. At Jaunay's hotel, Leicester-square, John Stanley, esq. of Lisbon.

Feb. 17. In Cadogan-place, Chelsea, in his 75th year, Geo. Gainer, esq. The greatest part of his life had been spent in the civil branch of the Royal Navy, with punctuality and respect, and for many years he had been cheque officer in several of the upper yards.

March 3. In Montagu-street, Russell-square, aged 40, Patty-Weston, wife of Mr. C. Campbell Bulley, and daughter of Mr. John Weston Goss, late of Teignmouth.

March 18. In Devonshire-place, aged 68, Benjamin Bond, esq.

March 27. At Clapham common, aged 85, Thomas Wood, esq.

March 31. In Parliament-street, in his 80th year, Mr. David Wallace.

April 3. At Whitehall, Anna, wife of Thos. Moulden Sherwood, esq. and dau. of Robert Ray, esq. F.S.A.

April 7. In Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, in his 38th year, James Montresor Standen, esq. second son of the late Rev. John Hargrave Standen, of Murston House, Kent.

April 10. At the house of her son-in-law Philip Courtenay, esq. Montagu-street, Russell-square, the widow of Hugh Bell, esq.

April 13. Aged 7, Gertrude-Louise, only dau. of R. Godson, esq. M.P.

Aged 26, Alfred, youngest surviving son of the late Samuel Daniell, esq. of Colchester. He was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons about a year since.

April 16. In Montagu-square, aged 76, George Dodd, esq.

April 19. At Brompton, aged 39, Wm. Fielden, jun. esq.

At Stoke Newington, Jacob T. Chaillé, esq.

At Limehouse, aged 73, Mary, the widow of Rev. G. Williams.

April 20. Mr. Fred. Read, R.N. late of the *Lightning*.

At Chelsea, aged 93, Capt. J. Wright, late 6th Royal Vet. Batt. He served his King upwards of 75 years.

April 21. At Walworth, Augusta-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Lewis Pingo, esq.

April 22. At the prebendal house of the Rev. Evelyn Sutton, Westminster, Letitia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Sir E. Kynaston, Bart. of Hardwick Park, Shropshire.

April 21. At Argyll-house, aged 15, Lady Frances Gordon, the only daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen.

April 23. At Dr. Frampton's, Hackney, aged 78, Susanna, dau. of the late Commissioner Pett, of the Victualling Office.

April 24. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Adey.

At Rotherhithe, aged 70, Dan. Breat, esq.

April 25. In Weymouth-street, Wm. Thos. Roe, esq. of Withdean, Sussex, one of the Commissioners of Customs.

April 26. In Gloucester-place, aged 76, James Rivington Wheeler, esq. of Doctors' Commons, proctor.

At Clapham, aged 73, John Rapp, esq.

April 27. At the house of her brother

Thos. Moorman, esq. in Clapham-road, Mrs. Furrance, of Bexhill.

April 28. In Dartmouth-street, Capt. Norman Lamont, esq. M.P. for Wells. He was the youngest son of the late John Lamont, esq. of that ilk in the county of Argyll. He came into Parliament for the first time at the general election, as a whig, a slavery abolitionist, and an advocate for the ballot; after a poll which terminated thus: N. Lamont, esq. 167, J. L. Lee, esq. 167, R. Colborne, esq. 164, J. E. Vaughan, esq. 59.

April 29. In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, aged 77, Mrs. Henrietta Maria Proctor.

In Edward-street, Mary, wife of Joseph Moffatt Bond, esq. of Mortimer, Berks.

In Montagu-square, aged 35, Henry Wodehouse, esq. eldest son of the Hon. John Wodehouse (the eldest son of Lord Wodehouse), by Charlotte, 4th dau. of the Hon. and Very Rev. Edw. Townsend, Dean of Norwich. He married Apr. 7, 1825, Anne, only dau. of S. T. Gurdon, esq. and has left a son, John-Gurdon.

April 30. Robert-Marmaduke, eldest son of M. C. Wilson, esq. of Connaught-square.

At Mrs. Waldo's, Clapham, Charlotte-Eliza, second dau. of late Chas. Thesiger, esq. formerly Collector of Customs in St. Vincent.

May 1. Georgiana, eldest dau. of Sir George Wombwell, Bart.

May 2. In her 62d year, Ann, wife of William Venning, esq. of Holloway.

May 4. Aged 33, Ellen Tempest, wife of George Hicks, esq. late of Somerset-street.

Ann, the wife of W. Pontifex, esq. of Calthorpe-street.

May 5. In Woburn-square, Maria-Frances, wife of the Rev. R. Cattermole, B.D.

May 8. At Wilson-street, Finsbury, aged 74, Christian Appold, esq.

Mr. Charles Byfield, of Charing-cross, stationer.

May 10. J. South, esq. Capt. 52d foot.

May 14. Aged 33, Maria, wife of Mark Dewnsnap, esq. of Hammersmith, youngest dau. of late Wm. Smith, esq. of Brompton Park House.

BERKS.—*May 1.* At Wallingford, aged 70, James Flamank, esq. M.D.

May 15. At Maidenhead, Eleanor, widow of Wm. Newell, esq. of Shiplake, Oxon.

BUCKS.—*April 20.* At Beaconsfield, aged 76, Rachel, widow of Robert Crook, esq.

April 27. At the rectory, Twyford,

aged 73, Anne, widow of the Rev. W. Perkins.

April 29. Phoebe, wife of Stephen Cannon, esq. of Gerrard's-cross.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Feb. 24.* Henry Dewdney, of Trinity College, B. A.

CORNWALL.—*March 24.* At Falmouth, Lieut. Robert Ede, R.N. He lately commanded his Majesty's steamer Colombia, and previously for several years his Majesty's packet Sheldrake, on that station.

May 10. At Bodmin, Thos. Barnes, esq. surgeon R.N. of Morice Town.

DERBYSHIRE.—*April 5.* At Matlock, Sarah Elizabeth, aged seven; on the 19th, Emma-Maria, aged nine; on the 21st, Robert-Spragging, aged three; and on the 1st of May, Cyrus Augustus Gordon, aged six, being four out of five of the children of Augustus Gordon, esq. formerly of 33rd regiment, and late of Everton, Notts.

DEVON.—*Feb. 26.* At Teignmouth, aged 67, Lt.-Col. Peppard Knight, formerly of the King's Own.

Feb. 22. At Stoke, aged 62, Lieut. John Bayley Harrison, R.N. (1797).

April 3. At Ashburton, Edmund Baccot, esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, and Serle-street, solicitor, and Clerk to the Society of Apothecaries. He was riding in a postchaise, when the horses starting without the driver, he put his head out of the window, and it was so violently struck against a tree as to occasion his death.

April 19. At Barnstaple, aged 74, Ann, widow of R. S. Rooke, esq. of Hill's Court, Exeter.

At Exeter, George Bancroft Eaton, M.D.

April 21. At Exeter, aged 52, Percival Swan, esq. of Baldwinstown, co. Wexford, and of Dublin.

April 27. At Tavistock, Susan-Hyde, only dau. of late Nathaniel Beckford, esq. President of the Council of Jamaica.

May 2. At Tor, Frances, widow of John Sivewright, esq. of Tavistock-sq. London.

May 8. At High Bickington parsonage, aged 21, Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. P. Stavell, rector.

May 11. At Plymouth, Robert Bruce, esq. Commander R.N. (1818).

May 13. At Plympton, aged 61, Jane, wife of Rear-Adm. Mudge.

May 14. At Axminster, aged 74, Wm. Bond, esq.

DORSET.—*March 25.* Aged 65, Thos. Galloway, esq. of Corfe Castle, surgeon.

April 28. At Bishop's Caundle, the Hon. Mary Digby, wife of the Rev. C. Digby, Canon of Windsor, sister to Lord

Somerville. She was the eldest dau. of the Hon. Hugh Somerville, by Mary, dau. of the Hon. Wrothesley Digby; was recently raised to the rank of a Baron's daughter; and has left a numerous family.

ESSEX.—*Jan. 16.* At the Lower park, Dedham, aged 52, Henrietta Margaretta, wife of Alderman Manning, esq.

April 3. At Walthamstow, of scarlet fever, William-John, eldest son; and *April 5,* Anna-Maria, 2d dau., and William-Henry, 2d son of Col. Andrew Aitchison, of Ryde, I. W.

April 16. Capt. Wynne Baird, R. N. He was Midshipman of the Glasgow serving at Plymouth, in May 1815; and afterwards at the siege of Algiers, where he was severely wounded. He became Lieut. 1816, and subsequently served in the Tyne and Rose on the S. American and Mediterranean stations; Commander 1824; Captain 1827.

April 13. At Ilford, aged 83, Robert Westley Hall, esq.

April 29. Gregory-George, infant son of the Rev. Lewis Way, of Spencer Farm. *May 8.* Aged 22, Susan Elizabeth, only child of the late Joseph Golding, esq. of St. Osyth.

GLOUC.—*March 25.* At Wormington grange, aged 68, Josiah Gist, esq. High Sheriff of the County.

April 19. Mary, wife of Alexander Townsend, esq. of Thuscomb.

April 21. The wife of Henry Peel, esq. of Aylesmore, eldest sister of Thos. Clutton Brock, esq. of Pensax Court, Worc.

Lately. At Clifton, Robert Corbin, esq. surgeon, formerly of the County hospital, Winchester.

May 4. At Clifton, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Sam. Seyer, of Bristol.

May 8. At Cheltenham, aged 70, Wm. Howman Cooper, esq. brother of Sir A. Cooper, Bart. He was the third son of the Rev. Samuel Cooper, D.D. by Mary, dau. of Wm. Lovick, esq.

HANTS.—*March 10.* At Haslar hospital, Mr. Purcell, R.N. the last surviving officer of the Bounty, and one of those turned adrift in an open boat on the Pacific ocean, by the mutinous crew.

March 12. At Newport, I. W. aged 45, Magnus Johnson, esq.

April 19. At the Grove, near Gosport, aged 67, Thos. Andrews Minchin, esq.

April 27. At the house of her brother John Fawcett, esq. Kitnocks, Botley, Frances-Elizabeth, widow of Mr. John Ward, of Birmingham.

Lately. At Southampton, aged 81, Wm. Thompson, esq.

At Portsea, John Ring, esq. who has

left 600*l.* for the erection of a school on the National plan, at Hambledon, for the use of the labourers' children; of which the tenants of his farms in that parish are to be Trustees, and the annual cost of its maintenance is chargeable upon his estate there. He has also bequeathed 60*l.* for the erection of an organ in the parish church, and 50*l.* to Crapp's charity, attached to St. George's, Portsea.

HUNTS.—*April 21.* At the house of her brother, James Linton, esq. at Hemmingford, aged 71, Mary, relict of Adm. John Brown.

KENT.—*Feb. 18.* At Woolwich, Major R. B. Lynch, late of R.M.

March 10. At Chatham barracks, Lt. Shaw, 31st regt.

March 16. At Woolwich, Elizabeth, widow of James Chalmer, esq. Solicitor, of Abingdon-street.

March 27. At Chatham, aged 26, Augusta-Margaret, widow of W. J. Fagg, esq. of the hospital staff, and only dau. of Richard Martin, esq. of Chatham.

April 19. At Lewisham, aged 63, Mary, wife of George Halfhide, esq. late of Belle-Vue, Crawley, and Coventry-st.

May 4. Mary, the wife of Simpson Anderson, esq. of Tunbridge-wells, and eldest daughter of Richard Critchett, esq. of Cheltenham.

May 11. At Blackheath, John George, younger son of the late Thomas Hugh Sandford, esq. of Sandford, Salop.

LANCASHIRE.—*April 25.* At Liverpool, Mary, wife of John Arthur Borron, esq. and daughter to the late Arch. Geddes, of Leith.

April 26. At Halshead, the seat of Richard Willis, esq. Sherbourne-D'Anvers, aged six months; and on the 29th, Edward-Richard-William, aged two years, sons of Capt. Edward Willis, 37th reg.

May 6. At Manchester, Anna-Maria, wife of L. M. Prior, esq. 12th Lancers, only dau. of Mrs. Col. O'Donnell, of Limerick.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—At Bourn, aged 65, the widow of the Rev. J. Barwis, Vicar of Aslackby.

MIDDLESEX.—*March 14.* At Tottenham, aged 82, Anne, widow of John Pinkerton, esq.

March 27. At Hampton, aged 54, S. P. Adderley, esq. formerly of Cornhill.

April 18. At Hounslow, aged 81, the widow of J. Fish, esq. of Russell-sq. and Kimpton-park, Middlesex.

May 9. At Finchley, after repeated attacks of paralysis, aged 36, the Hon. John Law, brother to Lord Ellenborough.

NORFOLK.—*Feb. 26.* At Lynn, aged 93, Ezekiel Walker, esq.

March 12. At Norwich, in his 90th year, Isaac Laughton Marsh, esq.

April 30. Aged 18, Augustus, fifth son of the Rev. E. S. Thurlow, Prebendary of Norwich.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*April 17.* At Northampton, aged 68, J. Strong, esq.

April 21. At Peterborough, aged 62, Sarah, relict of Francis Hopkinson, esq. and mother of Dr. Hopkinson, of Stamford.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*April 11.* Aged 23, Margaret-Anne, wife of M. Culley, esq. of Coupland Castle; and on the 19th, Matthew Culley, esq. having survived his wife only eight days.

OXON.—*April 20.* At Broughton Rectory, Susan, wife of the Rev. C. F. Wyatt, third daughter of Richard Heydon, esq. of Banbury.

April 25. At Oxford, Francis Rous Ellicombe, Commoner of Balliol College, only son of the Rev. W. R. Ellicombe, Rector of Clist St. George, Devon.

SALOP.—*March 24.* At Shrewsbury, aged 24, Mary, wife of Capt. J. M. Martin, Bombay Art. 3d dau. of late Olyett Woodhouse, esq. Advocate-gen. of Bombay.

April 7. At Ness Strange, aged 25, John Edwards, esq. of the Middle Temple, eldest son of John Edwards, esq. of Ness Strange.

SOMERSET.—*March 19.* At an advanced age, the wife of Thomas Brooks, esq. of Bath, only surviving daughter of Henry Wright, esq.

April 16. At Ilminster, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. Sumner Smith, Rector of Ham, Wilts.

April 22. Aged 58, Elizabeth, wife of William Nias, esq. of Bath.

April 27. At Bath, aged 76, Ann, widow of Thomas Churchyard, of Whitecross-street, London, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*May 3.* Frances, the wife of A. H. Steward, esq. of Stoke Park, near Ipswich.

Feb. 25. At Bury St. Edmund's, Mrs. Catherine Bridge, daughter of the late John Littell Bridge, esq. of Shudy Camps and Harston, Camb.

STAFF.—*March 26.* At Tamworth, Thomas Willington, esq. an eminent solicitor, and many years Town Clerk.

SURREY.—*Jan. 12.* At Wallington, aged 75, George Loraine, esq.

March 20. In her 80th year, the lady of Samuel Thornton, esq. of Chobham-pl. formerly M. P. for Hull.

March 31. At Richmond, aged 62, Wm. Watson, esq. of Wisbech, Lieut.-Col. of the Cambridgeshire Local Militia; Deputy Lieutenant and Chief Bailiff of the Isle of Ely.

April 4. At Dorking, Harriet, wife of J. W. Lenox, esq. of Mill Wall.

April 21. At Upper Tooting, Elizabeth, wife of W. Perry, esq.

May 1. At Beech-hill-house, Sophia-Floyer, wife of W. P. Jervis, esq.

May 12. At Richmond, aged 78, Godfrey Roberts, esq. of Ty Cerrig Derwen, co. Denbigh.

SUSSEX.—*Dec. 29.* At Brighton, Eleanor, widow of William Dawson, esq. for many years a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and lately Consul for Maryland; and daughter of the Hon. Richard Lee, President of the last British Council for the State of Maryland.

April 27. At Worthing, William Villiers Surtees, esq. of Devonshire-place, and Rotherfield, Sussex.

April 28. At Brighton, aged 4 years, Frances Butler, daughter of the Rev. H. F. Fell, of Trinity Church, Islington.

Lately. At Brighton, by suspension, Wm. Chawner, esq. Verdict, Insanity.

At Hastings, aged 72, Wm. Deedes, esq. of Sandling, Kent.

May 3. At Brighton, Robt. Wigney, esq., uncle of J. N. Wigney, esq., M. P., and of Mr. E. Wigney, of Hull, auctioneer.

WARWICK.—*March 20.* At Aston, aged 25, Mr. Wm. Thomas Greaves, student of Catharine-hall, Camb.

March 26. At the Elms, Solihull, aged 73, Sarah, widow of Thos. Bolton, esq. of the Middle Temple, and Westhumble, Surrey.

April 22. Aged 80, Charles Lilley, esq. of Coventry.

May 17. At the house of her grandfather the Rev. John Kendall, Warwick, Georgiana-Maria, eldest dau. of the late George Bicknell, esq. of Cadogan-place.

WILTS.—*April 13.* At Salisbury, Geo. Dew, esq. an eminent solicitor.

April 29. At Bruton, in her 81st year, Eliz. relict of the late Rev. Rich. Goldsbrough, D. D.

WORCESTER.—*March 20.* At Elmbridge, aged 66, Sophia, widow of George Penrice, esq.

May 4. At Dodderhill parsonage, aged 76, Elizabeth Frances, wife of the Rev. John Amplett, D. D.

YORK.—*April 24.* At Leeds, aged 23, T. T. Scales, esq.

May 2. Margaret, wife of the Rev. C. A. Binns, of Malton.

WALES.—*Feb. 26.* At Langharne, aged 34, William Sutherland, esq. nephew of Col. S. of Stockwell, Surrey.

May 4. At Dolgelly, aged 58, G. Jones, esq. of that town, banker.

SCOTLAND.—*Feb. 12.* At Edinburgh, Dr. Buchan, Deputy Inspector-general.

April 5. At Greenock, in his 80th

year, James Findlay, esq. who was the first instructor of the poet Burns in his duties as an Excise officer.

April 17. At Kildaloig, Argyllshire, Dugald Campbell, esq. of that place.

April 18. At Biel, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Manners, widow of W. Hamilton Nisbet, esq. of Dirleton and Belhaven.

April 22. At Pennycross, Argyllshire, Hector Maclean, esq., 5th son of the late Archibald Maclean, esq. of Pennycross.

IRELAND.—*Jan. 23.* At Fermoy, Capt. M'Intosh, 92d foot.

Lately. At Hoddersfield, W. Henry Moore Hoddersfield, esq. Colonel of the North Cork Militia, and late one of the Governors of the county of Cork.

At Geraldine, Queen's county, in his 90th year, Capt. J. Fitzgerald, formerly of the 7th Fusiliers.

April 10. At Dublin, Mrs. Crampton, the lady of the Surgeon-gen. and dau. of late Major Canning, of Athlone. She was reading in bed, when the curtains and bed-clothes took fire, and, before any assistance could reach her, she was so dreadfully burned, that a few hours terminated her sufferings.

May 1. At Dundalk, Louisa, wife of Capt. Edw. Handfield, R.N. Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard, leaving eight sons, the eldest a Lieut. in the 3d Buffs, now in India.

May 6. At Caher, Senior Lieut. and Adj. Hickman, 7th Dragoons.

EAST INDIES.—*July 4.* At Sultanpore, Lieut. Stewart, 44th foot.

July 30. Aged 52, Robert William Bruce, esq. of Harbour, near Calcutta.

Aug. 8. In Calcutta, Louisa-Scott, wife of Wm. Seton Charters, M.D., youngest daughter of the late George Smith, esq. having survived her mother, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, of Devonshire-st. Portland-place, only four months.

Aug. 8. At Calcutta, Hannah-Maria, wife of William Braddon, esq. one of the Judges, and late of Skisdon Lodge, Cornwall.

Lately. At Vigizapatam, aged 32, Lt. Edmund Peel, son of Thomas Peel, esq. of Penzance.

Aug. 24. At Cawnpore, Lieut. Crofton, 16th Dragoons.

Sept. 12. At Madras, Lieut. Abell, 62d foot.

Oct. 2. At Trichinopoly, Ensign Brazeon, 54th foot.

Nov. 2. At Bangalore, Emily, wife of Capt. Charles Boileau, of the rifle brigade, only dau. of the Rt. Hon. Sir F. Adam, Governor of Madras.

Nov. 29. At Chittoor, in the East Indies, aged 42, Thomas Gahagan, esq., second Judge of the provincial Court of that station.

WEST INDIES.—*Feb. 8.* At St. Christopher's, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 56, Robert Williams Pickwood, esq. many years Chief Justice of that island; son of Robert Pickwood, esq. formerly Deputy Alderman for the ward of Vintry.

ABROAD.—*Oct. 10.* At sea, being on his way to Barbadoes, on account of his health, Thomas Atkinson, jun. esq. of Glasgow. Mr. Atkinson was possessed of considerable literary abilities. His latest work was one in the form of the Annuals, under the title of "The Chameleon;" three volumes of which appeared, and displayed great versatility of talent,—the whole varied contents, both prose and verse, being the production of his pen. He was also the author of "A Sketch of the origin and progress of the Literary and Commercial Society of Glasgow; with a proposal and plan for the publication of a portion of its Transactions, being the substance of an Essay read before it, in January 1831, by Thomas Atkinson." Printed for private circulation, 8vo. pp. 10.

Nov. 29. At the Cape of Good Hope, Ensign Ross, 72d foot.

Nov. . At Beyrout, at the house of his brother the Consul-general, aged 27, Charles Augustus Farren, esq. his Majesty's Vice-Consul in Syria.

Dec. 18. At Madeira, aged 21, Robert Hibbert, scholar of King's college, Camb.

Jan. 10. In Maury county, Tennessee, Mrs. Betsy Frantham, at the extraordinary age of 154 years. She was a native of Germany, and arrived at North Carolina in 1710. At the age of 120, her eye-sight became almost extinct; but during the last 20 years of her life she possessed the power of vision as perfectly as at the age of 20.

Jan. 24. At Zante, Mary, wife of Capt. Richmond, 11th foot.

Feb. ... At York, Upper Canada, Charlotte Ann, the wife of the Rev. Joseph H. Harris, D.D. Principal of Upper Canada College.

Feb. 20. At Madeira, aged 17, Mary, dau. of Thomas Clutterbuck, esq.

Feb. 25. At Madeira, in his 75th year, Archibald Brounlie, esq. Vice-Consul and Agent for packets in that island 24 years.

March 8. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Lieut.-Col. James Fullarton, 96th reg.

March 15. At Berne, deeply and deservedly lamented by her family and friends, Lucinda Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. Jekyll, R.N.

On board the Marquis of Hastings, from Bombay to London, Lieut. W. V. L. Hesse, 2d foot, third son of L. Hesse, esq. of Chesfield lodge, Herts.

March 18. At Madeira, Ann Amitia Charlotte, the dau. of Lt.-Col. St. John Fancourt, who, when Commandant of Viloso, in July 1806, fell in defence of that garrison in a mutiny of the Native troops.

March 19. John Nainby, esq. Deputy Ordnance Store-keeper at St. John's, Newfoundland.

March 22. At Madeira, Caroline, second dau. of the late Major James Winter, of the Royal Art.

March 23. At Madeira, Capt. Came-

ron, eldest son of Sir John Cameron, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the Forces at Plymouth.

April 18. At Albano, near Rome, the Most Rev. Dr. Oliver Kelly, Catholic Archbishop of Tuam.

April 21. At Florence, Mrs. Charles Rowley, wife of Lieut.-Col. Rowley (son of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, K. C. B.), and dau. of the late John Evelyn, esq. of Wootton, Surrey.

At New York, Charles, son of Sir W. Struth, of the island of St. Vincent.

BILL OF MORTALITY, April 23 to May 20, 1834.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	
Males	930	Males	684	2 and 5	138
Females	942	Females	684	5 and 10	55
} 1872		} 1368		10 and 20	48
				20 and 30	85
				30 and 40	128
				40 and 50	104
					101
					1

Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....413

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, May 21,

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
48 0	28 2	18 10	32 5	33 6	34 4

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. May 23,

Kent Bags.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....	6l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.
Essex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex.....	5l. 12s. to 6l. 10s.
Farnham (fine).....	0l. 0s. to 0s. 0s.	Essex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 26,

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 0s.—Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 14s.—Clover, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, May 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb.....	5s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.
Mutton.....	3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market, May 26:	
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts.....	1,986 Calves 178
Pork.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.	Sheep & Lambs	27,920 Pigs 410

COAL MARKET, May 26,

Walls Ends, from 18s. 0d. to 18s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts from 14s. 6d. to 17s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 44s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 44s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 7s. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 230.—Ellesmere and Chester, 85.—Grand Junction, 242½.—Kennet and Avon, 25½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 495.—Regent's, 16½.—Rochdale, 120.—London Dock Stock, 54.—St. Katharine's, 66.—West India, 97.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 199.—Grand Junction Water Works, 59.—West Middlesex, 79½.—Globe Insurance, 148.—Guardian, 31.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas Light, 52.—Imperial Gas, 51.—Phoenix Gas, 41½.—Independent Gas, 46.—General United, 45½.—Canada Land Company, 48½.—Reversionary Interest, 130.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26, to May 25, 1834, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Apr. 26	48	58	43	30, 00	fair	May 11	60	71	59	29, 74	fair, rain
27	57	67	56	29, 54	do. cloudy	12	60	67	55	, 70	cloudy, do.
28	59	66	55	, 30	cloudy, rain	13	58	62	53	, 58	do. do.
29	57	59	55	, 35	do. do.	14	57	63	56	, 74	do.
30	55	58	52	, 50	do. do.	15	62	72	57	, 80	fair
M.1	54	60	50	, 68	do. fair	16	60	71	54	, 87	do.
2	57	65	54	, 84	do. do.	17	63	57	47	, 45	clo. showery
3	60	68	52	, 90	do. do.	18	56	59	48	, 40	do. do.
4	65	71	67	, 94	do. do.	19	58	64	49	, 80	do.
5	64	64	55	, 94	rain, do.	20	58	69	55	30, 24	fair
6	62	70	54	30, 16	fair	21	60	69	50	, 40	do.
7	63	74	58	, 37	do.	22	58	64	51	, 38	do.
8	59	73	58	, 24	do.	23	63	71	54	, 28	do.
9	65	73	56	29, 80	cloudy	24	62	72	51	, 30	do.
10	57	66	51	, 90	fair	25	55	63	51	, 38	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From April 28, to May 27, 1834, both inclusive.

April & May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	New South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	215	90½	91	—	98	99½	101	17½	—	30 32 pm.	—	48 50 pm.
29	214½	91	92	1	98	99	101	17½	—	32 29 pm.	—	49 46 pm.
30	214	90½	91	2½	98	99	101	17½	269	28 30 pm.	—	48 46 pm.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	214½	91	92	1	98½	98	99	17½	269½	29 27 pm.	—	46 47 pm.
3	215	91	92	—	98	99	101	17½	—	27 29 pm.	—	46 47 pm.
5	214½	90½	91	2	98	99	101	17½	269	28 29 pm.	—	46 48 pm.
6	214	91	92	1	98½	98	99	17½	269	28 30 pm.	—	47 49 pm.
7	214½	91	92	—	98	99	100	17½	269	28 30 pm.	—	48 50 pm.
8	214	91	92	—	99	99	100	17½	—	29 31 pm.	—	49 51 pm.
9	215	91	92	—	99	99	100	17½	269½	31 28 pm.	—	51 49 pm.
10	—	91	92	—	99	99	100	17½	—	30 pm.	90	50 49 pm.
12	215½	91	92	—	99	99	100	17½	270	29 30 pm.	91½	49 50 pm.
13	—	91	93	2	99	99	100	17½	—	—	—	49 50 pm.
14	215	91	92	—	98½	98	100	17½	269	28 pm.	—	49 50 pm.
15	216	91	92	—	99	99	100	17½	269½	—	—	49 51 pm.
16	216	91	92	—	99	98	100	17½	—	30 28 pm.	—	50 51 pm.
17	—	91	92	—	99	99	100	17½	270	28 30 pm.	—	50 51 pm.
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	215½	91	92	—	98	99	100	17½	270	28 30 pm.	—	50 51 pm.
22	216	91	92	—	98	97	100	17½	269½	30 29 pm.	—	50 51 pm.
23	216	91	92	—	99	99	100	17½	—	29 31 pm.	—	50 51 pm.
24	216½	91	92	—	99	99	100	17½	—	31 29 pm.	—	50 51 pm.
26	215½	91	92	—	98	98	100	17½	269	28 pm.	—	50 51 pm.
27	216½	91	92	—	99	99	100	17½	—	28 pm.	—	50 51 pm.

South Sea Stock, May, 6, 103½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

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1. An early Review of all publications of standard interest and character, with short critical notices of works of lesser importance.

2. Dissertations on points of our National History, illustrious characters, and literary annals, with original letters of distinguished individuals.

3. The Antiquities and Architecture of Great Britain and Ireland, including Topography and Family History; with original documents illustrative of these several subjects.

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8. The Embellishments comprise views of places remarkable for their architecture or interesting from their history, and other objects of curiosity.

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